

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,

Upper



Canada.

VOL. XII.

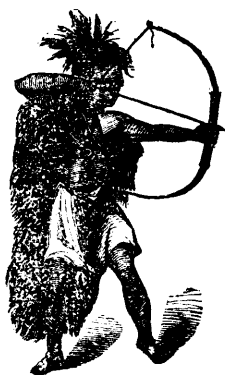
TORONTO: NOVEMBER, 1859.

No. 11.

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INAUGURATION OF SIR ISAAC BROCK'S MONUMENT AT QUEENSTON.



URING the memorable war of 1812, the victorious battle of Queenston was fought on the 13th of October, and Sir Isaac Brock, its hero, fell, mortally wounded. On the same day, 1849, representatives of the militia and the people of Upper Canada, assembled on the battle-ground, to inaugurate the handsome Monument which a grateful people had again erected to his memory. Old men, who had fought side by side during the war of 1812, and who had not met for many years past, shook hands once more right heartily, and, as it were, fought their battles over again, as they talked of the days which this meeting called to their remembrance. Young men listened with attention to the tales of the old, as they spoke of the hero of the day, the battle in which he fell, and the different places in the neighbourhood made classic by the scenes which were enacted there 47 years ago.

SKETCH OF THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTON.

Before giving an account of the inauguration, it may be well to preface it with a short sketch of the battle itself: Late in the season of 1812, the American Government assembled on the Niagara frontier a force of 6,500 men; of this force 3,170 (900 of whom were regular troops) were at Lewiston under the

command of General Van Rensselaer. To oppose this force, Major-General Brock had part of the 41st and 49th Regiments, a few companies of Militia, and about two hundred Indians, in all fifteen hundred men; but so dispersed in different posts at and between Fort Erie and Fort George, that only a small number was available at any one point. Before daylight on the morning of the 13th of October, a large division of General Van Rensselaer's army, numbering between thirteen and fourteen hundred, under Brigadier General Wadsworth, effected a landing at the lower end of the village of Queenston (opposite Lewiston,) and made an attack upon the position, which was defended with the most determined bravery by the two flank companies of the 49th Regiment, commanded by Captains Dennis and Williams, aided by such of the militia forces and Indians as could be collected in the vicinity. At this juncture Sir Isaac Brock arrived. He had for some days suspected this invasion, and on the preceding evening he called his staff together and gave to each the necessary instructions. Agreeably to his usual custom he rose before daylight, and hearing the cannonade, awoke Major Glegg, and called for his horse. He then galloped eagerly from Fort George to the scene of action, and with his two aides-de-camp passed up the hill at full gallop in front of the light company, under a heavy fire of the artillery and musketry from the American shore. On reaching the 18-pounder battery at the top of the hill, they dismounted and took a view of passing events, which at that moment appeared highly favorable. But in a few minutes a firing was heard, which proceeded from a strong detachment of American regulars, under Captain Wool, who, as just stated, had succeeded in gaining the brow of the heights in rear of the battery, by a fisherman's path up the rocks, which, being reported as impassable, was not guarded. Sir Isaac Brock and his aides-de-camp had not even time to remount, but were obliged to retire precipitately with the twelve men stationed in the battery, which was quickly occupied by the enemy. Capt. Wool having sent forward about 160 regulars, Capt. Williams' detachment of about 100 men advanced to meet them, personally directed by the General, who, observing the enemy to waver, ordered a charge, which was promptly executed; but as the Americans gave way the result was not equal to his expectations. Capt. Wool sent a reinforcement to his regulars, but notwithstanding which, the whole were driven to the edge of the bank. Here some of the American officers were on the point of hoisting a white flag with an intention to surrender, when Capt. Wool tore it off and reani-