

The device which he selected on his creation as a Baronet in 1868—*franc et sans dol*—may be fairly assumed to represent his prevailing character. As a speaker he was clear and incisive, and his shrewd and practical oratory never failed to command attention. As a lawyer and legislator, we have already intimated the important share he assumed in the long and busy years he sat in Parliament.

But it is as a statesman, the chosen leader of his French-Canadian countrymen in very critical times, that Sir George Cartier stands out in the broadest and clearest light, and it is for his conduct in this position that he will hereafter chiefly deserve to be held in grateful remembrance. There was a breadth of vision and a liberality of opinion apparent in his whole career, which eminently fitted him for the difficult part he had to play. Very fairly has he on more than one occasion claimed credit for the impartiality of his course amid the conflicting pretensions of Catholic and Protestant, of French-speaking and English-speaking Canadian. If he ever failed in this large and patriotic purpose, we may be very sure that the pressure of circumstances was irresistible, and that others would have succumbed where he succeeded in conciliating hostile interests. In the conferences which preceded the Union of the Provinces, and in his leadership under the new constitution, his course has often been one of difficulty, and sometimes of extreme delicacy. In the controversy arising out of the New Brunswick School question last year, his course afforded a fine illustration of his patriotic desire to uphold the Constitution, without hesitating to sacrifice personal popularity by adopting a policy unpalatable to a very large proportion of his friends and supporters. Looking back upon the events of the last score of years, we doubt whether any other hand could have held the reins with so much tact or with such unvarying success. Sir George Cartier has earned for himself a high place on the roll of Canada's great men, and his country will not be slow to acknowledge the claim. Like his great associate and ally, Sir John A. Macdonald, he preferred an untiring and unselfish devotion to the interests of his country to personal ease and emolument. The latest work of his life—the promotion of the great railway enterprise for uniting the two oceans across Canadian territory—was a fitting close of an illustrious career. Nothing would have gratified him more than to have witnessed the conclusion of this great undertaking. But Providence has ordered it otherwise. Sir George has not been permitted to see the full development of the policy so ably initiated; but he lived long enough to feel sure that he had acted wisely, and in this he had his best reward.—*Gazette*.

MR. T. B. ANDERSON,

One of the old race of Canadian merchants died on the 28th May, full of years, and of the respect of all who knew him. The late Mr. T. B. Anderson was the survivor of a house, which for many years held the highest rank in the trade of this city. It was long known under the name of Forsyth and Richardson; but it once had among its partners, the founder of the now great English family of the Ellices, one of whom was long a political power. In the time of the East India Company's monopoly, this firm was the agent of the Company, and, of course, had the exclusive supply of the teas used in Canada. Mr. Ellice was also connected with the Hudson Bay Company, and was the owner of the Beauharnais Seigniory. Mr. Richardson was one of the most active members of the old Lower Canadian Council. Thirty years or so ago the experienced members of the firm, with the exception of Mr. Anderson, having retired, and having, we suppose withdrawn much of the capital of the firm the business was continued under the style of Anderson, Anloss and Evans. But the younger men were not so successful as their predecessors, and the business was gradually wound up. Mr. T. B. Anderson was an old stockholder in the Montreal Bank, for many years Vice-President, and, after the death of the Hon. P. McGill, was elected to the Presidential Chair, which he occupied until the advance of years warned him to retire from active business. Since that time he has lived in complete retirement, but apparently with the full measure of health and strength which could be hoped for at his time of life. He might be seen frequently walking to town, and was to the last cheerful and genial. He was a man universally respected and beloved by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—(*Montreal Herald*.)

HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

A telegraph despatch from Halifax, N. S., announced the sudden death of the Hon. Joseph Howe, Lieut. Governor of

Nova Scotia, on Sunday morning, June 1. It is stated that although complaining since his return to the Province, his family and friends looked hopefully forward to his recovery. He was out driving on the Friday, previous, and was as cheerful and pleasant as usual in receiving his friends. Mr. Howe was born at the North West Arm, Halifax, N. S., in 1804. The family from which he was descended came originally from one of the southern counties of England, during the old times of persecution, and settled in the New England States. His father, the late John Howe, was a loyalist, formerly of Boston, Massachusetts, where, at the revolutionary era, he conducted the "Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News Letter," and latterly resided in Halifax, where he held the office of King's Printer and Postmaster-General for a lengthened period. In 1828, Mr. Howe married the only daughter of Capt. John MacNab, Nova Scotia Fencibles. For many years the deceased statesman was a prominent journalist in Nova Scotia. He was editor and proprietor of the *Acadian* from 1827 to 1828, and of the *Nova Scotian*, from the latter year until 1841, when he retired from the press for a brief period, but returned in 1844, and edited the *Nova Scotian* and the *Morning Chronicle*, from that time until 1856. Passing over many of the offices held by Mr. Howe, we may mention that he was Speaker of the Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly in 1840-1; for several years he was a member of the Executive Council of that Province; from 1848 to 1854, and from 1860 to 1863 he held the office of Provincial Secretary. He filled the responsible office of British Fishery Commissioner from 1863 until the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, in 1866. For many years previous to the Union he was the leader of the Liberal party in his native Province, and of the anti-Confederate or Repeal party for some time after that event. In 1850-1 he went as a delegate to England to promote the construction of Intercolonial and European and North American railways, in connection with a policy of systematic emigration. Among the many missions on which he was sent to England we notice that of 1861, when he went with Messrs Tilley and VanKoughnet, to obtain aid for the construction of the International Railway; and again in the following year with Messrs. Tilley, Sicotte and Howland, to arrange the terms of the Imperial guarantee for the same road. Mr. Howe was a Vice-President of the Great International Commercial Convention held at Detroit in 1865, the speech delivered by him on that occasion being one of his most successful efforts. In 1868 he declined a seat in the Privy Council of Canada, but in 1869 he was appointed a member and President of that body, in which office he remained until appointed Secretary of State for the Provinces, and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in November of the same year. From the latter office Mr. Howe was promoted to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Nova Scotia, in May last, *vice* Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, so that he had only enjoyed the dignity of the office for a few weeks, when his career was suddenly cut short by death. He sat for Halifax (county) in the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia from 1836 to 1851; for Cumberland from 1851 to 1855; and for Hants, from 1856 to 1863. He was first returned as member for Hants N. S., in the Dominion Parliament, at the general election in 1867, was re-elected on his appointment to office, and again, by acclamation, at last general election. Of the constitutional and legislative achievements in which he took a prominent part, we may enumerate the establishment of Responsible Government in the British American Colonies: the Union of British North America, and the construction of the Intercolonial Railway; the incorporation of Halifax, and the introduction of municipal institutions in Nova Scotia. He wrote extensively on the politics of the mother country, as well as the colonies, and some years ago his speeches and letters on political subjects, edited by Mr. W. Annand, were published in a collected form. To these will, doubtless, be added many more in any future addition of his writings which may be given to the world.—*Quebec Gazette*.

THE LATE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

The Right Reverend Samuel Wilberforce, M. A., D. D., F. R. S., F. A. S., F. G. S., Bishop of Winchester,—while riding with Earl Granville from Leather Head to Lord Gower's country residence, where Mr. Gladstone invited him,—fell from his horse and was killed on the spot, July 19th.

Dr. Wilberforce, third son of the celebrated philanthropist William Wilberforce, born Sept. 7, 1865, was educated by a private tutor and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his