

fair city of Toronto. Such a panoramic view we might go far to find, and turning the eye backward and upward to the height of 175 feet the figure of Brock with arm extended to the opposite shore as if in warning.

For the best short description of the battle we are indebted to the late Col. J. G. Currie, who tells an interesting story of what he saw as a boy at the meeting of 1840, of a young British tar from the Traveller climbing hand over hand up the lightning rod of the shattered monument and amid the bated breath of the spectators placing a Union Jack at the top, while a tremendous cheer rent the air. The fullest and best, from a military standpoint being absolutely and technically correct, is the account by Col. Cruikshank.

On the 6th November, 1812, soon after the funeral of General Brock, a council of condolence was held by the Indian Chiefs of the Six Nations, Hurons, Pottowattomies, etc., at the Council House, Niagara, and Little Cayuga, using the red man's beautiful figurative language, said: — "Brothers, we therefore now seeing you darkened with grief, your eyes dim with tears and your throat stopped with the force of your affection. With these strings of wampum we wipe away your tears, we clear the passage in your throats that you may have free utterance for your thoughts and we wipe clear from blood the place of your abode. That the remains of your late friend and commander, General Brock, shall receive no injury, we cover it with this belt of wampum which we do from the grateful sensations which his friendship toward us inspired us with, also in conformity to the customs of our ancestors."

As a brother Sir Isaac Brock presents a no less pleasing picture, and the almost pathetic efforts to reconcile two of his brothers, offer a noble example to all. Just at the time when dangers were thickening around him and his mind was full of plans to meet the coming war, disaster met the Brock family. In June, 1811, a firm of London bankers, of which William Brock was the senior member, having met with great losses, failed. Isaac Brock had obtained £3,000 to purchase his commissions, but William, who had no family, had never intended to ask for this sum, but unfortunately it appeared on the books as a loan and General Brock was thus on the list of debtors. Savery and Mr. Tupper also lost heavily, and coolness and estrangement arose between William and Irving which caused their brother in distant Canada much sorrow, and all this just as