

mons, LL.D., Chaplain to the Forces." In this Museum also are preserved Sir John's writing desk and the sash with which his body was lowered into the grave. History credits Sir John Colborne with having wheeled the 52nd Regt. into line at the critical moment at Waterloo, attacking Napoleon's Imperial Guards and thus deciding the fate of the great conflict in Wellington's favor. He was made a full Colonel, King's Aide-de-camp, and a K. C. B. at the close of the Peninsular War in 1814.

Sir John Colborne in relinquishing the Lieut.-Governorship of Upper Canada escaped the Rebellion of 1837 by one year, only to be involved in that of Lower Canada, the next, as Commander of the Forces. Here he met again his old Regt., the 66th, in charge of the Hon. Charles Gore, the 71st Highlanders which fought all through the Peninsular campaigns and at Waterloo; the 15th, of which Hon. Charles Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington's son, was Colonel, and the 24th, of which his own son James, the coming Lord Seaton, was Colonel, and the Royal Scots, all of which Regts., as previously mentioned, were stationed at Penetanguishene. An amusing incident is related of Lord Charles Wellesley, the 2nd Duke, and Col. of the 15th Regt., while on a visit to Quebec where he spent two days with Sir John's family. During his visit he was taken prisoner by one of the guards. When he said he was an officer of the Regt. the guard would not believe him, having never seen him before, but took him to the guard-house. He said Sir John was so ridiculously like the Duke, he could hardly help laughing and thought his father was talking to him. (G. C. M. Smith's "Life of Lord Seaton," p. 301.) Sir John Colborne was regarded in certain quarters as a stern administrator and somewhat severe, but it must be remembered he was a trained soldier and did his duty from a military standpoint. He was hung in effigy at Hamilton, and at Montreal was voted a "despot" who had "filled the measure of his iniquity," while Kingsford, our Canadian Historian, gives him a high place as Administrator in the annals of government, and posterity seems disposed to accept this estimate. (See Kingsford, Vol. X, pp. 203-5).

Sir John Colborne was a frequent visitor to Penetanguishene, always on horseback, closely identifying himself with its military status and the government scheme of settling the pensioners, as indeed his activities extended in like manner to various points in the Province. In his progress to and fro on the primitive military trail he often met with decidedly