

of one or other of the branches of the legislature. In 1838, he was appointed a commissioner for the improvement of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and served as such until the completion of the St. Lawrence canals. In 1841, he was again returned for the county of Leeds to the Parliament of United Canada, the government being then administered by Lord Sydenham. In 1844, he was called to the Legislative Council, under the administration of Lord Metcalfe. In 1851, Mr. Morris was called to a seat in the Executive Council, under the administration of Lord Elgin, and was also appointed postmaster-general, being the first incumbent of that office after the transfer of the department from imperial control to that of Canada. Immediately upon his appointment he proceeded to Washington, and there negotiated with the American government a postal treaty with the United States. He also introduced a uniform postal letter-rate of five cents, the average rate previously having been sixteen cents or thereabouts. In 1853, Mr. Morris vacated the post-office department, and was appointed speaker of the Legislative Council, which office he held until the retirement of the Hincks-Morin administration, in the autumn of 1854. In 1858, he was appointed a member of the Executive Council and speaker of the Legislative Council, on the advent to office of the Brown-Dorion administration, and retired with that administration on the governor general (Sir Edmund Head) refusing to dissolve the house. When Sandfield MacDonald formed his government, Mr. Morris was again called on, and filled the office of Receiver General till his failing health, in 1863, compelled him to resign, and leave public life altogether, very much to the regret of his political friends, and greatly to the loss of the country generally. Since then M. Morris has lived in retirement, his gradually failing health giving evident token that soon the place which knew him now, would know him no more. At last, in the bosom of his family, and surrounded by his friends, he has "passed the bourne from whence no traveller returns," followed by the love, respect, and esteem of the whole community.—*Brockville Recorder*.

No. 2.—WILLIAM NOTMAN, ESQ.

Mr. Notman, the member for North Wentworth, died on the 19th, at Dundas, after a long and lingering illness. Mr. Notman was a prominent member of the Reform party. He has been in Parliament for a great many years, having represented the United Counties of Halton and Wentworth during the reign of the Baldwin-Lafontaine government. In 1857, he again entered Parliament, having defeated the Hon. Robert Spence, then Postmaster General, and has ever since represented North Wentworth in Parliament. Although a man of good abilities, an earnest energetic speaker, and a great favorite with his party, he was doomed to witness from time to time greatly inferior men elevated to positions of ministerial responsibility. He was frequently mentioned in connection with office, especially during the existence of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's government; and at the opening of the present Parliament, was said to be a candidate for the speakership. But in every case other men were preferred before him, and he died without having received at the hands of his party those political appointments which usually fall to the lot of party men of ability. Personally, Mr. Notman was very generally esteemed, and his death will be truly felt by a large circle of sympathising friends of both political parties.—*Spectator*.

No. 3. JOSEPH CARY, ESQ.

Mr. Joseph Cary, late Deputy Inspector General of Canada, died recently, at his residence, near Paris, aged 80. He first entered the civil service in 1804, as a clerk in the office of the Surveyor General of Lower Canada. He was appointed Deputy Inspector General in 1841, and held the office till 1855, when, in consideration of his long services, he was permitted to retire, with the understanding that he should be allowed to enjoy his full pay. In 1863, however, he was dismissed from the service, and deprived of his salary by the Holt-Dorion government, without the slightest recognition of his services. Though he had served his country long and faithfully, he was made one of those victims of that so-called "Retrenchment policy," which deprives the old and useful public servant of a pension in order to reward the political supporter of the hour. Mr. Cary died in retirement, at an advanced age, but as long as there is a record of the public accounts of Canada, his name will live in connection with the establishment of system and order in the important department of which he was so long the working head.—*Quebec Mercury*.

No. 4.—REV. WILLIAM HAYDEN.

The late Rev. William Hayden was born at Marten, in Kent, England, on the 2nd of May, 1789. When about eighteen years of age, he was led to attend an ordination among the dissenters, it being the occasion on which Rev. Arthur Tidman, D.D., now Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society, was set apart to

the pastorate of a church in the metropolis. He soon united with the church at the Tabernacle, Moorfields, (built by Rev. G. Whitefield,) of which Matthew Wilks was then the minister. After receiving a course of private instruction from his pastor, Mr. Hayden entered the academy at Hackney, where the Rev. George Collier filled at the time the office of theological tutor. In 1835, Mr. Hayden came to Canada by the advice of Drs. Reed and Matheson, and on his arrival, established himself at Cobourg, where the present chapel was soon built. The townships of Manvers, Clarke, Darlington, Keene, Asphodel and Otonabee, and the villages of Brighton and Pleasant Bay, were travelled over almost every month. Throughout this extensive district the name of "Father Hayden" became a household word in many a log cabin of the early pioneers. After about ten years' residence in Cobourg, he resigned the pastorate of the church in that town and removed to Cold Springs. During the last twenty years of his life, therefore, he did not travel much, but as long as he was able, and even beyond his power, he delighted to preach the gospel in the little chapel adjoining his own residence. When he could no longer stand to preach the gospel, he spoke from his chair. But finally it became evident even to himself that his work was done, and he resigned his pastoral charge on the 5th of June, 1864. From that time, step by step, he went downwards to the grave. For the last fifteen months he was confined to his bed, growing helpless, lamenting much that he could preach no more, and towards the end, suffering from the decay of his senses and mental powers. He fell asleep in Jesus, September 6, 1865, in the 77th year of his age, and the 49th of his ministry.—*Canadian Independent*.

No. 5.—GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

Foreign files announce the death of General Lamoriciere, well known by his campaigns in Algeria, and later, as Commander-in-Chief of the Papal army. Christophe Leon Louis Juchalt de Lamoriciere was born at Nantes, February 6, 1806, and was descended from an old legitimist family. After receiving a military education, he joined the corps of Zouaves in Algeria, at the time of its formation (November, 1830.) He took an active part in most of the brilliant exploits of the French army against the Arabs, and the celebrity of the Zouaves for superior organization was chiefly his merit. On the departure of Bugeaud, in 1845, he became Provisional Governor General of Algeria; but, hoping to exercise a greater influence upon the destiny of Algeria in the French Parliament, he went, in 1846, and became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, which position he retained until 1848. During the revolution of 1848, he unsuccessfully exerted himself, first, in favor of forming a new administration under Louis Philippe, and next in favor of a regency of the Duchess of Orleans. He was a prominent member of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies; was conspicuous in June, 1848, in the fight against the insurgents in Paris, and officiated as Gen. Cavaignac's Minister of War until December, 1848. He was a strenuous and unwavering opponent of Louis Napoleon, and, after the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851, was arrested, and detained until January 9, 1852. In April, 1860, he was appointed, by Pope Pius IX., Commander-in-Chief of the Papal troops. He hoped to make a head against the army of the King of Italy, and prevent the unification of that country, but he was defeated by the Italians at Castelfidardo, and his troops of volunteers dispersed. Since then he has lived retired, and not taken a prominent part in any political movement.

No. 6.—A. M. J. J. DUPIN.

The China brings news of the death of Andre Marie Jean Jacques Dupin, a well-known politician of France, and ex-President of the National Assembly. He was born February 1, 1783, bred to the bar, defended Marshal Ney in 1815, and has filled a great number of public trusts. After the revolution of 1830 he was chosen President and Speaker of the Assembly, and won considerable fame as a presiding officer. At the great exhibition in London, in 1851, he was President of the French Commission of the International Jury. Although not an active participant in the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon, he has ever since been a supporter of the government of the Emperor, and latterly held important offices under it. In 1857 he was made Procureur-General of the Court of Cassation, and at the time of his death was Senator.

No. 7.—MARTIN BOSSANGE.

The London Reader says that the oldest book-seller in Europe, Martin Bossange, died in Paris on the 27th of October, aged ninety-nine years. He began business in Paris on the eve of the revolution of 1789, and was the first exporter who established efficient trade intercourse with continental and American houses shipping