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ean's lieutenants suffered death on the scaffold in Montreal, while many more were transported to Bermuda and Australia for treason.

Louis Joseph Papineau was born in Montreal in October, 1786, and died at Monte Bello in September, 1871, being then nearly 85 years old. His father, a notary public, descended from a family that had emigrated from Montigny, France, was a man of majestic stature, who had served in the original parliament of the colony, and his mother was a sister of the Hon. D. B. Viger, and of the mother of Monseigneur Lartigue, the first Roman Catholic bishop of Montreal. At school Louis Joseph was an earnest student, sacrificing recreation to reading. Leaving college at the age of seventeen, he became a law student in the office of his cousin, D. B. Viger, a prominent politician, and was soon admitted to the bar. But young Papineau's abilities as a powerful and patriotic orator were already known to his countrymen, who elected him to parliament for the division which now forms Chambly County, before his admission to the bar. He entered the assembly in 1810, and soon took his place as a leader in the battle for constitutional government with Sir James Craig, the then Governor. So fierce was the conflict that members of the legislature were sent to prison, while soldiers, acting under the orders of the Governor, destroyed the office of the newspaper organ of the Canadian party. In 1815 Papineau was elected for one of the divisions of Montreal, and continued to represent that city until the insurrection in 1837.

Like his father, Louis Joseph Papineau was a man of splendid physique and commanding presence. Nearly six feet in height, broad-chested, with finely-moulded, handsome face, piercing eye, a deep, magnificent voice and a manner courteous and kind, he was a born leader of men. One of the best sketches of Papineau's life is that written in 1872 by the late T. S.

Brown, a Scotchman, who was the commander of the insurrectionary forces, and who, like his chief, lived to a great age.

To appreciate the motives which actuated Papineau and his associates, it is necessary to review the condition of affairs which he found when he entered public life. In 1791 Great Britain established in her colony of Lower Canada a legislative assembly, invested nominally with all the attributes of the British House of Com-



LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU.

mons. But there was also a legislative council whose members were appointed by Crown, and an executive council chosen by the Governor. Not daring to exercise its just powers, the assembly had for a quarter of a century submitted to the dictation of the councils and the officials, who for the most part had no sympathy whatever with the aspirations or feelings of the colonists. The Governor, always a military officer, was a convenient tool in the hands of the officials sent out from London, and it became the duty