

Memorandum on Lower Canada affairs  
in 1837. by Thomas Stonow Brown.

The Story of Lower Canada Commotions in 1837 must be written in a philosophic and untrammeled spirit, by one, who regardful of the judgment of the future, can see common things plainly through the vagaries of distorted language that enveloped them at the time and have continued to mystify -- All was the result of natural and logical sequence and the actors influenced by no personal consideration or passion, but influenced wholly by what they correctly deemed to be their high duty and the necessity of their Country were as worthy of the name of Patriots as any body of men recorded in the World's history who have deserved well of their race. They were <sup>(Except a very few) except</sup> French Canadians descended from ancestors who for centuries much more than a century past have known no country but Canada. They were not scheming, predatory adventurers, but the solid body of the people and the leading men ranked among the highest of the country in honor, property, and intelligence. They were of the class who before the time, at the time, and since the time have held the highest positions in the province.

To the entire French Canadian people sympathetic in all this M. Papineau directed: "He division is opposed though inciting several leading men were over by Lord Dufferin was very small. As dissidence to any government is most a virtue in Roman Catholic's Spectator the Clergy without their application and attachment in publick opinion the French Canadians agitation

The whole is comprised in a short narration. The House of Assembly of Lower Canada constituted by the Act of 1791. a branch of Government with all the attributes of the British House of Commons could hardly be stonewalled in the ~~House~~<sup>association</sup> of Right so long as the British Government paid annually the excess of our expenditure for civil service

above our revenue, but when called upon  
to by the Crown in 1818 to make provision  
for the whole expenditure, the House rose  
to the dignity of its position and demanded  
the control of revenue and expenditure  
in all their ramifications. This unconditional  
surrender would place all the office holders  
at the mercy of the House of Assembly, which  
for the most part was French and represented  
French. While the office holders appointed  
by and considered stewards of the Crown were  
for the most part, especially in the higher  
departments mostly English. The legislative  
Council mostly English, appointed by the Crown  
for life considered itself with its English  
adherents a Crown garrison for the <sup>mainly</sup> ~~defence~~  
of the Proportion. It became the old  
question between Charles the first and his  
Parliament - one party holding to the rights of  
the Crown and the other to the rights of the people.

The old generals then holding the office of  
Governor looked upon the pretensions of the  
Assembly in the light of maturing in a report.  
There was nothing but disagreement between  
the parties from year to year and continual  
reference to the Colonial office in London.  
The attitude of the Assembly was always mainly  
that of the Colonial office always pitiful.  
Concessions were made from time to time  
to the Assembly but perfunctory and watchful.

In 1828 a Committee of the British  
House of Commons to whom a petition  
signed by Eighty thousand people and all our  
grievances were submitted, reported in favor  
of the Assembly but left the carrying out of  
~~the required~~ remedial measures to the  
Government. who having Catholic emancipation

Negro emancipation, the great reform Bill and other weighty matters on hand could only leave the Colonial office to dodge Canadian questions as the under Secretary best could which left us in all our antagonisms.

Inextricable oppositions between the assembly on one side and the Governor and Council on the other rendered legislation impossible until in 1836 when they ~~combined~~<sup>cumminated</sup> by Parliament separating without passing a supply bill and as a consequence the salaries of all officials high and low remained unpaid.

There was £140,000 in the public Chest and on the 4 March 1837. Lord John Russell then Colonial Secretary introduced in the British House of Commons a series of resolutions to authorize our governor to pay out this amount in salaries without reference to our Parliament and though these resolutions passed the Commons were nearly unanimously and with one dissentient (Lord Thompson) in the Lords, Lord John ~~was~~ <sup>had</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> being ~~scared~~ scared at their unconstitutionality and not bringing in a Bill and three months afterwards included £140,000 in the army Estimates to be paid here in salaries from the military chest. To be made good by Canada ~~she~~ after a settlement by Canada ~~of~~ when disputed matters could be settled. Had his Lordship thought of this incident in March instead of June there would <sup>have been</sup> no upheaving here and I should have been saved the sacrifice of all that the world had given me up to that time and many subsequent years of weary anxiety.

As it was, t<sup>t</sup> when the news reached Canada in April (there were no steamers, or ocean battles then)

there could be but the one Idea that the British government, as a prelude to the same course ~~with~~<sup>to</sup> all the Colonies which were then urging complaint to ~~annext our~~<sup>upon</sup> Constitution had turned a deaf ear to our remonstrances and determined to annex our ~~tax~~ free constitution.

What could we do in the circumstances, but what we did do? We spoke, we wrote, we printed, and we called the people together in great open assemblies to discuss the position. Every thing was open and above board, what was known to me was known to all there was no thought of revolt or arming or organising for armed resistance, every thing urged upon the people was complaint on the outrage of our rights. Declarations that we would maintain them. And call <sup>upon</sup> the sympathy of the world to the scandalous treatment to which we were subjected - A determination to use British Manufactures as little as possible and to cease <sup>when practicable</sup> all payments. That furnished money to the Treasury, on the ground that the payment of ~~the~~ some of Revenue by the People was conditioned upon their right to make the expenditure themselves.

This was all so far as affected the Masses or their leaders generally. Excitable individuals ~~were~~ then as in all such times, may ~~may be~~ in the following months have said or done ~~things~~ unnecessary things, but ~~the~~ it amounted to nothing and involved nobody for even wild expressions had their use in the daily necessities of a logical drama in process of action. -

Though the great body of the English to  
with whom I was associated in blood,  
language and religion, looked upon  
all this as a revolt of the Thelots. I  
could not.

<sup>made by the time</sup>  
<sup>for the time</sup>

I considered Mr Papineau whose friendship  
and esteem I enjoyed from my first  
introduction to the day of <sup>his</sup> death and  
still consider him a Hero <sup>of</sup> ~~from~~

There was heroic gallantry in the  
inimitable perseverance and energy  
carrying the Country with him that spanning  
all palliatives and compromises maintained  
a demand for the full <sup>reparation</sup> ~~increase~~ <sup>retention</sup> of popular  
rights subject to no conditions which  
triumphed in the end and gave self government  
to every British colony round the globe.

I was a native of our Great Dominion  
my ancestors have known no other country  
but its neighborhood for nearly two centuries

In a dispute between Europe and America  
was not my lot joined to my own side  
of the Water? I consider the French cause  
my cause, and wondered why all like me  
could not overlook the distinction of  
race and fall as I did. I had been  
taught that patriotism was the noblest of virtues  
and should have considered myself a  
renegade to the traditions of my British  
ancestors had I not stood forth. The  
news of Lord John Russell's changed intentions  
which reached us in July could only create  
~~alone~~ a lull in the political tempest, but  
the waves continued to surge angrily. A few  
more large public meetings were held  
at which some new matters were introduced  
the last being at Saint Charles on the 23 October

From the first I had taken a most active part in all the organising these meetings, writing and speaking. No one was more ubiquitous - I was in such intercourse with Mr Papineau and the Chiefs on one side and the rank and file down to the smallest Copyist on the other and being among the more excitable wanted more dash in our proceedings <sup>which I</sup> ~~and~~ thought we were too much governed by timid Councils.

In August I found some Young Men about organising what was called The Sons of Liberty (sils de la liberté) and saw at a glance what might be made of it, which was a political party with a military organisation, to be composed of all the young men in the four North American provinces, whose organization should be a preparation to strike for our independence whenever <sup>the weakness of</sup> Great Britain furnished opportunity. I was named General of the order and wrote the address which was published early in October. I am free to say that could we have procured arms we might have thought of immediate Armed resistance but arms were not to be had and we were confined to a War of Words all completely as our more prudent elders. our last meeting and that which we determined should be our last of the season was on the 6 of November. The young men of the English party were well organised under the name of Dorcas. Posters on the Streets supposed to incite from them called upon The ~~Advertiser~~

to put us down for our assemblies in large  
 numbers and marches through the streets has  
 created much excitement. At a street  
 conflict was feared. I told the authorities  
 it would be their fault if it occurred. If  
 they would keep their people quiet, we would  
 keep ours, that we had a right to meet and  
 would meet, but would come as citizens  
 without parade to the meeting, and disperse  
 in the same manner if unmolested. It  
 was held in a yard on St. James Street, near  
 McGill and passed off peacefully, but near the  
 end when numbers had gone away passing out  
 to some other streets a crowd of our  
 opponents was found collected outside the  
 gates on St. James Street. We formed in squads  
 two deep armed with sticks and throwing  
 open the gates made a dash which cleared  
 the street as far as paled arms. All then  
 as by previous arrangement dispersed for our  
 homes while I turned back alone. Habituuated  
 to unflinching movements through our streets I  
 thought of no personal danger, exchanging a  
 few words with some of the Dorcas who had  
 collected at the first corner I turned down  
 St. Francois Xavier Street when I was felled by  
 a blow from a loaded shotgun. Bludgeon  
 struck from behind and immediately set  
 upon by the crowd. The sight of my right  
 eye was destroyed for ever and I was carried  
 as a dead man into an adjoining house. To  
 when sufficiently restored by medical  
 treatment I was taken home and remained  
 in my room till the thirteenth, except for an  
 hour or two. During this time all I knew  
 of political matters in which I had been engaged  
 was that all was hushed. The French were

The troops were called out, the English  
 party had possession of the streets and  
 the Vindicator newspaper office was  
 destroyed

quietly where at their various occupations  
and many were keeping out of sight.

On the afternoon of the 16 November I learned  
that a warrant ~~for his~~ against me for high  
treason was in preparation. Immured for a  
fortnight, I knew nothing of what was being  
done or thought of outside and determined  
to reach the United States if possible and there  
remain till my wounds and bruises were healed.

I reached Point aux Prenelles <sup>alone</sup> late at night.  
without finding a safe crossing, passed  
over to an Island the next morning and  
went to bed. In the Evening I crossed to  
Varennes.

at Supper I met two of the chief of the Sons  
of Liberty, Dr Gauvin and Randolph Desrivières  
from whom I learned ~~what had passed~~ the  
position of things, and we decided upon  
our own responsibility to proceed to St Charles  
that night and establish a camp.

From this accidental meeting of these young  
men and their accidental determination ~~to~~  
proceeded the so called Rebellion of Lower  
Canada in 1837. but for this Nelson would  
probably have never made a stand at St Denis  
nor would there have been a military organization  
of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~rebel~~ <sup>rebel</sup> force. We crossed the Richelieu  
early on the morning of the 18<sup>th</sup> and by another  
singular coincidence met on the bank of  
St Charles M<sup>r</sup> Papineau Dr <sup>Wanted</sup> Nelson and Dr  
O'Callaghan who at the moment were passing  
through the village. I knew but one man  
in the place and my companions nobody, but  
the people all excitement thought the time for  
action had arrived and were ready for  
anything. Had to lie down while my  
companions took possession of the manor house

of Mr. Debartzch, all the powder pieces in the village were brought out and the camp established and I was the general.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> the following day crowds from the country around flocked in, such as had arms remained ~~and~~ <sup>These</sup> formed men formed a mere crowd for there has been no military organization in the country park since the conquest. Not one had any idea of military movement. As to arms they were all light powder pieces mostly old and in all stages of ~~uselessness~~ <sup>degradation</sup> and so varied in calibre that when our small supply of cartridges <sup>were given out</sup> were given out their want of ~~thorough~~ fitness can be imagined.

The only ~~defence~~ <sup>at</sup> defensive work attempted was a heavy log fence running from the high road towards the river intended to be covered with earth, but there was neither time nor tools to do it. We had besides two old rusty four or six pounders without carriages which were loaded with bits of iron in the hopes they might do some mischief by one fire.

Such was the camp at St. Charles, but that strange thing called rumour which out of nothing, ~~with~~ <sup>builds</sup> ~~transient~~ realities, spread in Montreal that I had established a strongly fortified post ~~at St. Charles~~ with fully armed defenders for the destruction of which it was deemed necessary to send one brigade of regular troops under Col Gore up the Richelieu from Sorel and another down the river under Col Wellesley from Lachine.

Ignorant of any intended opposition at St. Denis and expecting to rest his troops there Col Gore arrived before the place on the 23<sup>rd</sup> Nov. with troops so <sup>by a night march through the mud</sup> ~~battered~~ <sup>wearied</sup> that they were driven back by D'Nelson one of the bravest men that

<sup>A</sup> Before marching on St. Charles.

There was a general cry before we were off along the Victoria road except General <sup>had</sup> left the country outside in the back range.

ever lived with about ~~so~~ fifty brave companions  
 this was about nine miles below St Charles.  
 Col Welleshall halted about 9 miles above  
 and on hearing the repulse at St Denis would  
 probably have returned to Montreal had he  
 received an order to that effect said to have  
 been sent to him. ~~him~~ on the morning of the  
 26<sup>th</sup> I received written information that Col  
 Welleshall had <sup>said</sup> such an order and was  
 retreating. Assuming all imminent danger  
 to be passed I set about a thorough organization  
 of our camp especially in the matter of Provisions;  
 the men actually in camp when mustered were  
 exactly one hundred and nine all counted. While  
 at the village about a third of a mile below the camp  
 was mying for the grinding some wheat. A  
 messenger arrived who reported to me that the  
 force under Col Welleshall was coming down  
 upon us, having been more than once deceived  
 by similar reports I determined to see for  
 myself and immediately rode up, perhaps  
 two miles above the camp taking with me about  
 twenty men that I met on the road apparently all  
 that remained of about a hundred that I had picked  
 in houses the day before up to near the Isle  
 aux Cergs. From a slight rising ground I saw  
 Col Welleshalls brigade with two pieces of  
 Artillery and a small body of Cavalry rapidly  
 advancing. The weather though cloudy was  
 fine and the frozen road in good condition.  
 Bars were set on fire that common device  
 of an invading force to create terror and a  
 crowd of men women and children were running  
 down the road or crossing the fields.  
 Directing the few men with me to ambush  
 behind wood piles, and fire upon the advance  
 when within range so as to cause a halt and

some delay hastened back to Camp. In my weak state I was pitched from my Horse some yards to the frozen ground but as the body of a Man appears simply a machine when in the exercise of heavy duties I remounted without feeling hurt.

At the Camp I found left about Seventy men who under Math Marchesault and Durocher stepped out to our Wooden Wall with a determination of resistance. In addition to those who should ~~be~~ <sup>have been</sup> in Camp I supposed that I had about fifty men gathered in the Village. Went on to bring them up but did not find them. Just as I was turning opposite Durocher's Store a stout Habitant came up to me running in his haste with a message from Col Welthoroll to the effect that no Person would be injured if we did not oppose his march. The evidence of this man is of record in the public departments and Col Guyz who accompanied Col Welthoroll has explained the intention of this mission. A few minutes were lost in procuring a messenger to come back with this man by reason of which I was about two minutes too late in getting back into Camp, that is, when I got near the Church not much over a hundred yards below the attack had commenced and fugitives were retreating <sup>It was</sup> my business ~~was~~ to rally these. To go forward was useless; ~~these~~ I could do ~~nothing~~ <sup>no good there</sup> and I was equally useless where I was, for I could not keep fire men together. There was a general scattering and when I found myself alone, though in perfect safety for the Habitants stopped at the Camp, I rode down to St. Denis to consult with Dr. Nelson. And I dashed up to the fort to fall with the

A one week later Nelson and I returned to Pointe-aux-Prairies left St. Denis for the American frontier, separating in the woods because I was too weak to keep up with the others, they were all captured, while I thought many of their incidents ended safely reaching Vermont or the U.S.

others my name would have been recorded  
as that of a great Hero, and to my death  
such was the consequence then attached to me  
would probably have been attributed the  
failure of the military intentions of the  
Patriots, as it was, I was in no desperation  
~~than~~ thinking of something more important  
<sup>and</sup> than myself. I regarded the dispersion of  
St. Charles to be a mere skirmish of no  
consequence in itself but the effect I  
thought would be coupled with the affair  
at St. Denis to rouse the whole Country  
to arms, aided by sympathizers who would  
come in from the States. The season was  
one for inclemency. There were two Rivers  
for Col. Wetherall to ~~cross~~<sup>cross</sup> before reaching Matane  
and I thought the capture of his whole force  
possible.

But the result was otherwise, Universal  
panic spread throughout the regions abroad.  
When the leaders were all gone and there was  
no ~~rising~~<sup>rising</sup> elsewhere, it was not to be expected  
that the people on the Richelieu would continue  
to draw war upon themselves.

Such is a full and complete history  
of the ~~succ~~ so called assault to arms in  
Lower Canada in 1837. Though <sup>by</sup> the published  
reports at the time I had erected a strong  
fort, garrisoned by twelve hundred men, who  
were in battle and lost three hundred killed. The official  
report of Lord Sydenham reduced the killed to  
one hundred and twenty five. There was in  
reality no battle for though some time  
was occupied by ordinary rules of military  
prudence in opening with artillery and the  
usual preparations for a storm attack, Col  
Wetherall might have walked over the place  
without halting. ~~had~~ Patriots behind the

A short & defeat could be an  
inevitable necessity

Logs could have delivere<sup>d</sup> but one fire  
after the Troops came within range  
and ~~would~~<sup>might</sup> not have stopped for that  
~~if it had a~~ rush been made.

As no quarter was given no Prisoners  
were taken, all were killed who did not  
get away. They were still unburied ~~when~~ when  
I returned to St Charles. I did not count  
them myself but was told that thirty three  
was the whole number, and I have since been  
repeatedly told ~~by the other side~~ those who brought them  
together that this number is correct. In  
the Parish Registers where they ~~died~~ are  
entered for buried I find the names of only  
twenty nine. I have been told that this  
discrepancy may arise from four <sup>who</sup> had  
been so burned in an out house as not to be  
~~recognised~~, as at events thirty three was the  
greatest number killed, all reports and  
publications to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have heard continually from pretended  
friends of Lower Canada a general approbation  
of all our proceedings, except our resort to  
arms. I have been assured that no <sup>general</sup> resort to  
arms was ever dreamed of, except by  
some of the more excited young men  
such as can dream of anything - Lord D'espoo  
had early in November directed M'Gowan  
the Attorney General to ~~make~~ arrest many  
leading men in Montreal upon warrants for  
high treason, there not being at the time one  
man open to the charge. No judge in the  
land would sign such Warrants and resort  
was had to two Magistrates by whom they were  
illegally signed and so illegally executed by the  
authorities - All done by Nelson ~~and me~~  
was in defense against these Warrants, in  
which <sup>have cast</sup> I thought we were ~~were~~ in the right.

to by the  
Tutor of the  
Church ~~or~~

and the Indian Troops who enforced them  
in the towns. Never did a combination  
of accident such as I have narrated led  
to greater or happier results. Every  
British colony was besieging the Colonial  
office with complaints. Dissatisfaction  
reigned every where, was always unheeded  
till the sound of the small firing at St.  
Charles and St Denis rolled across the Water  
then the great Duke of Wellington urged measures  
upon the government. ~~not~~ which he was  
not then a Member, remitting them, to use  
his own words, that "England was spread  
all over the world and weak at every  
point" Then England rose to the dignity of her  
position. The colonies emancipated from  
Downing street. were made free to be  
governed by the well understood wishes of  
~~their~~ people, which to this time is seen in  
universal loyalty and content.

What petitions and public demonstrations  
during a long course of weary years ~~were~~  
~~suddenly effected by the discharge of a few~~  
~~gun~~ ~~match~~. could not be accomplished was  
suddenly effected by the discharge of a few  
fowling pieces. Not occasioned by any  
previous determination of deliberative bodies  
but by the accident of my being forced round  
to cross the river at Varennes on the 17 November  
1837 instead of higher, as I had intended

when I left my home in Montreal.

All the other armed resistance in 1837. was  
that at St Eastache, where a number organized  
under Dr Kenier on the supposition that we  
were <sup>still</sup> in force on the South side of the Shawnee,  
though Sir John Colborne marched upon them  
in the pride of war but few shots were required  
for ~~them~~ their dispersion. As to proceedings in  
Upper Canada or invasions from the United States

As far as shown by  
the cause agents.

in 1830. they ~~were~~<sup>are</sup> not to be connected so far  
to ~~concerned~~<sup>concern</sup> parties engaged with the political  
persons Chapelle & the old  
party of Dorval Canada