

mated his dispirited troops. They now opened a heavy fire of musketry, and, conspicuous from his dress, his height, and the enthusiasm with which he animated his little band, the British commander was soon singled out, and he fell about an hour after his arrival.

Thus fell Major-General Brock at the head of his gallant band. The bullet entered his right breast and passed through his left side. He had but that instant said, "Push on the York Volunteers," and lived only long enough to request that his fall might not be noticed or prevent the advance of his horse troops. His brave aide-de-camp, Lieut.-Colonel McDonell, fell soon after, mortally wounded.

#### THE FUNERAL OF THE HERO.

The lifeless corpse of the brave leader was removed to a house close by shortly after he fell, where it remained until the afternoon, unperceived by the enemy. On the 16th of October the remains of our hero were conveyed in sad and solemn silence from Queenston to Government House, Niagara. The body was bedewed with the tears of many affectionate friends, and, after lying in state, was interred on the 16th October, with that of his aide-de-camp, at Fort George; Major Glegg, his surviving aide-de-camp, recollecting the decided aversion of the General to everything that bore the appearance of ostentatious display, endeavoured to clothe the distressing ceremony with his "native simplicity." But, at the same time, there were military honors that could not be avoided, and the following was the order of the mournful procession, "of which," writes Major Glegg, "I enclose a plan; but no pen can describe the real scenes of that mournful day. A more solemn and affecting ceremony never fell to my lot, and a second attack being hourly expected, and the minds of all being fully occupied with the duties of their respective stations, I anxiously endeavoured to perform this last tribute of affection in a manner corresponding with the elevated virtues of the departed hero. Considering that an interment, in every respect military, would be the most appropriate to the character of our dear friend, I made choice of a cavalier bastion in Fort George, which his aspiring genius had lately suggested, and which had been just finished under his daily superintendence."

#### MONUMENTS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY IN ENGLAND AND CANADA.

So universal was the feeling of regret at the death of the brave Sir Isaac, that not alone in this country, but in Great Britain, monuments were erected to his memory. The Imperial Government had a suitable monument erected in St. Paul's Cathedral at a cost of £1,575 sterling. It represents the corpse reclining in the arms of a British soldier, whilst an Indian pays the tribute of regret his bravery and humanity elicited.

But it was in this country, the scene of his active labors and his death, that gratitude for the deeds of the hero who had been the means of their deliverance, took possession of the people. While they were still fresh in the memory of all, the Provincial Legislature erected a column on the Queenston Heights, near the spot where Brock fell. The height of the monument from the base to the summit was 135 feet; and from the level of the Niagara River, which runs nearly under it, 485 feet. The monument was a Tuscan column on a rustic pedestal with a pedestal for a statue; the diameter of the base of the column was seventeen feet and a half, and the abacus of the capital was surmounted by an iron railing. The centre shaft, containing the spiral staircase, was ten feet in diameter. The inscription was nearly the same as is now seen on the present monument and will be given hereafter.

Here the remains of General Brock and his gallant aide-de-camp were deposited in solemn procession on the 13th October, 1824, the twelfth anniversary of General Brock's death.

#### MEETING OF JULY, 1840.

But this monument was not allowed to remain. It was destroyed on the 17th April, 1840, by a dastardly rebel of 1837. On the 30th July following, a meeting was called on Queenston Heights for the purpose of adopting measures for the erection of another monument. Sir Allan MacNab was pre-eminent for his exertion to promote this object. The day was observed as a solemn holiday in nearly all the cities and towns of Canada. The speakers at the meeting were His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., Mr. Justice, now Sir J. B. Macaulay, Sir Allan MacNab, Bart. Other speeches were made, eulogistic of the fallen hero, and resolutions were passed favorable to the object in view. A building committee was appointed for the erection of a new monument, by the voluntary contributions of the Militia and Indian Warriors of the Province; a grant from Parliament enabling the committee to lay out the grounds and complete the out-works.

The work was commenced in 1853, and on the 13th October the ceremonies of laying the foundation stone, and also the third re-in-

terment of Brock took place. His remains and those of his aide-de-camp, which had been temporarily removed to an adjoining burying ground, were now conveyed to their resting-place in the new structure. A vast concourse attended to do homage to the illustrious dead. The foundation stone was then laid by Lieut.-Colonel McDonell, brother of the gallant man who shared the fate and the honors of the Commander-in-Chief, and addresses were delivered by several gentlemen.

The column was completed in 1856, under the superintendence of W. Thomas, Esq., architect, of Toronto, Mr. John Worthington being the builder; both of whom performed their part of the work in a very creditable manner.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW MONUMENT.

Upon the solid rock is built a foundation 40 feet square and 10 feet thick of massive stone; upon this the structure stands in a grooved plinth or sub-basement 38 feet square and 27 feet in height, and has an eastern entrance by a massive oak door and bronze pateras, forming two galleries to the interior 114 feet in extent; round the inner pedestal, on the north and south sides of which, in vaults, under the ground floor, are deposited the remains of General Brock, and those of his aide-de-camp, Colonel McDonell, in massive stone sarcophagi. On the exterior angles of the sub-basement are placed lions rampant seven feet in height, supporting shields with the armorial bearings of the hero—on the north side is the inscription (which is given in the speech elsewhere made by Sir Allan MacNab.)

The column is placed on a platform slightly elevated within a dwarf wall enclosure 70.0 square, with a fosse around the interior. At each angle are placed massive military trophies, in pedestals in carved stone, 20.0 in height.

Standing upon the sub-basement is the pedestal of the order, 16.9 square, and 38.0 in height, the die having on three of its enriched pannelled sides, emblematic basso relievos, and on the north side, fronting Queenston, the battle scene in alto relievo.

The plinth of the order is enriched with lion's heads, and wreaths in bold relief. The column is of the Roman composite order, 95.0 in height, a fluted shaft, 10.0 diameter at the base; the loftiest column known of this style; the lower tones enriched with laurel leaves, and the flutes terminating on the base with palms.

The capital of the column is 16.0 square, and 12.6 high. On each face is sculptured a figure of victory, 10.6 high, with extended arms, grasping military shields as volutes; the acanthus leaves being wreathed with palms, the whole after the manner of the antique. From the ground to the gallery at the top of the column, is continued a staircase of cut stone, worked with a solid murel of 235 steps, and sufficiently lighted by loop-holes in the fluting of the column, and other circular wreathed openings.

Upon the abacus stands the cippas, supporting the statue of the hero, sculptured in military costume, 17.0 high, the left hand resting on the sword, the right arm extended, with baton. The height from the ground to the top of the statue is 196 feet, exceeding that of any monumental column, ancient or modern, known, with the exception of that on Fish Street Hill, London, England, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, architect, in commemoration of the great fire of 1666, 202 ft. high, which is exceeding this in height by 12 ft.

Although the monument proper was finished in 1856, the lodge and surrounding ground were not finished until the early part of the present year. The grounds, containing about 40 acres, have now been fenced in, and a stone lodge erected with handsome wrought iron ornamental gates and cut stone piers, surmounted with the arms of the hero at the eastern entrance. From the entrance a carriage road, of easy ascent, winds up the steep, and is continued to the Heights by an avenue 100 feet wide, planted with chestnuts, maples, &c., terminating at the monument in a circle 180 ft. diameter.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW MONUMENT.

Bodies of Militia, active and sedentary, were present from various parts of the country, and representatives from several others, which could not conveniently come; Sir Fenwick Williams, Commander of the Forces, and Sir Allan MacNab, were also on the ground. Lieut. Col. Coffin, Ordnance Land Agent, was also present. He is nephew of Sir Roger Sheaffe, who took command of the forces, when Sir Isaac Brock fell on the Queenston Heights.

There were several bands on the ground. Besides the militia there was a large concourse of spectators present, who had come for many miles in the surrounding country to witness the proceedings. It was a general holiday in that part of the country, and no more pleasant place—apart from the solemn rites of the day—could be desired for the purpose of enjoying it. At your feet lies the village of Queenston, on the opposite side of the river, the pretty village of Lewiston, while away to the west extends a large tract of partially cleared and partially wooded country, which might well be called the "flower garden of Canada." To the south stretches the Heights of Queen-