

different from what a similar position would be to-day. The Governor of Lower Canada, as the province was then called, had no cabinet, and the constitutional battles of the day were combats between the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, or between the later and the Governor. A time at length came when constitutional combats ceased. The Assembly having failed to carry its ends by stopping the supplies, presented its ultimatum to the empire in the shape of four final demands, and those, like the previous "ninety-two resolutions," having failed of their effect, the spirit of civil war was finally resorted to. Colonel Guty ran no small risk as bearer of a flag of truce from Colonel Wetherall to the misguided insurgents at St. Charles, and failing in his humane errand distinguished himself in the subsequent successful assault upon the rebel position, and is said to have been the first man over the breast-work the insurgents had thrown up. Subsequently Colonel Guty accompanied Sir John Colborne in his expedition into the County of Two Mountains, and commanded the cavalry in the affair of St. Eustache. In carrying out the orders of Sir John Colborne, Colonel Guty, who led his men most gallantly into action, was shot through both shoulders, the bullet traversing the body, but merely making its way beneath the skin from right to left. Subsequent to the restoration of internal peace, Col. Guty became adjutant-General of Canada, under Mr Paulett Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, and took an active part on the side of Government in the stormy politics which preceded the union of the Canadas. Like his father and grandfather, Colonel Guty was a Canadian *Seigneur* and during the latter years of his life gave much attention to scientific agriculture. To the last his voice was clear and powerful, his well knit-frame erect, and his eloquence ready and fluent as ever. He wrote largely but not continuously, and wielded a facile and often powerful pen.