

ment question, but came back a few days afterwards, as President of the Executive Council, in Mr. Cartier's administration, in which he remained until 1862, when he went out at the same time that Mr. Joseph C. Morrison was placed upon the Bench. This ended Mr. Ross's ministerial career. He has since then led a comparatively retired and quiet life.—*Leader*.

3. JOHN SHUTER SMITH, ESQ.

The deceased was a descendant of Elias Smith, a U. E. Loyalist, and son of Mr. J. D. Smith, who was a member of the Upper Canada Legislature from 1824 to 1827, and one of the founders of the town of Port Hope. Mr. J. D. Smith's large family have been very prominent members of the community in which they were brought up. Hon. Elias P. Smith was a prominent Banker, Mr. James Smith was long a member of Parliament, and is now Judge of the county of Victoria, and Mr. Sydney Smith was member for Northumberland, and an Executive Councillor, and is now Inspector of Registries for Ontario. The subject of our notice was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1836, and practiced for some years in Toronto in partnership with Mr. R. P. Crooks and Mr. L. W. Smith. He was a bencher of the Law Society, and author of *Upper Canada Chancery Practice*. In 1858, having been for some years practicing in his native town, he became a candidate for East Durham, but was defeated by Mr. Burton, the present member. He was also a candidate for the Legislative Council in 1860, his successful rival being Mr. Andrew Jeffrey, a brother Reformer, but a resident of the rival town of Cobourg. In 1861 he was elected for East Durham, defeating Mr. Burton by a majority of 5, and in 1863 he was re-elected. In 1867 he was not a candidate, and that year accepted for a short time the office of Clerk to the Executive Council of Ontario. He had long been in delicate health, and for three years has been entirely laid aside from business. He was much beloved by his friends, and enjoyed a large measure of popular confidence and regard from the residents of his county and town.—*Globe*.

4. HON. JOHN PRINCE.

Judge Prince was a thorough Britisher—by birth, education and sympathies. He first entered Parliament at the general election of 1836, when Sir Francis Bond Head, but then only a short time in the country, measured his strength, and successfully, with Mackenzie, Perry, Bidwell and the other extreme Reform leaders of that period. Soon after his election he found it necessary to do duty in another capacity than that of legislator. The rebellion had broken out, and he was called upon, as a militia Colonel, to serve at the head of his command. It was whilst acting in this capacity that he ordered some prisoners whom he had taken to be summarily shot, and "they were shot accordingly," as he himself expressed it, we believe in an official despatch. The Colonel was elected to the first Parliament of United Canada, and there only remain now in public life of those who were his fellow members in that Parliament Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. He continued to sit in the lower house until called to the Legislative Council, from which he was taken about 1860 to fill the judicial position in Algoma which he occupied until his death. In politics he was a staunch Liberal-Conservative. Exteriously Judge Prince was a fine specimen of a man, and his appearance was a true index to the character of his mind and his intellectual force. He was a splendid debater, and, perhaps, he never had a superior, as respects elocutionary power and elegance of expression, in the Canadian Parliament. It was a rare treat to hear him speak in the House, and, certainly no man in it was listened to with equal pleasure.—*Globe*.

5. ELDER THOMAS McCALL.

The venerable man who forms the subject of this notice was well known in many portions of Western Ontario. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in March, 1791, he emigrated to New York State in 1817, and to Canada in 1819, settling with his father and the other members of the family in the Township of Aldborough, and sharing with them for several years the many hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. Having received a liberal education in his native country, and being naturally of active energetic habits, he resolved on turning his acquirements to account, and if possible, to improve his own and the family's circumstances by other than mere physical toil. With this determination he entered the teacher's profession, in which sphere he laboured for some time, and throughout with great zeal and success. The Long Point country was then the wealthiest and most populous district of the west, and there he taught for two years; having among other pupils young Egerton

Ryerson, now the Chief Superintendent of Education. After his marriage in December, 1822, and subsequent settlement in Dunwich, his teaching labours were renewed at intervals, drawing pupils for miles around, many of whom to-day are leading farmers and business men of the county—the Coynes, the Blacks, the Thompsons, and others—and all of whom in their after life have retained for him the most filial affection and regard. His connection with the schools of the county was continued long after his withdrawal from the profession, in his capacity of superintendent; and to the end of his days the Common School Teacher had no warmer or more sympathizing friend. But devoted as he was to educational interests, it was as a minister of the Gospel that he was best and most widely known. He identified himself in early life with the Old School order of Baptists; and of the tenets of that denomination in Canada, he has been for many years the ablest expounder. Of his zeal in Christian labour, his untiring industry in the high calling, his unceasing devotion to the cause of his Master, there are many living who can testify; and if the abnegation of all self-righteousness, the reliance for salvation upon the merits of the Divine Intercessor alone, and the living of a pure, good, useful, and holy life, are the claims for a passport through the "pearly gates," he is within holy Jerusalem. With his views of church government we need not say that in his political opinions he was an advanced Liberal. He could not consistently be anything else; and so far as he took any part in political concerns, the Reform party of Canada had in him a devoted member and friend. His abilities were of a high order, and his information extensive and varied beyond many of the profession. His style was clear, trenchant and vigorous; abounding in Anglo-Saxon terseness and force. His manner was always happy, and the cheerfulness of his temper was unabated to the last. His remains were conveyed to the family burial ground, in Aldborough, on Wednesday, where they were interred by the side of his son Malcolm—"my beautiful boy," as he loved to call him—and two daughters; and though his trials are all over, there is many a household in Elgin, Middlesex and Kent, where the sorrowing tear-drop will fall when the word enters that the noble old man hath passed into his rest.—*St. Home Journal*.

V. The Franco-Prussian War.

1. KING WILLIAM AND BISMARCK.

The following brilliant passage is from Charles Sumner's recent lecture on the European war:—

"Two personages at this present moment hold in their hands this great question, teeming with a new civilization. Honest and determined, both are patriotic rather than cosmopolitan or Christian, believing in Prussia rather than humanity. And the patriotism so strong in each, keeps still the early tinge of iron. I refer to King William and his Prime Minister, Count Bismarck. More than any other European Sovereign, William of Prussia possesses the infatuation of 'Divine right.' He believes that he was appointed by God to be King—differing here from Louis Napoleon, who, in a spirit of compromise, entitled himself Emperor, 'by the Grace of God and the national will.' This infatuation was illustrated at his coronation in ancient Königsberg, the first home of Prussian royalty, and better famous as the birth-place and life-long home of Emmanuel Kant, when the King enacted a scene of melodrama which might be transferred from the church to the theatre. No other person was allowed to place the crown on his royal head. Lifting it from the altar, where it rested, he placed it there himself, in sign that he held it from Heaven and not from man, and next placed another on the head of the Queen, in sign that her dignity was derived from him. Then turning around, he brandished a gigantic sword in testimony of readiness to defend the nation. Since the battle of Sadowa, when the Austrian Empire was so suddenly shattered, he has believed himself the providential sword-bearer of Germany, destined perhaps to revive the old glories of Barbarossa. His habits are soldierly, and, notwithstanding his 73 years, he continues to find pleasure in wearing the spiked helmet of the Prussian camp. Republicans smile when he speaks of 'my army,' 'my allies,' and 'my people,' but this egotism is the natural expression of the monarchical character, especially where the monarch believes that he holds by 'Divine right.' His public conduct is in harmony with these conditions. He is a Protestant, and rules the land of Luther, but he is no friend to modern reform. The venerable system of war and prerogative is part of his inheritance, handed down from fighting despots, and he evidently believes in it. His Minister, Count Bismarck, is the partizan of 'Divine right,' and like the King, regards with satisfaction that hierarchical feudalism from which they are both derived. He is noble and believes in