

builder of the chapel, removed the frames of the windows and closed them with the shutters now seen to prevent evil intentioned persons from desecrating the building. He was a member of the Roman Catholic communion, and presented the bell of St. Andrew's Church to that of Isle du Pas, opposite Berthier, where it is still used by our fellow-countrymen of his faith. The bell bears no inscription.

Captain Cuthbert was a model of a lord of the manor. He was a man of great force of character. In his days the lines between gentle and humble birth were more clearly drawn than at present, and the Seigneur of Berthier was not one to permit any trespassing on the privileges attached to his position, be the aggressor cleric or lay.

He revered religion for its own sake, and knew its value. He was the father of his vassals, who were almost exclusively of the Roman Catholic faith. No reasonable assistance in connection with their communion was ever refused them. He gladly contributed building material for their churches and parsonages. The parish of St. Cuthbert, seven-and-a-half miles from Berthier, received its name from the seigneur. It seems to have been specially under his care and that of his devoted wife. He presented the church with a large oil painting of its patron saint, in his episcopal robes, mitred and with crosier in his hand. In the corner was the donor's arms. To perpetuate Mrs. Cuthbert's interest in this church and the welfare of its members, in 1783 Captain Cuthbert imported from London a bell for this church. The following legend was cast in the metal:

"Sit nomen Domini benedictum. Je m'appelle Catharine jepese—et j'ai été donné à l'Eglise de St. Cuthbert en Canada, par l'honorable Jacques Cuthbert, Ecuier, Seigneur du lieu Anno Domini, 1783. Chapman & Mears of London, fecerunt, 1783."

The height of this bell is two feet seven inches and its diameter about the same. What more touching or closer connection could be established between members of the same great Christian family.

Thus lived and died James Cuthbert. His house was famed for hospitality. He was of as noble birth as any of the

ancient French noblesse who crossed swords with him on the Plains of Abraham and were afterwards his neighbours and fellow-labourers in transplanting to and developing within New France the British constitution. While he was firm to his principles and church, he was conspicuous for that wise toleration of and respect for the views of others, which must be the guiding principles of all who wish for the welfare of this province.

Captain James Cuthbert by his wife Catharine Cairns had three surviving sons and six daughters. The eldest, Alexan-



HON. JAMES CUTHBERT.
Second Seigneur

der, married but died without issue. We have referred to his monument in St. Andrew's Church. The second was James, the third, Ross Cuthbert.

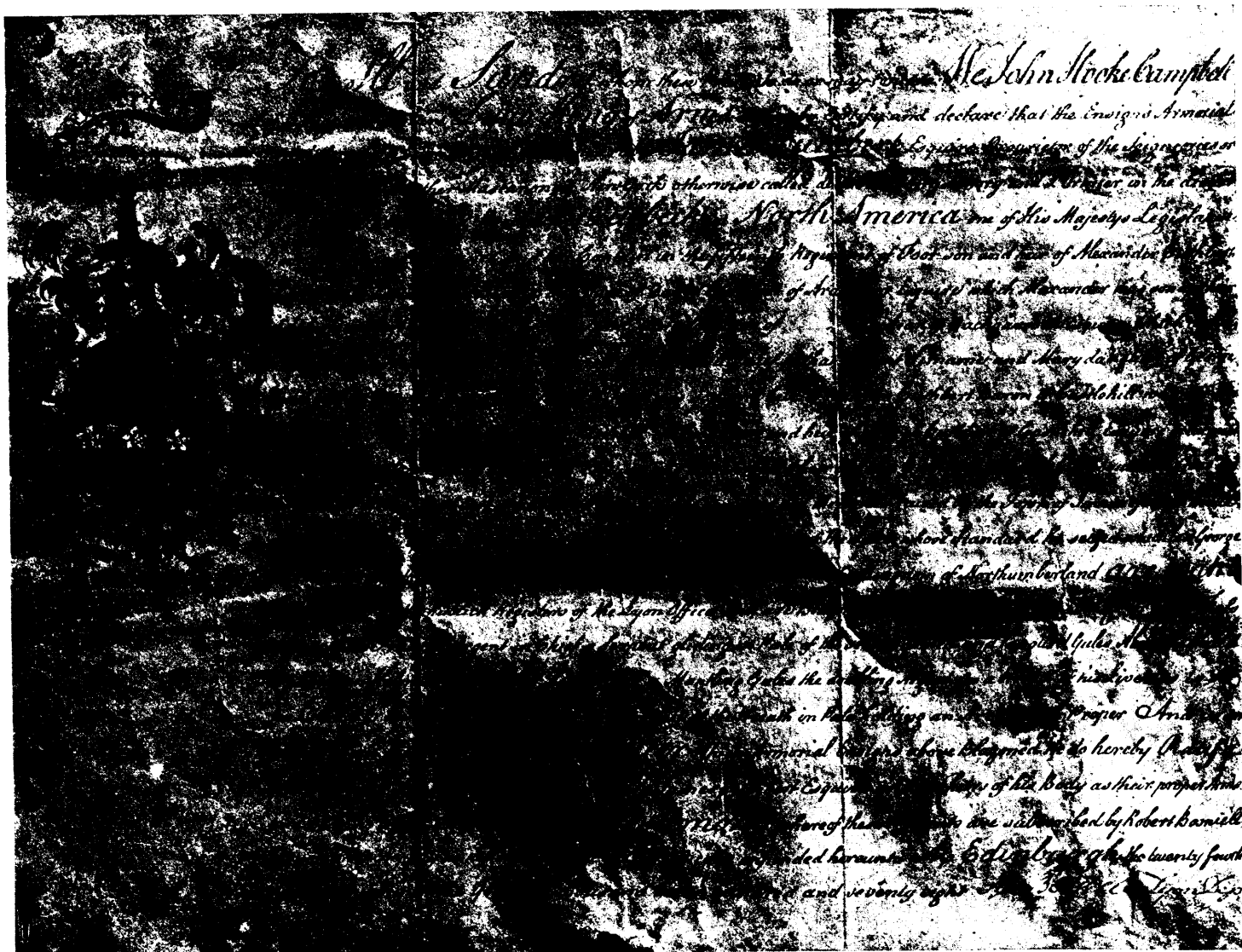
Before touching on the careers of these two sons, let us glance at the hymeneal futures of the daughters. Descended from a military race, five of these ladies married officers, and what is more remarkable still, four of them to brother officers in the 60th Regiment,—the old famous Royal Americans whose most honourable record, commenced on

this continent, has been extended with credit to the corps and glory to the nation in every part of the world. The husbands of these ladies were Captain Clark, Colonel Romer, Colonel Robertson, Captain Nickson. Catherine married Mr. John Antrobus; the fifth of the daughters who elected a son of Mars was the wife of Major Ferner.

James Cuthbert was born in 1767. He received as his share of his father's landed property Berthier, Maskinonge and New York, Ross Cuthbert taking d'Autry and d'Orvilliers. James Cuthbert was a worthy representative of his father and his name throughout his long career. At the death of Hon. Captain Cuthbert he held a commission as Lieutenant in the second battalion of the Royal American Regiment, but having been appointed his father's executor and being in charge of his estates, and, in addition, having the charge of his sisters, his military and domestic duties clashed. Called to London on estate business, and being unable to obtain leave of absence from General Prescott, no course lay open but to resign his commission. This he accordingly did.

James Cuthbert even then, from his territorial connection, commanded the militia. It appears that up to 1804 the French Canadian corps still wore the French uniform, while their fellow-citizen-soldiers of English origin were habited in the British colours. It is obvious that the effect of such distinction would be to keep the races apart by fostering uncalled for memories of a past regime, when the interests of the country lay in forgetting such and forming a united body under the new flag. Sir Robert Shore Milnes, the Lieutenant Governor in 1804, saw the evil results thus created and perpetuated and expressed his anxiety to abolish this difference. James Cuthbert, an English seigneur in a French Canadian section of country, of wide views, like his father, was not slow in realizing the advantage to the state to be obtained by abolishing this uncalled for and dangerous difference, and was the first to bring the division under his command to petition the Lieutenant-Governor to permit them to assume the national colours.

(To be Continued.)



HERALDIC CERTIFICATE OF FAMILY ARMS ISSUED TO HON. JAMES CUTHBERT IN 1778.