

The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides

VOL. XXII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1871.

NO. 44

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IS PRINTED EVERY MONDAY BY
P. R. BOWERS,
AT HIS OFFICE, DORCHESTER STREET,
A few doors West of the Catholic
Cathedral.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Ten Shillings per annum, in advance; or
Twelve shillings when not paid in
advance.
POSTERS AND HANDBILLS
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Business Cards.
SOMETHING WORTH READING!
Persons wanting to have old
Gassaliers, Curtain Bands and
Rings, &c.,
on any kind of BRASS-WORK, made to look
like NEW, would do well to give JOHN
B. TORREY a call.
N. B.—Remember I make old work look
like new.
JOHN B. TORREY,
Kent Street,
(Opposite the Backlin House, Ch'town, P. E. I.)
Ch'town, Sept. 11, 1871.
Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

WILLIAM JAMES HENEY,
AUCTIONEER,
General Broker and Accountant
AND
COMMISSION AGENT,
WATER STREET,
Summerside, P. E. Island, Iy.

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and
AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

COLFORD BROS.,
Importers and Dealers in

TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
and Smokers Articles,
HALF PRICE, N. S.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

A. McNEILL,
READING ROOM PROPRIETOR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
AUCTIONEER,
CHARLOTTETOWN,
March 21, 1870.

H. HASZARD,
Commission Merchant,
GENERAL AGENT,
AND
AUCTIONEER
Upper Queen Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

N. B.—Orders from abroad, and the country
will receive prompt attention
April 12, 1869
Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods

AGENCY OFFICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to all orders
for the selling, letting, purchasing,
leasing &c., of Dwelling Houses, Business
Establishments, and lands both in City and
Country.
Parties wishing to dispose of or purchase
Property of any description, to let or lease
Houses, Stores &c., will please apply by letter
stating particulars.
SECRECY, when required, strictly
observed.
A. McNEILL,
Exchange Buildings, Ch'town,
May 15, 1871.

CITY LUMBER DEPOT,
FOR SALE AT THE
CITY LUMBER DEPOT,
ALL KINDS

OF LUMBER!
Pine and Spruce Boards and Plank, Sawed
and Split Shingles (Cedar Pine & Fir), Cedar
Poles and Fence Rails, Scantling, Studding
and Laths.
Enquire at Mr. James Barrett's, Block-
maker, Dorchester Street, near the E. C.
Drapery, or of the Subscriber.

BRICK AND STORE
FOR SALE AT THE
LUMBER DEPOT,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,
Hillsboro' Square, Ch'town,
June 19, 1871.

FOR SALE
AT
Queen Square Furniture Store!
Children's Carriages,
At a discount of 20 per cent from usual prices
April 24, 1871
JOHN NEWSON.

HANDBILLS AND POSTERS
printed at EXAMINER OFFICE.

FIRST FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
Seasonable Goods!
Just Received
By Steamers from England and Scotland, and
for Sale Cheap, by

HEARTZ & SON,
the following Goods, viz:
250 Pieces Fancy DRESS GOODS,
200 " Black and Colored COBURGS &
LUSTERS,
50 " Plain and Fancy WINCHES,
50 " Printed COTTONS,
100 " Grey COTTONS.

COTTON WARP,
White & Colored.
Fancy Cloths and Heavy Coatings,
a splendid assortment.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS!
a great quality.
Also various other articles, too numerous to
mention, which we offer
Wholesale and Retail.
HEARTZ & SON,
Ch'town, Sept. 18, 1871.

Weeks & Co.
offer an
ATTRACTIVE STOCK
of
NEW CLOTHS
and
READY-MADE
Clothing,
at the
Lowest Prices.
Please call and see
SUITS.

1400.—FARMERS!
ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED
HEAVY GRAIN BAGS, 2 to 5 bush,
in stock and to arrive. Will be Sold Cheap.
W. A. WEEKS & Co.,
Sept. 18, 1871. Queen Street.

PONCEAU!
And Aniline Dyes,
in all Colors, at
WM. R. WATSON'S,
Sept. 18, 1871.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.
Pure Cod Liver Oil,
Fresh, Manufactured from Shore Fish, at
WM. R. WATSON'S,
Sept. 18, 1871.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a VALU-
ABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY of
151 1/2 Acres of LAND, at Morell, Lot 40.

No. 1 Containing 45 Acres, 30 Acres under
cultivation, the remainder under Wood
and 15 Acres of Water, with a good Well of
WATER at the door, and a good Fruit GARDEN,
with variety of TREES. There is on the Farm one
MARE 11 years old, and one
DOE, 8 years, and a FOLE 2 months old. Building
and Farming utensils will be sold together with
the remainder of this Stock, which is too
tedious to mention.

No. 2 54 Acres with ten Acres under
cultivation, and the remainder under Wood
and Soft WOOD, and the River Marie in
rear, where there can be plenty of Water for
to build Mills on the same River.

No. 3 55 Acres, with 4 Acres cut down,
and the remainder under the best of Hard
WOOD. This Property will be sold in one
or in different Blocks, or before the Second
of September inst. The Subscriber can be
consulted at any time before 2nd September,
where particulars will be made known. If
the Property is not sold before next September,
it will be put up at Auction for Sale.

N. B. This Property is in the best stand
in the County for merchant or dealer,
within a few yards of St. Peter's Main Post
Road, and a Public Road in front of all this
Land.
JAMES AYLWARD,
Morell, July 13, 1871.

TO LET.
TANNERY & DWELLING.
Will be let on reasonable terms, the Tan-
nery on the St. Peter's Road, six miles
from the City, the property of the late
James Robertson, Esq., in complete working
order. There is also a Dwelling attached, which
will be let with the Tannery, or separately if re-
quired.
For further particulars please apply on the pre-
mises to
MRS. JAMES ROBERTSON.
May 16, 1870

COTTON WARPS.
FROM NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON
MILLS.
9 Bales Assorted Numbers in
White and Colored,
FOR SALE BY
CARVELL BROS.,
May 1, 1871.

IMPORTANT!
Doctor Flagg's Medicines
CAN be had at the Drug Stores of Theo-
philus DesBrisay and Wm. R. Watson,
Esquires,
Ch'town, Sept. 25, 1871

Autumn Arrangement.
The Prince Edward Island
STEAMERS
St. Lawrence and Princess of Wales
WILL LEAVE
For Summerside, and Shediac,
New Brunswick,
EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY morn-
ing at six o'clock, returning from
SHEDAC every WEDNESDAY and SAT-
URDAY at noon, on arrival of Train from
St. John.

For Nova Scotia and Cape Breton,
every TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATUR-
DAY morning at five o'clock, connecting at Pic-
ton with Train for Halifax, proceeding on
Tuesday to Hantsport,
Thursday to Fort Hood,
Saturday to Georgetown;

Returning to CHARLOTTETOWN from
Georgetown, Monday,
Hantsport, Wednesday,
Port Hood, Friday.
Via Picton leaving there same days on arrival of
morning Train from Halifax, and proceeding to
Summerside and Shediac, as above.
F. W. HALES, Sec'y.
Ch'town, Oct. 2, 1871.

THE ARLINGTON PIANO
AND
Wood's Parlor & Vestry Organs
THE above instruments are amongst
the best manufactured in the United
States.

Those about to purchase a first Class
Piano or Organ would do well to address
the subscriber.
P. R. BOWERS,
St. Stephen, N. B.
Nov. 28 1870
Woodstock.

PIANO & ORGAN TUNING.
MR. HOOPER, of Boston, having
a long experience in
Piano and Organ Tuning,
intimates that he is at present in CHARLOTTE
TOWN, where he will attend to any business
entrusted to him. Having facilities for repairing
Pianos and Organs he can warrant giving per-
fect satisfaction. Pianos re-capped and renovated
to a great condition at a reasonable charge.

Orders left at the Store of W. R. Watson
Esquire, will be punctually attended to.
Ch'town, Sep. 11, 1871.

WOOD WANTED
IN Large or Small Quantities, 1000 to 2000
Cords of Wood, in Logs, Timber, Spars
and Cordwood, to be of Oak, White Oak,
Birch, Beech, Elm, Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Fir,
and Poplar, to be delivered at the
HILLSBOROUGH MILLS,
Corner of Pownall and Water Streets,
ALSO—ASH HOOPS & HOOP POLES.
For further particulars apply to Owen
Connelly, Esq., or to
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Oct. 27, 1870.

Executors' Final Notice.
ALL Accounts due the Estate of the late
A. H. EDWARD WHELAN, will be
sent for, without further notice, after first
of DECEMBER next.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented
to receive debts due in King's County to the
said Estate, in their respective localities:
Peter Smith, Morell,
Anthony McCormack, Head St. Peter's,
J. C. Underhay, Bay Fortuna,
M. McCormack, Souris,
JAMES WARRINGTON, } Trustees
DANIEL BRENAN, }

Executors' Notice
ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of
A. JOHN CLARK BINNS, late of Bonstead
near Charlottetown Esq. deceased, are hereby
required to make immediate payment; and any
Persons having legal demands against the said
Estate, are required to furnish their accounts, duly
attested, to the undersigned.

WILLIAM DODD,
WILLIAM WHITE, } Executors.
JOHN BINNS,
Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1870.

Executors' Notice.
ALL PERSONS having legal claims
against the Estate of the late MARTIN O'
HALLORAN, of Charlottetown, Merchant, de-
ceased, will furnish the same duly attested to
all persons indebted to the estate are required
to make immediate payment to
JOHN GAHAN,
WALTER O'HALLORAN,
Executors of the Estate of Mar-
tin O'Halloran, deceased.
Ch'town, Aug. 28, 1870.

WOOL. WOOL.
Stanfield Woolen Mills.
1871

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors would
inform the public that he continues to
MANUFACTURE CLOTH
FROM CUSTOM WOOL as heretofore, and at pre-
vious rates.
WOOL, clean washed free of mats and hip-
locks, may be left at Messrs. H. J. CALLBECK'S
lot, between the late Messrs. D. RYAN & BROS.
Summerside, where a most extensive supply of
LAWNS will be found.

S. E. DAWSON, JUN
Tryon, May 22, 1871.

Boarders Wanted.
A LIMITED number of BOARDERS can
be comfortably accommodated, in a con-
venient and pleasantly situated part of the
city.
For further particulars, apply at this
office,
Ch'town, Sept. 18, 1871.

WOOL. WOOL.
CASH paid for WOOL on delivery, at
the Store of
H. J. CALLBECK.
Ch'town, May 30, 1870.

TO LET.
THE SHOP, CELLAR & WAREHOUSE
adjoining the BANKIN HOUSE, in
SYDNEY STREET. Apply to
JOHN DOUGLAS.
Oct. 9th, 1871.

Literature.
A SKETCH OF THE LIFE
OF THE
HON. LOUIS JOSEPH PAPIEUAU.

The following brilliantly written Bio-
graphical Sketch of one of the most emi-
nent men that Canada ever produced is
translated from *Le Pays*, specially for the
EXAMINER, by PROFESSOR A. BECHARD:

PART I.
It was for a long while that the metro-
politan policy had been partial and unjust
towards the French Canadians.

That all the abuses of administration had
been excessive;
That trouble and discord had been reign-
ing between the three powers of the Colonial
State;

That all the reforms suggested by the
Canadian people, through the worthy voice
of their leaders, had been brutally set aside;

That the English minority had been in
possession of the departments of the Executive
and through means of the Councils had
been monopolizing a legislative power equal
to that of the numerically French minority
represented by the Lower House;

That between these two rival bodies, the
minority had been subduing to its yoke the
wishes of the majority through the medium
of the Governor;

That the secret missions of the Govern-
ment had been to disseminate their tactics
under the cover of perfect impartiality,
upholding, in the mean time, the Council
composed of men appointed by the Crown,
and who were like a barrier against the
claims of the Representatives of the people;

That the vituperation of the English
press knew no bounds, and that political
lawsuits had been carried on on a large
scale;

That the national party of the Patriots
had been asking in vain for—the indepen-
dence of the Judges and their estrangement
from the public Officers; an Elective Council
more independent from the Public Chest
and more interested in the welfare of the
nation; the applying of the Jesuits prop-
erty to the promotion of Education; the
liberty of speaking the French language
and of praying to God in the tongue of the
old Mother Country; the grant of the Crown
Lands in *franc alleu roturier* (freehold soil
usage) and the French laws for the ad-
ministration of the same; the control of
the people over the Municipal Institution;
the control of the State revenue and the
voting of the Satisfy; and finally the re-
forming of all these tyrannical abuses
which were compelling Canadian indepen-
dence and franchise to bend before
British domination.

It was many years since Lower Canada
was expecting all those reforms; and all
those reforms so just, so necessary, so rea-
sonable were always denied.

At that time appeared a man sprung from
an illustrious family, and endowed with a
noble soul and a vast intelligence;

A man with a fiery look, a vibrating
voice, a noble and majestic carriage a
striking gesture, a haughty head and sen-
timents both sublime and patriotic: That
man was the Honorable Louis Joseph
Papineau.

That man has just closed his earthly
career and his newly closed grave brings
to the eternal remembrance of the
gratitude of the Canadian nation.

Papineau was born in Montreal, on the
7th of October 1786; so that in a few days
more he would have reached his 85th
year; but death visited him on the 23rd of
September, 1871.

He sprung from an illustrious family
among whom transcendent talents have been
hereditary. His father, Joseph Papineau,
one of the patriots and the most faithful
guardians of our political liberties profes-
sed as a Notary, at Montreal, from 1770 to
1841, the year of his death. He was a
distinguished orator and an eminent jurist.
His legal opinions have often been cited in
the Parliament.

His son received, from his infancy, the
patriotic instruction of the father. Endowed
with a precocious intelligence and an aptitude
which were a wonder to every one, he passed
through a good classical course of studies,
partly at Montreal and partly at Quebec.

An illustrious writer, now dead, Mr.
Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, his friend and com-
panion, has collected, in his *Mémoires*, in-
teresting details on the youth and studies of
Mr. Papineau.

"The young Papineau's fame had preceded
him to the *Séminaire de Québec*. Every thing,
even then, announced a brilliant career to
that precocious child, so fond of reading, and
whose mind was already better adorned than
the mind of most of the pupils who were com-
pleting their course of studies.

"Papineau was seldom seen playing with
children of his age; he used to read during a
part of the recreations, play a game at
draughts or at chess, or was conversing on
literature, either with his masters, or with
pupils of the classes superior to his. The
general opinion was that he would always
have kept the head of his class, had he not
preferred reading to the study of the Latin
language."

"I have often heard him declaiming with
violence in his provincial Parliament against
abuses, corruption, oligarchy; but I may cer-
tify that he never was more eloquent than he
was on that day. The priests of the Sem-
inary were exclaiming: it is his father, it is
entirely his father! What a champion to de-
fend the rights of the Canadians! And the
Messrs. Demers, Liénais, Bedard and Robert,
who were speaking thus in his favor, were
competent judges."

Mr. Papineau's career was indicated before
hand by his characteristic talent; he chose as
his profession that of a lawyer, and was ad-
mitted to practise on the 9th of May, 1810
But his taste for politics, and the interest he
was taking in great popular questions, soon
brought him on the parliamentary ground.
He was solicited to accept the representation
of a county when he was a *minor*. Of course
his friends' zeal had to be cooled down for
some time, but he was only studying law
when he was, in 1809, elected as representa-
tive of the County of Ch'mby. He, of
course, sided with the national party led by
his father, Joseph Papineau.

When the war of 1812 broke out, he did
not hesitate to unsheath the sword, notwith-
standing the disgust he felt for a Government
so ungrateful towards his countrymen. He
served with loyalty and courage until 1815.

He was elected as a member for Montreal
in 1815, and was chosen as president of the
House, on account of the withdrawal of Mr.
Panet; he was then 28 years of age. He
constantly occupied that position up to 1838,
with the exception of 1822 and 1823, when he
was re-elected by Mr. Vallières de St. Real,
and sent by the Parliament to the English
Ministry, there to defend the complaints of the
Canadian people against the despotic ad-
ministration of Lord Dalhousie.

On his return, he was re-elected as speaker
of the House. The struggle with the
Governor was renewed as bitterly as ever; he
had also (the Governor) lately come from
London, and there were no bounds to his
youth, until a petition, signed by 69,700
Canadians effected his removal in 1828.

From that epoch begins the prominent
political role of Mr. Papineau. His talents
were fully ripe. It is pleasant and interest-
ing to see him then surrounded by an army of
elite, surrounded by such men as Neilson,
Viger, Cuvillier, Lalontaine, Morin, Bour-
dages, Quesset. That phalanx was not fight-
ing with the sword or with the cannon, but
the blows they were giving were no less terri-
ble or less resounding. Constantly at work,
these men never ceased one inch of ground to
their antagonists. They were struggling with
great courage; victory to them was the sal-
vation of the country. They were scourging
with eloquent words that Legislative Council
composed of men not only irresponsible, but
antipathetic to our most sacred and dearest
rights. They were scourging that most
odious proclamation about the bold and
insolent English views for the anglicizing of
the Canadians. They were struggling against
that decree of death to our mother-tongue,
upheld by the Metropolis; against that con-
stant violation of all the constitutional and
parliamentary laws; against that contempt
for the fulfillment of our treaties; against that
hatred and that jealousy for a nation that
was conquered, but proud and noble in her
defeat. Such was the cause of the parlia-
mentary struggle from 1810 to 1837! She
was defenders of our rights! What men
and what an epoch!

And amidst those men animated with the
proudest and purest patriotism; amidst that
group of patriots united by the same thought,
the same feeling, and the same wants, springs
forth the colossal figure of Louis Joseph
Papineau. He is above his contemporaries by
his noble and proud head. He is the acting
soul. He is the leader of the debates. He
speaks; all are silent around him. The nation
(*patrie*) receives with a pious feeling those
burning words coming from his lips, and his
manly accents go echoing all through the
land. They cause every Canadian heart to
vibrate with enthusiasm. His menacing voice
is heard across the Atlantic, and causes
trouble and alarm in the mind of the British
Cabinet. England, in hearing that deep roar-
ing, resembling the furious roaring of the
ocean, trembles and repents.

It was too late!

Then, there was something like an electric
current going through the land. One man's
voice inspired the young and enthusiastic
population longing for liberty and action;
and the nation made her voice heard!

Papineau is the author of the 92 Resolu-
tions, including all the grievances of the
Canadians against Great Britain. These Res-
olutions were brought before the House by
Mr. Bedard, as one of the chief chiefs of the
national party. It is in the defence of those
Resolutions, that vibrated all the eloquence of
him whose death we are now deploring. See-
ing that England was refusing to grant the
just demands of the Canadians, he advised
them to refuse to pass the Revenue Bill, and
to abstain from buying British goods in our
markets, hoping, thereby, to bring the En-
glish Ministry to a better understanding.

At the same time, Lord Gosford, in 1836, passed
the Revenue Bill, and determined to rule the
Province without the concurrence of the
Legislative Assembly.

We have now come to 1837.

PART II.
A dark and frightening cloud appears at our
horizon. Words of hatred are heard. They
mean: Death to oppressors. And the anger
of the nation still increases. The bad genius
of war goes through the country and trans-
forms our peaceful farmers into as many
soldiers and heroes. Two tragical episodes
take place: St. Charles and St. Denis mark
the pages of our history with two stains of
blood!

And the nation, at last conquered, succumb-
ing at last under the number, was agonizing
in hearing the groans of the victims of 37
and 38.

Oh! let us spread a veil over that page of
our history. Let us not accuse; let us not
say this: The guilt of those then in power
was superior to the guilt of those they were
ruling.

The excitable young men of the country had
brought Mr. Papineau on the slippery slope
of rebellion and violence. Outstepping his
views, they did not remain within the delicate
and difficult limits which he had assigned to
them. He was not in favor of open-armed
rebellion; but masses do not reason when
their anger is once in action. How well do
we understand the feelings of the French
Canadian population, so long insulted, de-
spised, trampled under foot sacrificed; we
understand that being constantly struggling
with an implacable antagonist, the children
of Canada had, at last, to break that barrier
of respect that had kept them in check, until
then. Too much swelling of the heart will
cause its bursting; when injustice is united to
outrage, it brings insurrection.

The teachings of the history of nations are
great. In 1871, before our conscience, and
in presence of that freshly opened and
national grave, we ask: Who is more guilty,
is it the nation that has lost its senses by
dint of injustice and brutality, or the Caesar
who, with autocracy, and in order to satisfy
the duplicity of his conscience, stifles the bitter
complaints reaching his ear?

The country became a sinister place; those
who had loved her too well, had to take the
road of exile. A large sum was offered for
the head of him who was considered as the
leader of the rebellion. Mr. Papineau had to
leave, abandoning in the precarious state of
a military regime, the people for whose rights
he had so long fought in the Parliament.
He went to the United States in 1837, and to
France in 1839. He came back to the
country only in 1845.

The true intentions of Mr. Papineau have
been sometimes, wrongly represented, in
regard to his long struggle against England.
We could not better justify him from those
unjust imputations, than by citing the words
of an European publicist: "When," says he,
"the Governors had got rid of the British
highnesses, he received them with dignity at
his hotel, and French ambassadors to the
United States, who have visited Montreal,
may have believed themselves in one of the
salons of the elite of Paris. Those informa-
tions, which are strictly correct, do not cor-
respond with the general idea we entertain
about a political leader, represented as a
violent, wild and fanatic patriot, who has a
fortune either to make or to rebuild, who is de-
prived of instruction, and springing from a
faction of which he is the blind tool, pos-
sessed with an insatiable ambition, who accepts
an extravagant, and who throws himself into
civil war in order to usurp the power. The
Honorable Louis Joseph Papineau has higher
recommendations. His manners are mild and
polite; they partake of the civilization
brought into that rude climate by France, a
seed that has happily fructified, by the pro-
motion of instruction, by the example of our
own country, by the development of British
institutions and industry. Louis Joseph Pa-
pineau, to the English political party, has also
enemies amongst some of his own countrymen.
The fear of the dangers of the future, misre-
presented by personal interest, the gold which
some one has received, the one offered to
others, the jealousy that a popularity of
twenty years inspires to almost every one,
when the same has come to its age, such are
the causes of those sorrowful rivalries of in-
terest. Nevertheless, they have not prevented
the Canadian orator from going through all
Lower Canada, seeing all the population run-
ning to him, and anxious to form committees
and meetings. He was then recommending a
strong but patient opposition, in order to
free the country more efficiently from the
commercial monopoly; he was citing the ex-
ample of Ireland, in particular, and of old
English colonies. It is in vain that the name
of *Charlatan*, protector of King Louis-1,
O'Connell, has been applied to him by
hatred; nobody has dared to attack his pri-
vate life, which has remained spotless."

When in exile, Mr. Papineau occupied
himself with historical studies. His sojourn
in France was very favorable to our Canadian
history, for we owe him numerous and pre-
cious manuscripts. His social connections
were very large, and he was intimately ac-
quainted with the most illustrious men of the
age; among whom were Béranger, Cormenin,
Benjamin Constant, Lamennais, &c. He
published, in the Parisian papers, the *Revue*
du Progrès, the first part of his *Histoire de*
l'Insurrection Canadienne.

He passed the remainder of his days in re-
tirement, surrounded by the memories of the
past. The study of philosophy, history and
botany, then became his favorite occupation.
His immense library, formed of serious works,
used to charm his leisure hours.

He used to pass the winter in Montreal,
and the summer in his villa, at Montebello.
Every one remembers to have seen him, not
one year ago yet, carrying nobly his 84
years, and taking his daily walk (promenade)
through the most frequented streets of the
city. We have not forgotten the delight of
the people when meeting with that handsome
old gentleman, whom they were always ad-
miring. Endowed with an exquisite politeness,
Mr. Papineau never failed to raise his hat
with a courtesy recalling to memory the
old French politeness.

The eloquence of Mr. Papineau was an
eloquence of combat and struggle; he was not
afraid of interruptions, he did not avoid them,
he rather courted them; he was threatening,
he uttered *sang froid*, presence of mind, scorn-
ing and haughty *repartie* to the inflexibility
of attitude; of the invincible logic of reasoning.
Profoundly convinced himself, every time he
was speaking in favor of the interests of the
nation, his voice was becoming the echo of
his soul. He was uttering burning words,
his sentiments were expressed with deep sighs,
his whole heart was on his lips. Sometimes
he would, with a thundering voice, utter
those great truths which were the terror
of the English nation, and the resounding
sounds of his eloquence were echoed as far as
the gloomy apartments of Windsor Castle
or the most retired offices of St. James' Cab-
inet. Great in the attack, invincible in the
reply, he would speak, and the wishes of
others had to recede before his, less through
persuasion than through fear, less by the
means of the suavity and charm of his speech,
than from the force of his logic, and the jus-
tice of his rights. His phraseology was in-
cise, each sentence was falling like a thun-
der-bolt producing conflagration. Such was
his parliamentary language. Sometimes also,
his voice was becoming plaintive and
mild; tears were moistening his eyes; his
thought was hovering about some bitter re-
miniscence—his words had that melancholy
and pure expression (sentiment) which moves
and impresses deeply. Such was his lan-
guage to his countrymen when speaking to
them of their misfortunes. Always! he
was noble and great!

Nature has done much for him. She has
given him a high and erect stature, a proud,
grand, and determined way of expression,
an elegant carriage, a straight and firm look;
his forehead is large and high, his hair proud-
ly brushed up on his vast head. All this,
given his features something partaking of the
Roman pride united to the French sagacity,
his cast of countenance is Latin, his charac-
ter is essentially Canadian. Courage and loy-
alty, perseverance and patriotism, and
loyalty, politeness and liberality: nothing
is wanted to form the great citizen and the
great orator.

In his 87th years Mr. Papineau had kept
the melancholy impression of the great events
he had gone through. At some intervals he
seemed to collect himself with his soul in
order to seek consolation by the knowledge
of having fully accomplished his duty.