

Chapter 1 : Biography " CARTIER, Sir GEORGE-ÉTIENNE " Volume X ( ) " Dictionary of Canadian Biography

*Excerpt from In Memoriam, George Etienne Cartier Not through the statue which his country's love Hath to his honour raised, but through the deeds And qualities which won that love, shall he.*

Cartier was educated and was called to the bar in where he began to practise his profession. He was also involved in the railway business, and Grand Trunk Railway was one of his legal clients. Early in his career, Cartier was inspired by Louis-Joseph Papineau. For his part in the uprising, Cartier was exiled and he took temporary refuge in Vermont. However, he was allowed to return to Montreal in to resume his law practice. In , Cartier gave up his law practice and ran for office as a Reformer and was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada. During his time in the Union parliament, Cartier introduced a bill in for the creation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. In Cartier was appointed to cabinet. From to he served alongside John A. Macdonald as co-premier of the united province. Cartier was a loyal friend of Macdonald, with whom he created the Great Coalition with George Brown in . The purpose of the Great Coalition was to end the political instability in the province, which had six governments in as many years. The Great Coalition was one of the first steps in the movement towards Confederation. He attended all three of the conferences convened for this purpose: Charlottetown , Quebec , and London. Cartier was largely responsible for gaining French-Canadian support for union. Cartier also played a leading role in pushing through legislative reform that effectively abolished the semi-feudal seigneurial system of land ownership in Lower Canada, turning its legislative council into an elected body of representatives, and pushed successfully for the adoption of the Civil Code within the province. The following month Cartier was acclaimed the victor in the Manitoba riding of Provencher after Louis Riel and Henry James Clarke resigned as candidates there. He settled in Beauport and founded one of the foremost families of Quebec. Cartier was also an active participant in the negotiations that lead to the creation of the province of Manitoba and the entry of British Columbia into Confederation. In keeping with his ties to the railways, in Cartier introduced a bill for the creation of the Canadian Pacific Railway. After the election , Cartier traveled to London hoping to find a cure. His health did not improve and he died in London on May 20, at the age of . He was unable to pay a visit to his Manitoba riding where he was acclaimed a Member of Parliament. The couple had three children, all girls, one of whom died in infancy, and one in . When Josephine, the eldest daughter, died in March , at her request her remains were brought to Montreal and interred alongside those of her father. Great Britain had begun to loosen its ties to the North American colonies. The United States was becoming more and more powerful, and represented a threat to Canada. In , following a series of discussions and conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec , the alliance known as the Grand Coalition succeeded in forging the agreement which gave birth to Confederation. From this time onwards, the new federal government convened in Ottawa. It also serves to recall the architectural heritage and lifestyles of the upper middle class of 19th-century Montreal. Six schools have been named in his honour:

Chapter 2 : In memoriam, George Etienne Cartier [microform] | National Library of Australia

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Historian Herman Laraby would be appalled at this lack of knowledge referring to Cartier. Lets build this up. And may I say I love the template on the article page!! And the to-do list. Thanks for organising this. Since I went to it as a kid, I thought it might be non important. Trivia discussion[ edit ] I say restore it, at least for now. Mabey if it was expanded. Till then i removed it. Sorry but i didnt see this new Usgnus messege before doing it. Feel free to restore it but it should be expanded. I belive Atrian is just bent on redoing everything i do rather than makeing a meaningful contribution. Sadly this wasnt the first time ive had to deal with him. But im guessing if noone ever respects you in real life you have to act like somekind of authority on the net. Whatever helps you sleep at nite Atrian. I need to know which to properly convert it into IPA. I think this section may need a rewrite. It was part of a larger municipality St. Francois Xavier until The Manitoba Historical Society, [1] , will yield a number of hits on Cartier. The one that most focuses on him is Cartier West. I hope this aids someone. Cartier was educated at Sulpician College de Montreal and was called to the bar in where he began to practise his profession. He was also involved in the railway business, and Grand Trunk Railway was one of his legal clients. For his part in the uprising, Cartier was exiled and he took temporary refuge in Vermont. However, he was allowed to return to Montreal in to resume his law practice. As it was deleted without explanation, but is included without cited source, I am not sure whether it should just be added back. On other hand, there is proof he was ever made a Baronet with the Sir distinction. I have removed the text about the knighthood; to my knowledge it was an invented edit without historical proof. Please take a moment to review my edit. If you have any questions, or need the bot to ignore the links, or the page altogether, please visit this simple FaQ for additional information. I made the following changes: As of February , "External links modified" talk page sections are no longer generated or monitored by InternetArchiveBot. No special action is required regarding these talk page notices, other than regular verification using the archive tool instructions below. Editors have permission to delete the "External links modified" sections if they want, but see the RfC before doing mass systematic removals. If you have discovered URLs which were erroneously considered dead by the bot, you can report them with this tool. If you found an error with any archives or the URLs themselves, you can fix them with this tool.

**Chapter 3 : Talk:George-Étienne Cartier - Wikipedia**

*Text in English and French. Caption title: Sir George Etienne Cartier and the civil code.*

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**Chapter 4 : Georges Etienne Cartier, ()**

*Wicksteed, G.W. , In memoriam, George Etienne Cartier [microform] [S.I Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.*

In he married Marguerite Mongeon at Beauport, and became a salt and fish merchant at Quebec. In one of his sons, Jacques, settled at Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, about 36 miles from Montreal. He left his son Jacques a sizeable fortune, which allowed him to lead the agreeable and easy life of a wealthy country squire. As there was no school at Saint-Antoine, the boy was first educated by his mother. In he entered the college of Montreal, directed by the Sulpicians, with whom he retained connections all his life. He was a diligent and brilliant pupil. While he was a student Cartier had worked during the elections on behalf of Louis-Joseph Papineau and Robert Nelson. During the autumn of , when the situation worsened in Lower Canada and rumbles of revolution were heard in assemblies [see Papineau], Cartier took part in the events in circumstances which, although unclear, enable us to situate him among those called Patriotes. The events of have been badly interpreted. The object of the people was rather to reduce this oppressive minority to nothingness than to bring about a separation of the province from the mother-country. In his speech at Saint-Denis in he was able to exclaim without being contradicted: His death was announced in the papers, but in reality he had to flee to the United States after his hiding place was discovered. His great period of activity as a lawyer extended from this year until After he became a minister, in , he no longer had the time or the opportunity to concern himself personally with his clientele. His opponents were quick to accuse him of collusion with the biggest railway company of the day. In , to an mla who accused him of being an agent of the Grand Trunk and receiving money from it, Cartier replied: While carrying on his profession, Cartier continued to take an interest in public affairs. It was then that his true political career began; it continued uninterrupted until his death. He was in favour of the measure, although he did not take part in the debate. Cartier was to put this idea into practice. That same year, as an mla, he protested against the movement started among politicians and businessmen, particularly of English origin, in favour of the annexation of Canada to the United States, and the subsequent published Annexation Manifesto [see Holton ]. Cartier all his life had an almost morbid fear of the United States, and was always strongly opposed to its republican institutions. He continued to dread annexation, and in , in a speech against a possible customs union with the United States, he went so far as to say: From the first day of the session, when the speaker was elected, the Hincksâ€™Morin ministry saw how precarious its position was. The Reformers had decided at a general meeting that Cartier should be their candidate for this post. The Hincksâ€™Morin government resigned, and an alliance of the Conservatives and moderate Reformers then took place; it was the origin of the Liberal-Conservative party. In the general election of , Cartier stood only in the newly created riding of Montreal East, and this time he emerged victorious from the battle against A. For some years the assembly had been discussing the selection of a permanent capital: In , nonplussed by varying opinions, the Macdonaldâ€™Cartier ministry obtained approval for an address to the queen in which she was requested to choose a capital. On the advice of her Canadian ministers, she decided on Ottawa. At first a supporter of Montreal, Cartier had finally come round to Ottawa, a choice which at the time seemed surprising, but which was consistent with the development of Canada westwards. During this period from to , Cartier gave evidence of great activity. However, in the face of the reticence of the other provinces, the English government did not deem it wise to put the plan into effect. As a minister and prime minister, Cartier was the guiding spirit behind many legislative measures; these measures contributed, in the middle of the last century, to the development of United Canada, and established institutions out of which have grown those that still govern Canada, and more particularly Quebec. In he completed the fundamental Act 9 Vict. In he took part in a reform of the Legislative Council, accepting with some reservations, its elective basis. It was in the sphere of the administration of justice, and in that of law, that Cartier was to accomplish his greatest reforms. In he got parliament to enact that in the Eastern Townships, populated mainly by Anglophones, French laws would apply as elsewhere in Lower Canada 20 Vict. The uncertainty that had hitherto prevailed threatened to create a system of personal law under which persons of the same territory were judged according

to different law, by reason of their origins. In the same year, going against old traditions, he brought about the decentralization of the judiciary 20 Vict. By this measure, the number of judges in Lower Canada was considerably augmented, and new judicial districts were instituted outside the large towns. The work of which he was most proud was the codification of civil law. Cartier had parliament approve the plan that was drafted 29 Vict. Cartier also, with John A. Macdonald, initiated the great legislative compilations which in made it possible to publish, in English and French, The consolidated statutes of Canada, and, in English, The consolidated statutes for Upper Canada; in addition, in The consolidated statutes for Lower Canada appeared in French and English. Cartier can claim the honour of having remoulded the legislation of Lower Canada, and of having endowed us with a code of laws which, in this respect, raises us to the level of the most civilized nation in Europe. The liberal ideas that he defended were precisely those that Cartier despised. At the beginning of the session, Cartier violently criticized the government of J. Macdonald and Dorion, which enjoyed only a slight majority. Macdonald as his counterpart for Upper Canada, and Cartier entered the government as attorney general for Canada East. In six years, it was the sixth ministry overthrown; no group seemed capable of taking hold, and a general election, the third in three years, did not seem to be a solution. Macdonald and Cartier, with whom George Brown had agreed to ally himself on condition that the constitutional difficulties of the past few years be settled. Like Cartier, the political leader of Upper Canada set aside his personal antipathies for the sake of a national objective. All groups, except the radical liberals of Lower Canada, whom Cartier did not need and whom he regarded as his irreconcilable enemies, were represented in the coalition, which was given its essential character by the presence in the same ministry of Cartier and Brown. Up to then they had been unyielding adversaries, but they agreed to unite in order to bring about the federation of Upper and Lower Canada, or, if possible, the confederation of all the colonies of British North America. After the setback of , he was convinced that a plan emanating from a coalition government would be more acceptable to the mother country. The British government was moreover now in favour of such a plan, as a result of the inquiry that the secretary of state for the colonies, the Duke of Newcastle [Clinton], had circumspectly conducted when he had accompanied the Prince of Wales to Canada in Cartier became the advocate of a federation of the provinces of British North America because it appeared to him the best way of extrication from the political difficulties of the period, created especially by the question of representation by population. Lower Canada, which in had received representation equal to that of the less populous Upper Canada, now was favoured by the subsequent reversal in proportions. Cartier realized that Lower Canada could not hold out indefinitely against rep by pop, and that acceptance of it would not have as many disadvantages in a federative state: Cartier also feared annexation to the United States, and in he declared: Finally, it was natural that as a politician he should desire to play a role on a larger stage. This attitude is explained by the fact that the delegates from the colonies were studying John A. Indeed, it became evident that the Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island legislatures would not adopt the plan that had been conceived at Quebec. Despite this situation, Cartier went to London in April, after the session, to present to the government the plan for federalism conceived at the Quebec conference and approved by the legislature of United Canada. During the latter session Cartier won acceptance of the plan for the future constitution of Quebec, which provided for the existence of an upper, non-elective chamber; such a chamber was not proposed for Ontario. According to Cartier, economic considerations were not a reason for refusing to give more dignity to our legislative institutions. In reality, a Legislative Council had been established in Quebec for another more precise motive, which his contemporaries stressed: It was also during this session that the government of which Cartier was a member suffered a reverse, while attempting to settle the problem of minority rights in education. Cartier and his supporters never gave any precise details. The fate of the Protestant and Catholic minorities under a future federation was to be discussed again and decided at the London conference. Macdonald tried to transform the federative system that had been accepted at Quebec into a much more centralized union. Macdonald did not insist. This version has been accepted by some historians, without serious proof, but it remains true that Cartier continued in London, as he had at Quebec, to protect the interests of Lower Canada. He won for his French Canadian compatriots living in Quebec rights that he believed essential at the time. He wanted a Quebec that was master of its destiny in the matter of education,

common law, and local institutions. Furthermore, he endeavoured to protect the religious rather than linguistic rights of the minorities in other provinces. One may even wonder whether Cartier believed in a veritable Canadian duality which would allow French speaking Canadians to enjoy their rights fully throughout the country from the point of view both of education and of the use of their language. By the end of the month he was back in the British capital, where he took an enthusiastic part in social activities. He returned to Canada in the middle of May. He entered the cabinet, formed by John A. Cartier stood in Montreal East as candidate for both houses, as the law allowed. His party gained a resounding victory in the federal and provincial elections. Out of 65 members from Quebec elected to the House of Commons, there were only 12 opponents of confederation. Worn down by illness, Cartier had aged, and had lost his erstwhile ascendancy over his supporters; the temporary rise of the Parti National, and to a certain extent the setback that the New Brunswick school question might have seemed to be for Cartier, explain his defeat. Furthermore, during the session the New Brunswick legislature had passed a law declaring that in order to obtain state aid schools must be neutral, which to all intents and purposes made it impossible for the Catholic schools to operate. The latter existed in New Brunswick by virtue of custom, not of law, and thus they could not avail themselves of the protection afforded by article 93 of the British North America Act. He was seriously reproached in Quebec. He was a kind of co-prime minister, practically the equal of Macdonald. Officially, he was minister of militia, and attached much importance to this task. Should there be another Fenian invasion they should be met with still stronger force than on the previous occasion. They would make known by their fortifications and militia measure that they were determined to be British. It was mainly Cartier who was the moving spirit behind the advance westwards; this was something in which he took great pride, but in which, in retrospect, he also saw a few flaws. The shareholders accepted the offer, and Cartier returned to Canada in triumph, his negotiations having added more than a quarter of North America to the territory of Canada. It is also to Cartier that we owe in large part the entry of British Columbia into the Canadian confederation. During the spring of , in the absence of John A. The government, not wishing itself to build the railway, decided to entrust the responsibility for it to a company, to which in return it would ensure subsidies and grant blocks of land. In the spring of , Cartier introduced a bill in the House of Commons that provided for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway 35 Vict. It was at the time of the adoption of this bill that Cartier gave the exultant cry:

Chapter 5 : Sir George-Étienne Cartier | The Canadian Encyclopedia

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He studied at St Sulpice College, Montreal, in preparation for a legal career. Called to the bar in 1838, he was immediately caught up in the political struggle of the French-Canadian patriotes against the English-dominated executive of Lower Canada. As an ardent supporter of the reform cause led by Louis-Joseph Papineau, Cartier fought in two of the sharpest encounters of the short-lived rebellion of 1837. The wholesale defeat of the rebels forced him to flee to the United States, where he settled for a time in Burlington, Vt. After an amnesty declared by the British government, Cartier returned to Montreal in 1840, and, as passions cooled after the rebellions, settled down to a legal career. Corporation Lawyer Cartier was remarkably successful as a lawyer, and he became the leading French-speaking corporation lawyer of Montreal, specializing in railway companies. In 1849 he reached the summit of his professional career, when he was asked to act as solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railway, the largest railway enterprise in British North America. Cartier and Macdonald In Cartier had entered politics through his election as member for Vercheres County, which he represented until 1854, when he was chosen by a Montreal riding. A moderate Conservative, he reached ministerial rank in 1857 as provincial secretary for Canada East, in the united Province of Canada. A year later he was made attorney general of Canada East, and in 1861 he became the leader of the French-Canadian wing of the Conservative party. This brought him into close relations with John Alexander Macdonald, the Kingston lawyer who filled the same position in Canada West. The two found similar interest in the economic growth of Canada and agreed in applying the principles of a partnership of French and English-speaking Conservatives to the maintenance of a British North American identity. Each possessed a pragmatic approach to political questions, each was affable and urbane, and each was a master in the art of managing men. They developed a relationship of confidence that was to carry them through the critical times of Canadian federation and the launching of a new nation. In 1867 Cartier teamed with Macdonald in the first of several ministries in which they functioned as joint leaders. The ministry was defeated in the Assembly on June 29, 1868, but came back to power on August 6 through a legal technicality, the "double shuffle. The Confederation Out of office for 2 years, Cartier resumed his old post of attorney general of Canada East in March 1870, again in alliance with Macdonald. In June he joined in a coalition ministry, in which George Brown and the Reformers of Canada West participated, to explore the possibilities of a federation of all the British American colonies. Cartier helped to work out the language and educational guarantees for the French-speaking minority in the projected new federal state. Then, tirelessly and skillfully, he used his considerable influence in Quebec to successfully persuade French-speaking Canadians to enter the wider union. The Confederation scheme was endorsed by the members of the legislature from Canada East in 1869. For his essential services to the cause of Confederation, Cartier was made a baronet by the British government in 1871. The first federal cabinet was formed in July 1867, with Macdonald serving as prime minister. The acquisition of these lands was essential to the project of a transcontinental railway, which Macdonald envisaged as a necessary step in the creation of a new state across northern North America. Cartier, with his long interest in railways, was a strong supporter of the Pacific railway project. Cartier was a distant witness of these sorry events. He had gone to England in the spring of 1868 to consult physicians about his health, and he died suddenly in London on May 20, 1873. His Life and Times DeCelles, Papineau; Cartier; reprinted as vol. A Political and Social History; rev. A Modern History; rev. McClelland and Stewart,

Chapter 6 : George-Étienne Cartier Monument, Montreal

*In memoriam, George Etienne Cartier [microform] Caption title: Sir George Cartier and the civil code Dedication signed: G.W. Wickstead Originally published in the Canada Law Journal, 1 April, Filmed from a copy of the original publication held by the Library of the Public Archives of Canada*

**Chapter 7 : George Etienne Cartier by Anna Ly on Prezi**

*Cartier married Hortense Fabre, daughter of Édouard-Raymond Fabre, wealthy bookseller and politician, and Luce Perrault, on June 16, at Notre-Dame de Montréal. His brother-in-law was Édouard-Charles Fabre, who became the first Archbishop of Montreal.*

**Chapter 8 : In Memoriam, George Etienne Cartier Classic!**

*Excerpt from In Memoriam, George Etienne Cartier Not through the statue which his country's love hath to his honour raised, but through the deeds and qualities which won that love, shall he. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books.*

**Chapter 9 : Full text of "In memoriam, George Etienne Cartier [microform]"**

*George-Étienne Cartier was one of the most influential politicians of his time. He was initially a patriot who fought in the unsuccessful rebellion against the British army. Later he switched sides and promoted the creation of a federation of the British provinces in North America.*