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 lected seigniorie on the Ottawa. He had
 derolished the bureaucracy and se-
 cured for the people representative
 government. If they failed to profit
 by his labors it would be their own
 fault. True, his triumph over misrule
 was only acknowledged during his
 exile, and he entered the new parlia-
 ment chiefly to please others, for while
 he did not approve the plan of govern-
 ment set up by his successors in the
 leadership of the assembly, he did not

thought more of him than of Cartier:
 for while 1,000 pounds had been offer-
 ed for his (Papineau's) head, only 500
 pounds had been offered for Cartier's.

It was in 1854 that Mr. Papineau
 abandoned political life, and retired to
 his chateau at Monte Bello. But he
 still took a lively interest in the affairs
 of his country, and on December 17th,
 1867, when eighty years old, delivered,
 before the *Institute Canadien*, in Mont-
 real, a remarkable address which has
 been styled his political last will and



THE CHATEAU FROM THE RIVER BANK.

wish to disturb what the people had
 accepted.

Curiously enough, one of the leaders
 in the reconstructed parliament was
 George Etienne Cartier, afterwards Sir
 George Cartier, whose monument is
 the only one yet erected on the Ottawa
 Parliament grounds. Cartier had been
 a "rebel," and had borne arms at St.
 Denis, and Papineau, in his later con-
 troversies with his old lieutenant, used
 to say that the Crown evidently

testament. He vigorously condemned
 the scheme for the confederation of
 the British North American Colonies,
 which had just been carried into effect:
 pointing out that it was in some re-
 spects a backward step, inasmuch as
 the Upper House would be composed
 of life members appointed by the
 Crown—an abuse against which he
 had battled for so many years. Many
 of the difficulties which he had pre-
 dicted would be experienced in the