

the discharge of the laborious duties of which he has now sunk into an untimely grave. His death has been a heavy blow to the hopes of reformed administration in India.

No. 26.—HON. JOHN MACDONALD, OF GANANOQUE.

The mournful intelligence of the death of the Hon. John Macdonald, of Gananoque, has just reached this city, where that gentleman was long and extensively known and highly esteemed for his moral worth. Mr. Macdonald died after a brief illness, aged seventy-three years and seven months. He was a native of Troy, N. Y., but he has been a resident of Gananoque during the last forty-three years, and was, perhaps, the oldest inhabitant of the village. He came here in 1817, when this section of the country was a dense wilderness, with here and there a small clearing; when the farms which are now under profitable cultivation, were an almost unexplored forest; when the roads which now lead east and west through the township were mere bridle paths without a habitation for miles. He was a member of the firm of C. & J. McDonald and Co., who established a large flouring mill, a grist mill, saw mill, nail factory, &c., and who kept the first store opened in the village.—He was also the first postmaster appointed at Gananoque, which office he held for over thirty years, and resigned it in 1854. About the time of the rebellion he was called to the Upper House, the seat of Government then being at Kingston, and he continued to occupy his seat until the Government was removed to Quebec, when he found that he could not remain in the House and attend to his business at home at the same time. It was at that time a long and tiresome journey to Quebec, especially in the winter season, and he was therefore obliged to absent himself until his seat was declared vacant. During the rebellion, he took a strong and active part in favour of the Crown, and the officers of the army and the officers and members of the militia who were stationed in this vicinity during that exciting time, remember with emotion the many little acts of kindness for which they were indebted to Mr. McDonald. No amount of time or money, or personal exertion and inconvenience, was for a moment considered when their sacrifice would be productive of comfort and happiness to his fellow soldiers. As a father, a husband, a neighbour, and a citizen, he was not surpassed. His death, although not altogether unexpected, caused quite a gloom in the village. All business was suspended during Friday and Saturday; the stores remained closed and the factories were idle from the time of his death till his burial, which took place on Sunday afternoon, a very large number of his friends following the body to the grave.—*Kingston and Gananoque Papers.*

No. 27.—HON. PETER BOYLE DEBLAQUIERE.

It is with extreme regret we have to record the sudden decease of the Hon. Peter Boyle DeBlaquiere, for many years a member of the Legislative Council of this Province. Mr. DeBlaquiere held the title of "honourable" in his own right independently of his position as a member of the Legislative Council, being youngest son of Lord John DeBlaquiere, of Ardkill, County Londonderry. He was born in Dublin, on the 26th of April, 1783, and was thus at the time of his death, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. When very young, he entered the Navy and served as a Midshipman under the celebrated Captain Bligh, of the *Bounty*, at the battle of Camperdown. He was also present at the mutiny of the *Nore*. Leaving the navy, however, at an early age, he devoted himself to more peaceful pursuits, and emigrated to Canada in 1837. Here he soon attained to the highest honours. In 1858 he was selected as a fit person for a seat in the Legislative Council, which he continued to hold until the time of his death. On the remodelling of the Toronto University, he was appointed to the honourable office of Chancellor, but subsequently resigned. He was also a member of the Anglican Synod, where he commanded great respect. By that body his loss will be severely felt. Mr. DeBlaquiere was the descendant of a noble French gentleman who emigrated from France in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in London as a merchant. In 1772 his fifth son, Lieutenant John DeBlaquiere was appointed principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and in 1774, as a reward for the services he rendered, invested with the order of the Bath. In 1784 he was sworn one of the Irish Privy Council, and in 1784 appointed Grand Alnager, an officer whose duty it was in olden times to measure and examine woollen cloth, and fix upon it the Royal seal. The post was abolished by an Act of William. At the death of Sir John DeBlaquiere, the title devolved upon his eldest son, (brother of Mr. P. B. DeBlaquiere,) who in the year 1800 was elevated to the peerage as Baron DeBlaquiere of Ardkill. The title is now held by his grandson John. So far as regards the honourable gentleman's descent and ancient lineage—they are among the least of his claims upon our regard. There are few men

of whom we can speak in higher terms of respect. As a member of the Legislative Council, although it was our fortune frequently to differ with him in his political views, yet we ever recognized the fact that he did that which in his own eyes he thought best for his country. He was a man of strictest honour. He never sought by a trick to keep the letter of the law while manifestly breaking through its intent. During the first year that he occupied a seat in the Legislative Council, he did not take a very active part in its affairs, but of late he had become the leader of a large section of the House. Whenever he rose to speak, the strictest silence was observable, he was listened to with the greatest respect and attention, and no matter how heated the debate, how severe the contest, no opponent thought of using a harsh word towards him—the sentiment of the House would not have tolerated it. His courtesy was of that character which can only be manifested by the thorough gentleman and sincere Christian. Prudent, of a kind heart, and a well cultivated mind, he was an exception to the rule applicable to most men, that as they increase in years the more conservative opinions they hold. Although nominated by the Crown he was one of those who voted for the Bill rendering the Speakers of the Upper House elective, and it is probable that had he lived he would have been elevated to the chair. The respect in which he was held would have ensured the utmost deference to his decisions. In the Synod, he at least twice moved for the abrogation of the Episcopal "Veto," but met with very great opposition. On the day of his death he was to all appearance in good health. Although so old a man he was remarkably agile, and appeared much younger than he really was. The immediate cause of his decease was undoubtedly apoplexy.—*Globe.*

[In connection with the foregoing sketch of Mr. DeBlaquiere's career, it may not be inappropriate to mention, that as Chancellor of the University of Toronto, and as an enlightened legislator, he always felt a deep interest in the education of the people, and in the success of the operations of the Educational Department for Upper Canada. When that Department was unjustly assailed in 1858, he expressed his warm sympathy with its efforts to promote the intellectual improvement of the country, and his readiness to defend its operations in his place in Parliament should a favourable opportunity offer for his doing so. In reply to a note of thanks for his spontaneous services on such an occasion, and enclosing some documents for his use, he thus expressed himself on the subject:—

[Copy.] LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, May 18th, 1858.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note, and feel much obliged for the catalogues and pamphlets connected with the Depository which you have kindly sent to me, and which I hope you will permit me to retain with a view of showing them to several members of the Legislative Council. I have only been enabled as yet to cast a hasty glance through them, but I have seen quite enough to satisfy me that the view I long since took of the effects of the Normal School upon the whole educational establishment of Upper Canada, including that most important branch of it which is so admirably carried out by the Depository in all its details, remains fully confirmed; and that a deep debt of public gratitude is eminently due to the Chief of the Department, as well as to all those who have so ably assisted him in laying down a system of public education upon such sound principles. If the establishment of the Depository is merely considered as having substituted true and intellectual learning in the stead of the vile trash inundating our public schools before it took effect, this alone would demand the firm support of every well-wisher to the prosperity of the rising generation, and I regret from the manner in which the attack has been made upon this valuable institution, (the petition having only been presented to the *House of Assembly*) that no present opportunity offers for advocating its interests in the Legislative Council—you may, however, rest assured, that to the utmost of my feeble power, I shall be at all times ready to do justice to a noble institution alike an honour and a glory to our common country.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,
(Signed,) P. B. DEBLAQUIERE.

J. George Hodgins, Esq., M.A.,
Deputy Superintendent of Education.]

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.—In Coleridge's time, the discipline at Christ's Hospital was ultra-Spartan; all domestic ties were to be put aside. "Boy!" Coleridge remembered Bower saying to him once, when he was crying the first day after his return from the holidays, "Boy! the school is your father! Boy! the school is your mother! Boy! the school is your brother! the school is your sister! the school is your first cousin, and your second cousin, and all the rest of your relations! Let's have no more crying."—*The Leisure Hour.*