

not assure you that it will afford me much pleasure to be in any degree useful to you. So pray command yours, very truly, D. DALY.
Champ de-Mars Street, Saturday, 10th March, 1848."

One more relic of Lord Elgin's day, ere I pass on. The year 1848, it will be remembered, was a memorable one for commotions in Europe. It was not allowed to pass without public trouble threatened to Canada, from the usual quarter. Mr. Barclay, so long the well-known British Consul at New York, had occasion to address the following communication to the proper functionary at Montreal, on the 28th of August, 1848. "Sir: I beg to acquaint you that a large company of persons, sympathizers with the seditious in Canada, left Albany and its vicinity on Saturday morning the 26th instant for Quebec. This information may be relied on as correct. It is derived from the same source as that communicated to you by my letter of the 26th instant, for the use of His Excellency the Governor-General. I have the honour to be, &c., ANTH. BARCLAY."

A sentence or two of Sir Edmund Head's, Lord Elgin's successor, must close for the present my Canadian series. After the requisite number of years, manuscript relics of the Lords Monck, Lisgar and Dufferin, and of several of their respective contemporaries in Canada, will be of equal interest with those which I have now adduced.

I transcribe first from a letter addressed by Sir Edmund to a friend in 1856. It may be observed that Sir Edmund Head's handwriting, while Governor-General, was of a style most appalling to the ordinary reader or copyist. The words are visible enough, with roomy spaces between them. The pen seems usually to have been a soft quill with a broad nib, much worn. But haste ever impelled the hand, and most of the letters are only partially formed. His signature might be anything—the cipher of an eccentric Shah or Padishah. In 1856 Ottawa had not yet been fixed on as the capital of Canada. The Government was still alternating between Toronto and Quebec. In November of this year, Sir Edmund writes to his friend thus: "The open state of the Seat of Government Question is doing harm by aggravating the French and English quarrels, and affording a topic in which four parts out of five can always be brought to bear negatively against any Government." To the same friend we have him expressing, two years later, an opinion on Canadian Confederation—some nine years before Confederation was effected. "I admit," he says, "the union of the Canadas may be difficult to maintain. If it