

and on the other, "Et vainqueur." Motto taken from the *Canadian Military Review*. The arms of almost all the cities in the Dominion appeared on the arches throughout the village, which were numerous, tastefully arranged, and inscribed with various mottoes appropriate to the occasion. One arch we were glad to notice bore the inscription "Bienvenue Presso." This honor which is not too frequently conferred was, we feel sure, duly appreciated.

His Excellency, who was enthusiastically cheered, then read in French his reply, of which the following is a translation:—

Accept my thanks for your address, which records your patriotic desire to honor in a fitting manner the memory of a patriot. I rejoice to be able to take part with you in this commemoration of the services of a gallant soldier. We are here to unveil a monument dedicated to a man who worthily represented the loyal spirit of his age. That spirit exists to the full to-day. Should need arise there are many among the Canadians who would emulate the example and endeavor to rival his achievements. This statue records a character typical of our countrymen. Content with a little for himself—content only with greatness for his country. Such was the character of DeSalaberry—such is the character of the Canadian to-day. At Chambly, near the field of battle, where he had the good fortune to have the occasion to manifest that valour, which was the proud tradition of his race, we place this statue. It is raised in no idle spirit of boasting, but with a hope that the virtues shown of old, may, unforgotten, light and guide future generations. These virtues were conspicuous in this distinguished man, whose military talents enabled him to perform his duty with signal advantage to our arms. In rearing this monument to him, let us not forget to pay a passing tribute also to his brothers. They, with him, in the hour of danger, took to the profession of arms, we may almost say, as a part of their nature. Three of them perished in upholding the honor of that flag which is to-day our symbol of unity and freedom. In this fair region, which was his home, a contrast between our times and those in which he lived comes forcibly to us. Where are now wide tracts of fertile fields and a country traversed by railways to be reached by the steamers on our rivers, DeSalaberry, Perrault, Mailloix, when they made their gallant defence saw only scattered clearings among great forests. There, too, often concerted contending armies. While we cherish the recollection of gallant deeds performed where English and French speaking Canadians equally distinguished themselves, it is not necessary to dwell upon the bitter associations of those times. We are at peace and live in what we hope will be an abiding friendship and alliance with the great and generous people to the South. They then endeavored to conquer us, but were in the end only enabled to entertain for the Canadians that respect which is the only true and lasting foundation of friendship. We must be thankful and rejoice that our rivalries with them are now only in the fruitful fields of commerce. Our resources in the power to us in resources and population, which would make any war undertaken against Canada a war that would be a long and a difficult one. They do not desire to invade us—we trust that such a desire will never again arise, for nations do not now so often, as of old, interfere with their neighbors, when no faction invites interference. If in 1812 Canada was dear for her own sake to Canadians, how much more is she now? Then possessed only of a small population, enjoying liberty under theegis of a narrow constitution, now we see in her a great and growing people, self-governed at home, proud of the freest form of constitution, and able to use in association with her own representative the diplomatic strength of a great Empire for the making of her compacts with other nations. With us there is no party which would invite incursions or change of government. No man has a chance of success in Canadian public life, no one is countenanced by our people, who is not a lover of our free institutions. In inviting here the Governor-General, you have an officer present who as the head of the Federal Government, is nothing but the first and abiding representative of the people. It is, however, not only as an official that I rejoice with you to-day. Personal feelings make it a joyful hour for me when I can visit the cradle of so much worth and valor, surrounded as I am by the members of the family of Monsieur DeSalaberry. The Princess and I can never forget the intimate friendship which existed between Prince Edward Duke of Kent and Colonel DeSalaberry, a friendship between families which I may be allowed to hope will not be confined to the grandfathers. The Princess asked me to express the deep interest she takes in this celebration. She wishes me to convey to you her sorrow that she is not here with us. She yet hopes to be able to see this monument, where for the first time Canadian art has so honorably recorded in sculpture Canadian loyalty, bravery and genius.

The reply concluded. His Excellency amid great cheering, drew away the flags which had hitherto covered the statue. The Battery saluted, the Rifles fired a *feu de joie*, the band played patriotic airs, and the unveiling was completed.

Col. Harwood then delivered a patriotic and stirring address. He said the occasion was one of national significance, the spontaneous honoring of one who was in some respects a saviour of his country, by those who would never forget his noble deeds. It was fitting that such a ceremony should take place in the village which contained his remains, and whose every stone almost was connected with his memory. After reference to the DeSalaberry family, the speaker gave a brief historical sketch of the circumstances of the engagement of Chatoauguay,

drawing a graphic sketch of the horrors of war from which the result of DeSalaberry's heroism had probably saved the locality. He spoke in enthusiastic terms of the form of government under which we live and extolled its absolute freedom. Exhorting his hearers to be Canadians above every thing, and paying a loyal tribute to the noble virtues of Her Majesty the Queen, the gallant Colonel concluded his eloquent address in a most patriotic strain. He was repeatedly cheered.

Mr. J. O. Dion having spoken at some length of the work of the memorial committee in a business point of view, the inaugural was brought to a close, and the assemblage dispersed, the crowd veering towards the quay to witness the departure of the Vice-regal party. His Excellency walked to the steamer which, with the same party on board, left at about 5 o'clock. In response to hearty cheering, His Excellency bowed his acknowledgment from the deck until the Sorel was some distance from land.

At the banquet the Chairman in fitting terms proposed "The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec" which was received in a most enthusiastic manner.

His Honor whose rising was the signal for great cheering, replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,—As the representative of the Queen in the Province of Quebec I thank you for the health you toasted. It is an additional proof of that unswerving loyalty French Canadians have so often manifested. This province is inhabited for the most part by French-Canadians, and I am proud to be able to proclaim that Her Majesty Queen Victoria does not possess a province more faithful to the English flag, and it is not through forgetfulness of the past, through national decay, and through weakness that this is so, but, on the contrary, it is reflection, reason, experience and political sagacity which have brought about such a result. At the time of the downfall of the French Government in this country there existed among the people a feeling of uneasiness and regret absolutely uncontrollable. La vieille France, the white standard, the feats of arms accomplished during the supreme struggle, all those glorious and cherished recollections made their hearts beat and even their minds felt in a state of defiance and disaffection towards the new power. Administrative trickery at first only increased that feeling, but no sooner did the Government relax their severity and make some concessions than confidence sprang up, hatreds were appeased and little by little a new order of things arose, by which England proved herself possessed of a wise liberality, and the people of this province of a proper sympathy. This transformation did not take place without interruption or struggle. Its progress was slow but none the less sure. Numerous were the hindrances, but gradually the well-known principles of English Government became introduced into our political constitution. That British constitution, which was perhaps, at one time, the most perfect in the world, was granted to us, one may say, piece by piece. The structure was not completed until after many years of hard work, and nevertheless, the guarantees which were accorded us from the beginning, the political and social rights of which we have successively been put in possession have sufficed to win us to the crown to which we were ceded. We have remained as faithful to the new flag as we were to the old, counting on the future and our perseverance to gain for us those rights and legitimate liberties which were still wanting. We did right, gentlemen, in acting thus, and that which is taking place in our days is a proof of it; to-day, in fact, we are almost entirely the arbiters of our own destiny. We enjoy free institutions, and a social security, unfortunately, not known in other countries. We flourish under

*Continued on Supplement.*