

tended country, had led to much inconvenience and hardship. The administration of justice in criminal cases, and in all civil matters where the amount involved was over fifty pounds was confined to seven places—Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Francis, Aylmer, Sherbrooke, and Gaspé, in a country of seven or eight hundred miles in length. Thirteen new judicial districts were established, in which new court houses and gaols have been built or contracted for.

In the same session, after the feudal tenures commutation bill had passed, Mr. Cartier introduced the French civil law into the townships of Lower Canada, its operation having previously been confined to the Seigniories. In the session of 1860 he carried the act for dividing Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto cities into electoral divisions. That measure has to a degree, if not wholly obviated the collision and rioting of adverse mobs at elections. The municipal act under which Lower Canada now improves was also introduced and carried into practical effect by the Cartier-Macdonald ministry.

Mr. Cartier is rather slight in figure; has much vivacity in his gesture when speaking; speaks English fluently as well as French; and enunciates his French clearly. By following political life he has neglected his profession, and ceased to reap its emoluments, at least while he held office. He is hospitable, social, and a true friend to those with whom he is intimate. Accusations of 'corruption' for party objects were unsparingly charged against the Cartier-Macdonald ministry, but they who know the two gentlemen from whom the ministry was named believe them to have been incapable of personally sharing in any sordid irregularities. Mr. Cartier occasionally indulges in satire, and invective, to a degree which makes his opponents unhappy, but he does not cherish his hostilities beyond the passing hour.

At the beginning of the present April 1863, when the Hon. George Brown returned to the House of Assembly after an absence of two sessions, Mr. Cartier was one of the first to cross the floor, shake hands and say welcome. Yet had either gentleman been as obdurately confirmed in hostility to the other as Mr. Brown's newspaper continues to be unrelenting to the memory of the Cartier-Macdonald ministry, it is hardly possible to conceive that they could have crossed the house in exchange of personal courtesies. But neither Mr. Cartier nor Mr. Brown are so destitute of the graceful amenities of gentlemen as might be inferred from their speeches in former years and their present newspapers; for the late premier is also a journalist; one of the French journals published at Montreal being reputedly his property.

Mr. Cartier is married to a most amiable French Canadian lady, and is father of a young and interesting family.

Here, so far as the personality of this gentleman is concerned we might conclude, but in connection with a memoir of his life it is not inappropriate to introduce remarks on the political grievances which agitated Lower and Upper Canada immediately preceding the rebellion of 1837. We prefer to let some eminent Englishmen describe the grievances, and first Mr. Stanley, now Earl of Derby and leader of the great conservative party in England.

On May 2nd, 1828, Mr. Stanley in the House of Commons in a debate on Canadian grievances said: 'The Legislative Council of Canada is the institution which especially requires revision, and alteration. They have acted as paltry and impotent screens for the protection of the Governor. In all instances they have been opposed to the people. They were placed as a substitute for an aristocracy, without possessing any of the qualifications of an aristocracy, according to our notions of that body in England—imposing salutary checks and exercising judicious vigilance over the councils of the country.'

'The Legislative Council are ranged on the side of the government to oppress the people. They have been the root of all the evils which have disturbed Canada for the last ten or fifteen years. These complaints are not of squabbles which have sprung up in a moment, but are evils of long standing.'

And again, June 5th, 1829, Mr. Stanley said in the House of Commons: 'The Legislative Council is the cause of most of the evils, by constantly acting as the mere creature of the Governor for the time being.—From the year 1820 to the present time, the Legislative Council have agreed to, or refused their consent to bills according to the varying pleasure of each successive Governor.'

And again in speaking of the United States, Mr. Stanley when Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1833, said: 'He would

refer the House to what had passed in America. After all the quarrels and bloody wars which were founded in justice on the one hand and oppression on the other, that people had risen into independence; and from the subsequent course pursued our friendship had been continued with the United States; and every Englishman who now visited that country was received with the utmost kindness and hospitality. He trusted if ever the situation of the Canadians was such as to separate from this government—that before that event took place such a course of conciliatory measures would be adopted as would keep up a lasting friendship between the two countries. America complained that it was taxed, and oppressively taxed, without having a voice in the imposition of the taxes; that it was compelled to obey laws in the framing of which it had no share whatever; that it was, in fact, so shackled and oppressed that it had no appeal but to force to assert its independence. It did appeal, and justice being on its side, appealed successfully.' That was the Mr. Stanley who in 1863 is the Earl of Derby.

Mr. Labouchere in the House of Commons, February 18, 1832, said: 'Where society is constituted as in Canada, any attempt on the part of the government to appoint the Legislative Council is the merest delusion. I have ever been of opinion that the only way in which you can give to that body the weight and respectability which they ought to possess is by introducing the principle of election.' That was the Mr. Labouchere who was subsequently Colonial Secretary of State and who now, 1863, sits in the House of Peers, as Lord Taunton.

'When Mr. Cartier was a law student,' says Mr. Morgan in his sketches of celebrated Canadians, 'there was in the abuses of the ruling oligarchy and especially the systematic proscription of his race, enough to fire the generous enthusiasm of every lover of justice and hater of misrule. Politics had for young Cartier already a deep interest. The star of the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau was then in the ascendant. He was the leader both in and out of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, and of the French Canadians, who formed four-fifths of the population. The country was mocked with the form of constitutional government, while it was denied the substance. It had a Legislative Assembly elected by the people; but that body had no control over the executive officers by whom the government was administered. The hostile majority which it permanently presented to the government was powerless to effect any change in the Administration.—The Legislative Council, whose members were appointed by the Crown upon recommendations presented by the Governor-in-Chief, was the prop of the irresponsible oligarchy. It constantly threw out bills passed by the representatives of the people, or so mutilated them under pretence of amendments as to destroy their purport.—The collision thus brought about between the two Houses became chronic. The Legislative Assembly complained to the Imperial government of the Legislative Council; and the latter replied by a counter resolution, in which the Governor sometimes joined. The Imperial government was deceived into the belief that this mode of governing was necessary to the preservation of British supremacy.'

No redress came though a Committee of the Commons of which Mr. Stanley (Earl of Derby) was a member reported in favour of a remedy. Mr. Papineau, himself, his friends now confess, had but a faint idea of the true remedy. He did not, like Mr. Baldwin in Upper Canada see that the whole difficulty was traceable to the irresponsibility of the executive. The famous ninety-two resolutions passed by the Lower Canada House of Assembly in 1834, and which embody all the grievances real and imaginary under which the country was suffering, never allude to the real source of all the evils then existing except to object in two lines to 'The vicious composition and the irresponsibility of the Legislative Council, the members of which whether lawyers or not were judges of appeal.'

Papineau who at first set out as an advocate of British as opposed to French ideas of government, became in time soured by long years of fruitless effort to secure a reformed administration, and by degrees went on to prefer American institutions to British.

There began the sedition, the treason, the rebellion. The Assembly refused year after year to vote the supplies. The Imperial Legislature passed resolutions of coercion, suspending the constitution and giving the Governor power to rule by martial law.

NOTICE.

The public will please beware of a smooth-faced young man calling himself T. Dodd, as we understand from letters in our possession, that he has been canvassing for the 'Canadian Illustrated News.' Dodd canvassed a few days for us in Toronto, and not liking the gentleman's manner of doing business we discharged him. Without our knowledge or consent he has taken money from people in the country, representing himself sometimes as an agent, and at other times proprietor of the 'Canadian Illustrated News.'

NOTICE TO CANVASSERS.

All parties heretofore canvassing for the *Canadian Illustrated News*, will please call at the office and settle up. The public are cautioned against subscribing or paying money to any one for said paper, unless the name of the party soliciting such subscription appear in the paper as Agent, or have the written authority of the undersigned that he is a properly authorized Agent.

W. A. FERGUSON.

Hamilton, April 7th, 1863.

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THE CANADIAN Illustrated News.

HAMILTON, MAY 2, 1863.

SOMETHING OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

In every branch of the human race there is a pride of country, which, though doubtless serving some good purpose, is the parent of much foolish gasconade and bluster. Nearly all men are more or less blinded by this national prejudice, and what is quite as bad, cannot tolerate it in any one else, their own countrymen of course excepted. Sturdy John Bull, with his immovable self-sufficiency, who has never for a moment doubted that his country is the greatest in the world—its soldiers the bravest—its statesmen the wisest, and its literature the grandest—is quite amazed at the foolish pride of the Frenchman, over *la belle France*, while the Frenchman on his part is not slow to return this uncharitableness. It may seem unfair then to throw stones at our neighbors on account of a folly of which all are guilty, in nearly an equal degree. But there is something so peculiar in the manifestation of this national pride by Americans that it involuntarily provokes remark. As a matter of personal preference we would rather listen to the gasconade of an American than to that of any other countrymen; there is something so broad and sweeping in it as to make it quite refreshing. He throws his whole soul into the business with the same resistless energy with which he builds his high-pressure steamboats, or presses his claims for office. In listening to any other man vaunting the greatness of his country, one is troubled with the painful conviction that the deluded mortal actually believes what he says. With the American, however, the case is different, he seems to assume that the matter in hand is 'blowing,' and is understood as such by all concerned, he is therefore free from all the petty restraints of conventional propriety, and so excites merriment rather than contempt. You have no doubt laughed at Mr. TODDLES doing the drunk man; now to see a man of such respectable appearance *actually* drunk might excite either your pity or disgust, certainly not your laughter; but you have a tacit understanding with TODDLES that he is only *acting* the part, your merriment, therefore, has free scope. Just so it is with the American. When the moment of action comes he usually 'simmers down,' and does pretty much as what any other rational creature

would do, under the circumstances. When Mason and Slidell were lying in Fort Warren, no one who put the least faith in the swagger of American orators and newspapers, could have believed it possible that they would have been given up. Yet when EARL RUSSELL's demand for them had to be acted upon, it was at once complied with, as a matter of justice, reserving only the privilege of blustering about the gross injustice of making the demand at all.

At the present time we are having some very interesting samples of this national infirmity. EARL RUSSELL has written a very sensible letter to the owners of the *Peterhoff*—lately captured by United States cruisers—intimating that those who embark in rash adventures must abide the consequences. Some vigorous steps have also been taken to prevent the building of Confederate privateers in British ports. Hereupon Brother Jonathan becomes immeasurably jubilant, but not at all surprised, not he, indeed. He has been long aware that the immense power of the 'great Republic' with 'the best Government the world ever saw,' at its head, would sooner or later bring the British Government to its senses, and here is the evidence of it. Our shrewd brother is not weak enough to believe that a regard for justice, or international law, had anything to do with the conduct of that government in either of the cases named. His love of the highfalutin furnishes a far readier explanation than this, and so, for the moment, he accepts it.

There is another portion of the *PETERHOFF* case which does not furnish Jonathan with so much cause of elation as EARL RUSSELL's letter, but is equally available for the exercise of his peculiar talent. HER MAJESTY'S mails found on board of that vessel have been given up unopened, by the Washington authorities. 'Humiliation of the country!' shout loud-mouthed orators, 'another concession to British arrogance!' yell irresponsible editors by the score. 'Goodness gracious what a dust we do raise.' Now, there is perhaps not one of these indignant editors and orators but would have acted precisely as the Washington Cabinet have, had they been required to deal with the question; but what of that; isn't this a land of free speech? And what is the use of good lungs and a ready pen if one can't 'blow'?

In conclusion, dear Jonathan, we have no hope of being able to induce you to mend your manners. But we shall do all we can to make our people understand your peculiar ways, to make them extend every possible indulgence to your besetting infirmity, to teach them that you are not the most dangerous when most noisy, and that notwithstanding an unruly tongue you have many excellent qualities, which in calmer times will not fail to assert their supremacy.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.—Parts 1 and 2. New York: Harper & Bros.; Toronto: A. S. Irving.

It may be thought too early in the day to write an impartial history of the present Rebellion in the United States, and in some measure this is true. But it is not too early to place on record the facts and incidents of that extraordinary struggle; these are now fresh in the public mind, and their vivid and minute delineation must form the prominent point with authors who seek present popularity. Futuro historians may be more impartial and philosophic, but not likely to be so graphic and interesting.

The first part contains a sketch of the 'formation of the Confederacy of the States—the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States and establishment of the National Government.' With wood-cut portraits of eminent British and American statesmen and generals, a fac simile of the Declaration of Independence, and of the signatures appended thereto. The illustrations are numerous, artistic, and well executed.

The second part deals with the operations at Fort Sumter, and contains portraits of Presidents Lincoln and Davis, Gen. Scott, and many of the leaders of both sections.