

Canadian Commons for several parliaments: a two-fold mandate has been intrusted to him since Confederation; he is a member of the Local and Dominion Parliaments. But enough has been said to exhibit progress in agriculture and socially as it now stands at Lotbinière and Pointe Platon; a great deal too much has been uttered for the retiring tastes of its worthy Seigneur.

Henri G. Joly, by his mother Julie de Lotbinière, is a lineal descendant of one of the proudest, wealthiest, and most distinguished Canadian houses, that of Chartier de Lotbinière. Let us open the learned* compilation of the Abbé Daniel, a French ecclesiastic, now residing in Montreal. "This family," says the learned Abbé, "connected with the (French) families of Chateaubriand, La Rochefoucauld, Polinac, Montfort, De Vaudreuil, Des Melioses, Soulange, Duchesnay, as represented amongst us by the Harwood and Joly, is one of the most ancient and most illustrious."

Its head on the soil of Canada was Louis Theantre Chartier de Lotbinière, whose first French ancestor by name was Phillipe Chartier, "Receveur General des Comptes in 1374." One of his sons became Bishop of Paris—Alain, the fourth son, was the most illustrious of all. He was Secretary of State to Louis VI, who granted him titles of nobility. His extraordinary eloquence struck so forcibly Margaret of Scotland, the Queen of Louis XI., that she publicly showed him tokens of her esteem. One of his sons, Clement, married a wealthy heiress of Brittany in France, Mlle. de Chateaubauzy. To him is traced the name of Lotbinière in his family. Having purchased an estate in Maine, called Binieres, which he wished to distinguish from another which he owned in Dyormais, called Bignies, he added the word *Lot* to the name, which was that of a species of fish found in the ponds of the Chateau, and made Lotbinière. A few years subsequently this domain was erected into a Barony. Clement de Lotbinière died in 1560, aged 104 years; one of his daughters married Joseph de Chateaubriand, an ancestor of the illustrious author of the "*Genie du Christianisme*." He left three sons, of whom Alain, who after entering the army and subsequently studying for the bar, became the great grand-father of the founder of the Lotbinière family in Canada.

Passing over a portion of the family records, we find in Canada, about 1650, Theantre de Lotbinière. The date of the concession of his seigniory is 3rd Nov., 1672. His ability soon brought him into notice, and he was made "*Lieutenant General and Criminel de la Prevosté de Quebec*." It was in 1685 that his son Revels Chartier de Lotbinière obtained the grant of the seigniory "sur la riviere du Chesne," at Lotbinière, which is still in the possession of the family. This old feudal nabob died at Quebec 5th May, 1710, leaving to his son, Eustache Chartier de Lotbinière, immense territorial possessions. We next find in order of date, as his successor, Michel Eustache Gaspard de Lotbinière, a distinguished officer of Engineers, who was intrusted with the building of Fort Carillon (Ticonderoga). He distinguished himself at the memorable battle of Carillon, where General Abercromby with some sixteen thousand men was repulsed by Montcalm at the head of less than one-fourth that number. His services merited him a title of "*Chevalier de St. Louis*," and he was made a Marquis. When these honours were pouring on him, he was the possessor of some most valuable seigniories on Lake Champlain, named *Allainville*. After the conquest, he acquired the seig-

* *Histoire des Grandes Familles Francaises du Canada*, Eusibe Senutial, Montreal. 1867. This beautifully illustrated volume, the materials for which have been recently compiled in France and in Canada, ought to be in the hands of every student of Canadian history.