

Queenston, the British commanders at Fort George and at Fort Erie had kept the enemy fully engaged. At Fort Erie, the British, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Myers, soon compelled the enemy at Black Rock to cease his fire, and also blew up a barrack with a depot containing a considerable quantity of ammunition. The brig *Caledonia*, lately captured by Lieutenant Elliott, United States navy, was almost destroyed at her moorings; whilst Major Evans, of the 8th regiment, who remained in command at Fort George, so effectually silenced, by a well-directed fire, the enemy's batteries at Fort Niagara, that the fort was dismantled and abandoned.—By the death of General Brock the administration of the Government in Upper Canada, as well as the command of the forces, devolved upon Major-General Sheaffe, who, having granted the United States commander an armistice of three days to bury his dead and take care of his wounded, paroled General Wadsworth and some of his principal officers, and sent the rest to Quebec. Among the prisoners taken, twenty-three men were found who declared themselves to be British subjects by birth. These men were consequently sent to England for

Legislature of Upper Canada to his memory.—On the 17th April, 1840 (Good Friday), a miscreant named Lett introduced a quantity of gunpowder into this monument, with the malicious intention of destroying it; the explosion, effected by a train, caused so much damage as to render the column altogether irreparable. On 30th July, following, a public meeting was held on Queenston Heights for the purpose of adopting resolutions for the erection of another monument. Nearly eight thousand persons—including the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Arthur, and his staff—attended the meeting, at which the most eminent men in Upper Canada were present. The meeting resolved that the most suitable monument to replace the shattered column, would be an obelisk, and a premium was offered for a design, which was awarded, in 1843, to Mr. Young, architect to King's College, Toronto. The restored monument was inaugurated in 1859.—*Life of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock. F. B. Tupper.*

trial as traitors. The United States Government at once retaliated, and placed in confinement a like number of British prisoners, to be held as hostages for the safety of the men to be tried as traitors.—General Brock was interred on the 16th October, at Fort George; the remains of his aide-de-camp, Lieut.-Colonel McDonell, were placed in the same grave, a cavalier bastion in Fort George, selected by the General's surviving aide-de-camp as the most appropriate in every respect to the character of his illustrious chief. Immediately after the funeral was over, Major-General Van Ranselaer directed that minute-guns should be fired from Fort Niagara "as a mark of respect due to a brave enemy"—incontestible evidence of the generous feeling by which the United States commander was actuated.—On the 18th October, General Smyth assumed the command of the United States forces upon the Niagara frontier. His first act was to apply to Major-General Sheaffe for an armistice, to which the latter promptly agreed, such armistice to continue until thirty hours after notice of its termination had been given.—November 9th. The United States fleet of seven vessels appeared off Kingston, and, after chasing the *Royal George* into Kingston channel, opened fire upon her. The fire was, however, so warmly returned by both ships and batteries that the enemy hauled off, and the next day beat out into the open lake, and, as the weather became more boisterous, the fleet sailed the following day for Sackett's Harbour. On their way, the transport sloop *Elizabeth*, having on board Mr. Brock, paymaster of the 49th, fell into their hands. Commodore Chauncey, however, immediately, in the most generous manner, restored to Mr. Brock all the effects of the late Sir Isaac Brock, which were on board.—Novem-