

Falls Collegiate Institute, Pupils of the Niagara Falls Public School.

Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

Clergymen—Ven. Archdeacon Houston, Niagara Falls; Rev. Canon McKenzie, Chippawa; Rev. Henry Softley, Toronto.

It is estimated that there were about eight hundred in the procession, including six hundred children.

On the arrival at the cemetery, Rev. Canon Bull, president of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, ascended the steps of the soldiers' monument and called for the presentation of wreaths and flowers.

Wreaths of maple leaves were presented by representatives of the Stamford High School, the village school, the Niagara Falls collegiate institute; also the public school. There were also bouquets from St. Catharines and one from an American lady, a Mrs. Cameron, of Washington, D. C. Then the caskets covered with the British flag, as was also the hearse, was carried to the monument, and Rev. Canon Bull read a portion of the solemn burial service of the Church of England. After the usual scriptural sentences had been pronounced, he said these words of committal,—

Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God, in His great mercy, to allot to His people here on earth that a faithful service and acts of piety should be rendered by them for His name sake, we therefore commit these mortal remains of British soldiers to this burial vault, to await the resurrection in the last day, through Jesus Christ, our Lord." He concluded with the following prayer,—“We beseech Thee, O Lord, to save and defend all Christian Kings, Princes and Governors, and specially Thy servant, Victoria, our Queen, that under her the whole empire may be godly and quietly governed, and grant unto her whole council, and to all that are put in authority under her, that they may truly and indifferently minister justice to the punishment of wickedness and vice, and to the maintenance

of Thy true religion and virtue. Grant this, O Lord, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only mediator and advocate, Amen." Then, while the casket was being placed in the vault, the firing party fired three volleys, and the committal was concluded.

LIEUT. COLONEL CRUIKSHANK

Was the first speaker. He said,—We have met to-day to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of those soldiers of the 89th and 103rd regiments, whose remains are now re-interred and also in a sense to reaffirm our devotion to the cause for which they died. They fell fighting for the integrity of the British Empire, while engaged in repelling a most formidable invasion of this province. This was in fact, not the least important chapter of the mortal struggle with the first Napoleon. In the beginning of the year 1812, that great soldier was at the summit of his power. He had triumphed repeatedly over the mightiest collections of European powers. The frontiers of France had been extended by conquest to include Belgium, Switzerland, a large part of Italy and several German provinces. A French marshall had become King of Sweden. The Emperor had placed one of his brothers on the throne of Holland. Another wore the crown of Spain and for a third he had carved a kingdom out of the heart of Germany. He had made his brother-in-law King of Naples and his stepson Viceroy of Italy. The Emperor of Austria, the kings of Denmark, Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony had been reduced to the position of vassals, whose armies and revenues were at the command of the conqueror. The Sultan of Turkey was his firm ally. French garrisons were everywhere. Such a dream of empire had never been realized before; no power of the imagination can conjure back the prestige of resistless power and invincibility which was attached to his name at that moment.

After twenty years of battle Great Britain alone continued the contest.