

to jail. The same warrant included Charles (since Mr. Justice) Mondelet, Dennis Benjamin Viger and a number of others more or less celebrated. This warrant was issued at the time when it was known that M. Lafontaine was on the point of starting for England as the agent, of the Constitutional Association of Montreal. On arriving on the other side of the Atlantic, he did not deem it advisable to remain long in England; and accordingly passed over to France. He found, when in England, a powerful protector in the Hon. Edward Ellice; and as no evidence had been adduced against him, he returned to Canada at pleasure. After the return of M. Lafontaine, the old and once popular chief of the French Canadians, M. L. J. Papineau long remained under ban. This gave M. Lafontaine an opportunity to lay the foundation of that leadership which his old chief had not the remotest chance of rivalling. In 1841, becoming a candidate for the representation of Terrebonne, he withdrew from the contest before its close, for reasons which he stated at great length at the time. In this withdrawal, M. Lafontaine says: "I was influenced by a strong desire to avoid the shedding of blood;" an armed band having appeared in the country "collected from the remote parts of the Province—numbers even from Glengarry, in Upper Canada—at an expense far surpassing the entire fortune of my opponent, were it double, treble, or even quadruple what I presume it to be." A few weeks before—the election was in the spring and the interview had been made in the winter—Lord Sydenham had, during a two hours' conversation which he had sought with M. Lafontaine, tried to obtain that gentleman's support of his Administration. But in vain; since there was but one of its acts—the appointment of Mr. Baldwin to the Solicitor-Generalship—of which he approved. Lord Sydenham had offered him the Solicitor-Generalship for Lower Canada—he had offered a judgeship—and both on the condition that the recipient should support the Administration. But he refused, "I will," the Governor protested, "have a majority." It was, we believe, after his defeat in Terrebonne that M. Lafontaine found a constituency in Upper Canada—North York electing an eminent stranger of another race and speaking a different language, in preference to a resident nonentity. Rimouski afterwards returned the compliment paid to M. Lafontaine by electing Mr. Baldwin. Under Sir Charles Bagot, M. Lafontaine first attained the influence as a member of the Administration, in 1843. This was the inauguration of responsible government, in Canada. The successor of Sir Charles Bagot, Lord Metcalfe conceived a prejudice against the Ministry of which M. Lafontaine was a member, also succeeded in compelling them to resign, on the ground that he had made appointments and offers of appointments without their knowledge or advice. A party contest of no ordinary vehemence followed, in which the name of the Governor General was mixed up in a way that has fortunately since become impossible. The election went in favor of the Governor and against his late advisers. The majority, one or two at first finally increased to about seven; and in this way Mr. Draper held the office of first Minister till early in 1848, a new election having in the interim changed the majority largely the other way, when on a motion of non-confidence moved by Mr. Baldwin, and if we remember rightly seconded by M. Lafontaine, the Ministry of Lord Metcalfe's preference fell. He had himself, in the meantime, left the Province, in the last stages of a terrible disease, and died. Now came the period of M. Lafontaine's greatest power. The majority was enormous: but it was overweighted and inclined to fall to pieces. But this tendency was not observable in the Lower Canada section. M. Lafontaine, at an important and in some respects critical period rendered good service to the country. He reconciled Lower Canada to a union it had detested, and did much to knit together two people in indissoluble bonds. But he was a finality statesman, and when he retired he had reached the farthest goal of progress, against the feudal tenure he would consent to no movement. Against the Clergy Reserves he would second no crusade. At this moment, full of success and honour, not yet having lost the confidence of his friends, he retired. Becoming Chief Justice of Lower Canada, he was created a Baronet, and discharged the duties of that exalted position with credit and advantage. His premature death will be generally regretted by the people among whom his judicial functions were performed.—*Leader*.

No. 13.—CHAS. JOSEPH CHAUSSEGROS DE LERY, ESQ.,

One of the Seigneurs of Rigaud Vaudrieul and other places, eldest son of the Honorable Charles Etienne Chaussegros de Lery, member of the Executive Council, and of the late Marie Josephine Fraser, and nephew of the late Viscount de Lery, Lieutenant-General in the service of France, was born at Quebec on the 2nd Sept. 1800. Descended from one of the oldest families of the Province, whose members, both under the French rule and the present Government, filled, with general approbation, the most important offices of trust in the colony; allied to the best Canadian families, and by

the mother's side, to the most illustrious houses of Scotland, Mr. de Lery nobly bore his honourable name. After having with honor and success, devoted the first and greatest portion of his life to the service of his country, in the career followed by his father before him, he abandoned—now some fifteen years since—public life to devote himself exclusively to the advancement and colonization of his seigniory. Under his management, and that of an able and worthy friend, the respected curé of the parish, St. Francois, now noted for its gold mines, progressed rapidly and soon became the most important parish in the county. Mr. de Lery was frequently solicited to re-enter the arena of politics, but always persistently refused; he preferred to devote his leisure hours to the interests of his *constituents*, who all respected him as a father, and often submitted their mutual petty disagreements to his arbitration. His wealth, social rank, knowledge, and above all, his urbanity, rendered the task to him an easy and an agreeable one and all who came to consult him and lay before him their little differences, invariably returned home satisfied with his decisions. He could not, however, always resist the wish, respectfully urged, of his fellow-parishioners, who twice elected him Mayor of St. Francois de la Beauce, and *Préfet* of the county, which office he filled until the hour of his death.—*Journal*.

No. 14.—DANIEL LEWIS, ESQ.

Another landmark has been removed, another pioneer of this Peninsula taken from amongst us, but full of years. Col. Daniel Lewis, of Stoney Creek, died at his residence, on Wednesday, after an illness borne with great patience and fortitude. The son of a U. E. L., he was born in 1790, in the Township of Grimsby, where his father settled after repudiating the new republic formed out of the original thirteen Provinces, and was the second white child born in the Township. He early inculcated the principles of loyalty, and evinced devotion to his sovereign and country. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he entered the field with a Lieutenant's Commission, and served two years on the frontier with his company. In 1837, being a captain in the militia, he was over eight months engaged in assisting to suppress the rebellion. In 1850 he was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel of the 7th Battalion Wentworth Militia, which commission is now vacant by his death. He held several prominent positions, and was frequently urged to come forward for Parliamentary honors, but always declined. He was placed on the Commission of the Peace in 1828, and remained upon it till 1862. Col. Lewis was a man in every sense of the term, and no one ever had a larger share of public esteem. As a Canadian he had no superior as a patriot; he served his country faithfully when danger threatened, and was ever true to its interests. He lived on the farm where the battle of Stoney Creek was fought, and could tell many interesting incidents of that eventful period.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

VII. Miscellaneous.

"NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP."

In the quiet nursery chambers,
Snowy pillows yet unpressed,
See the forms of little children,
Kneeling white-robed for their rest,
All in quiet nursery chambers,
While the dusky shadows creep,
Hear the voices of the children—
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

In the meadow and the mountain,
Calmly shine the winter stars,
But across the glistening low lands
Slant the moonlight's silver stars,
In the silence and the darkness,
Darkness growing still more deep,
Listen to the little children,
Praying God their souls to keep.

"If we die,"—so pray the children,
And the mother's head drops low;
(One, from out her fold, is sleeping
Deep beneath this winter's snow)
"Take our souls;"—and past the casement
Flits a gleam of crystal light,
Like the trailing of his garments
Walking ever more in white.

Little souls that stand expectant
Listening at the gates of life,
Hearing, far away, the murmur
Of the tumult and the strife;