

by the Revd. Mr. Barbarin, and accompanied by the organ commenced the "Libera," at the end of which His Lordship, Bishop Bourget of Montreal addressed the vast audience—the closing paragraph of which we can only give, owing to the vast space already occupied. In concluding His Lordship said:—"You have behaved nobly in rendering the last honours to one whom a death so worthy of tears has separated from us. Let innumerable prayers ascend to appease the cry for vengeance, and to have this great crime pardoned. God, touched by the horror you have manifested, will pardon you, and he will maintain order and peace in society. Do not regret the manner in which you have occupied this day. The attention which you have given to such a demonstration will not be lost time. It will give your children an example of loyalty, patriotism, and confidence in God; and you now go to perform an act of justice in conveying to his last home the illustrious departed." The last stage of the journey now commenced, and the cortege slowly wended its way to the Catholic Cemetery, which being gained, and the concluding prayers read by the Revds. Messrs. Dowd and O'Brien, all that was mortal of the late noble hearted Patriot, eloquent Orator, genial Poet, and great Statesman, was deposited in its final resting place on earth,—the McGee vault. He being dead yet liveth.

"Strew his ashes on the wind,  
Whose pen or voice has saved mankind,  
And is he dead whose glorious mind  
Lifts thine in high?  
To live in hearts we leave behind,  
Is not to die."

(Lines from *M. Gazette*.)

Vale! Peace to thy ashes.

To Major Russell, of the 13th Hussars, much praise is due for the admirable arrangements by which detachments of that corps were posted at the junctions of the streets, by which all pressure was avoided.

### OBITUARY.

It is with feelings of sincere sorrow that we announce the death of Mr. Alexandre de Lusignan, for the past eleven years Chief Clerk of Accounts and Statistics, in the Department of Public Instruction. In the month of November 1866, Mr. de Lusignan, who, for nearly a year previous, had felt premonitory symptoms of that fell disease which ultimately carried him off, obtained leave of absence and repaired to Florida where he remained till last June.

It was reasonable and natural to hope that a mild climate and freedom from that labour and care which his duties imposed on him, and which he discharged with great zeal and application, would restore his health. But no—he soon became convinced that the malady was too deep seated to leave any certainty of recovery, and some months later resigned his situation.

Mr. de Lusignan was the son of Dr. de Lusignan, who was returning officer in the Montreal election of 31st May 1831, which terminated so disastrously. He was afterwards as well as many other friends of the country unjustly imprisoned in 1837.

Mr. de Lusignan was married first, to Miss Adeline Roy, daughter of Judge Roy, and niece of the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, and secondly, to Miss Mary Ann Guy, daughter of the late Judge Guy, by whom he leaves two children, besides having lost one shortly after his return from Florida.

Mr. de Lusignan was endowed with great ability, particularly in that speciality to which he had devoted himself. Of a mild and affable nature, he had made himself a favorite in the Office, and highly esteemed by all who had any intercourse with him.

His official confreres of the Department of Public Instruction as well as his numerous friends will long regret his loss.

Mr. de Lusignan was only thirty-five. He made his studies in the Montreal College, where he had among his Professors some of the most distinguished men of that venerable house. There also he made many friends who felt a warm interest in his well-fare up to his last moments; and several among them attended his funeral which took place at the Church of Notre-Dame, the 17th ultimo. Amongst those present we remarked the Hon. L. J. Papineau, an intimate friend of Dr. de Lusignan, his Father, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Minister of Public

Instruction, C. S. Cherrier, Esq., Q. C., President of the Council of Public Instruction, the Hon. Mr. Laframboise, several officers of the Departement, the Revd. Principal Verreau, of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, the Professors and pupils of same, and the Revd. Mr. Morris, n, Curé of Napierville and relative of deceased. The Revd. Mr. Rousselot, Curé of Notre-Dame and Revd. Mr. Morrison performed the funeral service.

## CANADIAN HISTORY

### Memoirs of the Richelieu.

No 2—ISLE-AUX-NOIX.

The first point of historic interest in our course down the waters of the Richelieu is Isle-aux-Noix. A low-lying island commanding the mouth of Lake Champlain, and situated on the frontier between the United States and Canada, it is admirably well chosen as a site for fortified works.

Its name is derived from the profusion of hazel-bushes and walnut woods that stood there when the French first occupied it.

After the excursion of Champlain, described in our last paper, a century and a quarter elapsed before the French attempted any settlement in the immense territory which the founder of Quebec had discovered. In that time, the Missionary was the only whiteman who ventured into those wilds. Gradually, however, as the Puritans moved up from Massachusetts to the foot of the Green Mountains, and the Dutch and English colonized the banks of the Hudson, the inhabitants of New France made bold to establish an out-post on Lake Champlain. The spot chosen was called Wind-Mill Point, half a mile across from Crown Point. This was in the year 1731. At the same time, they built a fort on the opposite shore and named it St. Frederick. These establishments flourished for over twenty-five years. Their inmates devoted themselves to the pursuits of agriculture, without hindrance or molestation. But during the war with the British colonies in 1759, their comparative weakness and distance from support in case of disaster, caused them to be evacuated on the approach of the English General Amherst. The French retreated down the Lake and into the Richelieu till they came to Isle-aux-Noix, where they made a halt and began to fortify. Amherst started in pursuit, but repeated storms having endangered his boats, he was obliged to put back to Crown Point and winter there. In the following year, however, he advanced again, took the works at Isle-aux-Noix and marched on Montreal.

In 1763, when Canada passed definitely into the hands of the British, the fortifications of Isle-aux-Noix fell into decay, and the island was lost sight of till the outbreak of the American Revolution.

In 1775, the Americans planned a campaign against Canada. They appeared before Isle-aux-Noix in September of that year, and meeting no garrison there, pushed on as far as St. Johns. They found this post, however, stronger than they expected, and with the view of awaiting reinforcements, they returned to Isle-aux-Noix. There, they rapidly fortified. From this post too, General Montgomery issued a proclamation to the French inhabitants of Canada, declaring that he came to wage war, not on them or their religion, but solely on the British. In October, he left the island, after throwing chevaux-de-frise across the channel to intercept British vessels going up to Lake Champlain, and marched against St. Johns, as we shall see in our next paper.

During the remainder of the Revolution, Isle-aux-Noix had no regular garrison, but it was a kind of outpost where the forces of both belligerents made a temporary stay according as the fortunes of war vacillated in favor of the one or the other. In the autumn of 1779, it was finally evacuated by General Arnold and his army, who were pursued by General Burgoyne. In 1781, Isle-aux-Noix became the scene of diplomatic nego-