

GLOBENSKY.

The last survivor of the Voltigeurs of 1812 lies buried in the old cemetery at St. Eustache. A small brown stone pyramid, on one side inscribed in French, reads :—

Lt.-Col. Max Globensky, one of the heroes of 1812. At twenty he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Canadian Voltigeurs of 1812 under DeSalaberry, and was at Lacolle, Ormstown and Chateauguay; 300 repulsing 6,000 to 7,000 men under Gen. Hampton. Afterwards his pay was continued by the English Government to his death. He was decorated with two medals, and was the last survivor of the Voltigeurs. He died in the 74th year of his age.

AMHERST.

It fell to the lot of Sir Jeffery Amherst to receive the surrender of Montreal from the French general, Vaudreuil. On his return to England he settled on a charming spot near Riverhead, in Kent, and erected a handsome old style residence, which, with pride, he named "Montreal," and where living to a good old age, he passed the remainder of his days. Here he received a visit from the King and Queen of England. Very soon after settling down to the enjoyment of a quiet life, he erected a monument some 36 feet high, on a pleasant eminence, almost opposite his house, with the inscriptions on four sides, as follows: First side, facing almost south-east :—

Dedicated to that most able *statesman, during whose administration Cape Breton and Canada were conquered, and from whose influence the British arms derived a degree of lustre unparalleled in past ages.

*Wm. Pitt.

The second side, north-east, reads :—

To commemorate the providential and happy meeting of the three brothers on this their parental ground, on the 25th January, 1764; after a six years' glorious war, in which the three were success-

fully engaged in various climes, seasons and services.

The third side, north west, reads :—

Louisbourg surrendered and six French battalions, prisoners of war, the 26th of July, 1758; Fort du Quesne taken possession of the 24th of November, 1758; Niagara surrendered the 25th July, 1759; Ticonderoga taken possession of the 26th of July, 1759; Crown Point taken possession of the 4th of August, 1759; Quebec capitulated the 18th of September, 1759.

The fourth side, south-west, reads :—

Fort Levi surrendered the 25th of August, 1760. Isle-au-Noix abandoned, the 28th of August, 1760. Montreal surrendered, and with it all Canada, and ten French battalions laid down their arms, the 8th of September, 1760. St. John's, Newfoundland, re-taken, the 18th of September, 1762.

The death of this commander—whose name has been perpetuated in one of the streets of this city—was announced at the time, as follows :—

LONDON, August 3, 1797.

DIED.—At his seat, at "Montreal," near Seven Oaks, Kent, in his 81st year, the Right Hon. Jeffery Lord Amherst, of Holmesdale, K.B., Privy Councillor to His Majesty, Governor of Guernsey, Field Marshal in the army, and Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, and of the 60th (or Royal American) Regiment of Foot.

Admiral Amherst, a second brother to Lord Amherst, died on the 12th of February, 1778.

COMMANDER SIMCOE.

Old St. Andrew's Church, at Cotterstock, Northamptonshire, England, contains a beautiful marble epitaph to the memory of the father of the first Governor of Upper Canada, Commander Simcoe. It reads thus :—

To the memory of John Simcoe, Esq., late Commander of His Majesty's ship "Pembroke," who died in ye royal service upon that important expedition against Quebec, in North America, in the year 1759. Aged 45 years.

He spent the greatest part of his life in the service of his king and country, ever preferring the good of both to all private views. He was an accomplished