

1853, his dust, and that of McDonell, were placed in the sarcophagus in this monument, where it is to be hoped they will remain in peace.

Perhaps I might mention in conclusion an interesting incident on the day of great procession and meeting already referred to. When the speeches were being made, a young British tar from "The Traveller" started to climb hand over hand up the lightning rod that stretched from bottom to top of the wrecked monument. It was a perilous undertaking, for one did not know at what moment the shattered and cracked structure might give way, nor could one tell how much weight the rod would bear, but the brave lad reached the topmost gallery and swinging himself over the projecting coming, climbed on top. The ten or fifteen thousand people below held their breath in anxious suspense as the boy began to feel for his pocket and to pull there from a ball of twine and let it down, with which he drew up a heavier one with a Union Jack, and at last, the flag was attached and filled out grandly in the breeze. Then a tremendous cheer rent the air, and before the daring fellow reached the ground safely, a hat passed around, and he received a substantial reward for his bravery.

(The address of Mr. Currie was kindly taken in shorthand by Mr. Frank Yeigh, the leader of the pilgrimage party, at the request of the President of the Niagara Historical Society.)

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After his address, Mr. Currie was requested to accompany the pilgrims to the earthworks to the south of the present monument, where he pointed out the portage road down which Gen. Sheafle marched on his way to attack the Americans, and the formation of the forces when they engaged in battle about four o'clock in the afternoon. In speaking of the earth work he said it used to be questioned very much by whom and when they were erected. Some said they were built by the French before the conquest, others by the Americans on 13th October, 1812, and many thought they were built in 1814 by the force under Brown of the American army which encamped on the heights for several days. He was pleased to be in a position to settle the dispute, as he had in his possession a letter, which had lately come into his hands, dated the 4th September, 1814, written at Hope Cottage, Fort George, by the wife of the officer under whose direction they were built—Lieutenant Jenoway of the 1st Scots Royals. This letter states that after the erection of Fort Mississauga at the mouth of the river, Lieut. Jenoway was ordered up to Queenston to erect the earth works. This would be in the early summer of 1814. He completed the works and mounted the guns, but soon after when Gen. Brown crossed at Fort Erie on 3rd July, 1814, before the battle of Lundy's Lane, the lieutenant was ordered to destroy them as much as possible and remove the guns to Fort George. He partially destroyed the works and got the guns to Fort George.

It may safely be said that in the last hundred years we have made a good deal of history, of which we may be proud, and of little of which we have any reason to be ashamed.