

and other places, on the American side of the lake. He left the navy, where promotion was slow, and joined the 100th regiment under Colonel Murray, and was present when the Niagara frontier was re-occupied. The plucky lad also was to the front with the advanced guard at the taking of Fort Niagara; and for his miniature heroism in the storming he was made ensign in the 49th regiment. After the campaign was ended MacNab formed his regiment in Montreal, and shortly afterwards marched to the attack of Plattsburg. In this engagement he had the honour of commanding the advanced guard at the Sarnac bridge. In 1817, after the reduction of the army he began the study of law, and was called to the bar in 1825. He was some time later made Queen's counsel, the first appointment of the kind in Upper Canada. In 1829, he began his long and very useful public career by being elected, with the Honourable John Wilson, to represent the County of Wentworth. Having served for the county in three parliaments, he was returned for Hamilton, defeating Mr. Harrison, the government nominee. His opponents in successive elections thereafter till his retirement were Messrs. Tiffany, Freeman and Buchanan. Sir Allan rendered some important service to the Crown, and these services the Crown recognized, and thereafter his zeal for the mother country was most conspicuous. It was displayed in the cutting out of the *Caroline* steamer, which his men set on fire and turned loose to go over the Niagara falls. When MacKenzie and his followers rose in rebellion in 1837, Allan MacNab promptly marshalled the "Men of Gore," and made straightway to Toronto, where he united with Sir Francis Bond Head in attacking the unorganized rebels in the barn at Gallows Hill. Sir Allan was appointed speaker of the first Parliament under the Union, and in this capacity was most serviceable as a politician. He became prime minister in 1854, but his rule was not destined to be of great duration. During his administration the Clergy Reserves question was set at rest, the Reciprocity Act passed, Seigniorial Tenure abolished, and the Militia Act adopted. Sir Allan was knighted in 1838; and he retired from the office of premier in 1856. Towards the latter portion of his parliamentary career, he was stricken with gout, and his last appearance in the House of Assembly was when he was borne in there by two stout serving men, swathed in flannels, to make a sort of *apologia pro vita sua*—to explain his conduct,

and briefly to refer to his career and his services to his country—for his party, with Mr. John A. Macdonald at its head, had decided to drop him overboard. In October, 1857, he retired from public life in Canada and went to England, that he might be near the Crown of which he had become so enamored. He believed that Englishmen had not forgotten that he had destroyed the *Caroline*; and therefore he entered the field against Admiral Pechel, for the representation of the town of Brighton, England. It need not be recorded that he was beaten. In 1860, he returned again to Canada, and was appointed to the Legislative Council, where he remained till an attack of sickness carried him away. Sir Allan MacNab married in 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Brooke, by whom he had a son and a daughter. This lady died. He again married, in 1831, Mary, eldest daughter of Sheriff Stuart, of the Johnstown district, by whom he had two daughters. One of these married Viscount Bury, M.P., eldest son of the Earl of Albermarle, and the other a son of Sir Dominick Daly. He was a man of high personal character, and in official life he would scorn to do that which might make a gentleman in private life ashamed. He was a sincere lover of his country, and an able politician, though sometimes inflexible when it was inexpedient to bend; but taken altogether his name is a very bright one in the pages of Canadian history.

Trow, James, M.P. for South Perth, Ontario, Opposition Whip in the House of Commons, was born at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, in a house on the banks of the Severn river, on the 16th December, 1827. His parents were Thomas and Mary Trow, both of Newtown. Young Trow did not receive any education at the hands of masters, save what he received at the Welchpool common school, and subsequently at Liverpool, England. But a youth of his energy and wholesome ambition was not likely to stop upon the threshold of intellectual pursuit, and after his school days at Liverpool came to an end, we find him industriously pursuing all the English branches, during his spare hours. How far successful he was with his own ambition and industry for tutors, it is hardly necessary to tell those who have become familiar with his career as a politician and as a writer. James Trow's father, it appears, had emigrated to America, and thither the son followed some time afterwards. He does not appear to have been much impressed by what he saw in the United States, and thus