

A. S. Chapman Esq
London.

Montreal 14th Sept 1836 249

I

My dear Sir, I am very much obliged to you indeed for your valued favours of 30th March and 29th June. Their contents have been perused with much interest. I hope you will pardon my not having acknowledged their receipt sooner, and that you will continue now and then to favour me with a letter; which you may make as long as you please. I hope Mr Revans will have succeeded in procuring a house in the city; and that he will have found a wealthy and well connected person to join him as a partner. With a view to the possibility of Mr Revans' not meeting with the desired success, you discuss the means of accomplishing the same object by the formation of a London house by the Canadian Company under its own firm, and with its own resources only. The thing is no doubt feasible, and ~~is not~~ ^{is not} for the peculiar difficulties which a most uncom-^{monly} ~~mon~~ hostility to our house, would engender, we would not hesitate a moment about it; severe as we would be of the able management there of Mr Revans. Mr Bernard and myself have long been aware of the importance of such an establishment, and of the beneficial results that would flow from it, ~~and~~ ^{and} we long for an opportunity to give it existence, but with limited means, opposed to the machinations and slanders of a host of most inveterate ~~and~~ ^{and} powerful enemies, we cannot but pause. Such a step, taken on our part, would no doubt rouse them to much greater efforts against us; and to resist them effectually, would require something more than "credit and reputation". I perfectly agree with you in the view you take of the matter, and could I but convince myself that the manufacturer in the Country would supply us as readily on the credit of our intended London house, as he does on that of Timothy Wiggins's or, that having accepted the credit, he could as readily discount the preceptances of that house as those of the other, it would go far towards determining us to the measure.

Yours

But when I consider that one of the first steps that would probably be taken by the manufacturer (whose fears would have been worked on by Canadian friends in the north with us,) would be to enquire in London as to our means to do. I ask myself, Where are our references? — This may possibly be obviated,

but I do not well know how — as to our purchases in the Scotch north, we would not apprehend the same difficulty in that respect. Then as to the

reputation for credit with Mr Wiggin, that is a matter of great importance. The reputation of such credit is

not, I grant, a necessary consequence of the establishment of a house in London by ourselves; but I fear it would go far towards endangering it.

unless indeed there was capital in the new house. In this case, far from endangering our connexion with Mr W. it would more probably cement it more closely.

There is a circumstance which it strikes me must militate in some degree against establishments of the same house in different places when known to be such. It is that its Bills of Exchange carry not that weight and confidence with them that they would, if drawn by one house on another house. I have often observed that ~~to~~ to be the case, where the house was not actually first rate in public opinion. Where the means are ample, and known to be such, it is no objection at all.

I am not fully aware or cognizant of what ~~the~~ business the house now in contemplation, could beneficially do besides the accepting and paying of our bills, and now

and then procuring consignments &c. We³
could not, from this side, throw much business
in its way, ourselves. nor could we induce
much from our neighbours - at least under
present appearances. But there may be changes.

Could arrangements be made with London
Bankers to discount the acceptances of such
London house? This I ask with reference to
what I before said, in relation to our purchases
in the manufacturing districts.

In a word, can you and Mr. Peran
plainly see that we can establish a house in
London, enjoying credit and confidence, with

the present means of our house?

Mr. Wiggins gives us advantages
which I believe, he gives to few
others - and which I have reason

to think is given by no other house; he accepts for us
at as long a date ~~as~~ bills, and we have frequently
discounted that paper at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

I hope to hear from you soon; Do you and
Mr. Peran weigh well all matters relating to this
~~matter~~ subject. I shall have full time to hear
from both of you previous to Mr. Bernard leaving
for England; and in that expectation, I remain

Mr. Bernard begs to be
kindly remembered -

My dear Sir
Yours very faithfully
F. Ant. La Roque

I write to Mr. Peran by this
same oppy. But as I will not

go into the same detail, you will please show him this,
15th of June I have sent that has just been sold for £1375
In London the purchase

4

1835

Francis A. de Rogee

Montreal, Septbr 14th

Answered October 22 by 24th packet +
in duplicate enclosed by Chapman
by the 1st November Spore Packet

A. S. Chapman Esq

No 2 Johnston place

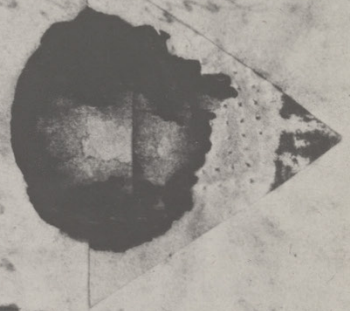
Waterloo Bridge

London

by packet of

20th Sept

N. V. Linton



Samuel Peavors Esq

Montreal 14 Sept 1835 5

My dear Sir.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your much esteemed favours of the 8th and 22^d June, and am very thankful for the very interesting information which you give me. I pray you to continue me similar favours whenever your time will permit. I hope inclination will not be wanting.

I shall be glad to hear that you have succeeded in forming your intended establishment in the City, under auspices promising complete success. It has been suggested to us by Mr Chapman that in case you did not succeed, our house might beneficially and effectually establish a branch of ~~the same~~ itself in London, under its own firm, and with its present resources. We are so much of that way of thinking, that under ordinary circumstances, and with an able manager on your side, we should hardly hesitate a moment about it. But at the present moment we would have to encounter very serious difficulties originating in the bitter enmity and inveterate hostility of ~~the~~ our enemies here; and we are doubtful how far we could overcome them. I have written to day to Mr Chapman on the subject, in answer to his letter to me, as this goes by a different conveyance, I hand you a duplicate of my letter to him in case of accident, please to peruse it, and let me hear from you as soon as may be.

Believe me my dear Sir

Yours faithfully

J. A. LaRocque

Montréal 16 Septembre 1835.

I

Monsieur,

L'absence momentanée de M. Papineau, Président du Comité de Correspondance constitué en vertu des Résolutions de la Chambre d'Assemblée de cette Province, nous procure le plaisir, comme Vice-Président, de vous transmettre l'expression des autres parts de la reconnaissance & du respect des membres du Comité. Nous pouvons vous assurer avec franchise que dans la mission importante dont vous avez bien voulu vous charger, vous avez, d'après l'opinion unanime des amis du Canada de ce côté de l'Océan, fait par votre zèle & vos efforts, beaucoup plus qu'on ne devait attendre, vu les circonstances d'alors & l'insuffisance des moyens mis à votre disposition.

Nous avons l'espoir prochain d'un meilleur Gouvernement; nous devons beaucoup, si nous l'obtenons à M. Doebuck, à M. St. Hume & O'Connell, à vous & à M. St. Leonard & Roovers. Dans tous les cas, nous croyons pouvoir être assurés qu'à l'avenir les destinées du Canada ne vous seront pas étrangères. De votre côté vous aurez sans cesse parmi nous de nombreux souvenirs et en particulier ceux dont vous priez d'accepter l'assurance ceux qui ont l'honneur de se soucrire,

Monsieur,

avec beaucoup de considération & d'estime

Vos très humbles & dévoués

serviteurs

Jacob De Witt

H. Roy

Henry S. Chapman
Esq.
Esq.
à Londres.

Trois-Rivières Mardi 8 Septembre 1835.

Résolu

Que les remerciements de ce Comité et du Peuple du Pays sont dus à Henry J. Chapman, Cuyer, pour le zèle et le talent avec lequel il s'est acquitté de la mission dont il a été chargé par ce Comité, de se rendre à Londres au sujet des pétitions datées de Décembre dernier, se plaignant de griefs et de se mettre en rapport et de consulter avec M. M. Haime, O'Connell, et Roebuck, sur les mesures à prendre pour l'avantage de la Province jusqu'à la fin de la Session alors prochaine du Parlement Impérial, dans la vue d'obtenir la réforme des abus et l'introduction d'institutions électives en Canada; et aussi pour l'empressement du dit Henry J. Chapman, Cuyer, à donner aux hommes publics d'Angleterre et à la nation anglaise en général, par la voie de la presse et autrement, des renseignements nombreux et impartiaux sur l'état, les besoins, les opinions, les droits et les demandes des habitans de cette Province et de la Chambre d'Assemblée.

Résolu

Qu'une somme additionnelle de cinquante livres Sterling, sans diminution de prime ou change, soit avancée à M. Chapman pour subvenir au surplus de ses dépenses contingentes en exécution de la dite mission.

Atteste

Leon Gaspelin }
 André Brûnet } S. G. C.

POWERSMOUTH
SHIP LETTER

Henry A. Chapman, Esq.

13 Gray's Inn Square

London

PAID

8/4

M. S. H. A. L. L. O. N. D. O. N.
SEP 26 1852

Handwritten scribble



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Samuel Revant Esq. Montreal 17 July 1836 301
6

My dear Sir, I have to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of the 22^d October, and Mr Chapmans of the 30th idem. The letter came to hand a few days ago only. Before I proceed, let me request that your letters be no more sent through the discretion establishment. The last mentioned letter was for several days in the pocket of one of the Boys, who distributes that paper. We have maturely considered the contents of your letters, and the result has been that we have fully resolved ^{on} giving effect to the plan which is therein discussed. Do you therefore make the necessary arrangements to that end, so as to begin operations about first of April next. Mr Bernard is the bearer of this. With him you can discuss particulars, in regard of which, nothing will be definitively settled, till approved of here. I do not however apprehend that any difficulty can arise on minor points - The main object is to have a Canadian London house disconnected with the oligarchy of the Country. The arrangements must be based on a fair reciprocity of interests between the Canada house on the one side, and the London one on the other. With this in view we cannot go wrong.

You will do well to take an office before long in the city of so be that nothing has intervened to prevent putting our project in execution. A number of French Canadians who have never before thought of crossing the atlantic, are now on the way to England Mr Bernard will introduce them to you, and lead
the

7
the way to future operations with them and
others. I shall endeavour to get a new bond
title that which you mention (but divested of
political allusions) ~~to be~~ to be used as you
suggest, in case of need.

I think your firm should be
"Samuel Revans & Co." and on that firm I
intend to draw about the middle of March
next. Be prepared to accept.

I have no doubt but that we
shall succeed well, with your good management
and that we shall go on prosperously.

Let me hear from you as soon
as may be, in duplicate, by different conveyances

Please present my compliments to W Chapman
and believe me my dear Sir

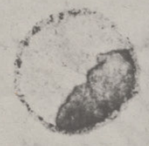
Yours faithfully

La Roche, Bernard & Co.

I think that a cargo of wheat at low in bond
and shipped to this country would do well. Our
wheat will be worth 5/3 & 5/6 next summer

Samuel Ravens Esquire

London



17 packets to London }
27th to 31st July

9 1/4

Montreal 26 June 1836

Samuel Rivers Esquire

Dear Sir,

With reference to our previous correspondence together on the subject matter of the present letter, We have now to state that we confirm the arrangements heretofore made with you as to forming a house in London conjointly with yourself, under the style & form of S. Rivers & Co.

The parties thereto are yourself and our Montreal firm of Le Royer, Bernard & Co.

We are dear Sir,

Yours faithfully

Le Royer, Bernard & Co

F
251125
1836

1 packet of 1 July - to London

PORTSMOUTH
SHIP LEFT

Jy

LD

Miss S. Rivers to

27 Austin Friars
Broad Street
London

RECEIVED
JUL 27
1836
LONDON

Messrs S. Parsons & Co.

Montreal 26 June 1836

Gentlemen

We had the pleasure on the 18th Instant, acknowledging receipt of your valued favors of the 29th April. and Mr. Mills. We mentioned having communicated to sundry directors of the Banque des Peuples the information you gave us as to the British American Bank, and that a disposition to adopt your suggestion of giving attention to the "Banque des Peuples" had been well thought of. That the president was then absent, but that on his return the matter would be taken up, and that in the event of their acting on your suggestion, one of the directors would be sent to London to make the necessary arrangements. We said that some difference had arisen between the Montreal and City Banks, in consequence of the latter Bank having been supposed guilty of the attempt to drain the vaults of the former of its specie for the purpose of sending it to N.Y. where money had been worth from 20 to 30% per annum, and that in consequence of that difference the Banks had been doing no business for some time back which created much embarrassment. In addition to other motives which perhaps only the ostensible one might be added the speculation of the 13. in foreign exchanges. We advised our two Bills you No 51152 for £500 each favor of John S. Mills Esq. and mentioned our intention to remit you a couple thousand pounds by packet of 8 July. We also enclosed to you the first of our two Bills of Exchange on yourselves for £1000 50 each, which we hoped you would be able to discount. and mentioned our having frequently sent such papers to Mr. Wiggins who used them as required, getting the cash from Messrs. Geo. & Lombard Street. —

We have now none

other

other of your favors to acknowledge the receipt of
 The directors of the 'Banque du Peuple' appear to
 be very desirous of getting their Capital stock increased by
 taking subscriptions in London, and we have reason to
 think that they will soon take measures to effect it; to
 which they will in all probability be further stimulated
 by the steps which on the arrival here of Mr Robert
 Gillespie, was taken by our Board of Trade. That body
 having had a conference with him, immediately got
 up a petition to the King praying that a Royal Charter
 be forthwith granted to the B. G. Bank, which petition
 was sent off immediately. This we had not heard
 of till last night when the Board of Trade made
 its annual report to the ^{the} subscribers &c. It was
 apparently got up in secrecy. - President sign is
 not yet returned from Quebec.

The Bank continues to do nothing. The
 Trade is terribly cramped in consequence. We
 have on hand full £20,000 of good negotiable
 paper which we cannot use - Therefore it is
 that we have recommended you the remittances
 mentioned in our last - We doubt our being
 able to make it at the present time, But we
 feel confident that you will have been able to
 convert the paper we last sent you (of which the
 second is now enclosed) into cash, so as to meet
 the payment of our Bills Nos 40 & 44 amounting to
 £1600 which we presume will become due
 about the first of August.

In none of your letters have you men-
 tioned whether or not you had made a
 final arrangement of your former affairs
 with your creditors. This we presume had

been done for it would be improper, we think, to engage in a new business without that being first arranged.

Our Mr. Boscawen still entertains the objections he formerly mentioned to you in regard of our houses appearing to be connected. In addition to which, it may be said that in dealing in exchange, purchasers of Bills are generally averse to taking such as are drawn by one house on another branch of itself, in which case, they lack that security after acceptance, which otherwise they would have.

This may militate against the ready disposal of our Bills on you.

We send you enclosed a special letter to be shown to Smith Payne & Smith, as requested in yours of 29th March - as also wherever you may ~~be~~ ~~have~~ ~~an~~ ~~occasion~~ after due consideration and reflection, you may think it conducive to our interest.

We are aware with you that by financing, money can not only be got at a lower rate than that which we are paying to our shareholders but that, by judicious management, dealing in exchange, may be made a source of profit. We will turn our attention to making this branch part of our regular business. We also think it likely that we will be induced to make our dividends payable half yearly in London.

With regard to the arrangements between you and our house, we think of allowing you five hundred pounds a year exclusive of one half the profits that may be made by the London house - This arrangement to last for three years, unless in the mean time you succeed in

obtaining a second partner, (which we would
 be glad you could effect) when other arrangements
 can be made. We hope this proposal of ours
 will be satisfactory to you. When we say "one half the
 profits made by the London house", we confess we
 do not at present see that ^{much} ~~any~~ can be made by it
 under existing circumstances - but time will show
 what can be done. We will try and throw com-
 missions and consignments in your way - If
 any of our young travellers go out to purchase
 goods, we will recommend such as are safe to
 you. You will please to consider whether they
 are likely to be able to purchase in the manufac-
 turing districts with a credit in your house,
 when we ourselves (if known to be S. R. D.) are
 purchasing in the same places on a credit ob-
 tained from other houses. We consider it
 of great importance that you obtain as soon
 as possible, a second partner, whose name will
 appear in your firm. That done, we feel that
 matters would go on swimmingly. It would
 have great weight, here particularly,
 and regularly and thru to Messrs "Deport Benoit & Co", a new
 house recently formed here, with some capital of
 its own, and well supported by Felix Soulezy -
 giving them information as to the state of the Mills
 offering your services in every way; a credit if
 required to them are very safe. Deport who
 was in England last winter had some def-

= finally in procuring a house to do his business -
 and to give him a Banking credit -
 He finally arranged with George Wildes & Co
 on the recommendation of Serrescurie
 Routh & Co - Dupont was two years on his
 clerk - From their patron "Souligny" you
 are likely to obtain consignments of wheat
 which he sometimes makes to Liverpool &
 Glasgow - at the former place he is in the
 habit of consigning to Kenneth Bowie, and
 at the latter to Capt Allan of Greenock -
 We will name some others to you by & by -
 Bourdreaux & Keysmith who went out last
 year are by no means safe, particularly
 the latter, though they may become so -
 Write soon to Dupont Benoit & Co - and induce
 them to ship us by & to you - Will not the Quenscombs
 do something with you?

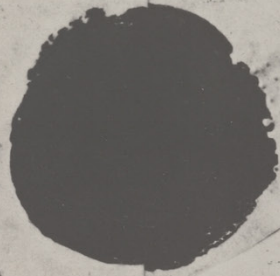
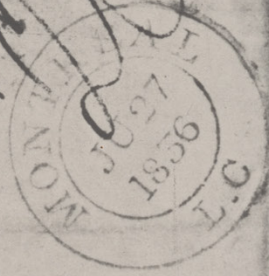
The morning Chronicle
 which you mentioned having sent us, are a
 - taining Mr Clays speech on Banking has not
 come to hand. We are sorry for it - for we have
 not been able to procure it here, and would
 gladly have seen it - Mr Holmes of the M. Bank
 it is said, approves of it, and would see its prin-
 - ciples applied to this Country - Mr 3. of the Decree
 Com' list, has not yet appeared, when out it will be
 sent you.

We are dear in. Yours faithfully
 La Roche, Bernard & Co
 Mr 3. list, from Just Com' to hand }
 and is sent with the others }

per packet of Liberty - N.Y. & Spent

PORTSMOUTH
SHIP LETTER

Msps. S. Parsons & Co.
27. Market Street
London



Montreal. 17 Fevrier 1837.

H. S. Chapman, Esq
London.

Monsieur cher Chapman,

Il y a déjà quelque temps que j'ai reçu votre charmante lettre, dans laquelle vous m'entreteniez d'un rêve tout à fait merveilleux - C'est toujours quelque chose, de voir que les rêves sont fort pensés à moi. Depuis on m'a communiqué une lettre, écrite soit à Papineau, soit à O'Callaghan, dans laquelle vous nous parlez du plan de coercion dont il était bruit à Londres. Il n'y aurait rien de mal quant au résultat, auquel doit nous conduire tôt ou tard la force des choses.

Avec de la tyrannie, on peut quelquefois réduire au silence un peuple peu nombreux, faible, désarmé, et trop confiant. Mais la tyrannie à son tour - Elle détruit l'amour des Peuples, seule base durable des gouvernements. L'homme opprimé, trop faible par lui-même pour résister au grand nombre, attend en silence un meilleur avenir, car il sait que la Providence a déterminé, et le jour où le despote doit être écrasé sous les étreintes du bras vigoureux de la liberté. Des peuples ont reconquis leur indépendance naturelle, en recourant aux armes et faisant boire à la terre le sang de leurs oppresseurs. D'autres en opposant à la tyrannie, une force d'inertie, sous la conviction que leur position sociale & géographique, et le cours des événements, étaient les garants les plus sûrs du succès.

Telle est, je crois, dans ce moment, la ligne de conduite que le Bas-Canada sera forcé de suivre. Les dernières élections du Haut-Canada nous ont porté un coup mortel. Elles font reculer la réforme dans notre système de gouvernement. Le Bas-Canada est pour ainsi-dit laissé à lui-même. Je ne saurais vous cacher que les partis, de quelque couleur qu'ils soient, ont besoin de quelque repos. Je le regrette, mais il me semble que c'est un fait. Peut-être la détresse presque générale, tant du commerce que de l'agriculture, porte-t-elle le découragement dans les esprits. J'avoue que la pénurie est grande, et la misère complète en Canada. Mais aussi je crois qu'avec plus de tactique et de ménagement dans les détails, on rallierait à nos principes une partie de la population anglaise, je veux dire des constitutionnistes. La discorde est parmi eux. Elle existe au plus malheureusement parmi nous par suite des derniers votes en Chambre d'Assemblée.

Pour renouer les Peuples, il ne faut pas se contenter d'agiter des questions purement abstraites; Il faut quelque chose de plus substantiel. Il faut toucher la partie sentimentale, la bourse. Tant qu'une question de cette nature ne sera pas soulevée, l'agitation ne saurait être constante & durable. Dans les circonstances, je n'en vois pas de plus propre à conduire à ce but, que la question de l'abolition des droits Seigneuriaux. Les Seigneurs et le gouvernement exceptés, tout le monde la désirent, quelque soient les nuances politiques.

Je suis donc fermement décidé à amener cette proposition sur le tapis, à l'ouverture de notre prochaine session, si toutefois les agents de Downing Street ne vont pas jusqu'à rappeler en entier l'acte constitutionnel. Le Gouvernement, les Seigneurs, et les hauts petits aristocrates des deux parties s'y opposeront sans doute, mais les masses se réuniront et agiront de concert; et peut-être que comprenant mieux que leurs intérêts sont les mêmes, elles ne se diviseront plus en politiques. Si ce résultat qui me semble bien naturel, se vérifie, j'espère le Gouvernement essayer à refouler l'élan populaire.

Je vois que l'Etat du Maine insiste sur ses prétentions au territoire contesté, et ce plus que jamais. C'est une pomme de discorde que les deux Gouvernements ont peut-être réservée pour les mêmes fins, mais qui portera sans doute des fruits bien aînés pour la République.

Si, à l'époque d'une rupture entre les deux Gouvernements, le Bas-Canada n'a que de la haine à nourrir contre le peuple anglais, qu'on pêche le capitan Jonathan de venir

dîner avec Jean Baptiste à Montréal, et d'aller souper avec John Bull au château St Louis! Les occupations professionnelles m'ont empêché de vous écrire plus vite. Je revierdrai à la charge sous peu de temps. Mes meilleurs souvenirs à Devans. Dites lui mille bonnes choses de ma part.

Votre ami

L. H. La Fontaine

LIVERPOOL
MAY 1877

PAID

PAID

Wm. Chapman, Esq
Gray's Inn Square
No. 12
London

NOV 27 1877
LONDON

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1877

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Purshull

Montreal 18 Avril 1837

Mon cher ami,

J'ai peu de chose à vous
communiquer, mais je sais que vous attendez
avec impatience tout ce qui regarde les affaires
de la Maison LaRoque B. Hie. Hier cent-
ont eu une assemblée de leurs créanciers
divers états ont été soumis et deux proposi-
tions faites. La 1^{re} de payer 13/4 C^t
par 1/3 à fur et à mesure que les dettes
rentrent sous la direction de L. B. Hie et
de trois personnes à être nommées par
les Crs. Le surplus s'il était collecté serait
aussi payé aux Crs. La 2^e de faire ce qui
de tout ce qui se présente en par les Crs.
donnant une décharge. Peter McGill
représentant la Banque de Montreal
a proposé l'acceptation de 10/4 C^t en par

Cher ami. Adieu. Amélié vous. Charles Purshull

L. B. Hie. donnant caution. - Rien de
 définitif n'a été conclu et l'assemblée
 ajournée pour avoir d'autres états et
 venir à une conclusion.

Voilà quant aux détails publics -
 maintenant quant aux détails privés et intimes
onons, je dois vous dire que LaRoque joue
 un triste rôle dans toute cette affaire. Son
 associé l'accuse de l'avoir dupé et de n'avoir
 pas agi comme il le devrait vis-à-vis des
 créanciers et des amis de la maison. Il y
 a même raison de dire que "all is not right
as far as LaRoque is concerned". Je vous
 écris cela pour l'amour de vous. LaRoque
 a été occupé ces jours-ci à faire des recherches
 dans les livres de L. B. Hie. et F. me dit
 que LaR. a payé pour ses affaires privées
 et tirées des fonds de la société une douzaine

de mille louis. Devons mettre la somme ²⁹ le
plus faible mais sans peu nous en saurons
davantage et je vous en communiquerai le tout.

Pray donc Devons de ne pas accéder à
aucune proposition avant d'en savoir plus
long. — Ne communiquez ceci qu'à Devons.

Un mot maintenant sur la proposition qu'on
nous prépare. En apprenant le vote sur les
résolutions de Lord John Russell comme vous
l'appellez, M. Papineau s'écrit à Dubuc
pour demander à Morin si les M. P.
de Q. voudraient prendre l'initiative
sur des mesures propres à paralyser, s'il
est possible, l'opposition législative de Devons
Street. Il n'a pas reçu de réponse encore.
Refus de coopération avec un Gouvernement
de peste et d'hypocrisie — destruction des revenus
et des impôts publics — contraste de notre position
avec celle de nos voisins — voilà quels sont quel-
ques-uns des textes de l'agitateur qu'il faut se
commencer sur le plus grand pied. Nous
attendons avec hâte les nouvelles du 11 Mars

pour ainsi la noble tâche qui s'est imposée, avec la sagesse, la dignité,
 les recherches et les talents dont il a été pourvu, tant de fois précieuses.
 pour savoir ce que deviendront les mesures
 24.
 de nos amis, ~~de nos amis~~ les amis de nos ennemis,
 dans le Parlement. Surtout, dans tous les
 cas, que le pays saura se faire respecter, veiller
 à ses droits - à ceux des Colonies voisines et
 à ceux de la génération future.

12/ Mrs. Tallott's Place
 Waterloo Bridge
 W. J. P. H. H.
 Wm. J. Chapman Esq.
 London
 (England)



Le discours de M. Leader annonce du travail et
 une étude de notre politique - il a été ici bien goûté
 et admiré. Le peu de mots de Sir M. Milesworth rappelle
 les débats qui ont eu lieu sur le Stamp Act de 1763.
 Thompson me paraît un bon démocrate qui appelle
 les choses par leurs noms. M. Roebuck a bien répondu
 à la haute mission qui lui est confiée - son sublimé
 discours ferme la bouche à ses détracteurs et à ses adversaires.
 M. Hunt - ce vieil athlète des droits populaires et des colonies en particulier.

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New York 15 Dec. 1837.

By dear Chapman. I wrote you by the 8th ship and also by the London packet of the 10th. The latter letter I enclosed under cover to Timothy Wiggins & Co. London. I can scarcely say that I have any news to give you, yet knowing your anxiety to hear from us, I despatch this. The last news I had from Toronto was of the 8th inst. Head & his party were then in possession of Toronto. McKenzie it is said was at the head of the Patriots, and had attacked Toronto but Tory accounts say he was repulsed. Accounts from Lewiston N. Y. state that Dr. Rolph was in that place looking up assistance. Head had dispatched the steamer Tra- veller along the lake shore & to Niagara to hunt up Volunteers for the Royal cause. This steamer was burnt at the latter place. Much uncertainty therefore, hangs over the cause in U. S. There was a magnificent meeting in Buffalo the other day in favor of the Canadians. Over 1500 persons attended. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and strong resolutions expressive of sympathy were passed. Genl. Porter, late Secretary at War of this Republic apologized for not being able to attend on account of sickness. He wrote warmly in favor of the liberals. I send you a paper with a few scraps or two on this meeting. Along the frontier both in the State of New York & Vermont the most cordial sympathy prevails in behalf of Canada. The authorities in that Province had forwarded to the American Post Masters along the line copies of the Proclamations offering rewards for the capture of Papineau & the other Canadian Patriots. Meetings, I am given to understand, are to be called to denounce his proceeding as an attack on the morality of the People of this Union. Application was made through the British Ambassador to the U. S. Gov^t at Washington to surrender certain of the Canadian leaders who have taken refuge in this Country. A positive refusal was the answer given to this application. You will be anxious, no doubt to learn whether your friends are safe or not. All I can now say is that Papineau, Dr. Nelson, Halle-Ann & Browne are out of danger at present, so feel no anxiety on their account. More than this I cannot say at present. What they are about it would be as yet premature to mention.

The intelligence from Lower Canada is of the saddest description. Troops continue and the Montreal Jail is crowded. The reign of terror, the progress of oppression has reached almost its climax. Martial Law is proclaimed for the District of Montreal, and the Military Commandant Sir John Colborne has received authority from Gosford and his Council to inflict Death in all cases wherein he thinks proper! Good God! how long will this worse than Asiatic despotism be permitted?

I know not whether I have explained to you, or whether you clearly understand, the precise nature of the hideousness of oppression to which the authorities in Canada have had recourse. I shall endeavor to assist you to see through their machinations. You are aware already that the pro- ble in their County Meetings had resolved to diminish as much as possible the receipts into the Public Treasury by abstaining from the consumption of such articles as paid duties. Gosford and his advisers

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and then to be seditious and proceeded to dismiss from office those Magistrates and Militia Officers
took part in such meetings. This caused much indignation through the Province, and thereupon
them in who held commissions in the Magistracy & Militia threw them up in crowds. About
time took place the Meeting of the confederated six Counties, at which the people were
recommended to meet peaceably in their several parishes and elect pacificator Magistrates
somewhat after the plan recommended by the Hounell to the people of Ireland) and
Militia officers. An address was also prepared & issued to the People at large calling on them
to withdraw their confidence from the Administration. Previous to this meeting the people of the
Pierre Richelieu erected a wooden column at St Charles in honor of Papineau and on the top
of this placed a cap of Liberty. Well, the St Charles Meeting took place on the ground where
this "Liberty pole" was erected. Nothing occurred at the meeting different from what had
taken place since the month of May at the several County meetings throughout the Province.
Resolutions were passed, speeches were made and the address voted. Well, Sir, the Govern-
ment in Canada fearful that the Revenue would be seriously diminished; perceiving that it
could not gain over the majority of the House of Assembly, and perceiving plainly that its
own authority was defective in the District of Montreal, immediately determined to hurry
the people into physical resistance in order to crush all opposition and to get rid of those
men in the House of Assembly who had hitherto opposed Downing Street and its measures.
Conformably to this hellish policy the partisans of the government in Montreal assailed
the cap of Liberty in Montreal which peaceably & orderly engaged at a public meeting
in passing Resolutions, &c, and being repelled the troops were called out; cannon was drawn
through the streets the Tories following cheering the Soldiers and insulting peaceable
citizens. A simultaneous attack was made on the Liberal press at Montreal &
Lambert, and in one week four liberal newspapers were put down, the govern-
ment is suing Marmah for high treason against the Editors & printers or setting them
political obsequies to demolish the offices with the connivance of the Magistrates.
All persons either of liberal principles, or suspected of liberalism were next removed
en masse from the Commission of the Peace and Warrants for high Treason were issued
against the Members of the Assembly who had attended the St Charles meeting, and
orders were also issued to arrest the officers of that meeting on a similar charge.
Now be it borne in mind that nothing had been done at this meeting to warrant a charge
of high Treason except indeed passing Resolutions and making speeches by no means violent.
The plan, however, was to destroy the opposition in the House of Assembly. The govern-
ment not being nice about the means resorted to the charge of Treason this being
an unambiguous offence and which would prevent the accused members attending
in their places. You will recollect that a liberty pole had been erected on the ground
previous to the meeting. Now this is a common custom in America, as old as the hills.
On the 4th July the Reformers of Missisquoi County erected a similar pole and nothing
was said against it. The liberty pole of St Charles however was looked on in a different

light. The government being determined to wage war resolved to consider the execution of this act
in honor of Papineau as an "overt act," and issued warrants for Hugh Toulson &
company against those who took a leading part in this meeting. In one week the
District was deluged with these warrants. Citizens in Montreal by no means active
partisans were hurried to jail, and Cavalry sent in various directions through the County
parts to make arrests. In the first or second week in Nov. two respectable gentlemen
had been arrested at St. Johns on the above capital charge. Instead of being taken direct
by the Rail Road to Montreal they were dragged handcuffed & manacled, with ropes
around their necks, from St. Johns to Chambly & thence to Longueuil as a terror to the
people. ~~A~~ a few of the Militia about 25 in number, heard of this outrage and indignation
at the manner these gentlemen who were highly respected, were treated, rescued them from
the Cavalry.

You are aware that in Canada ~~there is~~ ^{there is} no law for the impartial choosing
of Jurors. The Sheriff who depends on the will of Government for a very lucrative office
can put on the jury whoever he chooses. In plain English he can "pack" a jury, and
in political ~~cases~~ ^{trials} it is evident on which side the ~~best~~ scale will incline. Knowing
this the Country people were determined not to allow their leading men to be
arrested, for going to jail at a distance of 50 or 60 miles from their homes & neigh-
bours, was looked upon as certain destruction. Such was the impression; such were the
feelings among the people when the Government threw into the River Chambly
about a thousand ^{armed} men to arrest the four officers of the St. Charles Meeting
and three or four members of the assembly who were either residing or sojourning
in that neighbourhood. Half this force was thrown upon St. Denis when it was
defeated and repulsed. The other half attacked St. Charles of which it kept
undisputed possession about five days and then retreated to Montreal
without taking one of those prisoners against whom they were despatched.
Gasford and DeBarthez and whose influence the former is acting,
accomplished their ends however. He brought the people into collision with
the troops and obtained a pretext for severer measures against the be-
lieving men of the Assembly. Wilson and the other Tory papers exclaim that
the people are or were in a state of rebellion, and that they were urged
thus far by their Leaders. Nothing can be ~~so~~ ^{more} false. The truth is as I tell
you. It was one huge, damnable conspiracy of the Government against
the people to hurry them into resistance so that they may the more
easily annihilate them and their rights. The resistance of the people con-
sisted merely in the grateful impulse of friends & neighbours to ~~not~~ protect

men who had been defending their liberties for a number of years & whom
they looked upon as defenders of the country. However as I said before
the Despatch administration gained its point. It obtained a pretext for
harsher measures. It threw the responsibility of the resistance on certain in-
dividuals who as Members of the Assembly had made themselves pecu-
liarly obnoxious to Downing Street by their opposition to the measures
of Mr. Stephen, Gwynne & Russell. Fortwith the advantage thus ob-
tained was followed up. Proclamations were issued offering £1000 reward
for the Capture of Papineau (and £500 for the arrest of other Gentlemen.
Not satisfied with this, the Gosford and his Government went one step
further and overthrew all law, morality and constitutional right by de-
claring martial law in the District of Montreal where there is not
an armed man, I believe, to oppose their arbitrary power.
Such is the situation of Lower Canada at present under the "con-
sultatory" administration of Lord Gosford, and such is the consequence
of Lord John Russell's celebrated Resolutions. Well and truly did Robbuck
prophecy the consequences of the Russell Coercion. It has brought resist-
ance - temporary and partial resistance it is true, but a resistance extreme
by dangerous if not fatal to the connection. The people of Lower Canada
who have hitherto fought by the side of British troops have at length met
and beat them in deadly fight. This was a dangerous lesson to have
taught the people. They will never forget it. For my own part I believe
the Revolution begun which a redress of grievances a few months ago
would have warded off, and now when it will stop God in his wisdom
only knows. Will the friends of justice and of the unity of the British Em-
pire be sufficiently powerful in Parliament to persuade your Ministers
to recover the affections of the Canadians by a policy of justice, mercy
and wisdom combined with a thorough redress of those wrongs which have
irritated a naturally well disposed and kindly people into madness? I
must confess, I do not expect it. The past teaches a different lesson.

I ought to have to advise you of the great and severe loss which
Mr. Papineau has lately experienced in the loss of his estimable wife. I learn
that she died on the 8th inst killed no doubt by the rancorous persecu-
tion of her Country's enemies against her husband. It is a sad blow to Mr. Papineau.

New York, 10th April 1838

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My much esteemed and good friend

I had the pleasure to acknowledge in a letter transmitted to Chapman per the 1st April packet and through Willmer, the receipt of your favor dated 4000 days after Mr. Buxton addressed the House of Commons. I can scarcely pretend to say what shall be done when we return. As yet there is no sign of that return being near at hand. Durham is not expected before the middle of May, and whether his ministerial duties of Amenity will arrive with him, or wait, as some say, the Queen's coronation, I cannot tell. I have pondered over the elections to which you refer and for which you tell us to be prepared. I know of no elections but those referred to in General's Instructions, and these are scarcely worth paying any attention to. The whole plan is concerted merely to bolster up the Life Legislative Council, and has dishonesty & gross partiality for its basis. However the Special Council of advice will be organized, there can be only six liberal members at most, perhaps only four, among the 26 of which it is to be composed. Whether it is worth while to give ourselves any trouble to place men in a body originally designed by the Ellice and Stephens to swamp democratic principles in the new constitution, and all liberal majorities in this new fangled Council must be an after consideration. For my own part I am inclined to think that the Liberals should have nothing to do with it. Durham is determined to be guided by those instructions which I have seen printed for the House of Commons, I do not see that he can do much good. They are conceived in the old ~~and~~ anti Canadian spirit which has always ruled the Council of Downing Street, and they will hurry the Dictator undoubtly into the arms of those who have ruined all his predecessors. It is to be hoped that he will have firmness of mind and determination strong enough to act properly and with justice despite of all the intrigues of party & that he will not sully the reputation for liberal feelings and principles which has preceded him, by tracking in the footsteps of those who have torn the Colony asunder by in their wicked attempts to continue in a wretchedly existence irresponsibility & corruption. If he divests himself of all those prejudices so general among British governors and British officials - if he will consider the struggle in Canada what it is, one of antagonist political principles, and not what the fury and brutality of ultra Tories have almost made it, but which it is not yet, one of origin of race; his way will be clear - his path easy and he will return to England blessed with love & gratitude of nearly a million of people. I fear however that his connexions will ruin him. Ellice is our enemy. He is the unslipping supporter and advocate of the Union of the Provinces. His main son is Durham's Private Secretary & I see in all this danger to Durham's reputation and Canadian freedom. Ellice I see has been entertaining Durham and at the same time several of those Merchants Councils with Canada and who hate the people of the Country so cordially; and these Merchants, as we are told, are quite satisfied with the views Lord Durham has expressed in relation to his Colonial policy. These things forbode us no good.

In the ³⁰ packet which carries this letter Lord Gifford is a passenger: his lordship has been to Washington
he has spent several days here. The Mayor of this city has been paying some attention to him
which has given some offence to the Democratic party here. At a general meeting of that body on
the 6th inst at Samson's Hall, their head quarters, the Mayor was censured for extending civilities
to a British Lord ("Gifford") who has no claims to our attention or respect. I send you by this
packet also the portrait of Mr. Papeineau addressed under cover to Messrs Phillips
and Phipps, of the Ship Sales 3. George Yard, Lombard Street, London. I was desirous of getting
one of the King's to send with, but must wait till another packet. I have addressed a
pamphlet "Biographical Sketch of Papeineau" to Mr. Rowbotham, Chapman, & you and send them
also for this day's packet. I have at the same time addressed a copy of the
same to each of the Cabin passengers who sail with Gifford. Let them have some
idea of the sort of man who has been contending against their fellow passengers.

Head sailed on the 1st inst. Previous to departing from Toronto he has published a
dispatch which the Commercial Advertiser of this city has republished and highly com-
mended. It will no doubt create much sensation at your side, and utterly ruin
Head with the ministry. Arthur assumed the U. C. Government on the 22nd
lt. Gentlemen who have had interviews with him here say, that he will be
a greater despot than ever Head was. He is already showing signs of it. Between
500 and 800 persons lately signed an address to him at Toronto (I believe) praying
that clemency may be extended to the State prisoners in the Upper Province.
These gentlemen ~~signed~~ ^{termed} themselves "Constitutional Reformers." For so long Arthur
censured them in his answer. He talked of Reform leading to Rebellion, and he
regretted that they should call themselves Reformers! He gave but slight encouragement,
if any, to the hope that clemency would be extended to the prisoners. Already three of them
have been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged! It is expected they will suffer.
The Chief Justice told them to entertain no hope. This same Chief Justice carried a Musk
against the Rebels during the first days of the war, and he is now employed on
the Bench hanging those whom he could not shoot some months ago. Is this in
accordance with the principles of the Criminal Law in England? Colborne has
issued the a proclamation on the 27th inst: suspending the Constitution in Lower
Canada. He is a mere soldier, and I expect nothing from him. He is in the hands of
the Tories. He has already elevated Messrs Driscoll and Boston to the rank of Council
Council. C. will tell you who they are. The first has passed the prime of his
life over the brandy bottle, and both are high pressure Tories. There are 7 Queen's
Councils at Montreal at present of which only two are Canadians. They are all
Tories.

Mr. McKenzie is in this city when he has determined to start a newspaper ³¹ devoted to Canadian politics. It will appear about the middle of the month. It will have a large circulation.

The government in Canada continues waging war against the press. Not content with crushing all the liberal papers in that Province, and imprisoning every poor printer who dares to print anything that smelt offensive to Military Govt & martial law, they have taken the resolution to war against the press of the United States! already they have forbidden the circulation of two New York papers in Canada. The Truth Teller a weekly paper devoted to Irish politics & supported by the Irish part of the population, and a French paper called Le Estafette, have had some subscribers in Canada. Unfortunately for themselves they presumed to disapprove of the policy of your Govt in Canada, and the consequence is that the Post Master ^{at Montreal} has received orders not to allow any n^o. of these two papers to be taken from the Post Office.

In Harriet Martineau's first work on America, you will find a Post Master at Charleston South Carolina very strongly censured for refusing to distribute some abolition tracts forwarded to that quarter. Nothing similar to such a breach of duty was ever heard of, and all agreed in saying that the Post Master, nor the Post Master General who approved the act, could authorize the passage of any papers or documents through the Post Office. The Tories in England held up this proceeding as another argument against Paper-Union Institutions. Will here we have the Post Office authorities in Canada just pursuing the same line of conduct that the Charleston Post Master has been censured for adopting, and which all have denounced. I know not by what authority ~~this interruption~~ ^{right thinking people} the circulation of United States papers in Canada is ^{thus} interrupted, but it has caused some feeling here, and will tend to produce more discontent in the Province.

I have no other news. The Corporation Election of this city commences to day & continues to Thursday Evg. They are expected to be hotly contested, but I am told the Whigs will succeed in ^{electing} getting their mayor and the majority of the Common Council.

Kind remembrances to all friends and Believe me Truly
Yours E. D. Gallagher.

I perhaps will write to you per 16th or 20th packet ship.

New York, 20 April 1838. 33

My dear friend, I had the pleasure to write to you on the 10th inst by the packet which then sailed for London from this port. By the ship of the 16th inst I wrote via Liverpool to our friend at Pillsbury on place. I address this letter to you for obvious reasons. You will communicate its contents to our other friends.

I expected ere this to be able to inform you of the reestablishment of the reign of peace in the Canada, but alas! my good and kind Sir, I have been sorely disappointed. The reign of oppression continues in the Lower Provinces, and the new Lieutenant Governor which your Colonial Office has sent to Upper Canada has commenced his administration by shedding of blood - by Executions and Quarterings contrary to all that we were led to expect by the declarations of both parties Whig and Tory - Ministers and Opposition in the British Parliament. For the particulars of this horrid butchery and murder I refer you to the New York Herald I forward herewith to your address. You have already heard, I presume, that Messrs. Adams and Captain Matthews were arrested, and lately put on their trial for High Treason at Toronto. The debates in Parliament, and the general tone of the London press induced us to hope that a merciful policy would be followed towards those unfortunate men who had been imprisoned. Indeed if I do not mistake, Ministers themselves declared that they had forwarded instructions to Canada to prevent the shedding of blood. It turns out now that they have, as usual, deceived you (and the people of Canada). On Sir George Arthur's arrival at Toronto addresses were presented to him from divers public bodies and private individuals. In reply to one presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, the Officer held forth at length on the desired qualities of Mercy, and quoting an extract from Shakespeare ^{to the same purpose} led every person to believe that a merciful and forgiving policy would be followed. On Adams and Matthews having been ordered for execution on the 13th this answer of Arthur to the Corporation's address led people to imagine that they would be only led to the gallows and there executed. Much anxiety was expressed at their threatened fate. Petitions with several thousand names were presented in their behalf. All would not do. To the great disappointment, horror, and indignation of the Province they were being, according to their sentence, on the 12th and their bodies given for dissection notwithstanding the tears and entreaties of their wives and families. Several others are ordered for execution today, and others for the 24th. You speak with horror of it, and the government is looked upon as semi-barbarous which could have permitted it, now that all danger was at an end. How your Ministers in Parliament will look or reply when they hear this massacre, and when, as I hope, they will be questioned about it - in their places? By reference to the debates you will perceive that they disclaimed all idea of, or wish for blood shed. Contrary to their declarations they since authorized Arthur to commit the very severities which they pretended to disclaim. It is impossible that Arthur could have gone this length unless he was authorized by Ghemely. I trust you will exert your influence to have the matter bro't before Parliament. If it have no other effect it may produce some disclaimer prejudicial to Arthur in the Colonies and perhaps protect some of our

friends of the Lower Canada from similar brutality. You will see by the paper enclosed that the
executions caused considerable excitement in the Province. Government is obliged again to call
out the militia; at least so it is reported here. The men who were thus sacrificed were of
unimpeachable private characters. Lount was a native of Pennsylvania to which State
his father emigrated from England into the celebrated Dr. Joseph Priestley. His brother
is Registrar of the County of Simcoe for which County he was formerly Returning Officer.
Lount had a large farm, and a numerous family of sons and daughters. He was
about 45 years of age and I believe of the Methodist persuasion. Capt Matthews
was an American, about 60 years of age. He has long been established in Pickering
County of York where he had a large farm. On the day that Mackenzie marched on Toronto,
Matthews entered the city by another road and kept possession at the head of a body of
men of the place for an hour and a half. He was afterwards arrested and is now no more!
The ^{circulation} ~~circulation~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{new} ~~new~~ ^{York} ~~York ^{papers} ~~papers are forbidden to be
circulated in Canada (Lower). This was a sufficiently high handed measure against the
press to surprise. The destruction of all the liberal papers within the Province had left them
no materials to present their cause, so the Tories determined to wage war against such new-
York papers as were friendly to the oppressors. But my dear Sir, you will be astonished to learn
that they have not stopped here, they have commenced a war against the press of London! and
have begun by attacking the London & Westminster Review! Pray do not smile incredulously
do not hedge yourself around with doubts. It is a true bill! The facts are these:-~~~~

In the January number of the London & Westminster appeared an article entitled
"Lord Durham and the Canadians." Some Canadian Gentlemen here at Montreal having
read the article thought that its circulation throughout the Province might do good, and
have the way for the favorable reception of Lord Durham by the people of the Province.
It was therefore determined to cause an edition of the article to be published in pamphlet
form, and Mr. Jos. Antoine Laroseque ^{of Montreal} accordingly ordered the work to be done at the
office of Mr. Louis Serrault, proprietor of the late Montreal Vindicator - a paper
which cut a perceptive no small figure in Lord Gosford's despatches to lazy Lord Glenelg.
The work was accordingly executed and delivered to Mr. Laroseque. The Montreal Magis-
trates and Sir John Colborne however thought the article seditious (God bless the mark!)
and what do you think, Sir? positively seized the press and types of the Vindicator
office where the work was executed and had Mr. Laroseque arrested and committed
to jail where he ~~is~~ still ~~and~~ remained at the latest date. I forward to your ad-
dress a copy of the Montreal Courier containing a statement of this extraordinary
transaction, and also a copy of the pamphlet - being a reprint of the article from
the London & Westminster Review. The enemies of the work may possibly state that
the pamphlet contained new matter. I forward you a number of it in order that you
may judge for yourself. Who the author of the article is, I do not know. Whoever
he may be however, his aggression will enable him to form a more correct idea of

of the state of political liberty and freedom of the press in Lower Canada than he has hitherto perhaps been able to do. He little imagined when he was writing for the Review that his essay could have produced such a disgraceful attack against liberty of person and of the press as it has done.

The Special Council of Lower Canada is to meet on the 18th instant at Montreal. In my letter to our friend C. I sent the names of those reported to have been appointed to that Council. The Mr Black whose name is mentioned is Henry Black of Quebec, Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court. He has since declined the appointment, as I learn. The only additional name I find in that paper is Mr Duley, but I know not whether this gentleman is Mr. Lindsay Clerk of the House of Assembly, or has been appointed Clerk of this Special Council. Mr. Fanebaull (Ass^t Clerk of Assembly) Ass^t Clerk of Council and Mr Duley (Ass^t CLK of Leg: Council) Dep^y Ass^t CLK of S. Council. John Wilson of Quebec, who is one of the Special Council, says, in his Gazette, that they are Councillors during pleasure; that those appointed have been notified that their appointment is only till the arrival of the Governor General when he will appoint whomsoever he thinks fit. They are to continue expiring laws (and I fear will suspend the Habeas Corpus. The appointments to this Council which have already taken place are, with the exception of two, pure tory and will consent to any thing which will diminish the liberty of the People of the Province. Indeed many of them are fanatics and one of them is loaded with the crime of perjury and his oath would not be received in a Court of Justice. Wilson may say that the new Governor General will be at liberty to nominate whomsoever he pleases, but it is very doubtful whether he will not ~~think~~ shrink from taking a step which he may suppose would be offensive to the feelings of those whom Sir John Colborne very improperly named or a reflection ~~to~~ on Sir John Colborne's discrimination. I fear he will continue the brood ~~who~~ in office whom he ^{will} have found in place. Sir John, I see, is to leave Montreal for Quebec in the first week in May, I presume, to meet Lord Durham on his arrival. Will he not poison his ears? Will he not persuade him to pay him a compliment by continuing his Special Councillors in office? I fear so.

Among the other acts of Sir John Colborne's short administration I have to refer to one appointment he has lately made which is particularly offensive. He has appointed the proprietor of the Montreal Gazette Printer to the Queen for the District of Montreal. I will not enter at any length on the character of the person thus appointed to office nor of his paper. Suffice it to say that he has, from all time been one of the violent and bitter enemies who has ever hated and abused the Canadians; ^{of their Representations} supported the Colonial oligarchy and advocated every measure that could be most destructive to the liberties of the people. Our friends C. & R. will tell you more of the character of the paper & its proprietor. To show you however, how much he upholds the local officials, good & bad, I need only mention that no sooner did Lord Gosford dismiss Chisholm of 3 Rivers from office for speculation than annour appointed him Editor of the Mt^l Gazette where he has since been vomiting forth his bile against the Assembly who complained of his malversations and the Governor who dismissed him from office. This however is not all. This man annour was formerly King's printer for the District of Montreal. He was appointed by Dalhousie. Sir James Kempt afterwards came to the Province and found the man & his paper so violent that he dismissed him from the office which Sir John Colborne has appointed him to, and abolished the useless sinecure which Colborne has revived! The particulars of the affair will be found in the parliamentary papers containing Sir James Kempt's despatches which Gov^t of L. Canada. Chapman will point them out. They were in 1829.30. This is the progress of Reform in Canada. Its march like that of the crab, is backwards. Remember me to all friends & believe me yours faithfully E. D. Callaghan.

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The state of practical liberty and freedom of the press in Great Britain then as now is well known to be the most perfect in the world. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of all nations and has been the subject of much of the most valuable literature of the age. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of all nations and has been the subject of much of the most valuable literature of the age.

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London
Grays Inn Square
Thomas Falconer Esquire



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New York, 24th June 1838. Sunday

Dear and much esteemed Sir, I was highly gratified on Thursday last by the receipt of your letter of the 18th ult. I was beginning to imagine that our friends at your side were dead, or married, which some consider equal to being buried alive, when your kind favor came to assure me that you at least were not yet lost to your country. The gentleman to whom you directed your letter writes me that he had received another letter, by the ^{same} packet, which he had forwarded to Mr. Papineau who is at present with his Lady at Saratoga Springs. Who that letter is from I can not yet say, not having received it from Mr. P. I mention its arrival in order that its writer, if belonging to the Gray's Inn Clique, may not be uneasy for its fate. I have taken the liberty to send an extract from your letter, without mentioning the name of its author, to Mr. MacKenzie. It was published in the yesterday's No. of his Gazette, to which I refer you. I think the humane, liberal, and independent and truly English sentiments expressed in that extract relative to the atrocities committed by Arthur in Upper Canada, might enliven and refresh the spirit of many a poor wile on this side of the frontier. It will be balm to them to know that there are English men who can denounce in proper terms the cruelties committed by the merciful British Governor of the Upper Province. The information which you give regarding the future intentions of Durham is corroborated, in part, by accounts received from our friends on the frontier. A Mr. Tette, of Quebec, one of that party which were thick and thin supporters of Gosford during that unhappy time that the Province was cursed with his presence, has lately been to Burlington Vt., I suspect in the character of an agent for Durham, in order to report if the refugees were brewing any further mischief. Mr. L. Perrault, reports with whom Mr. T. has had some conversation reports to me, that the Quebec friends of Gosford, (Caron, Hunt, Sampson, Bedard, Parent) and who with us are called "La Petite Famille", are quite hand and glove with Buller, Durham &c. Tette is one of this coterie, and I presume in possession of what Durham wishes the Canadians to believe. He says that Buller is anxious to know what effect an amnesty would have - that the governor is willing to pardon all, but would wish to be sure that the Chiefs would not recommence their agitation. All speak, he says, favorably of Papineau's talents &c, and express a desire to become acquainted with him. He adds that Durham is very much in favor of the education of the people, and that immense sums should be expended for that object. I believe I mentioned before that His Lordship is said generally, both by Tories and Patriots, to be opposed to a Union of the two Provinces. Mr. Perrault writes me however that they are particularly uneasy about the tranquillity of the Province. Durham has sent spies through the agricultural Districts especially to St Charles, St. Maurice and St Denis, to find out what is passing. I further learn that Mr. Geo. Carter (Secretary to the Central Committee, at Montreal, who is now a refugee) passed from Whitehall to Burlington in the steamer with Col. Grey (on the latter's return from Washington) and reports that he conversed with the gallant Col. for some time. Grey says that Durham proposes to liberate as soon as possible all the prisoners he can properly enlarge. Grey is fearful that the discontent on the lines will continue. He expresses a contemptible opinion of the U. Canada rebels, but has a higher opinion of the Lower Canada "rebels" whom he considers respectable. This latter part of the phrase is, I presume, so much "soft saucer", as the black maker has it, for the Canadians. To the reports of Mr. Tette and Col. Grey, I wish to add that of that arch humbug, Buchanan the British Consul at this Port. He has just returned from Canada; speaks, as in duty and interest bound, in the highest terms of Lord Durham, and has assured some of the refugees that there would be an amnesty except for those guilty of murder. He adds that there is no charge

Mr Papineau except an affidavit of Bouchette, who, you will recollect, was taken prisoner last winter, & it is said has turned King's, or Queen's, evidence against Mr P. in the hope thereby of saving his own skin. I know not what he can have sworn against Mr Papineau. I was with the latter from the time he left Montreal, until the middle of December, and this I can vouch for he never had any conversation with Mr Bouchette which could compromise him in the least. Let us hope that the report is an ^{invented} invention and that Bouchette is calumniated. Buchanan adds that the authorities treat this affidavit with the same contempt from what I have repeated above from these sources, you will see that what you state relating to the Amnity and public Education is corroborated. That regarding the passing of the Jury law as formally passed by the Canadian Legislature, I have heard nothing about. A letter has been received from Montreal which states that the Sheriff is preparing his lists of Petit Jurors, but strange to say, he excludes from the roll those patriots who have English names. I give you this as I hear it, without vouching for its accuracy. The prisoners in Montreal speak in strong terms of the harshness which they have experienced during the winter from St. Ours and his underlings. St. Ours is brother in law to Debartzch, a man who never remembered a kindness, or forgot an injury, nor forgave an enemy, and I would not be surpris'd if the prisoners were thus ill-treated in order to please Debartzch. What a base picture I present, however, of the public Officers in the Colony. Ouimet, partner of ^{our} late and lamented friend Mr. C. or. Perault, and who has been in jail since Nov^r as President of the Sons of Liberty, has written to Mr Louis Perault by the latter's wife who has smuggled the letter to this side of 45°. He speaks of the sufferings of the unfortunate prisoners in a manner to move the heart of iron. No person can imagine how much they have been ill-treated by the Sheriff & his understrappers. Mr Boucher Belleville is preparing a history of their sufferings. Should we ever get a representative Chamber back again, I guess we shall bring some persons' noses to the grinding Stone. Boucher was Editor of the Echo du pays, at St Charles. He was at the battle of St Charles and afterwards arrested in company with Dr. W. Nelson. Papineau is just as popular as ever, if not more so, in Lower Canada. Our friends in jail are full of courage. Even that brave old man, Jalbert, accused, I believe unjustly, of having killed Capt. Meis, is full of spirit. Many of the prisoners state that they will not leave the prison without a trial. I believe it. Much as their sufferings have been, they are determined to prove how unjustly (and injuriously) they have been treated. Government will not find itself embarrassed by those arrests. The only person who has been liberated, since I last wrote, is Mr. J. T. Drolet M. P. P. of St Marc. His health has suffered to a great degree. He is said to be half dead. He is out of his mind. He was permitted to return home on the 15th inst, under very heavy bail. His only offense was having attended the Meeting at St Charles on the 23rd Oct: a poor farmer named Molleur whom the Loyal Volunteers shot "out of sport" about two months ago has also been liberated. He is paralytick of one side and lost two of his fingers in consequence of the wounds inflicted on him by those Gentry.

You will see by the papers that Durham is making a fool of himself and astonishing the natives at Quebec, by asping Royalty. There has been a device, and a Drawing room. This might pass unremarked, but what is most ridiculous is to see, in the subsequent numbers of the Quebec papers, the names of those, males and females, who have been "presented." Now this is really ridiculous any where in America, but it is particularly so in a petty Colony when every body, in a manner, lives from hand to mouth. It is asping the Royalty and Aristocracy of England in such a way as to make those the figure in the farce ridiculous. I am astonish'd that Durham could permit it. From all I hear

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Mean of his Lordship, I have not a high opinion of his understanding. He seems to me to ^{be} fond of showing ^{little} ~~my~~ and such like, to be a strong minded man. They are proofs in my eyes rather of ~~weak~~ ^{little} mindedness. Things may be necessary in England where society is constituted on an artificial system, and where education prepares the mind for being imposed on by these mummeries, but it is otherwise in America. Men depending here only on his industry for his success in life, laughs at those who take airs and attempt to lord it. There is a levee, on New Year's Day, at Washington, ~~at Albany~~ ^{at Albany}. Not levees indeed, but visits ^{interchange} from time immemorial on these days, in certain parts of this continent. However call ~~them~~ ^{it a} levee at the President's at Washington, and they are mere visits at Albany. But you never see anything of the ceremony of card giving when introduced and you never see your name paraded afterwards in a newspaper. Why people would laugh outright at it. Perhaps, after all, this love of display is the effect of Lord Durham's Education and he should not be so much blamed for it. I cannot, however, but believe that he would be thought more of by reflecting minds, did he love it less.

If you will refer to my letter of the 1st or 2nd of January last to Chapman, you will see that I was somewhat prepared for the intelligence you give me of Lafontaine, and for your surmises as to the future relating to that gentleman. I am not a phrenologist, but from what I know of his character I should say he has the organ of self esteem "very large." It is the general opinion, in Canada that he has personal views. Debartzsch asserts that he applied to Gosford for the Shrievalty of the District of Montreal. He has long been quietly endeavoring (at least so I have been told) to make a party against Papineau, of whom I know him to be jealous. He held aloof from us all through the last year when we were contending against all the force of the government. He attended only three meetings and there he did as much harm as good. It is only ^{fair} to say, however, that his votes have been always right in the Assembly. But this cannot be denied, that he is jealous of Papineau. From my knowledge of him, therefore, I am prepared to find him, on my return (if I should return) to Canada, a warm supporter of Durham, if they do not hurt his good opinion of himself. He will, as he always has done, keep in with the Dubuc party. But he is without influence in the District of Montreal except by his belonging to "the party." Once let him show a symptom of rattling, and he is irrecoverably gone. Series of years of misgovernment and deception have made the Canadians, like the Irish, extremely suspicious, and Chapman will tell you that they have particularly tact in finding out a "bad spot" in a public man, and off casting him aloof when they once find him tripping from the "self esteem" which Mr. La F. entertains of himself. I expect to find him taking the credit of the Amnesty, but he is well known, for and I doubt if his claim will be allowed. I had frequent conversations with him whilst here, of by which I am not much the wiser. He cautiously kept concealed from me his having seen Ellice or any of the Officials, except Buller. I am astonished that he could have condescended to see Ellice after the latter had called himself (and his ~~own~~ brother Canadians "the offscourings of society." I doubt however, if he can ever be the leader of a party. That he can compete with Papineau is beyond probability. He is not a reader, and he loves a good dinner and the pleasures of the table, ^{too much} ever to be dangerous as a rival to such a man. What I write here, my dear Sir, you will consider as private. Mr. Dorbuck, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Swans, however, I always consider as being in the fullest manner entitled to our mutual confidence. I therefore have no secrets from them.

Matters, as far as I can learn from various sources, are dull in Canada. In Montreal there is hardly any business. Merchants can collect nothing from Upper Canada, and I am assured that the Tories are about as sick of the connexion as the Patriots. Durham has taken possession of our House of Assembly, where he has installed himself and unite. The Herald says he is about to call another

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Special Council, and I see by the papers that Buller has called in Estimates for the removal of the ruins of the old Chateau which was destroyed by fire in 1834. As yet however none of the many abuses of which the country has complained are removed. Hart, I am told is preparing a history of the accusations brought by the Assembly against public functionaries to prove that the complaints against them were made by persons not of French origin. Col. Couper, Durham's Military Secretary, is paying great attention to the Priests at Quebec. Government is always determined to have the Church, whatever be the creed, at its side. The clergy, however, have not much political influence, thank God, in L. Canada. They are watched politicians - and staunch supporters of the slavish doctrine of passive obedience. "He that resisteth the King, resisteth God, and he that resisteth God,urchereth to himself damnation". However the Lord be thanked, the people are altogether of a different opinion. Shortly after Durham's arrival in Canada, he ordered that the Magistrates who had issued warrants for the arrest of individuals should forward the depositions on which those warrants were issued. It seems now that several Magistrates have a difficulty in finding the affidavits. Benjamin Hart, one of the most violent of the Tory magistrates of Montreal, signed, it is said, and distributed a number of blank warrants, by means of which much persecution has been resorted to. When the Montreal Magistrates received this order to furnish their papers, Hart wished them to send an answer, or return, en corps. But a number being refused, so the thing was not done in that way. It is suspected that Hart will now cause a requisite quantity of Affidavits to be forged. Nothing is more easy. In and Don't think

I noticed with much pleasure that Mr. Leader brought the origin of the vindicator press for having printed the article from the London & Westminster, before Parliament. I have since learned the secret history of that transaction, and as it will enable you to form ~~an~~ more perfect idea of the way things are managed in a Colony, I will relate it to you. You must know that there is a french Tory paper published in Montreal called "L'ami du peuple". One of the proprietors of this paper is a Mr. Seclere, a magistrate of York's nomination. A man named Jones, ^{nephew to Seclere} is partner in the printing establishment. This printing establishment used to have all the work of the Seminary at Montreal. Of late, however, Mr. Perrault succeeded in getting part of the work through a Bookseller named Leprohon. Jones became jealous in consequence, and when Mr. Baroque had the article from your Review printed at the Vindicator office & offered for sale by Leprohon, what did Jones but go to his uncle, Seclere, with a deposition and got warrants from him against Baroque & the printing office, Leprohon &c. By this mode he effectually destroyed all competition. He put the rival presses & types into the hands of the police, where they remain to this day, and frightened Leprohon ^{effectually} ^{for the future} as to prevent him from seeking any other boutique but that of L'ami du peuple. Thus you see a magistrate having a direct interest in the case ^{concerning} with his nephew, to destroy a man's property and to deprive two others of their liberty for mere personal & private purposes. I know not if the commission of the peace is often made to subscribe personal views, ^{in England} as it had been in Canada. In Colonies, however, it is a matter of ~~course~~ ^{of} too great frequency. I cannot say that matters are improved in Canada, as far as the press is concerned. You are already aware that a french paper published here, called L'Estapette and the Truth Teller, an O'Connell paper, have had their circulation in Canada forbidden. I now learn that the circulation of McLenzie's Gazette published here and of the Detroit Morning Post have been forbidden in upper Canada.

by the author in that Province. Talking of McKenzie's Gazette reminds me that I mentioned in my ⁴¹⁵ letter of Saturday last (16th inst) to Chapman that McKenzie had proceeded to Albany on the preceding day to stand his trial for an infraction of the Neutrality Law. Although a bill was found against him, singular to say, when he appeared the District Attorney could not proceed with the case "for want of evidence." You will see some description of what passed in court in McKenzie's paper of yesterday. McKenzie is perfectly clear of all future accusations, or prosecutions. The District Attorney knew well that he and his government would "come out at the small end of the horn", as the saying is here, did they proceed with the prosecutions, so "there was no evidence". If there were there would not have been any jury, so 'tis about as broad as 'tis long. They say True Bills were also found against Dr. Nelson & Co, but the prosecutions will never proceed. There cannot be found a petty jury in this section of the Union to convict Patriots.

I see by the English papers that it is stated that Arthur did not refuse to give up, that Count's body and property to his widow. In McKenzie's Gazette you will find a letter from the Widow herself to Chief Justice Robinson when she positively states that the property has been confiscated and the body refused her. Truly there she contradicts the assertion that Arthur has behaved thus brutally, having more regard for falsehood than for truth. The last Montreal papers state that Durham and his lady are to leave Quebec on the 2nd of next month in H. M. Steam ship media for Montreal, where they intend to make some stay. The Montreal Constitutionals will present an address which they have voted to His Excellency on his arrival in that city. Buller (Chs) and Vice left Quebec on the 17th inst for Montreal. Lord Durham proposes to proceed, from Mt to Toronto, Niagara &c. The state of the Upper Province is most wretched. The people, the provincial papers state, are leaving the province "in crowds", not those who have taken an active part in politics, but the yeomanry - Americans, and Old Country people. Some are selling their farms for little or nothing. Others are abandoning their estates, without waiting to sell. They are all proceeding to the West. A deputation of most wealthy and influential gentlemen, of the moderate liberal party, have been sent to Iowa, a recently established American Territory, on the head waters of the Mississippi, west of Wisconsin, to pitch on a location for a new settlement for emigrants from Canada, which I expect will draw the Upper Province of all that is good in that country. So great is the emigration from the London District, that the Hamilton papers say, "Wales will not be left sufficient to carry a tythe of the harvest." Lord Glenelg and Russell have stoned the Country, British though they pretend it is, to a woeful state of ruin. The news from the frontier is not of much moment. The Buff also Commercial Advertiser of the 20th states that "the cars from the Falls ^{which} came today at noon report that an attack was made on the preceding at Short Hills about 20 miles from the falls upon a detachment of British Lancers stationed there in which a number were killed and wounded, on which tid is not said. The report is entitled to belief." This Commercial Advertiser is an anti-Patriot paper. I give you this paragraph for what it is worth. I myself place no faith in it. There are in hundreds such afloat here in a week. I do not know of any "British Lancers" in Upper Canada. So this is fatal to the report. Mischievous, however, I suspect is brewing on the frontier, and perhaps in Upper Canada. I was told lately of a letter having been received in town, containing some dark hints. The Militia & Volunteers of U. C. are all to be disbanded, and their pay is to cease on the 1st July. These people have kept the border in a state of alarm for some time in order that their pay may be continued. Now they are about to lose this, and some motion is expected. 'Tis a hopeless and a very unwise proceeding if they attempt any movement

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Of these rumors only be crushed. I mention these rumors more with a view to give you the news, than from any other motive for I ~~do not~~ ^{do not} know any thing more positive affairs except what is in every person's mouth. Desertions from the army continue. Even the Herald now admits that they prevail to an alarming extent. Sir John Colborne does not station any of the troops on the frontier. I do not anticipate any serious misunderstanding between the two Governments, American & British. Van Buren sent a message a few days ago to Congress informing that body that both authorities had agreed to leave the burning of the Sir Robert Peel and the firing into the American Steamer Telegraph to the jurisdiction of the respective authorities in whose territory the outrages were committed who would proceed to treat the guilty according to law. These outrages will not be a question of negotiation. The President acknowledges that there is a party on the frontier, composed of Refugees and American Citizens, who are determined if they can, to bring about a war, but, he adds, both governments are determined to continue at peace.

Have you any knowledge of a Poet in your country, named W. Kennedy. Such a person came a passenger the other day in the Jerico, and has given out that he is proceeding to Canada, having been sent for by Lord Durham. I have not heard what office he is to fill. I suppose that of Poet Laureate. The Montreal Courier talks of a viceregal Court, and I presume this is one of the appendices. I know not if I have mentioned in any of my former letters that a gentleman called on me here - a Mr. Derbyshire - recently from England, representing himself to be an English barrister. He had letters of introduction to Mr. D. B. Viger, Mr. Morin, and I believe Lafontaine; not however from any of the Grays Inn 'clique'. We had some conversation about Canada politics. I suspected that he was a Durham emissary, for they are "Leyion" - and acted toward him accordingly - gave him a proper view of the last outbreak, and stated frankly my opinion ~~was~~ of the policy which the British Government ought to pursue, if it was desirous to preserve the Colony to itself. What these ~~was~~ ^{opinion} is 'his needle', here to repeat. He assured me he was merely going to Canada with a view to settle himself on land. I now see some allusion to him in the Montreal Herald, inducing me to suspect that he is, what I first thought he was, some way connected with the Dictator or his suite. He appears to be preaching liberalism in Quebec, for the Herald sneers at him. Do any of you know any thing of him? If we are to return to Canada, it is well to know enough of all these people to enable ^{us} to form an opinion of them, and at the same time to be able to estimate their value and pretensions.

I have scarcely any thing to say on American politics. Congress talks of adjourning on the 16th July. The House of Representatives is now busily engaged with the Sub-Treasury Bill, but it is doubted whether it will pass this session. In the meantime the Administration has declared that it is determined to carry out its principles even if it should not become law. A Bill had been before the Senate to run the North Eastern Boundary, but it has been laid aside for the present, and a committee ordered to make a report. All the Senators are unanimous in maintaining the right of the State of Maine to the disputed Territory. Mr. Clay is fearful that there is no way to avoid a war eventually. Maine is determined to ~~run~~ ^{commence} running the line on the 15th September prop. so it remains to be seen what the issue will be.

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Henceforth you will receive a copy of a weekly paper printed in this city - 46x30 inches. It will afford all the intelligence on American politics of any interest. I forward to your address by the Liverpool packet a bundle of American newspapers. As you evince an curiosity regarding the character of the United States press, they will afford you a sample of what that press is. They will not come up, I fear, to what you are accustomed in England. The Great Western also takes for you the latest Montreal paper from which you will learn that Buller & Ellice have arrived at Montreal. I am glad to find you expressing a desire to visit this continent, & regret they did not send you instead of Buller or Ellice. The successful navigation of the Atlantic by steam now affords you an opportunity of accomplishing your desired wish with very little, scarcely any delay as far as the ~~length~~ length of the voyage is concerned. The Great Western has brought us to almost a shaking distance. However New York should be almost the last party of the Continent which an European should see. It is more of an European than an American city. I speak of its population. ~~More than~~ More than of the third part of ^{that} population is European. French, German, Irish, and British. Those who wish to see America, and not a second edition of Europe, should sail to Philadelphia, thence proceed to the West; afterwards go down the Ohio & Mississippi to the South west and South - pass the Winter there - return by the Atlantic cities, visit Washington - the Eastern States and Canada, and last of all, New York. It is only in the agricultural districts and the interior Towns, that the United States are to be correctly seen and appreciated, and these are the parts which Europeans seldom visit - or if they do, they take them flying. However our friends, Chapman & Remond, are better cicerones than I can pretend to be. In Canada, I need not assure you, how glad we would be to see you. We could show you more of the people of that Province - their habits, their manners, their sound intelligence, and their excellent qualities than any man from England before you ever saw, perhaps except Mr. L. The great misfortune is that gentlemen from your side who come to Canada, and whose eyes speak in vain, seldom or never see the ~~the~~ Canadians. They form their opinions from what the enemies of the People tell them and most generally have false and incorrect views. I fear I have now tired you with this long perambulation.

Does it not put you in mind, its length I mean, of a bill in chancery?

It is well that you are accustomed to such things, or I should fear for your patience. Remember me kindly to our friends Chapman & Remond.

and present my respectful compliments to Mr. Rowland, whose health I hope is good. Mr. P. is at Saratoga Springs with his lady. Dr. Nelson is at St. Albans, on the Vermont frontier. Mr. P. talks of going south to reside with his family. I do not know if an opportunity will induce him to change his mind. Believe me with much esteem and respect, to be yours very faithfully L. P. O'Fallaghan

P.S. Pray excuse the blots of ink on this sheet. I was just finishing my letter when a gentleman at my side upset the inkstand and damped the sheet. You would not, I am sure, have the hard heart to ask me to begin this endless scribble over again.

adieu.

Saratoga Springs, 9th Sept 1838.

My dear and esteemed friend,

I had the pleasure of forwarding you a long letter by the Great Western, which reached on the 16th ultimo from New York, and wrote again to friend Chapman, by the packet of the 18th inst. In the latter I acknowledged the receipt of yours (without date) by the 18th inst. I have sent it to Mackenzie for publication. From my preceding letters you will be able to form a pretty perfect idea of the result of Chapman's mission to Canada - of the calibre and mental capacity of the man - of his fitness for such a delicate mission, and of the soundness of his views on Colonial policy. It is scarcely worth while to continue noting the progress of his administration and his unpopularity here it not for the satisfaction of Mr Chapman who has informed me that a forthcoming volume of his work, which will treat of the progress of events, and report the same from time to time for his information, so long as I shall have the means of doing. By comparing that I send with what he, or his other friends, may derive from other sources, he will probably arrive at correct particulars and just conclusions.

All persons with whom I have communicated - and they are unprejudiced - represent Lord Durham as irritable in temper, and much of mental dissatisfaction? Has it been brought on by brooding over the attacks of Winchelsea in the House of Commons, and his irascible and impatient temper, organic or constitutional? He is represented by some of the most respectable Americans, also, as cold, formal and haughty, and as keeping himself studiously aloof from all communication with the French Canadians, which the American gentlemen to whom I refer, lament and consider a great error on his part. They say De Plury, Pothis &c. - men without character, or influence with their Countrymen, whilst at Quebec he did his "tail" have publicly and wantonly insulted the Mayor of the French Canadians - in a manner the most unparliamentary; and in a style which shows that he is completely unfit for the situation he holds. The particulars of this gratuitous insult, and its consequences are as follows as I derive them from the Quebec Courier: -

On the 26th June last a Mr Defoy wrote to Mr Buller forwarding him copy of an address voted to His Excellency, by certain Citizens of Quebec, and requesting to be informed when it would be received. Without taking any notice of this polite letter, Buller started off to Montreal on the 29th June and Durham followed on the 4th or 5th July. It is said that he was absent when the letter was sent in, but it is certain he was in that city from the 29th June to the 4th July. On the 5th July Durston writes stating that his attention was called by Mr Laugeron (a clerk in one of the Offices) to Mr Defoy's letter, and giving at the same time the press of business as an excuse for Mr Buller's neglect to answer the original communication. Mr Durston adds, that he would write immediately to Mr Buller on the subject. Lord Durham returned to Quebec on the 27th July, a month after information had been officially communicated of the desire to present the address, yet no day appointed for its reception, nor no acknowledgment by Buller of its receipt. His delay remained 21 days in Quebec, and left on the 18th August for the races at Montreal - still the address, or its existence continued unnoticed. On the 20th August, nearly two months after he had been informed of the Citizens' vote, Mr Buller condescended to acknowledge the receipt of Mr Defoy's letter of the 26th June, and fixed the 25th ult for the presentation of the address to His Excellency. He had made up his mind too late! The Citizens, justly indignant at the studied neglect with which they had been treated, very properly withdrew their address, and refused to present it. This determination was conveyed to His Excellency's Secretary, Mr Buller by Mr Defoy in the following letter: - [the author evidently is our friend Mr Marin]

(Translation)

Quebec, 22nd August 1838

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in which you request me to have the kindness to inform the gentlemen appointed to present the address to His Excellency the Governor General the address of a certain number of citizens of Quebec, copy of which I transmitted with my note of the 26th June last, that H. E. will receive them on the said address on Saturday next, the 25th inst. at noon, in the Parliament House.

In reply I have to inform you that I hastened to communicate your letter not only to the gentlemen delegated to present the address, but to all the signers thereof whom I was able to see, and that the general and unanimous opinion of all these is, that the address which might have been considered fit and proper at the time and under the circumstances that it was adopted, and intended to be presented, would not now be altogether suitable, and would require changes and modifications which it would be very difficult, if not impossible to complete within the ^{time} ~~date~~ fixed for its presentation.

The subscribers thereto report, Sir, that circumstances doubtless imperious, but which are still unexplained, should have prevented the presentation of an address, destined to express the opinions of more than two thousand citizens of this town & request they made last June to present it to His Excellency.

It was supposed that the subscribers to that address had not been sufficiently fortunate to meet therein His Excellency, and that strong reasons prevented him granting them a favor which appears not to have been refused to any other portion of the inhabitants of this country since his arrival, for a long time. Under this impression the project of presenting an address has been abandoned for some time, and I do not see any chance of renewing it. It is the any prospect of success.

It is, therefore, my duty to inform you, Sir, that the subscribers to the address no longer propose presenting it to His Excellency, but I consider myself happy at the same time to be able to inform you that the sentiments of the signers towards our Sovereign, as well as of respect for His Excellency, and of confidence in his administration as expressed in the address are unchanged. I have the honor to be Sir, (Signed) Chas. M. Defoy. To the Honble Chas Buller, Secy in Chief.

Mr Defoy's letter seems to have been a "flapper" to Buller, for he woke up, and replied on the 24th August. He thus explains his seeming neglect. "Your address was transmitted during my temporary absence. On my return I found that it had

...and that it was drawn up in a form which required some explanation, before it could receive it. The necessary explanation was given, and found satisfactory, when the promoters of the address called on me, at my return to Quebec. It was then discovered that sufficient time did not remain to his Excellency to receive the address, before his departure for Montreal and Upper Canada. Mr Buller next goes on to say that when he did return he found nothing in his office to recollect the address to his mind, but expresses his surprise that the signers of the address did not recollect his attention to the subject on his return. To this it is replied, through the medium, that Mr Buller's absence is no excuse - that Mr Turton, his co-secretary - was perfectly well qualified to recollect if the address should be received - as to any objections having been entertained to the form of the address, they were never before heard of any such objections - as regards the controversy between Mr Buller and the promoters of the address also, I send in extract which I have made & underlined above, and from Mr Buller's letter, the Canadian replies in the following terms: - "None of the persons who took a part in getting up that address, or who were to present it were called on to give such explanation and none of the Promoters of the said address called on Mr Buller on his return from Montreal at the end of the month to solicit advice the reception of the address." In regard to the "surprise" Mr B. manifests, they add, that the silence he observed was sufficiently mortifying without exposing themselves to further rebuffs, and besides they say that he who is so particular as to the manner in which addresses should be forwarded and couched, should not be surprised if others the signers to the address considered themselves worthy of some respect also. They very properly remark that Mr Buller ought to be aware that it is the custom to apologize, and to give reasons if an answer to his letter be delayed, and a fortiori a respectable body of citizens should receive some satisfactory explanation, instead of which, however, Mr Buller's letter of the 20th of the month only been voted on the day before. Mr Buller should not therefore be surprised, they conclude, if he and Lord Durham had been treated as they had been, and if the King had declined presenting any address. I forward you, herewith, a copy of the Canadian of Quebec, containing the correspondence to which I have alluded, and from which I have furnished extracts. By reference to that paper, you can make yourself further acquainted with the matter if you deem it necessary. I have not seen the address which has given rise to this misunderstanding, therefore you are enabled to inform me why any hesitation had been expressed about receiving it. One thing appears certain, that Buller has been caught "fibbing". He asserts that the promoters of the address had called on him to explain away some objections, whilst the Canadian on the contrary positively asserts, and I suppose, by authority, that none of the promoters of the address ever called on Buller. Is it not strange that none of these things, from Spring Rice to Buller, can tell truth - shame the Devil? In reflecting over the matter, I thought that the address might, perhaps, have referred to the prisoners then in jail, and demanded an Amnesty, without exception, which at the time (25th June) Durham & his tail had determined not to grant, and that they forthwith, in consequence, receiving the address. All this however, is pure "guess" on my part, and merely thrown out for want of a better idea, respecting the address because it had not the least of a loyal & dutiful aspect. Whilst Lord Durham is thus wantonly doing every thing in his power to disgust the mass of the Canadians, the Tory party do not seem to be altogether satisfied with him. The Ami du Peuple, the organ of the Tory clergy, asks in a late No. "What has Lord Durham done?" and thus replies to its own question: - "Lord Durham has been, some time ago, to Upper Canada, and according to the calculation of a paper in that Province his little trip of pleasure cost only the trifling sum of £10,000. Lord Durham came back; and asked in his dear John Bull, and returned to Quebec. At Quebec Lord Durham, walked about; gave dinners; next Lord Durham again embarked on board the John Bull, and returned to Montreal where he assisted at the races twice, with a brilliant suite, gave a couple of a greatock dinners and proceeded again to Quebec with his suite. This expense we are aware, thus it seems Lord Durham has passed his time agreeably enough. But what has the Governor General done? Ah! that is a different question. We know not what to answer. During two months we are waiting patiently for something which to tell us that his Excellency - his learned tail of Councillors, attachés, Commissioners &c. &c. were occupying themselves about the Country, but we have seen nothing - But we forget. We have had the brilliant nomination of Mr Adam Thom, and this is all that the great gentlemen which have met in extraordinary session at Quebec have for some time brought forth." The Ami du Peuple is not better pleased with his Lordship's nominations than any person else. "Do people imagine," it asks, "that Mr Arthur Buller for example, who knows nothing of the Country, aided by the intelligence alone of Mr Dunkin, who knows less than he, of the matter; who never had an opportunity to know or to appreciate the population; and who is, up to this day ignorant even of the language of the Majority, can without taking the least trouble, without consulting any person, draw up for us a system of education satisfactory and sufficient? The thing is absurd. There are other subjects requiring knowledge or information which the Commissioners seem to take no care to procure." Some Americans who have had interviews with Durham, conclude that the policy of the government, to be carried out about next recast the likes the constitution in Lower Canada, is to subject the French majority in that Province, by some modifications in the organization of the Legislature, to the British, or Tory, minority. Durham, I have already advised you has purchased off all the Editors of the English newspapers in Canada. He is thus sure of whatever may be considered "public opinion" in this certain leading newspapers in New York in his interest. Whatever, therefore, you receive through the press, must be looked on with distrust. I am now told that his Lordship, or the several joints of his tail, are giving a series of political directions in Quebec for the purpose of learning what course "public opinion" suggests as the most proper to be followed in the future management of Canada. Some of the invited recommend a Union of the two provinces; thus a federative Union of all the Provinces, and so on. Is not this an excellent plan to manufacture "public opinion" to order?

In the first place a lot of Commissioners are appointed "to enquire," none of whom have any thing in common with the Country; all of whom are in a thorough state of ignorance as to the manners, habits, feelings, and wishes of the people for whom they are called on to legislate, or to report. These men collect about them, to dinner, or in subscriptions only who suit them, and derive their manner from their presence, by their insinuations, and will know better to the mass, all who are competent to give them correct information. They come to a conclusion - report - or legislate, and forthwith all the presses which they have bought up, praise their work and thus proceed. This is repeated in England and thus are you, at your side, gulled and deceived by, as effectual a system of imposition as has ever been invented. I hope you will adopt decisive means in England to expose this trickery, and that you will be prepared, together with all our other friends, to oppose any attempt that may be made ^{in Parliament} to subject the majority of the people of Lower Canada, to the minority. God knows, they have been too long under that sort of misrule. You will and all other friends of Canada will require to have your eyes and your ears open, and all your energies on the alert for the opening of the next session of Parliament, for then I suspect Durham's plans will be laid before the Imperial legislature. They will be found, I more than fear, to be no means favorable to the Canadian people from something I see in Durham's answers to addresses I expect that Wakefield's views relative to the public lands & immigration will be recommended: that Buller talks of the great number of English families which are to be introduced into the colony next year, whilst Durham, on his side, promises, just as Sir Francis Head did before him, to turn the tide of immigration - like another stream of Pactolus into the Canadas to enrich them, and make them more loyal - and they may send families out - but will they remain in Canada? The land Company imported a large quantity of settlers, but where are they now? In the United States, where land - good land in a fine climate - can be had for an abundance for one dollar and a quarter the acre - where the Habeas Corpus is never suspended - where talents and honesty are always packed - where peace and comfort are ever secured to industry - where talent and honesty are always secure of being respected and encouraged (whilst in Canada, they are ever in danger of bringing ruin on the heads of those who would exercise them with independence and purity) - where Martial Law is never proclaimed - where the goods for the most part are empty - in fine when the Constitution is never suspended, and the Citizen never deprived, either by brute force - a la Russell - or by wicked cheat and juggling - a la Francis Head - of the right of representation. My dear friend, if you have any love or friendship for your countrymen, tell them to shew the Canadas, as they would a best house, for there there is no security for life, liberty or property, for the man who would refuse to have too much independence and self respect to pray the tyrannant or pander to corrupt and irresponsible power.

In my last letter to Miss Chapman I believe I stated that it was Mr. Viger, Pelletier & Herrier who were not inclined to push the action against Wetherill for the recovery of the £500 penalty for laid down in the Habeas Corpus Act. I made that statement from hearsay. You recollect that I communicated your letter to Mr. Herrier. It is only this morning that he has written in answer. His health is almost destroyed by his sufferings in prison, and he it is difficult for him to be as punctual as he would wish. Here is what he says: - "Je remercie le Docteur O'Fallaghan de ses complaisances et de son attention à nous communiquer de renseignements qui sont précieux sous un point de vue légal. Je communiquerai sa lettre à Mr. Pelletier et au Cousin Louis (Viger). Mr. Pelletier n'est pas encore venue à aucune détermination sur ce qu'il fera relativement au refus du Colonel Wetherill d'obéir au writ d'Habeas Corpus obtenu en sa faveur. Mr. Viger me paraît très enclin à entreprendre une action contre le Sheriff. Il s'occupe en ce moment de recueillir les documents nécessaires. Cependant ces idées ne sont pas arrêtées. Les dernières démarches qu'il adoptera à cet égard, et si ne puis vous dire plus long pour le moment." As you had the kind friendship to take an interest in this matter in behalf of these persecuted gentlemen, I forward you the earliest intelligence of the views of the letter that I have obtained. I hope they will act on your suggestions. I will keep you advised, from time to time, of the progress of this affair, if any it should make.

The Criminal Court (assizes) has been sitting in Montreal since the 27th ult. The only cases of public interest - before it, were the indictment against Capt. Jalbert, and other Canadians, for the murder of Lieut. Weir, last Nov. at St. Denis (on the day of the battle) and of four other Canadians of the death of a man named Chartrand (a spy) about the same time. You are already aware of the circumstances which attended the death of Weir. I have always had reason to doubt the culpability of Capt. Jalbert - a man of the kind disposition, now aged nearly 70 years. However, an indictment was laid before the grand jury, the great majority of which was, as usual, favorable to the government, and unfriendly to the people. Before such a jury poor Jalbert, who was already two days and a half discussing this bill, during which time, I understand, they disputed and argued, pro and con, with the greatest possible warmth. At length a true bill was found against Capt. Jalbert, a Mr. Pratte, and a Mr. Laussier. The last named had escaped from jail some months since - Pratte had never been arrested - so Jalbert was the only victim in their power. He could have escaped from jail with Laussier, but conscious of his innocence he refused. Another man named Jean Bte. Mignault and Mignault, post-master of St. Denis were also indicted with Jalbert. In the first case, the grand jury returned "no bill" and "ignoramus" in Mignault's case. The agents of the government, are I suppose, descended to the most vile acts to "fish up" evidence against Jalbert. Finding the grand jury were hesitating considerably in their opinion, Alexander Delisle, clerk of the Crown, sent on the 28th ult. to the prison to Mr. Mignault, one of the accused above mentioned, and prayed, sol-

him to become evidence for the Crown. He (Magnault) brother the Priest is also said to have made similar entreaties, sending
unravelling the cloak of the Crown, I am told threatened to put him in irons if he refused! Mr. Magnault, who is
most respectable citizen, at once refused to comply with these horrid demands, stating that he would much rather suffer
than to owe his ~~life~~ life to such baseness and infamy. Delile went away, but shortly after returned to Mr.
Magnault and told him that he should be shut up in ^{one of} the condemned cells, and put in irons if he persisted. He
persist in his refusal, and an order to put him in irons was accordingly made out. It is Mr. Orimet, pre-
sident of the celebrated "Sons of Liberty" who communicates this information from Montreal. Do not make public
use of his name, for he is under heavy bail (\$500.) and may be exposed to persecution. The bill having been found
Galbert was arraigned. Orimet speaks in high terms of his ~~offe~~ appearance at the bar. "Plus de plus noble," he says,
que la figure de ce veillard à cheveux gris. Il a écouté la lecture d'un bill monstrueux et infamé avec
une calme et une dignité qui ne peuvent qu'être le résultat de la bonne conscience, de la vénérable
digne citoyen, digne Capitaine du grand Wolf Nelson. On a eu l'impudence de reconduire en prison"
[After his arraignment] "le citoyen Galbert emmenotté (handcuffed) avec un soldat que le petit
juré venait de déclarer coupable de grand larcin. Quelle infamie! Là, l'homme sans peur a été
attendri; et humilié qu'il étoit, ses yeux vifs et brillans se sont remplis de larmes. Il a dit à
quelques amis - "Il me faut du courage. Dieu! que c'est humiliant!" Well, Tuesday the 4th instant was
fixed for the trial of this brave man, but lo! when that day came, the Attorney General moved that it should
be postponed for six months, inasmuch as an essential witness was absent! They say this essential
witness name is Guertin - that he was bound over on the 27th August to ~~aff~~ give evidence - but that when
he was required he was not to be found. I cannot tell whether this is true or not, nor what it all means.
I suspect it to say that Galbert's trial is put off. It was the general opinion of our friends that the
Crown could not make out a case, nor get a verdict. I suspect this "absence of an essential
witness" is a ruse on the part of the Attorney General to avoid a defeat. The trial of the Canadians for the death
of Chestnut ~~is~~ was progressing at the latest date. The opinion was that the evidence was insufficient
to convict.

The Durham administration appears not to be altogether at its ease in Canada. Buller, as I am credibly
informed, is ~~to~~ tired already, and anxious to get home. They are beginning to foresee their failure of their
expedition, I suspect. On this visit many, they have overrun almost the whole country with spies, and now they begin
to send emissaries even to this side of the line. Mr. Simpson came ~~the~~ last week to Burlington in
the State of Vermont, whether it was supposed he was sent by Government. I have heard no particulars
of his visit. General Clithrow paid a visit recently to "Rouse's point" a hamlet ~~in~~ in this State, im-
mediately adjoining Canada, on Lake Champlain, where a few refugees are residing. There, this British
General had the baseness to "pump" and ^{behind their backs} question the tavern keeper where Messrs Rodier and Duver-
may lodge, as to the private conduct of these gentlemen. This will give you an idea of the base
proceedings of the Durham ^{this} "tail." Not content with unjustly keeping us out of our country, they send
their emissaries to question Tavern keepers touching the conduct of those they persecute, and to pry into their
proceedings - just in the same manner as George the fourth and his base panders set a watch and
spies over the unfortunate Lucretia Borgia - whom the first drove from her home, and then conspired
to ruin in a foreign land. We certainly never expect that British generals would descend to play such
a part, and second Majorcchi, to smell filthy linen, and question tavern keepers after this fashion.
These remarks refer to Genl. Clithrow solely, for of Mr Simpson I hear nothing further than his
arrival at Burlington. Mr Simpson left Burlington for Canada on the eve of the 1st inst. On
going aboard the Steam boat, he met Turton, who has been to New York to meet his wife (No 2) and
child who ~~has~~ lately arrived in the Lord on packet at New York. Simpson, on meeting him whispered Turton,
if the law, whereupon the latter (and family) debarked, and they were still at Burlington yesterday evening
my latest advices from there. What Turton's object is, in remaining ^{at Burlington} I do not know. I presume
have his eyes about him. Turton's wife passed through the village, on this way north, but I did not see them.

In a Quebec Mercury which I send you herewith, you will find a gross attack against Mr Chapman; also a
most fulsome piece of adulation of Lord Durham. It is well to tell you, and friend C. that Kemble is no longer
Editor of the Mercury. He has been bought out, by a pension for life, they say, by Durham. His successor in the Editorship
is a Mr. Stuart Derbshire, of whom I have already spoken more than once. It is this Derbshire who
wrote the articles in this Durham organ against Borroughs, Ellensboro' and the other Lords; and who

...the ... from London, and called on me at New York, ...
... introduction from a Mr. Atkinson, a London lawyer, to Mr. D. B. Viger, and Mr. ...
... of Toronto. He is a lawyer; at least so he told me - and that he had travelled last
... in Spain. In answer to one of my questions, he assured me that he was no way connected
... with Durham - that he merely visited the Canadas with a view to settle them, as he had two bro-
... there in U.C., and that he called on me to know if every thing was quiet in the Province, as
... he was anxious to know that before he should send for his wife and family. We had a
... long conversation about Durham, his policy, and past events in Canada - on which subjects
... I was just as communicative as suited my purposes. From what he then told me, of
... which I made a minute, and from what I have since learned of him, I am satis-
... fied that he was, when I met him in New York, one of the "tail" and that he called
... on me, merely to "pump" me. I am also satisfied that he told me a lie when he
... represented himself as unconnected with the government. I am now satisfied he left
... London with expectations which have since been realized, and that his talks abt
... his brothers in U. Canada, was all hoax. He then gave me to understand that since he
... turned out to be correct, that Durham would not permit certain of the leaders to return
... to Canada lest they should again recommence "agitating". He said that Durham was hated
... by the Tory party in England - and that his reputation will be destroyed if he do not succeed in pacifying
... Canada. Durham, he ~~then~~ hoped, would give Republican Institutions to both the Canadas to such an
... extent as was compatible with the connection with Great Britain - in order to have on the borders of
... the Republic a power sufficiently strong to keep the U States in check. I at the time expressed
... my doubts as to the soundness of his representations, and now from what I see of him, I have
... very little confidence in him, or any other of the Durham tail. He concluded
... by stating that Ministers were particularly anxious for the pacification of Canada
... inasmuch as it exposed them to daily assaults and taunts from the Tories, which
... they particularly shrank. Pray improve on this hint. It exposes to your view the only
... "bit of raw" there is. I believe, on the Ministerial carcass.

I mention these particulars touching this man Derbishire now, in order to
make you acquainted with the man, and all I know of him, who has charge of the
Durham organ - the Mercury - and who has made so free as to attack our
friend Chapman - whom he never saw. - of whom, I presume, he seldom
heard. The assertions he makes that the nomination of Chapman to the Loom Weaver's
Commission "had created universal disgust in Canada" you will be able to appreciate.
It is just as true as the thousand other ^{various} assertions of the Tory Press in Canada.
I had the pleasure to receive, on the day before yesterday, Chapman's letter
dated Leeds 31st July. We appreciate the warmth with which he expresses himself
on the Durham ordonnance against us, and thank him, for his kindness in writing to Mr. Leader
and Mr. Berbeck on the subject. I perceive by the papers, that Brougham had brought the matter
before the Lords on the 30th July. We are at a loss, however, to know the result of this
conversation. I presume Ministers will not interfere, and that the victims must
suffer the injustice, the best way they can. What a farce is your Constitution when this one
man can, without the intervention of Court or Jury, ^{the} furnish ⁱⁿ mere ^{of} his mere plea-
sure, and by a Writ, as true as one from St. Petersburg, suspend Habeas Corpus for
ever in the case of any one man who dares to call in question the justice of his
proceedings. I congratulate you on having lived long enough to have seen the farce.
Had you been in the other world, and some person about this time to have told you
of these things, you would not put faith in the news. You would have suspected
them of spreading false reports even in Heaven. But now truth is stranger than
fiction. Adieu; may we live to see the ship of Democracy once again righted in Canada
and safely moored in such a harbor as will shelter here from the gales which blow
from your side of the Atlantic, is the prayer, my dear friend, of
Your's very faithfully,
E. B. O'Callaghan

MacKenzie grows occasionally because he can get no papers in London to ex-
change with him. Would not Pentoul consent to do so?
New packet 13 Sept. 1838

Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Oct 3. 1841

My dear friends Messrs Chapman and Falconer

My dear friends,

The last time I wrote was by the packet of the 13th Sept for the purpose rather of acknowledging the receipt of divers favors from you, than of communicating any thing of importance. I have since had the pleasure of receiving friend Chapman's letter of the 28th and 11th Sept from London, and that of the 6th Sept. from the same place per the Great Western. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Falconer's esteemed letters of the 8th and 10th of August, the latter coming one to Mr. Papineau from Mr. Robbuck; Mr. F's interesting favor per the Great Western, has also ^{come to hand.} I am at a loss for language in which to express our manifold obligations to you for the active and friendly aid you have rendered in behalf of those whom Durham attempted so unjustly to punish by his illegal Ordinance of the 28th June, and of their suffering Country. It is impossible also to tell you how thankful we feel to our ^{worthy} agent, Mr. Robbuck, and his powerful ally Lord Brougham. None but men in our situation - subject to daily misrepresentation and calumny - exposed to suffering from the persecutions of a government never sincerely the friend of liberty and always foremost to crush those who presume to oppose or expose its iniquities - can fully appreciate the value of those services which you and ^{one} other friends, in and out of Parliament, have conferred both on ourselves and on Canada. The approaching winter will be ^{only} of much importance to the farmers, and we have to pray you to continue your efforts in behalf of the suffering people of these Provinces whose political condition is becoming every day worse and worse.

The most important intelligence that you will receive by this packet is the resignation by the Earl Durham of the government of Canada, and his immediate return to England. He is expected to sail in H.M.S. Melabar for Dublin on the 10th inst. As friend Falconer foresaw, he felt himself "crippled, insulted, abused, his agents condemned." This was too much for his egotisms, his self-esteem, his pride, and he at once announced his determination to throw up his office which he should never have been appointed to.

The intelligence of the disallowance by Ministers of the Ordinance of the 28th June was received in Montreal on the 18th ult. and in Quebec on the following day. The effects produced by that news in Canada may be better conceived than described. Had you gone into a cockney and let fly a piece of artillery among its inhabitants, tremendous would be the storm you would have raised about your ears. The whole settlement would be one universal flapping and cawing, and indeed would be the ~~and~~ chatter and noise of the ^{of many tongues by the papers.} suddenly roused camp. To nothing else can I compare the state of Montreal and Quebec on the receipt of the news, Louis Philippe was not more astounded when Fieschi let fire his machine infernale among his suite than was Durham and his tail - the Tories and Black holders - when they learned that the ordinance was disallowed and that the "traitors" were to come "back again." They had ^{rejoiced themselves} been in a state of the most profound security, but four days before the Quebec Mercury, on learning the commencement of Brougham's movements, lulled itself and its readers to sleep by declaring that it is satisfactory to notice that the attack made by Lord Brougham and his followers (on Durham) have in every quarter where opinion is of value been estimated as they deserve. The injury intended for Lord Durham now returns on those who devised it. The parliamentary malignants "have been foiled in their ends." Old Nelson of the Quebec Gazette came out at the same time with a paragraph in allusion to a report that some of the Patriots were about to return emboldened by the declaration of Lord Brougham that they cannot be hanged, and advised that one of the party who can best be spared make the experiment "for when once a man is hanged Lord Brougham's declaration will not bring him to life again." These extracts will show you ^{the} state of security the Durhamites were in, even at the moment the ground was ^{about} blown from under them. The news of the disallowance arrived, and it was considered of so much importance "that nothing else," says the Montreal Correspondent of the Quebec Gazette, "is talked of today." The Mercury of the 20th confesses that the turn which the matter has taken ~~is~~ we had not anticipated. "The blow," it continues, "has fallen upon us with a force that appears for the moment to have paralyzed all feeling. Men hardly dare to ask, what is now to be done? The most gloomy apprehensions are entertained." No wonder. Bullen, Jackson, the subscribers, the Tories and one Clerk of the Tail were electrified. They saw that the winter campaign, the good pay, the fat incomes, all had disappeared, ^{and were being tasted,} and the most gloomy apprehensions were entertained accordingly. It is however singular to remark ^{that} the immediate effect of Brougham's attack on Durham - the disallowance of the ordinance &c, was at once to render Durham most popular among the Tories throughout the Province.

... his nomination & the government been abusing him in the usual stereotyped terms; for which we were by no means
... for parties in Canada, like buckets in a well. The moment was in the water, the other is out of it, and
... the moment one party begins to abuse a Governor there is great fear that the other will praise him
... on the same principle, the greatest confidence in his measures without inquiring whether he deserves it or not. However, abuse him
... the same terms. The Herald accused him at once of having violated Magna Charta by his ordinance of the
... 20th July, and declared that "the corner stone of British Liberty has been trampled on by the Governor in chief"
... that he "violates the principles of British freedom by banishing Nelson &c and went so far as to add, that in the
... the date of his ordinance the confidence of the loyalists in Lord Durham has been growing weaker
... and weaker and we suspect that when he next visits Montreal his reception will not be so
... gratifying to his feelings as it was on a previous occasion." Even the Ami du Peuple, which with all the
... characteristic meanness of the priest hood never fails to be disapprobatory of "rulers and men in power," had
... drawn all confidence in his Lordship and exclaimed on the 19th ult. "Lord Durham a perdu le pays; Lord
... Durham a dit tout ses efforts salutaires qui avoient eu la bonte donnee aux rebelles par Sir
... John Colborne. Lord Durham avec son strange Systeme de generosite malplacee, on phitot
... avec son Systeme de dedain pour ce qui ne touche pas a des grandes mesures, on a sa personnel
... a rendu aux patriotes toute l'auidice qu'ils avoient avoit, et les a remis sur le chemin
... d'une nouvelle tentative plus confusable encore que la premiere."

These extracts which I give you at length, will establish the fact that up to the debate on the Ordinance the
Durham was unpopular with the Tories. Do not conclude from this that I accuse Lord Brougham of having made
him again popular with them. No. They thus opposition and want of confidence proceeded from the cir-
cumstances that they were ignorant of his being at heart ^{as} great a friend of theirs as they would
wish that he was devoted to "British" interests, as the interests of the Tories in the Colonies are called,
and that he was sincerely at work to promote to the political assembly in Canada of the Tory minority.
The debate in the Lords made them acquainted with this fact. It brought to light his Lordship's despatch to Gen-
ral of the 29th June in which he stated that his measures for banishing 24 patriots from Canada had "met the entire
approbation of Sir John Colborne, and the heads of what is called the British party." From the moment this
sentiment became known among them, they at once saw that Durham had pledged himself, body and soul,
to them - that he would henceforward govern only for and through them; and that he dare not hereafter
displease them, for having already committed an act of the grossest illegality to "content" them, and to
satisfy their knowings, they could not but see that he was henceforth their tool, and that they had but to hold
to procure to all they wanted. Add to this the fact (as it is alleged) that "a Jury Bill, to remedy the defects of
the present law, which a recent trial in which two accused of Murdering Chestnut & Co. legal proceedings was
about to be promulgated - that is, of which, it was anticipated, with some show of reason, that government could
more effectually and certainly get verdicts in its favor - and you will be enabled to see how it happened that
Durham became so suddenly popular with the brutal and sanguinary faction which now has its
hoop on the neck of the Country. Indeed his despatch of the 29th June had the effect of opening the eyes of
the Canadians who still cling to the hope that he could act on the broad principles of justice. His Lordship promised in
his speech in the Lords that he would "carefully check party" - called on the people in his replies to divers addresses
to do the same, whilst at the same time, it seems, was measuring out justice to the people and their friends
according to the good will and pleasure of the British party. The principal persons of the liberal party were
styled "ingleaders and instigators of the revolt," whilst Peter McGill and Adam Thom were respectfully consulted
as "the heads of the British party." Commenting on this despatch, the Temple of Montreal says, and to express the opi-
nions of the mass in Canada - "It has astounded us, and fully confirms in our opinion, the opinion
testament of his Lordship in Canada, that he does not possess the qualities people attributed to him
to fit him for the Premiership. We say it sincerely; we are deeply afflicted as at the dis-appointment
which this despatch causes us, for it has caused us the most complete, the most cruel dis-appointment."

The Tories having at length clearly seen that Durham was their devoted, humble servant, are now
most loud in his praise. The Herald, which but a few days before had accused him of doing outrage
to the law and the Constitution, chopped right around and declared the day after the despatch was published
that it was unwilling to abate one jot or tittle of the confidence which it had placed in the integrity

firmness and stability of Lord Durham - His departure will settle the unfortunate differences which exist in the country that Lord Durham is the man - and concluded by desiring his Lordship would not think of resigning. The Montreal Gazette abused Ministers for having bestowed the Governor, and the Assembly in an eulogy for his Lordship to remain Governor, despite of the censures cast on his measures by the Parliament and Ministry, "so long at least," says the Montreal Council, "as to enable him to bestow upon the Colony one or more of those valuable legislative measures which are on the eve of completion" that is until he should grant to the Tory faction some one of those unjust privileges which they have so long strove to obtain. Lord Durham's self-love, vanity, pride were it seems to be deeply wounded and he took at once the determination to return to England. This determination was officially announced on the 22^d ultimo, in an answer ^{previously} made to a Deputation from the Province, on their return home. In the reply, which is an Address presented to his Excellency of the 23^d Sept., his Lordship recapitulates the various benefits he was on the point of conferring on Canada and then goes on to say - "If this, I trust, useful course I have been suddenly arrested by the interference of a branch of the British Legislature; in which the responsible advisers of the Crown have deemed it necessary to acquiesce. Under these circumstances I have but one step to take - to resign that authority the exercise of which has thus been so weakened as to render it totally inadequate to the grave emergency which alone called for its existence." His Lordship confesses that this abrupt termination of his mission was quite "unexpected." You will perceive on perusal of the Reply is drawn up in the most self-satisfied style of the greatest self-complacency. In the short space of little more than 3 months I have seen tranquillity restored, and confidence revived - But enough of this. Francis Head has caused us to be quite accustomed to this style of writing - but tranquillity is not yet restored nor confidence revived. The departure of Lord Durham being thus impending certain, his friends and dependents have determined to call meetings in the few corners of the Province where they are any way numerous, for the purpose, as the Mercury says, "of making an explicit declaration of the firm reliance of the people in the administration of his Lordship." The order "having been thus issued, it is repeated by all the other Tory Journals: the Herald echoes it on the 25th and so does the Courier &c. - You will, therefore, as doubtless see in the columns of the Morning Chronicle filled with notices of the great regret which the people feel at his departure. But place no confidence in these things. Not a Governor ever went from Canada, no matter how bad, who had not his haversack full of these addresses, yet history knows them only by their wickedness, their ignorance or their imbecility. Durham will carry home his share of these addresses, but they will no more express the sense of the country than did those carried to England by any of his predecessors. I see by the papers that "private correspondence" to friends in the old country is to be sent by the packets - or manufactured by the Morning Chronicle, Courier &c. - in order that they may "inflict a moral crucifixion" on Lord Brougham and his supporters in Parliament. So prepare yourselves for the ensuing campaign for, if I read the signs of the times aright, there will be some trouble in the Ministerial wigwag.

As for the effect produced by the repeal of the Ordinance, the Tory Journals in Canada do not agree quite in opinion with you. The old Renegade of the Quebec Gazette says - the effect is "to place every man as it stood before the passing of it, and the persons charged with high treason and other political offenses would again be liable to arrest and imprisonment till delivered in due course of law." The learned pundit of the Montreal Gazette gives it as his opinion that the same prisoners who have been liberated, and again be restored to custody - those sent to Bermuda must be brought back again to the Province - those in whose favor an amnesty had been proclaimed must remain in themselves to the laws of his Majesty, and the refugee outlaws may come in at their pleasure subject to be tried in due course of law." The Herald maintains that the "rebels" at Bermuda will remain there, and the outlaws rebels, if captured in Canada, will go through the regular form of law and if found guilty, suffer the punishment due to their crimes. These opinions I cite to show you the wretched state of ignorance, and if not of ignorance - of wicked misrepresentation which prevails among those who conduct the press, on the question of the effects of the disallowance of the Ordinance. It cannot be ignorance, surely, in Old Nilson - Possibly it is an argument ad terrorem similar to that on which the law was originally passed - which some think that the judges in Canada are sufficiently corrupt and base in the administration of the law to put out of consideration altogether the pardon granted by the Amnisty of the 28th June. I believe certain matters to be done. There can be no doubt, I should think as to your construction of the law. The pardon clearly covers every thing done up to the 28th June. What the disallowance of the Ordinance means

...to the penalties of which they are to be deprived should they return to Canada.
We have been waiting here from day to day for the Proclamation of Birmingham act, and of the Disarmament of Durham Ordnance. It is expected daily.

A trial of some political importance took place at the last Term of Montreal, in the result of which has made the Tories very angry. It was the trial of four Canadians for the murder of a man named Chertman last Nov. This Chertman was a Volunteer, and contained a Spy. He was arrested by the people and shot. I send you a small French pamphlet containing the evidence & speeches of Council &c. For the defense I refer you to Mr. de Montcalm's speech. He dwells you will perceive on the fact that those who had fought against the troops and killed many of them last winter at St. Denis &c. had not been prosecuted by the government, and he told the Jury that there was no difference between killing those soldiers and killing one Spy that had the government said not being to trial any of those who had fought at St. Denis &c. so it was not justified in endeavoring to convict these Canadians whose act proceeded from the same cause that the act was as much justified as the St. Denis Murders and ought to be covered by the same amnesty. The Jury seems to have been of the same opinion for they brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty" and the prisoners were discharged. The Tories were in a tremendous passion. The Attorney General called on the Attorney General to prosecute the Jury for Perjury! and on Lord Durham to alter the Jury Law. The Canadians it is said were "ignorant barbarians" incompetent to act as Jurors or as Judges, whereas the case in point proves that they were perfectly competent to distinguish between murder proceeding from a pure thirst of blood and malice prepense, and the killing of a man an enemy and a notorious Spy. It is now stated, that for the purpose of removing Durham to the good graces of the Tories, that he had almost completed an Ordinance which so altered the existing Jury Law as would obviate all chance of annulling another "Chartrand Jury". The Courier gives this "on authority". How true it is I cannot say, but you know enough to make you form an idea of the sort of improvements Durham intended to introduce. The only persons now in Jail is Capt. Jalbert accused of having put Weir to death. I thought to say the Attorney General had evidence sufficient to find a true bill in this case, but when the case came on for trial before a Petit Jury, Ogden moved that it be postponed to the next Term. It was postponed accordingly and poor Jalbert remains in Jail. Whilst the bill was before the Grand Jury, and the Crown Officers feared that the evidence was not strong enough, they took the Clerk of the Court to a worthy man - a Mr. Signault - a merchant of St. Denis in Jail as accessory to the same murder - and solicited him to become Crown evidence against Jalbert promising him freedom, and frightening him w. the the gallows if he did not accede to his demands. Mr. Signault rejected them with horror. The B. K. against him was thrown out and what do you think? The Clerk of the Court had him confined seven days in a solitary cell for having refused to perjure himself and to swear Jalbert's life away. I have this fact from the Rev. Mr. Signault, Curé of Charlevoix - brother to the person alluded to.

You will see by one of the papers which I send that Col. the Honble Henry Dundas of the 83rd Regt. has been lately prosecuted in damages for false imprisonment at Kingston. The facts seem to be these - On the discovery of the escape of the prisoners last July from the Fort, Dundas suspected that Ashley the Sailor who had charge of them in the fort connived at their escape. Ashley is a civilian. Dundas forthwith had him arrested and kept him in the guard house some eight or nine hours when he procured a warrant from a Magistrate and delivered the man over to the civil authority. Ashley brought his action. Damages were laid at £1000. The Attorney General defended the Colonel. The Judge (McLean) said the only issue the Jury had to determine, was whether Dundas had made the arrest under a conviction that he was faithfully performing his duty, or whether from malicious motives. The Judge was strongly in favor of the Col. and charged the Jury to find a verdict for the Col. The Jury however decided otherwise and returned a verdict for Plaintiff - Damages £200. This perhaps will teach the Militia some manners.

Nothing can equal the miserable distracted state of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Trade is entirely at a stand and the crop of wheat is much damaged. In the Montreals there is, I believe, but one new house building. In Quebec all sort of building is at a stand. Every thing is going to rot. The Quebec Gazette, no mean authority, mentions

of real estate in an advantageous situation which cost 18 or 20 years ago, at 9000, and upon which considerable improvements had been done made, had been sold on the 18th ult. at public sale for £3840, a falling off of about 50 per cent. Immigration continues to fall off to an unprecedented degree. Up to the 17th inst. only 2636 immigrants had arrived at Quebec, being a falling off, compared with last year, of 19,013. There is a diminution of vessels equal to 18258 tons, up to the same date. In the meantime the Tories in the Cities are becoming more and more insolent. The Canadians in Quebec complain that they are insulted in the Streets. The people in the Country who have suffered pillage, and have had their properties burned and themselves ill-treated, have not received the least satisfaction. There is a wide spread and deep seated discontent throughout the Province, and I fear seriously that there will be trouble this ensuing winter, of a much more aggressive character than that of last year. It is told that much dissatisfaction exists in the Upper Province. The execution of Robert Matthews had entered more deeply into the hearts of the people, than you can imagine, and to add to their troubles, your government in London has sanctioned the establishment of Rectories of the Protestant Episcopal Church thereby next giving it privileges over all the other sects which are considered as Dissenters - and Durham has recognized it as the Church "by law established." The Protestant Episcopal Church has, I believe, the fewest members compared with the other churches. The people, besides, have American notions about Religion and are averse to this connection with the State. So all of these things Manufacturing of Rectories has caused much discontent, and will produce trouble, by estranging all confidence on the part of the people in the government, and causing them to look to their right hands for redress. The population of St. Catharines has suffered a good deal by Emigration to the United States. In the village of Hamilton alone whose population was 3800 souls has decreased this year 225. This used to be considered a very loyal town. Sir Allan MacNab resides there - yet you see how its population has been affected. It is so with many other towns. As for trade, it is ruined. The banks do not, for they cannot, pay specie - altho' all other banks on the Continent have resumed.

The large great extent of Emigration from Upper Canada, caused by the persecuting policy of Arthur and the officials against the American population, will seriously affect British interests on this continent. The discontented and the poor had here found themselves at full liberty in these States to concert and mature any plans they pleased, either for their emancipation of the Colony or the recovery of the property which they had lost. They were among friends who felt interested in their suffering and who, if prospects were not all favorable, could assist them. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if many of them, smarting from ill-treatment, would be thick themselves of revenge. I am now told that the great mass of these who are driven from Upper Canada, have formed themselves into Secret Societies - with and pass words - with the intention again of disturbing the Tories in Canada. These Societies have, it is said, extended into Upper and Lower Canada. To what extent they have prevailed, I am ignorant - for I do not correspond with any of the members. They call themselves, I am told, "Hunters" or "Hunters of the Mountains". It is added, now that organization has succeeded so well in the Upper Province, that a rising is feared for this month, or thereabouts. Robt. Nelson is reported not to be inactive on the Vermont frontier. To communicate with the "Hunters" of the Upper Country - and it is said that some pieces of artillery and other munitions already been introduced into Lower Canada. These "Hunters" give out that they are well supplied with funds - and I presume, when the time of rising comes they will have also procured other necessaries. Thus you see, if these rumors are to be believed, and there is, I am inclined to think, some foundation for them, there is the prospect of a very troubled winter. I thought that it would be only right to communicate these suspicions to you, and Mr. Rowbeck. You are intimately connected with Canadian affairs, and it is only fair that you should be prepared for probabilities. At the same time it were well that you kept these things strictly to yourselves for the present. Should any of the reported occurrences take place, the newspapers will speak of them, and then will be time enough for you to appear as knowing as your neighbors. Should an outbreak take place it is hard to say what will be the result. The frontier is lined with United States Troops, ostensibly to preserve the neutrality, which is a very unpopular duty on the frontier. Will the U.S. Govt. cooperate again with the Tories? The present supplies going to the Patriots? Some must answer this question. Durham's proposed departure will throw the administration of affairs again into the hands of Colborne. The Ultra Tories will have the direction of the Provincial Council. The loyalists will again be armed - will again commit violence - and if collision takes place much blood will be shed, for these furious men say they will not make any prisoners - and this determination will, I presume, be met by a similar one on the opposite side. Thus you see the prospect is any thing but bright. What effect Durham's departure will have upon your affairs in England remains to be seen. Some imagine that it may lead to a ~~new~~ convocation of Parli.

than usual. Should he return, and should the serious outbreak take place in the country, his friends and neighbors
saying that all this trouble is owing to his departure from Canada. & that he had been allowed to
the country, and situated, so that trouble would have taken place, for his lordship has already declared
to the Delegates from the Lower Provinces - In the short space of a little more than three months, I have
tranquillity restored and confidence recovered - that is not a more highly translated of Casius "Veni, vidi, vici"
my part, however, I incline to the opinion that his lordship's presence, or absence in Canada does not enter
all into the calculation of those at the head of these movements, and I presume you are of the same opinion
should him that way, as I anticipate they will on his return, you can appreciate the wagging at its value.
We have had a visit here from last week from Mr Simpson of Quebec or Lac. I took upon this question now as
of the numerous affairs employed by the Durham Administration to effect its purposes, whatever these may be, forming
reference to Durham's despatch of the 20th June you will see that his lordship says that he "is a special Commissioner
of the trial of prisoners and sent to the Attorney General with it to Montreal. These measures produced the satisfactory com-
plaints which he reports, and joined to other means through which they became convinced that this is the first intelligence
of the Special Commission. The other means" which the Secy of War was Mr Simpson - for he was the only
one the prisoners saw from Quebec the Secy of War says that he discovered that there existed evidence only against
of which could warrant an application of great severity. The exact evidence of the 23rd ult. asserts positively that
and endeavored to persuade me to throw themselves in the mercy of the Gov. Mr Simpson paid two visits to Burlington
to see the Refuges in the frontier since I last wrote. Now you must recollect that he is a public officer. Obliged
to be constantly at the steam from which he cannot absent himself without special leave. I
am as unwilling to accuse, as friend Chapman is to believe, Mr Simpson guilty of any meaner. I only entertain
the opinion that his visit to the prisoners - his visits to the frontier - and his recent visit to these places was with
a view "to do the State some service" - to make himself useful to Durham by removing existing embarrassments
or by gaining over as many of the Refuges as possible to the acceptances from the administration. In entertaining
the opinion I am far from accusing Mr. of meanness - because the depends altogether on the light in which Mr Simpson
considers the business - not on the point of view from which I examine it. Besides I have not the minutes of the
conversation which passed between the prisoners & Mr Simpson. What then I cannot pronounce a judgement
but to his visit here.

an opinion that some friendship exists between Simpson and your humble servant. I met a gentleman through
In the year 1836 I had charge of a bill in the house of Assembly through in which he was directly interested. The
and since that we have been more intimate than usual. On his arrival here on the 23rd ult.
that his visit was to me. He could not, he said, be so near as Burlington without taking a run down to
I thanked him; at the same time I felt that the visit was meant principally for Mr Papineau in
boarding house with whom I happen to abide. The conversation between Mr P. and Mr S. was altogether
subjects. There was evidently some gene between the gentlemen. From the generally received opinion
Mr Simpson's semi-official character, Mr. Papineau could not but feel the necessity of being particularly
cautious, lest he should give room for the impression that he was willing to court Lord Durham's favor
or "peccator" to the Gov. From this circumstance, and from the respect which Mr S. could not but feel for
such a character as Mr P.'s - the conversation, whilst Mr S. remained was any thing but free, and was
strictly confined to generalities. When Lord Durham's administration was the subject he hesitated not to
declare that no confidence could be placed in it by the country, as his lordship had thrown himself
body and soul, into the arms of the Tory faction which had already ousting so many of his pre-
decessors. With me the conversation was freer. Mr Simpson repeatedly expressed his great desire to see the Refuges
back in Canada - said that there would be no peace in the Province until the 23rd had returned, and asked me if I
had any commission to Canada, as he would be very glad to serve me. This is the substance of several conversa-
tions. I thanked him, told him I had no commissions to trouble him with - expressed myself thankful for his desire to
see those who had been ill-treated by the Gov. back in their country, but as for myself, if my return depended on
asking permission, I thought it would be a long time before he should see me back. What! said he, would you
toward told him, when he renewed the conversation. That if I was not return without except at the expense of my

not. I do not return - and pointedly asked him if he would advise me ^{any} sacrifice that ^{might} get back? He answered no
and departed - he did not hint any thing of this sort to Mr. Papineau. I presume finding that I had received
no advances so discouragingly, he thought it was of no use to face Mr. P. Mr. Simpson proceeded from here to
Burlington, where he had left Mrs. Simpson. Tuston had been to New York some three weeks ago to meet his
wife whom he bro't as far as Burlington. There he left her. Mr. and Mrs. S. invited the lady to go with them to
Coteau du Lac. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson left Burlington for Canada on the 26th ult. Mr. Tuston
accompanied them. I'm told that the moment she heard of Durham's departure she was very much af-
fected - and spent the whole of the following night in tears and in preparations for her journey.

Several delegates from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island have been meeting in St. Durham at
his nomination for that purpose by the Lt. Governor of this respective Provinces. You will have seen by reference to the
public papers a plan said to be submitted by Durham for a Federative Union of all the Colonies. I shall only refer
to it now seeing that Durham is on the point of leaving. There is one weak point in it - that is where it is proposed
that the small colony of Prince Edward Island should have an equal number of Representatives in the Congress
as Lower Canada - the one having some 30000 and the other 60000 souls. If the Ministry continue in power
perhaps this plan would be entertained. But there is no knowing what is to happen - Between the troubles in your Colonies
and the threatened troubles on the frontier, ^{the Canadas} we are by no means comfortably situated. The deputations from
the Lower Provinces are said to have assented to a Federal Union of the Provinces. The Tories of Upper Canada
and Lower Canada do look upon it, if you will believe their papers, with disfavor.

I have seen the extract from Buller's private letter. It is a disgrace to the writer. He ought to be hunted from the Palace
and from Lisheard - but I presume it is a rotten borough. "We put no one to death!" - we confiscate no
property." - yet he allows that the law will appear "horribly unconstitutional." Then he admits he and the
rest of his cowards acted unconstitutionally with a full knowledge of what they were doing. No wonder they
got a Bill of Indemnity - they wanted it - God knows. "It will do good to both parties and in no way corrupt
the great judicial institutions of the Country." This is more of the same. The Governor and his Council - the
great tribunal in the Country - act as they admit - "horribly unconstitutional and despotic." Well what
is there more liable to "corrupt the great judicial institutions of the Country" than this illegal proceeding
that has already corrupted the tribunals but the protection and impunity which they have already
experienced from the authorities whenever they violate law - and now when they have the example of the
Government itself violating all law and justice what must be the effect but to encourage them
in evil doing. Should it happen that the Gov't should attempt to check the tribunals, how well
might the latter reply - You were the first to violate all principles of justice - you were the first
to show the bad example. Coupling this extract from Buller's despatches with evidence that
miserable sets were predetermined to govern for the Tory party - that they were without honor
character - moral or ^{their} virtue. All that was based in principle, treacherous in politics &
corrupt in measures they were willing to have recourse to, to serve their base ends. It is so
subject, therefore, of congratulations that they have so soon been hurled from power. It is so
and the vilest crew that ever we spawned on any unfortunate Colony. Buller's dis-
section that "the prisoners petitioned to be disposed of without trial" is a base falsehood. You
have copies of all the communications that passed between the Gov't and the prisoners. You will see
by Mr. Woodard's letter that he and the gentlemen who signed it (he himself demanded a trial. So
did Mr. Nelson. The other prisoners (save or wolfed Nelson and his friends) had no communication with
the Government. Mr. Buller, therefore, has told a gross falsehood, thus far. Truly 'twill be a happy
day when Canada will get rid of all its present rulers. Friend Chapman says he does not think Canada
will be bettered by the resignation of Durham. Age that it will - and by the resignation, every six months, of each
of his successors. This rapid succession of Governors will teach the Canadians this one great truth - that
they must not look beyond the seas for relief - for none they will experience whilst a Colony - and it ends
Portable Statesmen will be taught - for they will be forced to learn - when they see each of their reputations ruined
by a trip to Canada, that the present British Colonial system is rotten - & that the Canada will never cease
to be an eye sore until that policy is changed.

Mr. Bouchette, Surveyor General, of Quebec has returned recently from Montreal where he has been to visit his son.
He reports our friends there as full of courage - in good health and firm in principle. No riding costs them a dollar a day.
The only places they were permitted to go to were the Barracks and the docks. Communicated to Col. Bouchette the substance

of your letter and of opinion as to the effect of disallowing the Ordinance. He has written to his son
 recommending him to him, and also advising him to return immediately to the States whether I should
 his friends will accompany him unless indeed a government vessel will have already taken
 away. Ed. Bonchuet's letter went by the a vessel which sailed from New York on the 25th
 I read for the first time yesterday in a Montreal paper in French Mr. Robbuck's letter to
 of course. I am far from being offended at Mr. Robbuck's "falling foul of him." I believe Mr. O'Connell
 has outlived his day - and that Ireland would be much benefited if he retired into private life
 he has got shares for his children, his relatives and friends - but for his Country no substance has
 good since 1829 - if we except the questionable benefits from an abortion of a Reform bill. It
 is not by placing Mr. O'Connell's friends in office that the people of Ireland will be benefited
 and the Ministers do not evince any sincere determination to give them increased political
 power. And you see I am not that man worshipped friend Fallover may suppose O'Connell
 has been guilty of a dishonourable breach of promise in his conduct towards the Canadian
 and he has richly deserved what Mr. Robbuck gave him. I send you divers Colonial papers, from

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of the end in Dublin but I regret to hear of the
 Crawford of London - but I thought him last week for some
 also with Bonchuet's but the first outlet, for Durham. This
 should that they were Ed. O'Connell to Durham was to the
 administering the Government - is this the usual manner
 of O'Connell's father? Colborne succeeds Durham!

which you will glean divers interesting paragraphs - also a copy of the trial of the Canadian for killing Chestnut - and a copy of the
 Mr. Scoble in which you will find copy of a correspondence between Lafontaine & Buller. It seems from this corres-
 pondence that the warrant against Laf. for High Treason was issued "out of pure Curiosity" was it not? I
 nothing more to say but to request you to remember me kindly to Mr. Robbuck, and to advise yourselves how
 faithfully I am yours - E. B. O'Callaghan.

P.S. Our latest Montreal paper is of the 28th ult. The Tories began on the 20th calling for public
 meetings but I see no sign of any movement for getting any up in Durham's favour.
 The Maharajah is ordered to fit up to receive his dowry. He sets on the 10th inst.

New York, 9th Nov. 1838 59

My dear Sir, I wrote for the Royal William on the 20th ult. to friend C., and the week following received your's dated 25 August, which took two ^{months} ~~weeks~~ to cross the Atlantic. The packet which takes this will carry at the same time, intelligence of a fresh outbreak in Lower Canada. This you have had reason already to expect. Preparations have been making for some time on the frontier for this movement. The public papers began to talk of it, and alarm, anxiety and uneasiness were very general in the Canadas. Durham's administration and Arthur's brutality added fuel to the fire, until all confidence between the government and the People had been completely undermined. Accounts were received here yesterday from the frontier bordering on Lake Champlain ^{in a town} that disturbances broke out in the Lower Province, on the 3rd inst. Drs Nelson and Cote are stated to be at Napierville, County of L'Acadie, at the head of a large body of men. The numbers of these vary. Some report them 800. Others carry the number to twice that figure. 150 Tories are said to be in goal at Napierville, and it is added that the Volunteers at LaCote in the same County surrendered on the 3rd to the Patriots, without firing a shot, giving up about 80 stand of arms. On the opposite bank of the Richelieu, North of the line 40 the Colonel of the Volunteers, whose name I believe is Mc Gillivray, had also surrendered the arms of his men and is a Prisoner, at least so says rumor. Cote and Nelson were to make an attack on St John's and La Prairie on the 5th aided by the habitants from the parish of St Athanase (opposite St John's) with what success remains to be seen. The 73rd Regt. were stationed there. It is also stated that young E. Ellice, having been at Beauharnois, was taken Prisoner by some insurgents, but was rescued after a short confinement. These things I give you as I get them in the public papers. I cannot vouch for the correctness of the details. All that is certain is that Nelson & Cote are at the head of some force in the County of L'Acadie, and I am persuaded they intend to go ahead. The immediate signal for this outbreak is said to be the Commencement on the part of the authorities of the same system of arrests as they practised last Winter. Dr. Lacroix, who spent some six months in Montreal Jail, and came out only in the beginning of July, was arrested again on the 3rd in the six other Canadas (and taken to the barracks at St. John's. This no doubt will scatter alarm through the Country and many, who otherwise would have remained at home, will fly to the Patriot Camp. It is generally believed that Upper Canada will follow suite, and that an insurrection will break out on the Western frontier and at other points of that Province. Arthur seems to be under that impression, for on the 23rd ult. he issued a general Order of Militia, informing the world that the Province was about to be invaded, and called out at the same time 24 battalions of Militia, the Indians &c. The inhabitants of the Upper Province are slow in turning out. The Militia Order has had the effect of frightening them. Mr. Lesslie, president of the People's Bank at Toronto, has been sent to jail, because he would not turn out, and many, instead of shouldering their muskets are clearing out, bodily, to the States. The last of these rumors is that Martial Law has again been declared in Lower Canada, but of this I have no credible evidence. Many rumors will, no doubt, cross the Water at the same time as this letter. your experience will teach you to receive these accounts with large allowances and deductions. I myself have determined to wait for further details and further information before I swallow much even of what I extract for this letter.

Durham sailed from Quebec in the Inconstant, on the 15th inst. I presume he will have arrived before this letter. Colborne has assumed the administration of affairs, and has summoned the Special Council to pass on the ready-cut and dried Ordinances. They say that And. Wm. Cochran, one of the old legion of misatable office holders has been appointed his Civil Secretary. Before Durham sailed he effectually managed to drive all the French Canadians in the Province, in a mass into opposition of the British Government, by the war he declared against their peculiar laws, institutions, prejudices and predilections, and by his foolishly declared declaration that he should do all in his power to anglify the Colony. The foolish man could not see that time was doing that - and if left to itself, would complete the work more effectually than he could do. No; he should offend every feeling of nationality which lay dormant in the country, and the whole is now effectually arrayed against every thing that is British - except a representative system of Government. Depend upon it, the wish for Separation has made terrible progress within Canada, during the last 12 months. His nominations to office, excluding markedly all the Canadians could not but add to the ill temper of the People. Vassal de Monvil, the old adjutant general was made to resign and Gage - a hot, selfish Tory - was appointed in his stead, and McCord - an ultra Tory partizan was appointed his assistant adjt. Genl. versus Durham's deceased. Old Chief Justice Sewell of Quebec, he persuaded to resign on a pension - and Chief Justice Reid of Montreal resigned also on a pension - which pensions, by the bye, Durham had no power to grant - and he appointed James Stuart the most offensive man in the Province to the Canadians

Successor Sullivan Solicitor Genl. to succeed Reid. He next appointed Andrew Stuart, recently returned from London where he was acting as agent to the Constitutionalists, or Unionists, to the place of Solicitor Genl. over the head of a Canadian who is associate genl. and over the head of two Canadian Queen's Counsils. You are acquainted already I presume with James Stuart's public character, and with his being dismissed from office by Lord Goderich (Pepper) for malversation as Attorney General. His misconduct then seems to be his recommendation now, and the man whom Goderich and Howick dismissed from office for misconduct, Durham makes Chief Justice of the Province! Nothing could be more base than the manner he acted towards Messrs. M. Viger, Pelletier and Chénier last spring. You recollect these gentlemen applied in the latter part of December last for a writ of Habeas Corpus. James Stuart and Wm. Walker were their lawyers. On this occasion Stuart, it is said, displayed the ablest talents and demonstrated clearly the illegality of the proclamation of Martial Law, the existence of which the judges pleaded as an obstacle to their granting the Habeas Corpus. Sometime in March following Martial Law was repeated, and James Stuart was directed again to sue out another writ of Habeas Corpus. This was done, and in the course of the month of April, in answer to the order the Sheriff returned that the prisoners were not in his custody. Judge Holland signed an order to Col. Wetherall thereupon to produce the bodies. This order he disobeyed, and James Stuart, who was Messrs. Viger & Co. Counsel moved that he should be attached for Contempt of Court. This proceeding Stuart was to support on the 23rd April before the judges. It appears however that he was appointed Member of Sir Geo. Colborne's Special Council a few days before, and the Journals of the Council since printed show that on the 21st April last, whilst James Stuart was in his place as Special Councillor, Colborne sent down a message to that body calling its attention to the prisoners' application for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and laid before the Council copies of the writs served on Wetherall. He said that if such order be obeyed it will embarrass the Military considerably and called on them to suspend the Habeas Corpus. On this message having been read Stuart who was the prisoners' Council, and who sued out the Habeas Corpus, proposed in Council the motion to pass the Ordinance suspending the Habeas Corpus and on the following Monday, he being still present, the Ordinance was passed at 9 o'clock in the morning, one hour before the Court was to discuss Stuart's (pretended sincere) motion to commit Wetherall for contempt. Was you see Stuart completely sold his clients to the Government. I know not what of Sullivan's peculiarments are - unless it be brandy drinking - which he and Andrew Stuart are mightily given to bibbing in large doses. Among other appointments to office is that of Young Ryland to the Registrarship of the Executive Council. The House of Assembly passed a vote of censure in 1834 agst. this man for a breach of privilege and had him suspended from the situation he then held under the Crown. This was so much in his favor by Durham who gave him an office worth about £700 a year. All these things put together have given great and just offense to the Canadians, and if they take an extensive part in the threatened movements, you may attribute the circumstances of to Lord Durham. Previous to embarking his Lordship made most extraordinary, a most unwarrantable, and a most inflammatory attack on the Canadian Newspapers, the two french papers which have lately disapproved of his Anglomaniacal administration. This notice appeared in the form of a reply to an address from the Printers working in the office of the Government Gazette, and of the Queen's printer, who as may easily be expected, were charmed with his administration. He said in this reply that he received the friendly tone of this address, "with feelings of the most profound gratitude!!!" "The support he received from the British press of Quebec was most valuable." He then deplores that this example was not followed by others whom he accuses of having abused the liberty of the Press in fomenting the passions of the people which, he concludes, if they succeed in doing they will deserve the most severe punishments. This hasty notice is a very fit climax to his administration - and marks the man's character as that of an illtempered, irritable tyrant. The people of England had better take care of him. Very little liberty they will enjoy, if he can help it. The Orange Party Societies of Quebec accompanied him to the Wharf, when his Lordship embarked & sailed for England, after an Administration of 5 months and three days. He landed in Canada on the 28th May, and it may be truly said that no man could probably have committed so many absurdities - or such gross infractions of the laws of the subject in that short time as he has done. I doubt if he has left one after him who regrets his departure. Of all the papers who slavering him with this administration whilst he remained, there is not one (except the Mercury) that now approves of, or supports his

proposed Confederation of the Provinces. He found the Canadians split - one ^{small} section of them being supporters of the government. He has succeeded in uniting them all, without exception, into staunch opponents of every thing British. So much for this powerful Statesman. I strongly doubt if there be a man in England more unqualified for ruling a Province, or heading a party than that crack brained Hotspur.

You will have heard before this, doubtless, of the escape of Theller and Dodge from the Citadel of Quebec on the night of the 15th. A \$3,000 have been offered for their apprehension but they have not been caught as yet. Some say they are in the States. This I do not believe. They are in Canada yet, and I shrewdly suspect not far from Quebec. The excitement, when their escape was discovered, cannot be described. Mr. Morin was the object of much persecution in consequence. His windows were broken; his papers destroyed; his house injured; and he himself kept a prisoner for several hours - and all this without a magistrate's warrant in the very city where Durham was residing. The Ursuline Convent was rummaged inside out - and a coffin containing a corpse, on its way to the grave, was opened and searched in the public streets, in expectation of finding Theller and Dodge. Are you surprised that the people are no longer loyal?

From Bermuda, we have accounts to the middle of last month. The sailors then were aware of their being at full liberty to leave that Island and we expect them here daily. They were to sail on the 1st instant for Alexandria, near Washington, in a merchant vessel. They would have come away sooner, but preferred waiting for official permission.

Since writing the above we have dates from Montreal to the 5th. Colborne proclaimed Martial Law throughout the District of Montreal on the 4th inst. The Montreal Courier of Monday 5th says that D. B. Viger - Chas Mondelot - Lafontaine - Mr Donaghy - Francois DesRivieres - L. M. Viger - Dexter Chapin - J. J. Girouard - have been arrested and sent to prison together with a young man named Harkin, Gaudet, Labelle, Fran^s Pignon, Laboule, J. A. Labadie M.P. H. B. Wilbrenner, Geo Dillon, besides several others. The courier goes on to say that the Patriots killed two men at La Tortue near Acadie - that Officer Brown, Norval, and Prof were made Prisoners of - that Mr Donald Tom Magny was made a Prisoner at Chateaufort - that the River Richelieu from St Marys down had risen - that 400 men were at St Charles - that some were to be attacked at which place the 66th Regt was garrisoned - that the Indians had arrested 600 patriots at Canagnawaga whom they had taken into M.T.C. - that the 30 feet of the St John's Rail Road had been broken up, but the Patriots but afterwards repaired. that the U.C. Mail of passengers from Cascades to La Chine had been taken on board the Ny. Brougham Steamer - and that the mail from M.T.C. to Quebec had been stopped, but afterwards permitted to proceed as it was the Mail to Montreal that they wanted. 7 Patriots at Pointe a la Pile have been seized by the Troops. This Point is some 10 miles of St John's some miles. Hotchkiss M.P.P. is said to be with Nelson. On the East side of the Richelieu River Young Ryan has 100 men at a place called Cadwells manor, with several pieces of artillery, and was about proceeding to Missisquoi Bay to drive off the Volunteers there. The District of Quebec I in total is up. The Loyalists and Volunteers from Napierville to the Lines are all driven away or disarmed. This is all I hear. The Bankers of Montreal have suspended specie payments. I am truly yours J. B. Cullaghan

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No. 1 Falconer Inn
9. Gray Inn Square
London
Eng

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thru Willmer New York, 22 Nov. 1838. 63

My dear friend, I forwarded by the packet of the 13th inst, a letter from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Rowbotham, in the
envelope of which I gave the late gentleman details of the movements on the Northern frontier, up to our late
and informed him of the entire failure of the expedition got up by Drs. R. Nelson and Cote to invade Lower Canada. That
movement commenced on the evening of the 4th inst and by the 12th the Patriot force in the County of Bracadia
entirely dispersed. They had but ^{two} engagements, or rather skirmishes with the enemy, in both of which they were defeated. ^{See}
John Colborne then moved out on them with an overwhelming force, when they thought it prudent to disperse. The consequence
of this illprepared expedition is that the Montreal prison is again filled with our unfortunate friends, the most of whom have
been taken up without a shadow of cause, on mere suspicion, or rather as hostages - The whole of the County is reduced to
ashes by the British forces, with part of the County of Laprairie, and now I am informed a number of houses have
been burnt in the Co. of Vaudreuil where no movement, at all, had taken place. When all this ruin and desolation are to
stop, only God knows, for the authorities in Canada are behaving more like savages than men. Colborne has called together
his old special Council, and among his other acts, has passed one to legalize the declaration of Martial Law, and
to authorize Courts Martial to proceed to trial with the prisoners, and to pass judgement on them according as they
may deem fit. Is not this Ordinance contrary to the Act suspending the Admiralty? Surely it is abolishing the Criminal
Law. Pray see Dr. Falconer and our friends on this subject. The Pall Mall papers state these Courts Martial are about
to proceed forthwith to the dispatch of business, and I suspect many judicial murders will be committed. I refer you
to the public papers for details of all these unfortunate circumstances, as well as for a list of the prisoners' names. It
is not a shadow of crime against the greater number of them. Their incarceration can be looked upon only as the exercise
of licentious power. Nelson and Cote, at the latest dates were at the side of the line, but where I cannot tell. The gentlemen
connected with the People's Bank, Mr. Fabre, and a host of others whose names I could mention, have had not the slightest connection
with these troubles, except as victims.

No sooner had the disturbance in the Lower Province ceased than the excitement was removed to the upper, for it seems
to travel upstream like the Cholera. You will see by the papers that on the night of Sunday the 11th, a party of
men amounting to about 200 left Sacketts Harbour, in this State, on board an American steamer and two
schooners with arms and ammunition for Prescott. In going down one of the schooners grounded. This caused
them some delay, and exposed them to the fire of a British steamer, and some force on the U. C. side, so that it was
not until late on Monday night that they disembarked, or effected a landing about a mile and a half below Prescott.
There they took up a position in a windmill. An engagement ensued early on Tuesday morning the 13th, which lasted all
day nearly, when the British, after having been 3 times repulsed, were finally obliged to retreat, with considerable loss.
Mind, this is the admission of the Kingston Chronicle. The number of killed on either side has not yet been ascertained here.
Both accounts state that the British loss was heavy. The Chronicle says that they have taken 26 of the Patriots' prisoners.
On Wednesday the 14th the Patriots it seems were left unmolested, the British contenting themselves with making preparations
to annihilate them, by an overwhelming force, on the following day. Immediately after the Patriots' capture, the United
States authorities both civil and military at Ogdensburg, opposite Prescott interfered with the most vigorous activity,
to cut off all supplies of men, ammunition &c from the Patriots. They seized all the steamboats and other vessels on
this side, and prevented all communication with the other, so that the Patriots in Canada will, I expect, be cut to
pieces. Indeed a letter of the 16th from the frontier states that the British bombarded them on Wednesday and
left not a man of them living. The mail which we expect every moment from the North, will furnish us further news,
and if any thing decisive is brought, I will add it in a Postscript.

Rumors have prevailed in town for the last three days that Malden, opposite Detroit was seized by the Patriots, 350
in number with six pieces of artillery. Webb of the Courier and Enquirer has had letters to that effect, which he
has not as yet published, wanting, I presume, for confirmation. From sources on which dependance may be placed I
believe the Canadas are utterly lost to Great Britain, and that she cannot keep possession of them only whilst she is willing
to retain an overwhelming military force there, subject to periodical incursions and attacks. She will be obliged to
vote millions every year to support despotism in these Colonies, and what will she gain by it? - The execution of the
Inhabitants, and the odium which must necessarily follow this crusade against the admitted rights of the People,
and all for what? Canada will be more advantage to England were it independent. It would be a better consumer of
British manufactures, and would not be a burthen on the nation as it is now. But we are preaching to the wind.
Ministers are about to be disgraced in consequence of their Canadian policy. The eight Resolutions have been the ruin
of their power. Canada is ruined both as a consumer of British goods and as a recipient of British immigrants,
for no man will send his good to a volcano, or settle in the midst of a crater. We are, I believe, only in the begin-
ning of a long war. American feeling is becoming enlisted in these troubles, more and more, every day, and when
they get well warmed, they are quite as obstinate as you on the other side. For my own part I am not
sorry if your nation, or rather your rulers, will be humbled in this matter. You know how anxious I have been
for the settlement of these Canadian troubles. A kind war would, at one time, have put an end to them. Timely
conception would, at a later period, have terminated them. But as the Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart, so Provi-
dence seems to have blinded the eyes of your Pharaoh - all, I hope, for a good purpose. When two or three more Mil-
lions will be defeated, and two or three more millions expended in this war against liberty, then I presume you will be
some wiser. As I already anticipated Messrs. Ellice, and friends have regained their liberty. They acknowledge that they were
very

...which is in confinement. Mr. Wagoner, lady and family are at Albany, whom I forwarded him Mr. Rockwell's
...has not had the least commiseration with these troubles. This you may depend on.
...last a public meeting to sympathize with the Canadians has been held in this city at Vauxhall Gardens.
...3000 people were present. The place was crowded. You will see the Report of the proceedings in Mac's
...which goes to you by this Packet. On Saturday last a splendid meeting was held at Philadelphia
...in favor of the Canadians. It is stated that \$10,000 have been already subscribed in that city. Mackenzie
...others have gone to Washington where a public Meeting of a similar description was to have been held
...under Martin Van Buren's nose. One of the Editors of the Democratic Review drew up the Reso-
...for this last mentioned Meeting. From Washington, Mackenzie was to visit Baltimore, and perhaps
...Richmond, Virginia. Another public Meeting is to be held, I am told, in this city tomorrow evening in support
...of the Patriots, so the dice will be in it. If the public will not be roused in these States into a proper sen-
...of indignation against British tyranny in Canada. Your rulers are earning an unenviable repu-
...tion for your Country. I am sorry for it - for your sake, and for the sake of the many other generous
...spirits of continents, but as you say, so must you reap.

The papers which will reach you by this steamer will inform you of the arrival in this city of the eight Bermu-
...and of Messrs. Sheller and Dodge, who escaped from the Citadel of Quebec on the night of the 15th
...Sheller has published a letter containing the particulars of his hair breasted escape. They remained three weeks
...in Quebec Lower Town, after he broke out of their dungeon, and did not leave that city until the 3rd
...They arrived here via the Kaminbee road and Maine, with Louis Perrault and a young Irishman named
...Grace who thought it prudent also to leave Quebec. Sheller's letter you will find in a paper sent you here,
...with Dr. W. Wilson arrived here the beginning of last week from Norfolk Va. with the other Exiles. He has gone
...Albany with his fellow sufferers. The papers here report that he stated his intention to be to continue the war.
...this I know is contrary to the truth. He told me that he saw no use in such a proceeding, situated as the
...Patriots now are. Previous to their leaving Bermuda, they published the two letters which they addressed to
...Durham from the Montreal prison, with some prefatory remarks. They deny that they ever sought Durham's
...clemency, or asked not to be brought to trial. The whole negotiation they say originated with Mr. Simpson, who
...came with a carte blanche from Durham's Chief Secretary. The first letter was found not suitable. They al-
...to Simpson visited a dozen of others to sign it. Simpson returned a 2nd time from Quebec to the
...and presented them with a second letter the sole purport of which was to record an unequivocal plea
...of guilty, which they refused to do. They then called in Counsel - Walker, I suspect - and drafted the second
...letter which they gave to Simpson, the Counsel pledging his legal reputation that they were in no ways
...compromised by this letter, and that it contained nothing admissions of their culpability on a charge of High Treason.
...Depending on this opinion of their Counsel they signed the letter and - were transported. They speak of
...Mr. Simpson with the greatest possible respect and esteem, and incline to the opinion that he was deceived
...by Durham's clique. I will send you a copy of this paper if possible along with this letter. I must not
...forget stating here, that a letter from Mr. Simpson awaited the Exiles here with a draft for £100
...currency which he presented them. It was truly a God's send for they were obliged to borrow money
...at Bermuda to bring them away, and arrived here ~~not~~ as bare as unfledged birds. Mr. you are
...aware received the £500 reward for Mr. Gironard's capture. You are now in possession of all I know
...touching the part Mr. Simpson acted in this business. In a Mackenzie's Gaz. which I send you
...you will find a letter from the "County of Two Mountains," giving some already unknown parti-
...culars of Sir John Colborne's conduct at St. Benoit. This letter is from Mr. Gironard and
...the details it contains may be depended on. It proves that Colborne sanctioned, by his presence
...the burning of that Village which he promised to protect provided the Inhabitants would
...down their arms. They did so, and then he permitted the firing of their houses! It
...is by this letter placed beyond a doubt that the British committed every sort of crime in the Country and
...were guilty of the greatest possible excesses on the defenceless females. Tell your Ministry to make
...Colborne a peer. The heartless Savage deserves it.

Tell Mr. Rockwell, with my respectful compliments, that I am very thankful to him for his note of
...the 25th ult. I have, as I already stated forwarded his letter to Mr. P. I cannot say how his recom-
...mendation has been entertained, as I have not heard from that quarter since. For my own part I
...can hardly think it feasible. Mr. Hume, I am informed, does not approve of it. Besides I hardly think that
...a people should be asked thus to abandon their Country, and their Penates without a struggle. What
...would the people of these United States say of such a move. I write not knowing what arguments
...Mr. Rockwell had brought to bear on this interesting question, and therefore am, perhaps, not so well

qualified to decide. I give you my first impression. For aught I know Mr. P. possibly may agree with
him in opinion. Doubtless he will shortly communicate with him on the subject. 65
The St. Western took me your's from Bradford of the 24th ult. I have spoken to a gentleman here connected
with one of the Democratic papers on the subject of the London correspondence. I have not yet received an
answer. The Democratic press of this city are poor as rats, and I doubt if they can afford it. The com-
mercial patronage is all on the other side. However I will not lose sight of it. The water with your friends
on this side is as low as it is with you, but "nil desperandum", notwithstanding. We are still too rich to be bought.

The opposition in this city to the Canadians is as strong and as inveterate as it is in Downing Street. I mean
among the Commercial circles, and in Wall Street. They are dreadfully afraid of a war, and they have no feeling
except for their Cotton sales. Their feelings are altogether British. "The democracy of numbers" is however with us
heart and soul. From what I know of the Commercial interests, and of the feeling at Washington, I believe
this people would bear a great deal of kicking from John Bull before it could be brought to blows. When I
read past history, and compare it with the feeling now-a-days, I am all wonderment. The Dutchman in Washing-
ton Dring's sketch book, who fell asleep in Sleepy Hollow a loyal Colonist, and woke years after the peace
of 1783, could not be more astonished than I sometimes am at what I see taking place before my eyes.

Among the Papangers going home in the St. Western is Ex Chief Justice Reid of Montreal. Durham has taken up
himself to allow him a pension of £730 per annum for the remainder of his life. Is this too authorized?
You find out what is old Sumner's retiring pension? You are aware that Gulliver's is his successor. Can
you find out what is old Sumner's retiring pension?

As I anticipated, the party who took possession of the Woodmill also Prescott have been all put hors de combat. This days mail from the
North informs us that on the 16th they were attacked by about 1000 British on land, four armed steamers. The fight lasted somewhat more than
an hour, when three flags of truce were exhibited by the Patriots. The firing notwithstanding continued and they were all put to death
except 20 who were sent to Kingston Port. This is the American account. The British account contained in Col Dundas' dispatch
of the 16th to Capt Goldie's Montreal states in forces at 4 companies of the 83rd, 218 pounds, a howitzer & 2 gun boats. He leaves
altogether out of view the Militia, or Volunteers, which were in great number. The Colonel admits he took 86 prisoners, and 10
others who were wounded. The Americans estimate the militia at 2000 who cooperated with the Dundas. The patriot force is said to have
been 150. It is reported that those taken will be all sacrificed. In Montreal preparations for punishing the prisoners are making
rapid progress. The Court Martial commenced its sittings on the 17th. It consists of 7 field officers, 7 captains, and
Maj. Gen. Clitheroe Pres. Capt Mulhern of the Royals is judge advocate, assisted by Adv. Gen. Solicitor Genl. The real
business" says the Herald was to commence on the 19th. Various rumors have come along from the Niagara Frontier and
with the above. It is reported that an attack was made on the 16th on Niagara, and that the Patriots were repul-
sed. It is said, has taken place on the River Trent, where it is added the Royalists have been overpowered.

But I cannot say how true these statements are. A private letter from Montreal states that Bronson is em-
ployed making a gallows which will hang 7 at a time. Louis Perrault, writing to me from Albany desires me
to request of Mr Falconer to inform him what he should take to prosecute Lord Durham for having proscribed him and
kept him out of his Country from Nov. until Oct. He wishes to sue him in Canada. This he is advised to do by friends
and I believe of Mr. F. will sanction it, and tell him how to begin, he is fast the man to do it. I believe I mentioned this
to Mr. F. but have got no answer. I see the notice for the meeting in the Washington papers. It was to be held
at this city on Tuesday (20th)

23rd The steamer was delayed until this morning. The Prescott affair I'm told now is nearly a diversion. It is reported that the
various rising in U.C. It is stated in U.C. papers that Bidwell is recalled with honors by Genl. Trade is gone to the S. and
Canada. Failed by the dozen Colin McCallum for £130,000 at Quebec, also day camp of Dundas on the St. Lawrence. The
E. Nelson is safe in the States. You will see that the famous "Bill Johnston" has been taken by the N. of an theorist. He is
now in jail, and that will be the last of it. No jury will ever find him guilty. Arthur has issued a blustering
manifesto a la Head. Great Britain, he says, will demand punishment of the offenders and not a
pardon by the King's subjects. It is stated in Canada papers that the Inconstant, with Durham on board, sprung a leak
in the Gulf and was obliged to put into Halifax. Yrs. ever faithfully E.B. Callaghan

P.S. Possibly the practice which prevails in Canada of opening the letters in the Post Office, or in transit, may
prevail at your side of the water, especially as regards your letters. If so, you must blame others. You
know my usual remark with "Je réponds à la touche" as a motto. Wax brown mottled.

The Hunt is John Elmsley, Ex. Councillor, and "Captain Prov. Marine" has issued notices to Seaman Beuliet
on War Vessels on the lake. Those who enlist are promised that all vessels taken will be sold as prizes & the
Prize money distributed among the Captors. This will encourage Privateering. and so on, until

O'Callaghan's
Papers

Woburn Place, N^o 22.
6 Fev. 38.

Mon cher Chapman

Ce n'est qu'après vous avoir
quitté hier soir que j'ai reçu votre lettre, par laquelle
vous me demandez des renseignements sur la
mort du Lieut Weir. Voici ce que j'ai ap-
pris du D^r O'Callaghan, quand je l'ai rencontré
à N. York.

Lors de la première expédition du Colonel
Gore, les troupes étaient à environ deux lieues
de St Denis, ayant pris le chemin des concessions,
lorsque le D^r Nelson en reçut la nouvelle. Il
pouvait être 4 ou 5 heures du matin. A
peu près dans le même temps, le Lieut Weir
fut amené chez lui par quelques habitants
qui, à peu de distance du village, avaient
arrêté la voiture qui le conduisait. Weir,
ayant qui ne portait alors aucun habit
militaire, ayant dit qu'il venait
à St Denis & à St Charles acheter du bled,
les habitants lui répondirent que ce n'était
pas un temps où les marchands de bled
parcourent la rivière Chambly,
mais qu'ils croyaient qu'il appartenait
aux Régiments qui étaient en marche
sur St Denis. Ce que Weir nia. Là dessus
les habitants conduisirent Weir chez le
D^r Nelson. Arrivé là Weir persista
à dire qu'il n'était pas officier, mais
qu'il était un marchand de bled, et
qu'il était parti des affaires de son com-
merce qu'il voyageait alors. Il paraît
qu'il se servit d'expressions assez gros-
sières envers le D^r Nelson. Ce qui con-
firma Nelson dans ses soupçons et
l'engagea à examiner le portefeuille
de Weir. Par là il découvrit que
l'individu ainsi arrêté & qui ne portait
alors aucun habit militaire, était vrai-
ment le Lieut Weir, d'une des compagnies

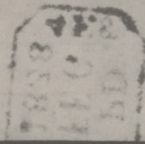
qui formait partie de l'expédition du Col. Jolo-
Mein fit alors l'aveu, et demanda à
Nelson de le mettre en liberté & qu'il lui
payerait la somme qu'il lui demandait
pour sa rançon. (Ce que le Dr Nelson refusa,
mais en lui disant que, quoiqu'il eût été pris
comme espion, il le traiterait cependant
comme un gentilhomme, espérant qu'il
qu'il se conduirait comme tel, mais que,
dans tous les cas il devait le considérer
comme prisonnier. Mein déjeuna alors
avec Nelson, et fut ensuite mis sous la
garde de quelques personnes, dans la
maison même de Nelson. Quand les troupes
approchèrent du village & qu'on commença
à entendre les coups de fusils, les gardes
de Mein crurent que s'ils restaient là,
ils ne seraient pas sûrs de la personne
de leur prisonnier, et déterminèrent
de le conduire plus loin dans une calèche,
Ils lui lièrent seulement les mains,
mais si faiblement que Mein, (sa voiture
à peine rendue à quelques pas de
la maison de Nelson), entendant le feu
des troupes, brisa immédiatement ses
liens, frappa d'un coup de ses gardes, sauta
immédiatement de sa voiture, et se
mit à courir dans la direction des troupes.
C'est alors que l'un de ses gardes,
lui criant de revenir et Mein refusant
de le faire, tira sur lui avec un fusil chargé
à balles. C'est de ce coup de fusil que Mein
a été tué. Le Dr Nelson n'était pas dans
la maison, lorsque les gardes de Mein
resortirent de la haute porte ailleurs.
Le capitaine Sallet, accusé de ce meurtre,
n'était pas là.


Vada, mon cher ami, ce que j'ai
écrit sur cet événement, autant que
je puis m'en rappeler.

Pourriez-vous me procurer un billet pour entrer
à la Chambre des communes que je n'ai pas encore
vu. Je crains de vous troubler dans vos
occupations. Comme je ne suis ici que pour
quelques jours, je ne voudrais pas l'attendre.
Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, cette lettre.

Tout à vous
L. H. LaFontaine

H. S. Chapman, Esq




 Thomas Falconer Esq
 9 Gray's Inn Square
 London



[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text covering the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Monsieur,

New-York le 11 Juin 1838.

En lisant, ce matin, les journaux du Canada, j'ai appris la formation du Conseil Exécutif du Gouvernement en chef. Comme vous êtes le seul membre de ce corps, que je connaisse, je prends la liberté de vous adresser, en cette qualité, la communication suivante.

En décembre dernier, par suite des troubles du Bas-Canada, j'ai pris, d'après l'avis de plusieurs amis, la détermination de partir pour ~~le Canada~~ Londres. Ce voyage n'avait pour objet que la situation politique de mon pays. Lors de mon séjour en Europe, j'ai été informé que depuis mon départ, un mandat d'arrestation avait été émis contre moi, pour haute trahison probablement, suivant la forme ordinaire. Peut-être cette information est-elle inexacte; cependant je me crois justifiable d'y ajouter foi, et d'agir en conséquence.

Ce n'est que mercredi dernier que je dois arriver en cette ville, venant directement d'Europe. Je pensais pouvoir partir aujourd'hui pour Montréal où est mon domicile. Des circonstances que je n'ai pu mentionner retarderont probablement encore mon départ, de deux ou trois jours.

Quelque puisse être mon opinion sur la ligne de conduite administrative qu'adoptera sans doute Son Excellence le Gouverneur en chef, et quoique cette opinion fasse naître chez moi, entre autres choses, l'espérance d'une amnistie, je vous prie néanmoins ^{d'informer} Son Excellence, que cet espoir n'est pour rien dans les motifs de mon retour dans ma Patrie, et que le cas supposé arrivant, je n'en tiens nullement en profit. Si aucune accusation plaine contre moi, je suis prêt à subir mon procès, n'importe devant quel tribunal compétent. Loix de puis le cours ordinaire de la justice, s'en reclaire au contraire, et avec plaisir, l'application la plus étendue, quelque en puisse être le résultat.

Je me repudie aucune de mes actions ou opinions politiques, soit en Parlement,

ou ailleurs.

La suspension de l'habeas corpus qui a été décrétée sous l'administration temporaire de Sir John Colborne, me justifierait de retarder mon départ pour le Canada, jusqu'au moment des sessions des tribunaux. Cependant je n'hésite pas à y retourner immédiatement.

Il est vrai que si cette accusation dont je n'ignore pas le principal motif, n'a point de suite, je serai peut-être privé de l'exercice, contre ses auteurs, d'un recours légal appuyé sur la morale et la justice, tant qu'une ordonnance qu'ici je dois m'abstenir de qualifier sous son vrai nom, n'aura pas été révoquée. En cela, je serai forcé de partager le sort de plusieurs de mes concitoyens.

Je vous prie donc, en votre qualité de Conseil Exécutif, de soumettre au Gouverneur en chef, la présente réclamation, en assurant son Excellence de mon profond respect, et de mes vœux sincères pour le succès de son importante mission.

J'ai l'honneur d'être
Votres très h^o serv^o
L. H. LaFontaine

à
P. Howe & Co. Dalry, Esq.
Québec

N. York 14 Juin 1838.

Mon cher Chapman,

Ce n'est que la semaine dernière que je suis arrivé en cette ville, où Madame La Fontaine était déjà venue pour me rejoindre. Les journaux du Canada vous auront déjà appris qu'avant l'arrivée du Lord Durham, Sir J. Colborne s'est empressé de former un Conseil Spécial de qui lui et les loyaux ont émanés obtenu un Bill d'indemnité pour tous les exès qu'ils ont commis, aussi une ordonnance suspendant le privilège de l'habeas Corpus jusqu'au 24 Aout, 1837. Lord Durham a dissous ce Conseil, mais les ordonnances restent. Il a aussi renoué les Anciens Conseillers Exécutifs, et formé un nouveau Cons. Ex: composé de ses Secétaires, du Colm: general Rowth, et de Daly, Sec. prov:

Il a immédiatement demandé une liste de tous les warrants exécutés et non exécutés, et des affidavits ou raisons à l'appui. Après qu'il aura obtenu ces renseignements, il fera voir sans doute la marche qu'il entend suivre; car la proclamation, publiée à son arrivée, a besoin d'explication.

Haut Canada

Plusieurs ont été condamnés à mort dans le H. C. Lount & Matthews ont été exécutés, Sir George Arthur ayant refusé leur pardon, demandé par des milliers de pétitionnaires même d'une autre manière politique. Sutherland, Thelley & quelques autres ont été conduits sous escorte à Montréal, pour être delà transportés aux colonies pénales. L'exécution de Lount & Matthews a produit une grande sensation dans le H. C. Il est évident que Sir J. Arthur se préparait à exécuter d'autres sentences; mais l'indignation publique l'a forcé de s'arrêter. Les Hauts Canadiens émigrent par milliers à l'ouest des Etats-unis, sans même vendre leurs propriétés. On dit qu'il n'y a pas d'acheteurs. Sir J. Arthur paraît être du même caractère que Sir F. Head, tant pour la violence de caractère que pour la manière de

Les Américains qui approuvent la proclamation
du Lord Dunham, au sujet de la destruction du
Sir Robert Peel, sont très mécontents des
remarques que fait Sir J. Arthur dans sa
proclamation sur le même sujet. L'incendie
de ce Steamboat est sans doute une action
honteuse; mais il est clair maintenant
que ce sont principalement des H. Canadiens
qui en sont les auteurs.

Lord Dunham cherchera-t-il à obtenir des
condamnations, ou accordera-t-il une amnistie
générale? C'est ce qu'on verra probablement
sous peu de temps.

Pour moi, je pars demain pour Montréal,
quelqu'en puisse être la conséquence.

Je vous communique ici confidentiellement,
copie d'une lettre que j'ai adressée à Sally, en
sa qualité de Conseiller Exécutif. Elle pourra
peut-être servir, s'il m'arrive quelque chose
en Canada.

George Cortis vient d'arriver à N. York.
Il a vu à Saratoga, Papineau et sa
famille. P. l'a chargé de me dire qu'il
desirerait bien me voir. Robert Nelson
en a dit autant à Madame L., lorsqu'elle
a passé à Plattsburgh. Je les verrai cer-
tainement, quoique je les blâme tous les
deux pour leur conduite. Il paraît que
Wolfred a été bien mécontent de l'échouée
de son frère Robert conjointement avec Côté.
D'un autre côté Robert accuse Papineau
d'avoir fait manquer son plan, en refusant
d'y donner son appui.

J'ai vu O'Callaghan. Il est ici. Il se
plaint que vous ne lui écrivez plus. Il paraît
qu'au commencement de l'affaire de P.
Denis, lui et Papineau se sont sauvés
de la maison de Nelson où ils étaient. On
ajoute que quelques habitants ont voulu
tirer sur eux, mais que le jeune fils de
Nelson les en a empêchés. Est-ce bien vrai?
Dans tous les cas il paraît que tous deux
approuvaient cette conduite.

Papineau aurait pu l'empêcher. Ne l'ayant pas fait, il aurait dû se battre. Les habitants réclament Nelson à grands cris. Ils aiment ceux qui ne les ont pas abandonnés dans le combat. Il paraît aussi que sans l'intervention de Nelson, ils auraient fusillé Brown, pour les avoir abandonnés à S. Charles au premier coup de canon. Quand vous connaîtrez les détails de ces deux batailles, vous serez étonnés qu'une poignée d'hommes se soient battus comme ils l'ont fait.

Si l'Angleterre irritait les Canadiens, elle s'exposerait, en cas de guerre avec les Etats-Unis, à fournir à ces derniers des soldats qui se battent encore une fois comme des tigres."

Les Voies du Canada, qui voudraient encore voir le Lord Durham en Russie, semblent faire fortune contre bon cœur. J'espère qu'il n'en sera pas le dupe.

J'ai vu Bidwell. Il a été horriblement mal traité par Sir H. Head. Il est d'un honneur au Gouvernement anglais, de rendre immédiatement cet homme à sa patrie.

Si on me laisse libre en Canada, vous ne devez pas douter de la part que je prendrai dans la défense des accusés, si le Gouvernement défend le procès à quelques uns d'eux.

Lord Durham, en répondant à l'adresse des Ministres Wesleyens, a dit: "justice to the guilty, & mercy on the misguided." Cela semble faire croire qu'il suivra l'exemple de Sir J. Ashurst, c. à d. qu'il en fera peines, s'il obtient des condamnations. S'il le fait, il ne fera pas chérir son nom en Canada.

Rappelez moi au Souvenir de votre père, de Roebuck & Nevins, et ayez moi votre amie

H. S. Chapman, &

L. H. LaFontaine

South America

L. A. Chapman, Esq.
2 Talbotton Place
Waterloo Bridge
London

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Thomas Falconer Esq's
9 Gray's Inn Square
London
(Eng^d)

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LIVERPOOL
13th Oct

T. Falconer Esq

Thomas Falconer Esq
9. Gray's Inn Square

LONDON

(Eng^d)

per Liverpool
per list of the
13th Oct.

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13th Oct.

BRISTOL
SHIP-LETTER

Henry J. Chaffin Esq

2. Alton Place

Waterloo Bridge

London

per Steam Ship }
Great Western }
23. Nov. 1840

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