

were therefore made at different points, and the bodies were heaped on them and burned. Many a fine fellow had this strange end. The conflict must have been terrific at some points, if we may judge from the number of ball-holes in a wooden house, the only one still surviving the battle. We counted certainly not less than fifty bullet holes in the one building—some of musket balls, some of larger sizes, and one a clean round hole cut by a cannon ball. What is now the churchyard was the scene of the fiercest strife. Close to the upper fence, and just where the British battery was fixed, there is a headstone, with these words:—

"Here lies the body of Abraham F. Hull, Captain of the 9th Regiment U. S. Infantry, who fell near this spot in the battle of Bridgewater, (Lundy's Lane), July 25, 1814. *Æ* 28 years." There is close by an older memorial—a wooden slab—somewhat differently worded: "This was erected to mark the spot where Capt. Hull, U. S. army, fell in the memorable action of Lundy's Lane, 25th July, 1814, gallantly leading his men to the charge." This is the only American grave stone in the church yard. A massive flat monument in the middle of the ground tells a sad story. It bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the Hon. Cecil Bishopp, 1st Foot Guards and Inspecting Field Officer in Upper Canada, eldest and only surviving son of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Baronet; Baron de la Zouche in England. After having served with distinction in the British Army in Holland, Spain and Portugal, he died on the 16th July, 1813, aged 30 years, in consequence of wounds received in action with the enemy at Black Rock, on the 13th of same month, to the great grief of his family and friends, and is buried here. This tomb, erected at the time by his brother officers, becoming much dilapidated, is now (1846) renewed by his affectionate sisters, the Baroness de la Zouche and the Hon. Mrs. Pechell, in memorial of an excellent man and beloved brother." On one side of the tomb are some lines:—

"Stranger, whose steps perhaps are now have stood
Beneath Niagara's stupendous flood,
Pause o'er this shrine where sleeps the young and brave,
And shed one generous tear o'er Cecil's grave;
Whilst pitying angels point through deepest gloom,
To everlasting happiness beyond the tomb,
Thro' Christ who died to give eternal life."

Thus ends the English Baronetcy! Clay cold, but glorious; poor Cecil saw his native land no more!

Near at hand a broken board attracted our attention, and turning it up, the inscription, nearly effaced, ran thus:—"Sacred to the memory of Lieut. Thos. Andrew, 6th Regiment, who died in consequence of a wound he received when gallantly leading on his company before Fort Erie, Sept. 17, 1814. Aged 26 years." Poor Andrew is hidden somewhere near Colonel Bishopp, but who could now tell where? A half rotten fragment of a wooden head mark, blown by the wind, is all that tells us he ever lived. O life! life! life!—what a dream art thou! It is well to keep a memorial of all who have their names left as having been laid here red from the battle. Two marble slabs, side by side, over two friends, who gave up their lives for us in that struggle, are inscribed thus:—"Sacred to the memory of Lieut. Wm. Hemphill, of the Royals, who fell at the battle of Lundy's Lane, on the 25th of June, 1814. This stone was placed by his son, Lieut.-Col. Hemphill, of the 26th Cameronians, 17th July, 1854." The other is thus: "To the memory of Lieut.-Col. Gordon and Captain Torrens, of the Royals, killed at Fort Erie during the Campaign of 1814. Erected by Major Barry Fox, late of said regiment,—their friend and companion, June 20, 1851."

Captain Torrens was very likely a relative of General Torrens who died from the effects of the Crimean hardships. Here he sleeps, sweetly we trust, as he died nobly.

These are all the tomb-stones in the churchyard. Only one out of many is here and there recorded—the multitude are forgotten for ever. Yet surely they live in the gratitude of every Canadian. With their lives they defended this country and saved it to us as our heritage. All that we are and have as a British people, we owe to them and their fellow-warriors. Light lie the sod on their breasts!—*Toronto Globe*.

2. RETIREMENT OF COL. TACHE FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

Like Sir Allan McNab, Colonel Taché entered upon active life at a very early age. At the commencement of the last war between Britain and the United States, and when only seventeen years of age, he joined the fifth battalion of select and embodied militia, and was present in the different encounters in which that corps was engaged during the progress of that eventful period. He participated in the struggles at Chateaugay and Plattsburgh, and in numerous other contests of less importance; and in every instance won for himself distinction. Immediately after the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, Colonel Taché was returned to represent the county of L'Islet, and was re-elected by the same constituency in 1844. His early par-

liamentary services were marked by a sedulous attention to the details of duty, and by a calm good sense and unaffected simplicity and cordiality of manner which endeared him to his fellow representatives. In July, 1846, he received the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General, with the prospect of early promotion to that of Adjutant General, for which his talents and his military experience eminently qualified him. In this sphere of duty he remained until 1848, when, at the pressing solicitation of Mr.—now Sir L. H.—LaFontaine and other political friends, he was induced to surrender the permanent position he held, and to assume instead a seat in the Reform Administration of that day. Colonel Taché entered upon his ministerial labours as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and brought to bear the same diligence and judgment that had been displayed in all his previous capacities. In Nov., 1849, he was appointed Receiver General in the room of the Hon. L. M. Viger, who resigned that office at the time of the removal of the Executive from Montreal to Toronto. Col. Taché continued to execute the duties of Receiver General until the resignation of the Hon. John Ross, and then succeeded that gentleman as Speaker of the Legislative Council. This occurred on the 24th May, 1856. Subsequently, after Mr. Cauchon's retirement from the Government, the onerous duties of Commissioner of Crown Lands were pressed upon Col. Taché by his colleagues, and at their urgent solicitation he undertook them in June last; from then until now occupying the Commissionership, conjointly with the more easy position of Speaker of the upper branch of the Legislature.

Brief and hasty as this retrospect necessarily is, it suffices to exhibit the varied and important services which Colonel Taché has rendered to his country. In youth a soldier; in manhood an efficient departmental officer; then Chief Commissioner of Public Works; then Receiver General; then Speaker of the Legislative Council, with the position of Premier in the Cabinet; and finally Commissioner of Crown Lands. Nearly ten consecutive years of Ministerial power may be expected to happen rarely to any man in Canada. One characteristic has belonged to him throughout his public course—a disinterested devotion to his conception of duty, and a never failing resolve to regard the wishes and interests of his friends as paramount to his own. Personal advantage has never formed an element in his plans. Disregarding pecuniary considerations, he has laboured faithfully without seeking gain to himself; and he now retires from official life with no other reward than that which springs spontaneously from a good conscience, and the gratitude which will long be cherished by his colleagues and his country.—*Toronto Colonist*.

3. NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

The buildings intended for the use of this institution, the foundation of which we alluded to a few months ago as having been laid by Messrs. Worthington, have been progressing rapidly of late, and although an earnest is alone given of what it will be, yet with the aid of a photographic view, a very fair idea of its appearance when finished may be gained. From this photograph it appears that the principal feature on the south side of the building will be a large square tower, more than a hundred feet high, twenty feet of which are already erected. Entering at the unfinished doorway, the eye is attracted by the wooden ceiling, which, in accordance with the whole building, is in the Norman way. Four arms rise from the corners and meet together in the centre. They are ornamented in what appears to the uninitiated a very peculiar style. There is no elaborate carving, such as seen in the interior of Gothic edifices; indeed all is perfectly simple, but so artistic is the way in which the different parts have been combined that they present a most beautiful whole. The attention is next drawn to the pillars supporting the archway entrance to the principal hall, and from thence to a double window on the opposite side. To describe the figures which ornament both window and door would be impossible. The architects have aimed at the grotesque, and assuredly they have accomplished their object. Passing into the centre hall itself, a doorway is seen on either side, likewise ornamented. Above them, and twenty feet from the floor, is an ornamental stone band which goes completely round the hall. The roof will be at least forty feet high, and arched. On each side of the central tower are buildings which have already reached the height of twenty feet. The windows of the east wing are flat arched, while those in the left wing are round. There is much carved stone work about them, of the same character as that in the hall, though, being on the outside, it is not so finely finished. This part of the College is Romanesque, and has a very fine appearance. The roofs (which are to be covered with coloured tiles) are known technically as "coronal." The portion of the building now described, will, from its height and the fine proportions, rescue the structure from the somewhat heavy appearance it has now that the Chemical School rears its head above all else. Great exertions have been made to get this finished before the close of the session, and with success. It is but little ornamented, the corbels under the eaves being the principal adornment. Mrs. Stowe, when visiting