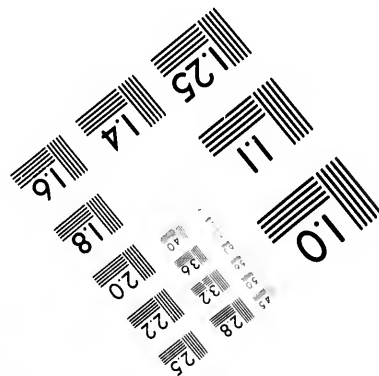
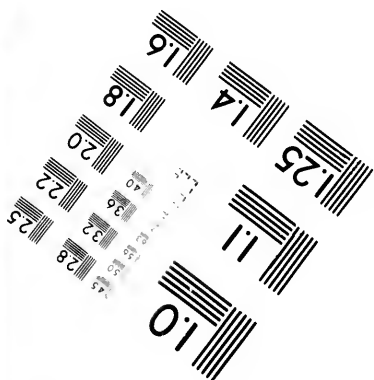
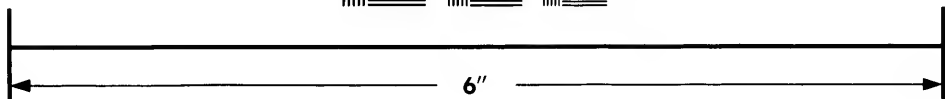
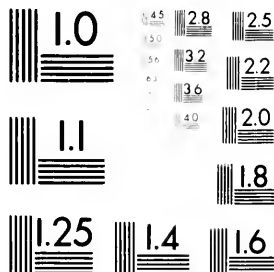


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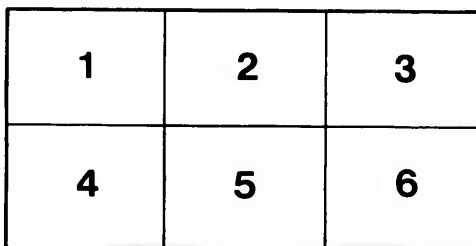
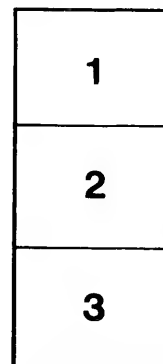
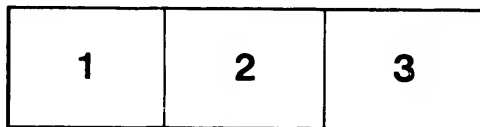
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(Griffin, Martin J.)

[From "ST. JAMES' MAGAZINE AND UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW," for
July, 1873.]

T

HON. JOSEPH HOWE,
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

In Memoriam.

BY MARTIN J. GRIFFIN.

THIS great colonial statesman, had he been born in the United States, would have been at least Vice-President; had he lived in England, he would have occupied a place beside John Bright in the affections of the British people. But he was born and lived in Nova Scotia; he ruled in the councils of his Province; he became a minister of the Dominion; and he came home to die the Governor of his native land. On the 21st of May last, writing of the death of another Canadian statesman, Sir George E. Cartier, I said, opening the article,—

"It is one of the finest and freest of public tributes to the wisdom and dignity of age, that we always unconsciously associate fullness of days with the names of our public men. When they come to die we are often surprised to find that they were so young.

"Take our present Governor for instance. To the now rising generation he seems a hundred years old. To one who

'Comes as one whose thoughts half linger,
Half run before—
The youngest to the oldest singer
Our country bore,'

Mr. Howe seems a man of patriarchal age; for while this generation was in the nursery the public voice was repeating in different tones, in 'fifty different sharps and flats,' the political chorus of 'Howe!' 'Howe!' And the budding interest in public affairs which agitated the school-boy discussions was later quickened into activity with the same chorus of 'Howe!' 'Howe!' And all the fleeting months of youth, with its studies and pleasures, its conceits and ambitions, were saved from political forgetfulness by this same name of 'Howe!' 'Howe!' And in all the recent years which have added some of life's responsibilities to the prepared energies of youth, no name has been more tossed about between contending parties than this of 'Howe!' 'Howe!' Till at last the clamour ceases as the founder of our constitutional system has added the roof and crown to his labours by becoming the Governor of his native land."

It did not occur to me that within two weeks thereafter I should have the melancholy task forced on me of writing for Colonial readers in their own journals the obituary notice of Joseph Howe. Old, broken, dying as he seemed, when he took me by the arm and talked of my future at the railway station at Ottawa, ere he left the capital for Nova Scotia, he was yet so familiar a name, he was so

incorporated with the politics of the day and the history of his province that his death seemed a remote contingency; it seemed as if he must never die, but must always be Joseph Howe, the man who in every household in the country was familiarly known, and in every public matter had a hand, in every dispute a part, and in every contest a species of candidature.

But the end has come for him. On Sunday morning, the first day of June, he yielded up his spirit. The "good grey head that all men knew" is low enough now. The tireless hand that performed so much labour as printer, journalist, politician, minister, lecturer, is powerless. The eloquent tongue is still. The eyes that sparkled so with the light of humour and the fire of genius are without lustre now. And the ears that for forty years had been so often filled with the plaudits of shouting thousands are filled ere now with dust. The wires carried swiftly to the Continent the news of his death, and those who were familiar with public events in the British Colonies knew at once that a very able if not a great man was dead. But it was in Nova Scotia that the sense of loss was most manifest and the regret greatest. The news of his death was known at once almost in the country towns; it spread rapidly to the remote villages, and everywhere there were regretful and kindly words spoken, and even manly tears shed, in memory of Joseph Howe. Those who had followed him to the end politically, sometimes against their better judgments, found themselves somehow justified in his death and at his grave. Those who had opposed him while loving him felt many a pang of regret that, even with a patriotic purpose, they gave pain to the latest years of the once popularly worshipped man. The farmers driving along the country roads stopped each other to tell anecdotes of his contests and to lament with each other his passing away. The tiller of the soil driving a-field had his mind full of that strangeness that comes over one on hearing of the death of a great, familiar man. Those whose thresholds he had crossed in his canvassings, and by whose fireside he had made himself at home recalled his humour, his kindness, his sympathy, his winning ways, his many stories that he told them as the night deepened and the logs in the chimney grew dark towards the hour of retiring. And I need hardly speak of the regrets of those who during many years were aided by him who never aided his own very much, who have lived in positions in which he placed them, and had a quietude in the public service which he never had till it came to him for a few weeks at the last, a premonition of the quietude of the grave.

Between birth and the grave Joseph Howe passed sixty-nine years. He was born in a cottage on the banks of a beautiful arm of the sea, which runs in behind Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and in the invigorating air of the place and amid all the pleasant possibilities of healthful exercise he laid in that stock of health which enabled him to endure for so many years the severe public labours which he took upon himself.

Concerning the origin of the Howe family (to which he referred at length in an oration delivered in the United States at a great Howe gathering a few years ago) he said, in a speech delivered at Southampton in 1851, when he went to England to impress upon the Government and the people the necessity for aiding the railway policy of the colonies,—

“During the old times of persecution, four brothers, bearing my name, left the Southern counties of England, and settled in four of the old New England States. Their descendants number thousands and are scattered from Maine to California. My father was the only descendant of that stock who at the Revolution adhered to the side of England. His bones rest in the Halifax church-yard. I am his only surviving son; and, whatever the future may have in store, I want, when I stand beside his grave, to feel that I have done my best to preserve the connexion he valued, that the British flag may wave above the soil in which he sleeps.”

His wish was fulfilled; and in further fulfilment of what was the passion of his lifetime, the desire to preserve the Empire intact and to live always under British banners, he now sleeps himself in earth over which the British flag still floats, and over his grave will be wafted, morning and evening, the sounds of the martial music of England.

Mr. Howe's early education was not an eminently scholastic one; he had to go several miles to school in a time when school-teaching was not a very elevated occupation; and all that he possessed of culture and knowledge of “sweetness and light” he owed not to schools or colleges, but to the conversations and instructions of his much-loved father and to the passion for books and study with which nature had happily endowed him. He began to work early. At the age of thirteen he entered into the *Gazette* office to learn the trade of a printer, and for ten years he worked at the case, distinguishing himself somewhat and teaching himself a great deal more by actual hard practice in composition of verse and prose printed anonymously in the provincial papers. In 1827 he purchased a paper called the *Chronicle*, changed its name to the *Acadian*, and took his first step towards public life. Within a year he sold out the *Acadian*, and took up the *Nova Scotian*, which had been established for some years, and had been edited by the first talent of the time in the province. He was a very young man, and people thought it would not succeed; but it did; and for many years the *Nova Scotian* contained an amount of eloquence, ability, force, and knowledge unsurpassed, I venture to say, by any similar newspaper of that date in Britain. Young Howe worked like the conventional “nigger,” day and night, reading, writing, reporting, compiling, canvassing, and doing all in his power to make his paper successful. This work was continued for seven years—years that saw his self-education enlarge, his tastes improve, his style grow more polished and vigorous, and his views more settled and independent; for one thing he became very early a warm free-trader, at a time when men were shy of committing themselves to what was then a rather novel theory. During these active years Mr. Howe's name became fami-

liar, and his paper popular. All the public questions of the day, the privileges of the House of Assembly, the depreciation of the currency, and the Customs' laws were treated in his paper by Mr. Howe with an ability that shone conspicuous above even the ablest of an able set of thoroughly educated and polished politicians. As a matter of course so active a journalist must necessarily have made enemies. There were all sorts of abuses in a city which was governed and affairs which were administered, by men not responsible to the people; and Mr. Howe published a letter on these abuses which so incensed the authorities that they had him indicted criminally for libel at a time when the law of libel was in a disgraceful state of unfairness. He consulted the lawyers; but they told him his case was hopeless. His proceedings then may be best told in his own lively and characteristic language:—

“ I asked them to lend me their books, gathered an armful, threw myself on a sofa, and read libel law for a week. By that time I had convinced myself that they were wrong, and that there was a good defence if the case were properly presented to the court and jury. Another week was spent in selecting and arranging the facts and public documents on which I relied. I did not get through before a late hour of the evening before the trial, having only had time to write out and commit to memory the two opening paragraphs of the speech, all the rest was to be improvised as I went along.”

The speech which he delivered on the occasion of his trial is published in full in his “ Life and Letters.” It is a wonderful “ first speech ” for a young and untried man. It contained all the qualities of the lawyer, the politician, the orator, the poet, the humourist. I might cull from it passages which are unsurpassed in their way. I shall make only two extracts. The first is a specimen of the humour that crops out continually in all his speeches. It is a description of the frauds practised on the county of Halifax by the irresponsible and corrupt keeper of Bridewell:—

“ When this man and his family walked abroad their feet were protected by the county; when they gave an entertainment Cain was despatched from Bridewell with the celery; when they were disposed to enjoy the luxury of the bath the county furnished the tubs; and even the melody of Miss Roach's canaries was breathed through the cages manufactured at the public expense. They had, some time ago, a poet in Bridewell, and I am inclined to believe, although without access to the document I would not state it as a fact, that he was fully employed in writing sonnets for the family album. If you send me there I shall be compelled to print him a newspaper for nothing, and then the list of his luxuries will be pretty complete. I am afraid, however, that he did not anticipate this day. He never imagined that this ‘ Tale of a Tub ’ would have such a general circulation; he never dreamt, when retiring to the bath, that he was really ‘ getting into hot water.’ Before we are done with him I fear he will be in condition to take what poor Sardinia used to cail ‘ one vapour bath.’ ”

And putting aside the temptations which press upon me, I confine myself strictly to this striking passage concerning the liberty of the press:—

“ If for a moment I could fancy that your verdict would stamp me with crime, cramp my resources with fines, and cast my body into prison, even then I would endeavour to seek elsewhere for consolation and support. Even then I would

not desert my principles nor abandon the path that the generous impulses of youth selected, and which my riper judgment sanctions and approves.

"I would toil on and hope for better times, till the principles of British liberty and British law had become more generally diffused, and had forced their way into the hearts of my countrymen. In the mean time I would endeavour to guard their interests—to protect their liberties, and while Providence lent me health and strength the independence of the press should never be violated in my hands. Nor is there a living thing beneath my roof that would not aid me in this struggle: the wife who sits by my fireside, the children who play around my hearth, the orphan boys in my office, whom it is my pride and pleasure to instruct from day to day in the obligations they owe to their profession and their country, would never suffer the press to be wounded through my side."

The result of the trial was the acquittal of Howe, and his acquittal was hailed with an almost national rejoicing.

From this period the events of his life began to accumulate, and the net of political life to tighten about him. The student of his career may find much to interest and instruct him. Nova Scotia had not a mile of railway in 1835. Howe advocated the building of what was known years after as the Windsor line, and which forms now the connecting link with the Intercolonial between Halifax and the Continent. The Legislative Council of the Province sat with closed doors, were appointed by the Crown, and were entirely irresponsible, haughty, and unpopular. Howe, in aid of others, attacked the system and the Council, and, after a hard and violent fight, in which were lavished such stores of learning, oratory, and wit as seem ridiculous by contrast with the object the agitators wished to accomplish, but such as no other colony of the Empire could show in the speeches of its public men,—the Huntingdons, Archibalds, Haliburtons, Blisses, and Wilkinsons of Nova Scotia were in that early time men of refined education, cultivated intellects, and practised ability, and Howe became ere long the noblest Nova Scotian of them all,—after a fierce fight the Assembly triumphed, and the doors of the Council were made open to the public, who from that day to this, content with the theoretic privilege they had obtained, never darkened the doors of the Council in numbers greater than might fill a sentry-box, except on the occasion of the opening of the Legislature, when beauty came to "rain influence" for a brief moment on the legislative throng.

Out of Howe's victory over the corrupt municipal officers of Halifax rose his agitation against the form of our constitution. The Legislative Council (the Lords) were chosen by the Crown, and generally were mere favourites and persons residing in the capital. They opposed the wishes of the Assembly; they prevented the establishment of proper customs' laws, and they were besides a body almost entirely chosen from the Episcopal Church, which was in a small minority in the Province—about one-fifth of the whole population. Moreover the Episcopal Bishop had a seat at the Council Board, while the Catholic Bishop was excluded. Family connexions monopolized most of the power and offices. The Chief Justice was a member of the Council of the Governor, and this

body held their seats for life. Against this system Howe moved twelve resolutions, and spoke many times and wrote very much; and, after many years, he had the satisfaction to see his plans accomplished, and to feel that he had been foremost in the work of accomplishment. He won for Nova Scotia the boon of constitutional government.

From the very first he led an active existence; and the student of his life will find him early in his political career ever at the head of every movement agitating for constitutional government, defending the Province from imputations of disloyalty during the Canadian troubles of 1836-7, travelling and joking with "Sam Slick," addressing public meetings, entering the ministry, winning the speakership, going abroad to obtain aid for the Intercolonial Railway; in fine, leading the very active life of a Colonial politician. In these early years he laid the foundation for nearly every great political movement that has since taken place. Freedom of trade with the other Colonies, and with the United States, the necessity for aiding British emigration to Canada, the Confederation of the British North American Colonies, the ORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE,—all the ideas and arguments that have since been used and developed on these grand subjects, were chiefly furnished by Joseph Howe, the printer's apprentice. Hear him as he talks concerning the carelessness with which British politicians treated these Colonies:—

"When I have seen them quibbling with the great questions of a surplus population, mendicancy, and crime, I have asked myself, Do these men know that there is, within the boundaries of the empire, within ten days' sail of England, employment for all? freehold estates for all, with scarcely a provocative to crime? I have often thought, sir, how powerful this empire might be made, how prosperous in peace, how invincible in war, if the statesmen of England would set about its organization, and draw to a common centre the high intellects which it contains.

"With our maritime positions in all parts of the globe; with every variety of soil and climate; with the industrial capacity and physical resources of two hundred and sixty millions of people to rely on; what might not this empire become if its intellectual resources were combined for its government and preservation? If the whole population were united by common interests, no power on earth ever wielded means so vast, or influence so irresistible. But, sir, let the statesmen of England slumber and sleep over the field of enterprise which lies around them; let them be deluded by economists who despise colonists, or by fanatics who preach peace at any price with foreign despots; while no provision is made to draw around the throne the hearts of millions predisposed to loyalty and affection; and the results we may surely calculate. Should the other half of this continent be lost for the want of forethought and sound knowledge, there will be trouble in the old homestead, 'Shadows, clouds, and darkness,' will rest upon the abode of our fathers; the free soil of England will not long be unprofaned, and the gratitude of Turks, and the friendship of Austrians or Republican Americans, will form but a poor substitute for the hearts and hands that have been flung away."

And again hear him as he declaims against the policy which called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old—while neglecting to preserve and ensure that other Balance of Power in America:—

"England's hour of extremity should never be our opportunity for anything but words of cheer and the helping hand. But, sir, come peace or war, it is the interest of England that the truth be told her. Is the balance of power in America an unimportant consideration, and how is it to be preserved, except by preserving that half of the continent which still belongs to England? and that can only be done by elevating the inhabitants of these Provinces in their own opinion, and in that of the world at large."

To elevate the colonist into a subject of the *Empire* was a constant object with him, and all his speeches are full of his pride of his citizenship of the British Empire. He says, addressing the Speaker of the Nova Scotian Assembly,—

"Believe me, sir, that my obligations to my sovereign as her sworn Councillor, to the head of the Government as his constitutional adviser, and to the party with which I act, press heavily upon me. But yet, rising with the magnitude of this great theme, I shall endeavour to catch its inspiration; remembering only that I am a Nova Scotian, the son of a loyalist, a North American, a true subject of the Queen, but one whose allegiance, to be perfect, must include every attribute of manhood, every privilege of the empire."

But his loyalty never made him forget the wisdom of conciliating the good-will of the Americans; and in his several visits to the United States he made many speeches which were well received. At one of these semi-festive occasions he said,—

"Our fathers carried the Red Cross Banner at the Crusades, flaunted their red and white roses in each other's faces at the civil wars; and at Agincourt, Crecy, and Poitiers, bent their bows and wielded their battle-axes for the honour and to the eternal glory of 'our mother country.' In the struggles of the Reformation, and in the later civil wars, you had your share. At Ramillies and Oudenarde, and at Quebec our ancestors fought side by side. Marlborough and Wolfe are yours; Shakspeare and Milton and Spenser are yours; Russell and Hampden, and even Chatham are yours. We have common lot and part in all the great names that emblazon a common history and have enriched a literature that we cannot divide.

The dates of his official positions are given in the Parliamentary Companions and other semi-biographical books of the day. He was a member of the Nova Scotian Assembly from 1836. He was Speaker from 1840 to 1841. He was Collector of Customs for 1842-3. He was Provincial Secretary from 1848 to 1854, and from 1860 to 1863. Political events of a local kind threw him out of public life till 1866, when he began one of the most stormy and unfortunate periods of his political existence. It was at that time that the Union scheme was prepared at Quebec, and the Nova Scotian delegates came home to prepare to pass the measure in the legislature, which it was proposed to do without an appeal to the people. I well remember the anxiety which people felt concerning the probable action of Mr. Howe. He had been silent for a long time; and his silence was felt to be very unworthy of him. There was relief, even among those who were deeply disappointed in him, when he took the first step in that opposition to the Union which carried with him once more, this time not so happily perhaps, the whole province of Nova Scotia. It was at one of the earliest public meetings in Halifax that he first declared himself the anti-confederate leader. Dr. Tupper was speaking, and was comparing the

opposition to the union of the colonies with the opposition to the less beneficial Act of Reciprocity with the United States, when Mr. Howe rose and said that he had not opposed the Treaty on its merits, but on account of its having been negotiated by Lord Elgin "without a Nova Scotian at his side to give counsel or advice." This evident reference to the acts of the delegates who proposed to have the Act of Union passed without an appeal to the people was received as an intimation of his hostility, and greeted with a great burst of mingled surprise, pleasure, and resentment. In the subsequent election (after the Act had been passed, however), Mr. Howe was so powerful a leader and was so well supported that only one of the Union members was returned to the first parliament.

Mr. Howe was, in the two years that followed the opening of the anti-confederate agitation, led into courses that perhaps his better judgment disapproved of, and became the advocate of schemes that were dangerous and impossible, and the author of sayings that seemed strange to come from so loyal and peaceful a man.

The end of the agitation had been reached, however, almost within a year, and after the first flush of victorious excitement in opposition to the grand Confederation scheme had passed away, he saw that he had acted out of harmony with his whole life's history; and in 1869, after making favourable financial terms with the dominion for the province, he accepted a seat in the Cabinet of Canada. Not his leaving, but his joining the anti-confederate agitation was his fault. He made a great mistake when he entered on his anti-confederate career, and the reparation of his mistake cost him very dearly in the loss of many friends and supporters. But he had the satisfaction of seeing that the main body of the most intelligent public men of Nova Scotia followed his example without delay, and entered into an unwritten compact to support and develop, to strengthen and defend the union that was not to be destroyed, and that had even within three years proved beneficial instead of ruinous. Since 1869, when he accepted a cabinet office, he had been elected twice—the first time over a man in whose favour all the political and mercantile weight of the great anti-confederate party had been thrown (a fact which shows clearly how deeply-rooted was his popularity), and the second time by acclamation. His health began to fail, however, from the time he went to live at Ottawa, and even his intellect seemed less active than of old. Age had come on; violent party struggles, with rough journeys, fierce debates, and severe exertions of mind and body, had proved too much for Joseph Howe, and for two or three years past he had been compelled to leave the arena, and let the younger men wield their weapons—not *his* weapon, none of them could wield that—in the contests in which he had early won his spurs, and long remained a famous man and a conqueror. For a year past it had been rumoured that he would be the Governor of Nova Scotia on the close of the term of Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, our last Military Governor. From some not influential quarters there came opposition, but the heart of the

country fairly beat responsive to the language of those who said, "Yea, let the veteran have honour and peace after his hundred fields; let the Man of the People be the Governor of the People; let the Nova Scotia boy, who went to the printer's case at thirteen, and who fought so well for his country, have at last, ere the end, the highest place which the Province can give him." This was done; and but four weeks ago this day, as I write almost, Mr. Howe came to Nova Scotia its Governor. Without having taken part in one public ceremonial, without having appeared once in his official capacity in public, without having left more than his name on record as Governor of Nova Scotia, he passed away from among us. Of his rank as a statesman, his eloquence as an orator, his capabilities as a poet (which were great in their way), his style as a man of letters (he wrote the finest oration on Shakspeare, on the occasion of the Tercentenary celebration, that was published on this side of the Atlantic or the other side either), I have left myself no space to speak. It is enough for the present that I have recorded imperfectly and baldly the chief events of his life.

Over his grave many tears were shed, many faults forgiven him, many a kind word spoken. The memories of many who followed him to the grave went back over a quarter or half a century and recalled the time when they cheered, loved, and honoured him; and for the sake of what was noble and brilliant in that old time, for the sake of the mutual co-operation, the friendly intercourse and the enthusiastic admirations of the long past, forgot the strife, the anger, the harshness of the struggles that have just terminated, and the time that has but just gone by. And if one of the old men and reverend who followed the hearse to the grave should have desired to suggest to the younger men who joined in that sad procession any sentiment appropriate to the occasion, perhaps in all the writings of the dead he could find nothing more appropriate than these lines from a poem written by Joseph Howe in 1854:—

"The Roman gather'd in a stately urn
The dust he honour'd—while the sacred fire,
Nourish'd by Vestal hands, was made to burn
From age to age. If fitly you'd aspire,
Honour the dead; and let the sounding lyre
Recount their virtues in your festal hours;
Gather their ashes; higher still and higher
Nourish the patriot flame that history dowers,
And o'er the old man's grave go strew your choicest flowers."

OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

May 17th.—The death of John Stuart Mill is announced, at Avignon. He left England recently in excellent health, and purpose making a tour in Russia during the present summer, and his unexpected death has greatly moved his many admirers and friends, and, indeed, all intellectual and literary circles in Europe and America. As is well known, Mr. Mill represented Westminster in the late Parliament, but was defeated by Mr. W. H. Smith, the eminent bookseller and news vendor of the Strand, at the last general election. The truth is, however, that Mr. Mill did not make a good member of Parliament, and his very advanced views on social questions staggered sober-minded men of all parties. Of Mr. Mill's books his "System of Logic" has always been the most popular—it is now in its eighth edition; but it is stated on authority that his return for Westminster increased greatly the sale of this, and, indeed, of all his works. Mr. Mill's correspondence was extensive and various, and efforts are being made to collect it with a view to publication. Some very remarkable letters are said to have passed between himself and Auguste Comte respecting women. Mr. Mill, as is well known, had an exalted opinion of the sex, and Comte controverted it by maintaining that "the intelligence of women amounted at best to only a small instantaneous sagacity." Mr. Mill had also a long correspondence with M. de Tocqueville on political questions, and it is hoped that the letters of both are extant. The place which Mr. Mill will take in the ranks of literary men of fame must, however, be decided by posterity. At present society is too much divided between those who revere his memory highly and those who love it not. The author of his obituary notice in the *Times* (Mr. Hayward, Q.C.) thinks that "to class him with Locke, Bentham, Adam Smith, or Malthus is preposterous." Meanwhile a committee, of which the Dukes of Devonshire and Argyll, and the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lords Derby and Russell are prominent members, and which comprises Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Professors Jowett, Huxley, Bain, and Cairnes, Mr. Lecky and Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, with Sir John Lubbock for its treasurer, and Messrs. Arthur Arnold and W. T. Thornton for its honorary secretaries, has been formed "to consider the most fitting mode of expressing the national respect for the memory" of the departed Thinker and Philosopher. It is pleasant to find amid this contro-

versy an ardent friend and admirer of Mr. Mill paying a just tribute to his private worth and kindly disposition. After record of a pleasant day spent with the great philosopher in making the descent of the Asian Olympus, "with views at every opening over the glorious plain of Broussa, with the Sea of Marmora gleaming in the distance, a sight comparable only to the oasis of Damascus," he gives an account of their table-talk, and says, "Very false will be the conception of Mr. Mill if he is thought of only as the dry logician and political economist. In him a tender and passionate heart was united with a splendid intellect. But was it not necessarily so? For truth and justice were at once the great aim of his intellect and chief feature of its results. And is truth and justice possible without the large-heartedness of love?"

May 20th.—At 47, Welbeck Street, the Hon. Sir George Etienne Cartier, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence in the Dominion of Canada, aged 57. He had recently come to England for the benefit of his health, and, under medical treatment and a careful regimen, had so far improved that he had arranged his passage to Canada in the mail steamer of the 29th of the month, which, however, was destined to carry his remains. A week before his death Sir George suffered a relapse, and sunk rapidly under his ailment—disease of the kidneys. Sir George Cartier was descended from a brother of the celebrated navigator Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, to whom the honour belongs of having discovered Canada. The nephews of the discoverer finally became residents of the colony which their illustrious uncle had added to the kingdom of France, settling at St. Antoine, on the Chambly River, Lower Canada, since the residence of the family. From one of these nephews the late Minister was descended, and he was born in his native parish of St. Antoine in 1814. Having been educated for the bar, Mr. Cartier early in life applied himself to the reform of the law with respect to the status of French Canadians in their own "old country," allying himself with Monsieur Papineau, the acknowledged champion of that proscribed race, whose then position is thus described by Morgan in his "Celebrated Canadians :"—

"In 1832 the population of Lower Canada was about 500,000, of whom 425,000 were of French descent and spoke the French language, while the remaining 75,000 comprised the whole English population; yet the latter monopolized 157 offices, while by the former only 47 were held, and these were generally of an inferior order, which often made the holders dependent on the race which monopolized nearly all the principal situations. Of the judges only three were French, although in the seigniories the civil laws of France were in force, and with these English judges were necessarily but little acquainted. The practice once resorted to by James I., of interrogating the judges in private upon cases on which they would afterwards have to adjudicate, was frequently resorted to, and it was complained that a disposition was shown to screen criminals who had rendered themselves conspicuous in the service of the Government. As late as 1843 only four French judges occupied seats on the bench of Lower Canada, and one of these, Judge Vallieres, had only been appointed second judge in Quebec by Lord Gosford. Before then, Quebec, Montreal, and

Three Rivers districts had each but one French Canadian judge to administer French law—Panet, Bedard, and Rolland. An attempt was made to impose upon the French Canadians the English law of primogeniture (which has since been abolished even in Upper Canada), dowry, and several other customs that were repugnant to the great majority of the population. Lord Gosford was probably, to a certain extent, duped by the pretence of the oligarchy that the preservation of British interests required the systematic exclusion of French Canadians from real legislative influence or executive position; and, as if he expected to conciliate the proscribed race by the most transparent of expedients, he procured the appointment to the Legislative Council of a few persons who had been favourites of the people and leaders in the other house. But when they found that the number of those who had received such appointments was so small that they were rendered powerless by the superior number of the props of the oligarchy, they resolved to abstain from taking part in the proceedings of the Chamber of which they were members. The judicial and legislative functions were united in the persons of some legislative councillors; aliens were, contrary to the constitutional Act, appointed to that Chamber; pluralists grew fat on public plunder; and partisan returning-officers attempted, but in vain, to force unwelcome representatives upon the people. To the exertions of Lord Durham is due the change of system which had produced such a numerous train of evils, culminating in insurrection both in Upper and Lower Canada. His report, as High Commissioner for inquiring into the condition of the country, dealt the death-blow to the oligarchy. In 1841, seven years before M. Cartier entered Parliament, responsible government had been established. In 1848 he was first elected for the county of Vercheres, succeeding the Hon. Mr. Leslie, whom the Crown had appointed member of the other Chamber. M. Cartier continued to represent that constituency until the general election of 1861, when he contested Montreal with the leader of the *Rouge* or Lower Canada Opposition Party, M. Dorion, who had hitherto always been returned for that constituency with tremendous majorities, and defeated every candidate that could be brought against him; after a hard struggle the victory was declared on M. Cartier's side. This has been declared the greatest election triumph ever achieved in Canada, giving, as it were, the death-blow to the Lower Canadian oppositionists. At the election in 1857 he contested Montreal as well as his old constituency, and although he did not secure his own election for the city, his object in standing a double contest was generally considered to have been secured in the defeat of Mr. Holton. On the 25th of January, 1856, M. Cartier was first appointed to a Ministerial office; he became Provincial Secretary in the McNab-Tache Ministry. On the 24th of May, 1856, he succeeded Mr. Drummond as Attorney-General for Lower Canada, on the formation of the Tache-Macdonald Ministry. In November, 1857, he became leader of the Lower Canada section of the Government, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald becoming Premier, and the Ministry, under its new phase, being known as the Macdonald-Cartier Ministry, which in 1858 became the Cartier-Macdonald Administration."

The prominent features in the programme of this Government were, the Confederation of the British North American Provinces (for the first time adopted as a part of the policy of a Canadian Government); the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and the maintenance of the Queen's decision in favour of Ottawa as the permanent seat of Government of Canada. Mr. Cartier came to England in 1858, to bring the two first-named schemes under the attention of the Imperial authorities, as a means of settlement of the vexed constitutional difficulties which then existed in the Province of Canada; also the question of the acquisition by Canada of the Hudson's Bay Territory. The suggestions contained in the letter addressed at that time to the then Secretary of State for the

Colonies (the late Lord Lytton) by the delegates, constituted the basis of the policy of the Canadian Coalition Government of 1864, formed for the purpose of securing the Confederation of British North America. Mr. Cartier was made a member of the Queen's Privy Council in Canada, and appointed Minister of Militia and Defence in 1867, and created a Baronet of the United Kingdom August, 1868, in which year he again came to England to confer with the Government respecting the defence of the Dominion and the acquisition of the North-West Territory. To dwell on the legislative achievements of Sir George Cartier would be to write the history of Canada during the past twenty-five years. He had a hand in all the great works of the time, and a very prominent hand in many of them. Although his name is not inscribed with that of Stephenson and of Ross on the Victoria Bridge, we must not forget how much the successful carrying out that great work is due to his perseverance and energy; and connected with it we may relate a story which is current in Canada respecting Sir George. He was dining with her Majesty, when the Queen questioned him respecting the Victoria Bridge, and desired to know its length. Sir George told the Queen that it was a very long bridge, spanning the St. Lawrence at its widest part at Montreal. Her Majesty, however, asked how many yards long it was, and Sir George's answer is always dwelt on by Canadians with symptoms of real pleasure. "Ah, Madam," he is said to have replied, "when we Canadians build a bridge, and venture to name it after your Majesty, we don't measure in yards—but in miles." Canadians have also to thank Sir George for the following public measures which may be said to owe their existence to him:—The promotion of education and the establishment of Normal schools; the improvement in several particulars of the criminal laws; final abolition of feudal tenure; decentralization of justice in Lower Canada; determining and settling the laws with regard to lands in the townships of Lower Canada; the codification of the civil law and the civil procedure of Lower Canada; the Confederation of British North America; the reorganization of the Militia of the Dominion; and the erection of fortifications for the defence of the country. A funeral service was given at the French Catholic Church, King Street, Portman Square, on the Tuesday following Sir George Cartier's decease, preparatory to forwarding his remains for interment at Montreal. The chapel was draped in black, and the coffin, placed in the centre, was surrounded with lights, and many wreaths of flowers and immortelles were placed on it to his memory by his family and friends. The Rev. Vicar Joursell officiated at the Requiem Mass. The Miss Cartiers were present, and the following noblemen and gentlemen, amongst others, attended the ceremony: Lord Lisgar, late Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, Sir Hugh Allan, the Hon. A. G. Archibald, late Governor of Manitoba, Sir Henry Havelock, General MacDougall, Sir John Rose, Sir Peter Tait, the Hon. J. S.

Macdonald, Colonel George Denison, Sir Richard MacDonnell, Major Walker, and Messrs. W. H. Smith, M.P., Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., Alex. Rivington, J. Standish Haly, R. G. Herbert, J. M. Grant, J. Ross Robertson, McAdam, Richard Potter, Robert Gillespie, John Priestman, H. Burkholder, D. Bryner, Joseph Nelson, William Dixon, F. Gauthier, John Cameron, Hector S. Robertson; Major Hope, ex-town Major Quebec, Capt. Henderson, 60th Rifles; Messrs. John Cameron, W. Cunard, and Henry Poole. Lady Rose, Mrs. Appleby, Miss Macdonald, Miss Gauthier, Mrs. Joseph Nelson, Mrs. John Ross, Mrs. Cuvillier, and Mrs. J. Ross Robertson, were also present.

May 28th.—At Laughton Lodge, Hawkhurst, Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., the senior Alderman of the City of London, aged 81. In early life Sir James Duke served in the Royal Navy, having acted as Secretary to Admiral Sir John Gore, but quitting the service, he embarked in his commercial career in 1819. He filled the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1836, when he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1840 he was elected Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, a post he held until his death. In 1848 Sir James Duke became Lord Mayor, and in 1849, on the opening of the new Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street, of which he was a prominent member, was created a Baronet. Sir James Duke represented Boston from 1837 to 1849, and sat for the City of London from 1849 until 1865. He married in 1862 Miss Jane Bennett, by whom he leaves three daughters and a son, now Sir James Duke, 2nd Baronet, born June 25th, 1865.

June 1st.—At Halifax, Nova Scotia, his Excellency the Hon. Joseph Howe, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, aged 69. Mr. Howe had recently been appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir Hastings Doyle, and had arrived at Halifax only a few days previously to his sudden death. The late Governor Howe was a self-made and, indeed, also a self-educated man. He was a native of Nova Scotia, and began life, like Franklin, as a printer's apprentice. His vigorous intellect, united with great industry and perseverance, led to his advancement, and finally promoted him to the head of the Government of his native country. Early in life, when an apprentice, young Howe attracted attention by bringing out a poem called "Melville Island;" and, after ten years' hard labour as a printer in the *Halifax Gazette* office, he became part proprietor of the *Weekly Chronicle*, the name of which paper he changed to the *Acadian*. The subsequent sale of this journal realized for him a handsome sum of money, and enabled him to start a newspaper on his own account. In 1827 he became sole proprietor and editor of the *Nova Scotian*, and it was through the pages of this journal that the humour and wit of Sam Slick of Slickville—"The Clockmaker"—was first introduced to the world. For twenty years Mr. Howe persevered in his inde-

pendent course as a journalist, during which time he conferred real benefit upon the literature of his country by bringing out, at a heavy loss to himself, Haliburton's "History of Nova Scotia," which has ever since been regarded as a standard work. It was in 1835 that Mr. Howe first opened up to himself a new career—that of a public orator. This distinction came upon him unawares. He had to defend himself in an action for libel, and made so admirable a speech of six hours and a half's duration that he won a verdict and established his reputation as a speaker at the same time. As a consequence, Mr. Howe almost immediately obtained a seat in the local Legislature, and soon after became a member of the Government of Nova Scotia. He was subsequently chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly. In 1858 Mr. Howe's "Speeches and Public Letters" were deemed worthy of collection and publication. When Nova Scotia came into the Confederation Mr. Howe was elected a Member of the Dominion Parliament, and soon afterwards, in 1870, appointed Secretary of State for the Provinces. In May last he was nominated Governor of Nova Scotia by Sir John Macdonald's Administration. Mr. Howe was well known and highly esteemed in England, having officiated on several occasions as Colonial Agent for the Lower Provinces.

June 5th.—The death of Urban Rattazzi, the Italian patriot, is announced at Frosinone. He was nominated, first, Vice-President, and then President of the Italian Chambers in 1852, and, throwing himself energetically into the work of Church and State reform, won a popularity which may be said to have been universal, except amongst the clergy themselves, throughout Italy. The separation of Church and State in Piedmont was a work accomplished by him; he also contributed to the abolition of convents and monasteries in the kingdom. In 1862 Rattazzi was not only President of the Council, but held the offices of Minister for Foreign and also for Home Affairs; but in the winter of that year he had to succumb to the many influences combined against him, with Minghetti at the head of his adversaries. He, however, obtained the Presidency of the Council again in 1867, but his administration was not fortunate, and its termination may be said to have closed his public career. Rattazzi married the Princess of Solms, daughter of Letitia Bonaparte and Sir Thomas Wyse. Madame Rattazzi is well known as a versatile writer, and adaptations from her romances keep possession of the French stage. The King went to Frosinone to see Rattazzi shortly before his death, and the Chamber ordered that the flag which floats on Monte Citorio should be draped with black for fifteen days. The funeral took place at Alessandria on the 11th June, and was a grand and touching spectacle. The town was in mourning and the shops closed. Forty thousand persons were present, including members of numerous working men's societies, representatives of municipalities, senators, and all the civil and military authorities. Ladies scattered flowers along the

whole line of the procession. The Rattazzi family is an ancient and noble one in Italy.

June 8th.—At Woodrising Hall, Norfolk, the Right Hon. Henry Charles, 4th Earl Cadogan, aged 61. The deceased Earl was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1832. He afterwards entered the Diplomatic service, and was an *attaché* at St. Petersburg from June, 1834, to July, 1835, and subsequently from March, 1838, to July, 1859, was Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris. In 1841 he entered Parliament as Member for Reading, and he represented that borough in the House of Commons up to the general election of 1847. From July, 1852, to April, 1857, he represented Dover. He succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, the 3rd Earl, in September, 1864. The family of Cadogan derives its descent from the British Princes of Powys. William Cadogan, a member of the family, settled in Ireland about the year 1600, and established himself at Lismullen co. Meath. He became M.P. for Monaghan, and distinguished himself during the civil war by a gallant defence of the Castle of Trim. His grandson, William Cadogan, entered the army, and rose to high distinction in the wars of Marlborough, becoming a general officer; he succeeded as Commander-in-Chief of the army on the death of the Duke of Marlborough, and was created 1st Earl Cadogan 1718. His Lordship died without issue 1726, when the Earldom, together with his title of Viscount Caversham and Lord Reading, became extinct; but the Barony of Cadogan devolved on his brother Charles, second Baron Cadogan, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., by which he became possessed of the Manor of Chelsea. His only son, Charles Sloane, 3rd Lord Cadogan, was created Earl Cadogan and Viscount Chelsea, 27th December, 1800. The late Earl married, 1836, Mary, third daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, D.D., Dean of Durham, and niece of the great Duke of Wellington. By this lady, who only died a few months ago, the late Lord leaves three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Viscount Chelsea, now 5th Earl Cadogan, has only recently been returned M.P. for the City of Bath.

