

two miles from Queenston, and at once advanced upon the enemy, who, fighting manfully, was soon driven over the heights by the impetuosity of his assailants, who were not only animated by a desire to retrieve the fortune of the day, but were burning to avenge the loss of their commander. With the heights from which they had just been driven towering over them, and the river in their rear, the United States army had but one course open to them, and Colonel Scott, accompanied by Captains Totten and Gibson, was soon seen advancing with a white cravat upon the point of his sword to offer the unconditional surrender of the forces under General Wadsworth's command. Thus terminated the battle of Queenston, which had lasted from four o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon. The United States force which surrendered to General Sheaffe comprised one general officer, two lieutenant-colonels, five majors, and upwards of nine hundred other officers and men; one field piece, and one stand of colours; their total loss, including killed, wounded, and missing, amounted to very nearly fifteen hundred men. The British loss was sixteen killed and sixty-nine wounded; but the fall of General Brock\*

\* Isaac Brock was the eighth and youngest son of John Brock and Elizabeth de Lisle. He was born on the 6th October, 1769, in the parish of St. Peter le Port, in the island of Guernsey. He received his education at Southampton, with the exception of one year, which he spent at Rotterdam with a French Protestant clergyman, from whom he learned French. Isaac Brock obtained his first commission as an ensign in the 8th, the King's Own regiment, on 2nd March, 1785; in 1790, he obtained his next step, and was gazetted to a lieutenancy in the same regiment; and towards the close of the same year, having raised the requisite number of men for an independent company, he was made a captain. In 1791, Captain Brock exchanged (he paying the difference) into the 49th, which regiment he joined at Barbadoes, where it was then stationed. In 1793, Captain Brock returned to England from Jamaica (to which

was an irreparable loss, and cast a deep shade over the glory of this dearly-bought victory.—During the action of

island the 49th had been removed) owing to a severe attack of fever, which had nearly proved fatal. On the 24th June, 1795, Captain Brock obtained, by purchase, his majority, and was placed in command of a body of recruits waiting to join the regiment, then about to return to England. A little more than two years later (on the 25th October, 1797), Major Brock obtained his next step, and became, by purchase, a lieutenant-colonel, and shortly afterwards succeeded to the command of the 49th, with which he proceeded to Holland in 1799. During his service in Holland, he was several times under fire, and received a slight wound at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, or Bergen. In 1801, the 49th regiment formed part of the force sent to the Baltic, and in the attack upon Copenhagen, Lieutenant-Colonel Brock was second in command of the land forces engaged. In 1802, the 49th sailed for Canada. Lieutenant-Colonel Brock returned on a visit to England in 1805, and whilst there received the brevet rank of Colonel. In June, 1806, Colonel Brock returned to Canada, and, on the 27th September, succeeded Colonel Bowes in the command of the troops in Upper and Lower Canada. In 1808, Colonel Brock was made a Brigadier, and, in July, 1810, proceeded to York and assumed command of the forces in Upper Canada. On 4th June, 1811, Brock was promoted to be Major-General on the staff of North America, and, on the 9th October, was appointed President and Administrator of the Government of Upper Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor (Gore) having obtained leave of absence to visit England. A public monument, voted by Parliament, was erected to Brock's memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. A pension of £200 a year was conferred upon his four surviving brothers, upon whom, in accordance with an address from the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, a grant of 12,000 acres of land in that Province was also made by the Prince Regent. In acknowledging the receipt of Sir Geo. Prevost's dispatch conveying the satisfactory intelligence that General Hull had been defeated and taken prisoner and Detroit captured, Earl Bathurst wrote: "You will inform Major-General Brock that his Royal Highness, taking into consideration all the difficulties by which Major-General Brock was surrounded from the time of the invasion of the Province by the American army, under the command of General Hull, and the singular judgment, firmness, skill, and courage with which he was enabled to surmount them so effectually, has been pleased to appoint him an extra Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath."—On the 13th October, 1824, the remains of General Brock, and those of his gallant aide-de-camp, were removed from Fort George and deposited in the vault beneath the monument erected on Queenston Heights by the