

sachet given him by his fiancée, saying, "take this and if I die in battle keep it and give it to your eldest daughter." In later years at a dinner given in Hamilton to consider the rebuilding of Brock's Monument, the sachet was displayed, being passed by the late Bishop Fuller (then Mr. Fuller) to Sir Allan McNab, who kept it and would not return it to Mr. Stanton, who was the father of Mrs. Stanton's husband. Mr. Stanton was an Assistant Deputy Commissary living at Fort Erie until transferred to Amherstburg, where he died. His wife predeceased him, and was the mother of twenty-one children, dying at the age of forty-five.

QUEENSTON.

Queenston or Queenstown was named after Queen Charlotte the wife of George III. In its better and more prosperous days as the head of navigation on the Niagara River it hoped to have a suspension bridge. A bank had been established there called Suspension Bridge Bank, and the future bridge graced the bank notes. It was many years before the bridge became a reality. Suspension bridges had been built at Clifton and the bank had suspended its operations. The first suspension bridge at Queenston was built in 1851, collapsing in a severe storm in March, 1863. Some years passed before another took its place. Crossing the river before the bridges were built was in small ferry-boats. A horse-boat at Queenston took teams and freight. The horse stood upon a wheel which revolved by constant stepping upon it.

COLONEL TALBOT.

Col. Talbot had 518,000 acres of land in twenty-five townships. In the terms he made with the Government, and the disposition he made to the settlers, he was allowed four hundred pound sterling per year for his services. These terms made with the Home Government did not suit the Family Compact. They wished to have the land divided among their friends, and put him to much annoyance, but the Talbot influence defeated their projects. No man in Canada was intrusted with their disposal as was Col. Talbot. Up to 1831 he had brought nearly forty thousand settlers, poor men,—poorest of the poor, and his help and protection enabled them to surmount their difficulties.—[Page 65, "Life of Talbot."]

WILLIAM JARVIS.

William Jarvis was Secretary of Upper Canada between the years 1792 and 1813. After the Revolution he, with others, went to England to obtain their compensation. He obtained his appointment March 31, 1792, and returned to Canada. He came here as Secretary, Registrar,