

itude to learn. His ambition, there, was to study law, but he found himself without the means. At this time he came under the notice of the Hon. D. B. Viger, who loved to afford encouragement to poor young men of good talents; and Mr. Viger brought him to Montreal. Here he gained his board, as the agent of M. Augustine Perrault, a rich and respectable citizen; and became articled as a law student, to Mr. Viger, who employed him to copy manuscripts, and in this way he became free with the use of the pen. He wrote a paper entitled "Lettre de l' Hon. Judge Bowen," on the subject of the legal use of the French language in Canada; and this gave him reputation. He then founded *La Minerve*, which paper has ever maintained a foremost place among all our French contemporaries—although there were times in the far off past when it and we did not agree so well as we happily do now. Mr. Morin continued for ten years to be its editor; and played an important part in the history of those days.

In 1828 Mr. Morin was admitted to the practice of the profession of advocate, and in two years afterwards, in 1830, he entered the Parliament of Lower Canada, as member of the County of Bellechasse. He there took an exceedingly active part, serving under Mr. Papineau, and joining in all hot struggles of race of that time, on the side of his countrymen. And it was he, if we are not misinformed, who wrote the ninety two resolutions. Three years after his entry into Parliament, he won sufficient distinction to entitle him to be the bearer of a petition to England, on the state of the country. He went to the aid of his old patron, the Hon. D. B. Viger, who was then in England.

He represented successively the counties of Bellechasse, Nicolet, and Saguenay. In 1841, he was appointed a District Judge; and in 1842 he became Commissioner of Crown Lands and Executive Councillor in the Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration. He maintained to the last his party allegiances to those leaders. In 1846 Mr. Draper tried to detach him from his party alliances with the Upper Canada Liberals under Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Morin's letters in the celebrated correspondence that took place at that period showed how simple and single were his notions of party duty. But not to anticipate. He went out of office with his party in December, 1843—Mr. D. Daly remaining. In 1844 he was elected simultaneously for the counties of Saguenay and Bellechasse—sitting for the latter. It is unnecessary to dwell on the battles fought in that Parliament. Enough to say they led up to the general elections of 1848, when Mr. Morin's party again came into power; and he was elected to the post of speaker of the House of Assembly, which position he occupied until 1851, when the Hincks-Morin Ministry was formed—Mr. Hincks becoming Upper Canada leader after the retirement of Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Morin Lower Canada, after the appointment of Mr. Lafontaine to the post of Chief Justice—in which office he was subsequently appointed a Baronet by the Queen. The place which Mr. Morin held in the Ministry was that of Provincial Secretary, and this time he was elected for the county of Terrebonne. In August, 1853, he was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands; and when Mr. Hincks fell, under the combined assaults made upon him in September, 1854, he took the most important step of joining with Sir Allan N. McNab, and the Upper Canadian Conservatives, making (what was so unduly and so bitterly assailed) the celebrated coalition of that year; but which was, in actual fact, the union of the nearest political affinities, and which has since, with little exception, formed the governing party of this country; which settled many vexed questions; which passed many useful measures; and which the party led by Mr. Brown has now joined, with a view to carry the most important measures ever submitted to the people of British North America—measures which will affect the destiny of the whole British Empire in the ages yet to come.

Mr. Morin bore the assaults which were made upon the combination of which he was the Lower Canada leader with the utmost mildness and good temper—never using angry words in reply; indeed, to do so, would have been foreign to his polite and kindly nature. He retained his office till 1855, when he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court; the Hon. George Etienne Cartier succeeding him as the energetic Lower Canada leader of the great French party.

In 1859 he was appointed one of the Codification Commissioners, whose elaborate work was laid before Parliament at its last Session, and is now before the public. To this work Judge Morin devoted faithful labours.

In his earlier years he cultivated poetry for a pastime, and among other pieces people quote his pathetic song:

Dans ma douce patrie
Je veux finir ma vie.

The historian (Kaye) of the life of Lord Metcalfe thus sums up his life: "His character is well fitted to make a romance. With superior administrative ability, he unites great power of application, an extreme love of order, and, above all, a delicate conscience and

an abnegation of self. . . . He possesses the purest patriotism. He is without egotism and without artifice. He has nature so sensitive and expansive, that one would say of him that he had the tender heart of a woman and the simplicity of a child. Without these infirmities of noble souls he would have become a great statesman. This portrait it must be remembered, was drawn by the eulogist of the Governor-General to whom Mr. Morin's party was in the most strenuous, nay, bitter opposition.

Judge Morin throughout life was eminently a religious man. Whenever he travelled in the country he never passed a church without entering and performing some act of worship. His many good works cannot be told; for he performed his charities in secret.—*Montreal Gazette*.

No. 52.—THE HON. MR. DEBEAUJEAU.

The Hon. George Rene Savense DeBeaujeau, of whose death our Montreal correspondent informs us, was seignior of Lower Canada descended from Captain Daniel C. DeBeaujeau, chevalier of the military order of St. Louis, who commanded the French forces at the battle of Monongahela, in 1755, where the English under Gen. Braddock were defeated, and where Capt. DeBeaujeau was killed the family settled in Lower Canada and remained after the Province was ceded to England. They possessed the seignories of Soulanges and LaNouvelle Longueuil, and for years exercised considerable influence in the political affairs of Lower Canada. The father of the deceased gentleman, who was a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, sat in the same House in the legislature of Lower Canada before the Union, the family residence being a fine mansion on the north bank of the St. Lawrence near Coteau du Lac. Mr. DeBeaujeau was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1848, and at the time of his death was not far advanced in years.

He was grave and dignified in appearance, thoroughly courteous in manners, and when he addressed the House, which he occasionally did in as correct English as French, was listened to with respect and attention. He never took a very prominent part in politics, contenting himself with giving a modest but hearty support to the conservative party. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the militia of Lower Canada, and, some years before his death, succeeded to the title of the last Count De Beaujeau, of France, by the death of a distant relative.—*Leader*.

No. 53.—THE RIGHT REV. ALONZO POTTER, D.D., LL.D.

By the telegraph we learn that the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D., died in San Francisco on the 4th instant, just six days before the completion of his sixty fifth year. Bishop Potter was born in Dutchess county, in this state, and was a brother of Bishop Potter of the Diocese of New York. He was graduated at Union College in 1818, became a tutor the ensuing year, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in 1821. Declining the presidency of a college at Geneva, N. Y., he accepted an invitation to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Boston, where he remained until 1831. He was consecrated as Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845, which position he filled until the time of his death. He has published several books not much in circulation now, and occupied a high rank for scholarship and ability among eminent prelates of his church in this country. Three of his sons, Gen. Robert R. Potter, Howard Potter (of the firm of Brown Brothers), and Clarkson A. Potter, Esq., are engaged in professional and commercial life in this city.—*N. Y. World*.

VI. Miscellaneous.

1. COME TO ME, O YE CHILDREN.

Come to me, O ye children!

For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows
That look toward the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows,
And the brooks of morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,
In your thoughts the brooklet's flow;
But in mine is the wind of autumn,
And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us,
If the children were no more?