We have conversed with several intelligent persons who visited Canada last summer, and have collected some facts that, we think, cannot fail to be interesting to our readers, respecting that province and its relations with the United Kingdom. In the first place, the latter does not seem either to expect or desire, very eagerly, to retain the former. She recollects the £12,000,000, expended in its defence in the war of 1812, ~~and~~ the £1,600,000, in the rebellions of 1837-38, and the £200,000, paid to Massachussets for ~~her~~ its consent to the boundary-line; and she reflects, with a sigh, how much those sums would have reduced her national debt. She recollects, too, with a faint blush, how often that Province has caused her, from consciousness of its exposure in case of war, to bend somewhat from that dignified inflexibility which has characterized her intercourse with other nations. Neither does she forget that, with that portion of her army ingloriously misled at Plattsburgh, Waterloo would have been a comparatively bloodless triumph; and that without Canada, the pages of her history would be vastated, and those of ours be unilluminated, by the actions on Erie and Champlain. She has, long since, discovered that the possession of Canada by the French was the tie which bound ~~the~~ the then North-American colonies to each other and to herself;—that Wolfe's victory was, virtually, a most disastrous

defeat, — and that the gain of Canada was the loss of the new United States. She has not disregarded, also, that opinion, emanated from able sources, that she derives as much, may more, commercial benefit from us, as an independent nation than she would have derived from us, had we continued to be colonies: in fine, that she retains the profits of intercourse while she has escaped the burden of support. Neither are there wanting other motives which indispose her to desire much that Canada should remain under her rule. The general adoption of steam navigation has rendered her peculiarly exposed to invasion from propulsive and warlike France, to resist which she would require to maintain a strong force at home, and scattered as are her troops over every part of the globe, could spare few to Canada. To repel such invasion, be it remarked, she cannot rely on new levies or hastily-assembled, half-trained, militia; she must have disciplined troops, able to gain at once a decisive victory; otherwise the fate of England will be graduated by a disembarkation, a French victory, a march to London, and a second Norman conquest. Nor, have we yet exhausted the reasons of her indifference to the retention of Canada. Were we and Great Britain at war, (which we most sincerely deprecate) our invasion of that province would be conducted in such a manner, and the defence probably be so lax, as that the result could not be doubtful.

Firstly, as to our supposed invasion. It would, in no feature, resemble that of 1813. Our war with Mexico has taught us to move in large bodies, and to add science to courage: it has taught our soldiers the thousand little, but, important, matters that can be learned from a campaign only; it has caused our officers to add practice to theory; in short, we can now move, skilfully, an army, while, in 1812, we moved, awkwardly, detachments only. Secondly, as to the supposed resistance. To estimate it, it is necessary to take a brief survey of the population of Canada. We willingly concede that it is brave, and we will even go so far as to say that if its 1,800,000, were to furnish all the fighting men that it could, (225,000, according to the usual computations) and were provided, as it necessarily would be, by England, with arms and ammunition, officers of engineers and artillery, medical and commissariat departments, the result might be doubtful; unless, indeed, the militia of those States which border the lakes and the St Lawrence, interested in the acquisition, should pour into Canada en masse. But, although it is impossible to predict with certainty, whether Canada would so resist or not, we are authorized, by several considerations, to conclude that she would not. In the first place, a successful invasion by us

would not be like that of France by the Huns and by the Saracens, the success of which would be followed by the exercise of every kind of barbarity and end in giving subjugation; it would be followed by peace and order, and result in the admission of the Province into ~~our~~ Confederation: ~~In the next place~~ Hence, its population would have no powerful inducements to peril, in its defence, life or limb. In the next place, if we remove the different classes of which that population is composed, we see no reason for believing that any considerable number are actuated by that feeling which would lead them to risk every thing for ~~the~~ its continuation of ~~the~~ connection with Great Britain, or respective of their own personal safety and of their pecuniary interests. The population ~~is composed~~ consists of French Canadians, Irish Roman Catholics, Irish Protestants, English, Scotch, and British Canadians: the remaining classes ~~are~~ consist of too few individuals ~~to be taken into~~ to merit consideration. As to the French Canadians, they are content enough with their present political ascendancy, which is not likely soon to be disturbed; but, as the event of Canada becoming one of the United States would not apparently tend to diminish their advantages, — as the thousands of their young men, who annually visit us and return home

laden with the profits of their industry, give to their families and acquaintances the most flattering accounts of our prosperity, — and as that class, being of French race, hate Great Britain, it is not reasonable to expect that they would expose their lives in instance of a change by which they believe that they would lose nothing and more by the hereditary enemies of their race. As to the Irish Roman-Catholics, they dislike Great Britain even more than do the French Canadians, believing, as they do, that England has been their oppressor for centuries: the number of their co-religionists, also, who would form part of an invading army, would probably have a strong influence on their conduct. Of the English and Scotch, many have been radicals and chartists, and are imbued with republican principles, (as, indeed, are an increasing and daring sect of French Canadians, called "Les Rouges,") while others, however ~~well~~ they may ~~be disposed towards~~ prefer the connection with Great Britain, yet, if assured of security of person and property, would assuredly risk neither to preserve it. As to the British Canadians, they ~~exhibit~~ have none of that enthusiasm which animated their progenitors in 1812, ~~when they eagerly~~ which the latter

~~but also~~ were brought up ~~by and had had~~ ~~the~~ upon hatred of the United States, by parents who had had their share in the revolutionary struggle: for from it, – being territorial neighbours to us, they resemble us strongly, and would not, ~~wagers~~, find much difficulty in amalgamating with us. There remains to be considered the Irish Protestants. This is the only class in which is to be found a deep-seated unreflecting attachment to Great-Britain: we must accept, however, many from the north of Ireland, keen, sagacious, men, too wise to allow themselves to be led away, unless they perfectly see whither they are going. They, it will be seen that what would to be called "The British Party," in Canada is greatly in minority. Such, ~~has~~ indeed, has always been the case; but it has become peculiarly so since the French ascendancy has been sanctioned by Great Britain. Many of that party, in despair at finding themselves in subjugation to Frenchmen and Roman-Catholics, – at finding no prospect of aid from ~~their~~ ~~Brethren~~ natural protectors, – ~~turned~~ ~~cast their eyes~~ ~~Their eyes~~ towards us, their fellow Anglo-Saxons and brother-protestants, and cried out for "Annexation", with the

permission of England. England understood the meaning of that cry, in spite of the politic qualification with which it concluded; it understood the feeling which gave rise to the reciprocation of visits between Toronto and Buffalo, and between Boston and Montreal; nor does it undervalue the influence of those iron-bands by which rail-roads ~~bind~~ materially unite Canada to the United States. Seeing and comprehending all these indications, and contemplating the absolute necessity of providing for her own safety, England has wisely resolved to offer no opposition to the course of events, but rather to guide them. She is content to allow ~~the~~ North American colonies the fullest power of self-government, on condition that they provide for their own ~~security~~ security and internal protection. But, as she would greatly prefer that they should be even independent than that they should be annexed to us, she is now endeavouring to effect a confederation between them. For this purpose, Lord Elgin has been summoned to England, to give his advice as to the practicability of the measure, and, if it be practicable, to regulate its details; for this purpose, the great rail-road from Halifax to Quebec has been encouraged; while, to remove all ~~[illegible]~~ excuse

Remarks
Ch Olmeda

This Mss. are by the late Mr Driscoll Q.C.

at the first convenient opportunity. These last are "The Upper Canada Reformers":—

In Lower Canada the hereditary officials ~~stood~~ held their ~~ground~~ posts more firmly and longer. From the time of the Conquest until about the year 1816, there was just reason to distrust the French Canadians. They ~~both~~ had allowed Montgomery to take Montreal, and Montgomery and Arnold to invest Quebec. They would have joined in the American Revolution, but they were too weak: their good wishes accompanied the French Revolution: their whole soul was wrapped up in Napoleon: his increasing success encouraged ~~them~~ to hope for his aid: this last produced their collision with ~~that fine~~ ~~little man~~, Sir James Craig.—Then came on the war with the United States: the British Government, still viewing them with just distrust, sent out Sir George Prevost, a man of their own race and very much of their own ~~character~~ ~~politic~~ disposition. He ~~a~~ ~~praised~~ ~~buttered them up and~~ shewed them a politic ~~them soothed them~~ ~~them down~~ preference; and if, except the gallant Voltigeurs, they did not exhibit any active zeal, they at least remained in harmless passivity. ~~The peace~~ Peace with the States lowered any expectations which still lurked in their breasts, and the battle of Waterloo made them sink back into submissive inertion.

~~There came~~ This period the time when the French Canadians might have been safely admitted into office, and should have been so admitted. It was, and is, nonsense to expect that they should not have national prejudices and prepossessions. But, like all

N2

other men, they could be swayed by motives of interest. The reduction of the power of France left them no hope of being reunited to her. They found themselves, almost the only of their race, on a continent swarming with Anglo-Saxons and Protestants; to become a part of the United States was to be ~~swallowed up~~ lost in an ocean; to remain part of Canada, was to ~~form~~ remain the most considerable part of a considerable river. But, ~~to remain~~ in order that they should be induced to remain so, it was necessary that their feelings should be consulted and their just pride left unwounded; in ~~a word~~ short, that they should be treated as ~~subjects~~ equals, not as ~~conquerors~~ inferiors; ~~and~~ that they should be trusted, not suspected; and that they should be admitted into a fair share of honors and emoluments. This might have been done in 1814, when such a measure could not have been attributed to fear, and would therefore have been imputed to a sense of justice.

There, however, had existed up to that time, as there has existed until lately in Lower Canada, a "Family Compact", composed of the same tribe that had furnished a similar association to Upper Canada. As long in office, they, like their counterparts in the latter province, seemed to consider themselves as the hereditary proprietors of official situations. The moment ~~the~~ Lieutenant-Governor there, or ~~the~~ as Governor-General here, entered their respective capitals, their circles of their associations ~~admitted~~, opened to repine and closed upon them. ~~Lurked~~ Inoculated with

N 3.

their ideas, those Rules adopted all their views, were carefully excluded from intercourse with every one else, and, while they seemed to govern, was really governed by them. The moment an office became vacant, in walked some of their progeny, their relations or their dependants; so that offices in both the Canadas seem to have descended according to the Laws of Inheritance. Such a system would undoubtedly have produced the same effects here as in Upper Canada, had all Lower Canada been British. But the most of the Reformers of the latter province, were of foreign origin, and had been of suspicious loyalty; Britons the greater jealousy superseded the less; and those Britons who desired Reform felt that desire swallowed up by national prejudice; and the greater jealousy devoured the less; and parties became British and French, instead of Reformers and Anti-Reformers. This distribution of parties consolidated the power of the Exclusives; it procured them a powerful support; and, if they availed themselves of it to exclude from offices of any importance all the Canadians almost all the Britons whom Emigration had brought here.

The French Canadians became exasperated; but England's peace with all the world prevented that feeling from having vent. They were under the guidance of able leaders, who soothed them, disciplined them, organised them, and promised them certain success, if they would but be patient and obedient. Quiet in perception and docile, they

N4.

obeyed the injunction to the letter, and became a civil party as well disciplined and as ably led as any people has ever exhibited.

It is impossible to refuse our admirations to the operation of that civil army, so ably officered, so regularly moved, never receding, generally gaining grounds, undiscouraged by the length of the campaign, undisheartened by the protraction of success. Mr Papineau was certainly a great man in his way.

He was on the verge of triumph in the early part of 1837. The speakers of the House, the Governor, and the ministry, inclined to concessions. It was thought that one step more would lead to triumph, and it was hoped that the grand object might be accomplished, and it was resolved that the final step should be a peaceable military demonstration. That demonstration took place at St Charles, in the same year.

I do not believe that Mr Papineau ever contemplated rebellion. His extreme caution was incompatible with daring; and his sound judgment must have convinced him of the folly of risking the fruits of so much toil upon a hopeless enterprise. But, in the crowd which backed him, there were hot spirits, who had been always with difficulty kept in check, and who had, by the progressive rapidity of success, been excited beyond the bounds of repression. The fierce energy of one man, not of their own race, let them loose; and unexpected success set them forward in full cry, throwing down and springing over their cautious civil-chief in their career. This was the rebellion of 1837, hastily lighted up by the energy of one man, and as hastily extinguished by the determination energy of another.

No 5.

The British Ministry now perceived that, ~~there must have been~~ there must have been something injudicious in the Provincial Administration; and that such an explosion could not have been wholly causeless. Reform seemed necessary, and they sent out a practised Reformer, Lord Durham. He, ~~but, in the ashes still ignited ashes of insurrection reform~~ certainly made some progress, and would have made more had he remained unmolested; as his inimitable Report shews him to have been thoroughly acquainted with his ground. But, the ~~still~~ yet ignited ashes of insurrection smouldered in the midst of combustibles. The warlike spirit of Gaul, once ~~yet~~ excited, could not at once collapse: it demanded another trial. The youth of the country reflected that, if they had experienced a probable defeat, they had also gained an improbable victory; and, ~~unreflecting that~~ not permitting themselves to reflect on the favorable circumstances which had helped them to that success, they hoped for ~~better~~ a better termination of another struggle. They had overcome a disciplined troops, and, unassisted by the formidable army that poured into the country, and encouraged by the assurances of neighbouring aids, they resolved to try again the fortune of war. Thus took place the rebellion of 1838, undertaken without judgment, conducted with spirit, and ending in hopeless discomfiture.

No.

~~The Imperial Government now perceived that~~

In these commotions the Reformers of Upper Canada had taken some part, and some measures became necessary which would ~~at once~~ remove their causes of complaint. It was also ~~necessary to find some means to~~ confer on the Lower Province those meliorations which had been so long obstructed by her refractory commons. It ~~moreover~~ likewise became apparent that Emigration alone on an extended scale could procure for British interests a permanent ascendancy. As to the Lower Province, one step only could achieve her, namely the creation of a Legislative Body independent of French influence, and ~~such~~ the Special Council was appointed, — a measure justified by necessity and the recent events. This body, availing itself of the favorable epoch, passed many wholesome laws, and, in a couple of years, did more for the public good than had been done during half a century. Its power was, however, imperfect. Municipal institutions, ~~under which people elsewhere, the Reformers of Upper Canada, were desirable for the~~ ~~Lower Province~~, not only as the means of local prosperity, but as a general political measure, affording a number of petty arenas in which the turbulent spirit of the times might exhaust ~~itself~~ ~~its activity~~ and ~~employ itself~~ ~~be~~ diverted from the grand focus to which it had been directed, ~~and the province~~ ~~a tendency, and on the government~~ has split into several minute and local impulsions; but the power of municipal taxation was, however, at first withheld; the power of Municipal taxation

N 7.

was therefore, ultimately accorded, — a fruitless power, as, in its effects, adding to the taxed advantages more than equivalent to the values taken from them. With a view, however, to the ~~advance~~ encouragement of Emigration and the pacification of the Upper Province, some general measures of improvement were necessary; those measures required general taxation; and "taxation without representation" on this continent was not to be ventured. The Whig ministry, too, however justifiable in the suspension of the Constitution, felt that the Special Council was a ~~striking~~ anomaly, in striking contrast with their professed principles. A constitutional assembly became necessary. ~~But~~, Such an assembly in the Lower Province would have been an absurdity; an united Legislature alone could effect general measures of improvement; and it was hoped that ~~the~~ Anglo-Canadian influence, thitherto divided, would, when united, prove an effective counterpoise to that of the Franco-Canadians. The Union therefore took place. There were still, however, some difficulties. It was certain that the same body which had rejected the House of Assembly, would carry into the new united Parliament its unanimity, its firmness and its discipline; and that, in the struggle between The Family Compacts and The Reformers, it would throw itself into ~~the~~ which was ~~of the latter~~ it should find convenient, and thus rule the new parliament as it had done the old. To

No.

obviate that ~~difficulty~~ a vast other difficulties, the Ministry sent out Lord Lyndenham, a man most happily chosen. Courteous though firm, politic but resolute, ~~and~~ at once subtle and solid, gifted with great power of application and clearness of intellect, versed in the details of Government, acquainted with the minutiae of parliamentary intrigue, an practised performer on the passions of men, and not overscrupulous in the employment of means, he appeared just the man for the times. He determined to have "his majority" and he had it. But ~~he with bought~~ that majority, a bare one, was obtained by a violation of ~~the~~ principle, and presented no feature of permanence. Violence at elections, the keeping offices vacant in order to secure the influence of eager expectants, and other objectionable measures, though half-justified by the recent rebellions, could not be repeated, especially under a Whig Ministry; and it was apparent that the fabric that he had reared would scarcely fall at the following election, if it indeed it should last so long. Lord Lyndenham died ~~in time~~, after a mere victory, ~~and shortly before~~ in time to avoid a certain and total defeat.

Sir Charles Bagot, with a mind ~~much~~ too manly and principles ~~too~~ too good to ~~support~~ continue his predecessor's system, became an inheritor of his difficulties. Nay, those difficulties had increased. ~~At~~ Shortly before the last meeting of Parliament,

No. 9.

the ministerial ranks had been thinned at a moment when every one was of unusual value. One influential member was absent in England; another, appointed to office, had been displaced at the consequent election, by a man of talent and energy who had entered the ranks of the opposition. Some disappointed expectants shewed symptoms of turning against those who had disappointed them. The aspect of affairs was growing forward. A change of the Ministry seemed inevitable: the Treasury-Benches were about to be taken by storm; the reins of Government to be snatched; and a conservative Governor was about to be governed by a ministry entirely democratic. Such a crisis was to be avoided, and the only means of avoiding it was obviously the ~~partial~~ admission of the Franco-Canadians into office; a measure too long delayed, and yet just as it was expedient. The epoch was fortunately unusually propitious. The suppression of the Rebellions and the settlement of our differences with the United States, had consolidated British power in the Province and secured internal and external tranquillity. The French-Canadians, renouncing all ideas of insurrection, seemed disposed to cultivate the arts of Peace. England could now with dignity grant them that admission to office, which, if granted at a less prosperous period, might be attributed to fear. An opportunity now offered of removing the real cause of Franco-Canadian discontent, of attaching them to the Empire by the ties of interest, and, by allowing them to taste the sweets of office, to indispose them for the future from doing anything that might cause their ejection.

No. 10.

Political History of Canada.

Sir Charles Bagot, therefore, disdaining all petty manœuvring, resolved to ~~offer~~ make it to them directly. But, to whom was the offer to be made? — Certainly to some one possessing commanding parliamentary influence. Now, none of those white-blooded personages whose negative conduct, considered as a vast merit, has procured them the appellation of "loyal Canadians", possessed that influence. To admit them, would have been to insure defeat, and to lie at the mercy of the victorious party. It is better to negociate with arms in one's hands than engage in a battle with a certainty of being overthrown. It was therefore a matter of necessity to admit to office the men of influence, whatever had been, or suspected to have been, their political conduct.

It fortunately happened that he who possessed the greatest influence, was at the same time the least objectionable; M. Lafontaine. Confessedly honorable, consistent, moral, ~~and~~ digest, grave, clever, laborious and learned, he had apparently taken no active part in the Rebellions; if, indeed, he had taken any at all. It was no mean praise that he had ~~stood~~ firmly in the midst of a raging torrent which had swept away almost every one else. His extreme coolness, self possession, and prudence, in a time of such commotion, were evidently qualities calculated to make ~~a great~~ an eminent minister. The offer was therefore ~~may~~ made to him.

N 11.

The offer made to Mr Girouard was ~~more~~ certainly startling: it was, ~~certainly~~ it must be admitted that it was calculated to excite surprise. But his philosophical refusal to accept office, the good which he diffused around him (which seemed to prove warrant the ~~inspiration~~ attribution of administrative faculties of a high order;) and his declared regret at the share he had had in past troubles, ~~seem~~ appear to indicate that the tender was not ill-judged.

The displacement of certain high functionaries is the ~~only~~ least feature in the arrangement. ~~on which we dare not stand on ceremony.~~ In spite of the ~~grand~~ importance of political considerations and the evident expediency of new arrangements, ~~there is impossible to view it without sympathy and regret, even those who think that the dismissal of Mr Ogden was sufficient to stamp with impropriety any plan of which it formed part.~~ His entire devotion to British interests; ~~that hereditary loyalty which cost his father an estate in the United States;~~ his masterly conduct of the government during the troubles; his frank and manly bearing; his discretion; his fidelity to his friends; and many other ~~a thousand~~ qualities of the head and heart, ~~these~~ have invested him with a halo of distinction and ~~a sort of consecration around them~~ ~~such~~ respect that have rarely surrounded ~~unmitigated~~ ~~should have proceeded from some superior~~ any individuals. If, indeed, his destitution, ~~has~~ ~~proof, there are many offices which seem so eminently~~ he had been adequately ~~he would have been entitled to a pension~~ rewarded, it should have been compensated by at least a pension of at least £1000 per annum, and ~~and the rank of Baronet, or a baronetcy.~~ If the Provincial Legislature were ~~concerned. Under the Imperial Government~~ willing to pay the one, the Imperial Government could ~~that and they would. Under the Imperial~~ well afford that remuneration for ~~long and faithful~~ ~~service in last moment. Thus his sacrifice~~ and eminent services; ~~and it would be better than the offer, for he is a gentleman by the popular fact,~~ ~~of the offer.~~ Let one, then, declare boldly, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~if~~ the other, the order of nobility would be ~~an opposition~~ ~~offer of promotion~~ ~~a thousand times~~ ~~honourable~~ ~~offer of promotion~~ ~~and~~ but a slightest transition to him; he has ~~equal to the treatment which he lately had~~ received a patent of nobility from Nature. Mr Ogden, such as he is, ~~and possessing the blood of the~~ ~~Ogdens and Livingstons~~ might stand, without

N 12,

~~(14)~~

ascendancy of inferiority, beside the proudest peer of the realm. ~~have been offered him. Their Lordships may~~ ~~something should be conceded to the~~ ~~that the generosity is expected from~~ ~~necessity of the times, and that~~ ~~public men a generous self-sacrifice~~ ~~that there is expected from public men,~~ known to be liberal, some ~~pepp~~ a generous self-sacrifice to the ~~public~~ general weal; that much should be conceded to the necessity of the times; and that the ~~Conservative~~ Justicier personage at the head of ~~the~~ Government is blameless. Neither of ~~these~~ Connected with his displacement, is a good which ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the [illegible] in the [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ it would be injustice to another individual or to notice ~~that [illegible] late Attorney General~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ It is said that one of his late colleagues ~~[illegible]~~ was the prime cause of his removal. I shall decline believing it; I believe that the Governor, as long after his arrival became convinced by as well by instructions as by experience, the absolute necessity of admitting the French Canadians into a fair share of the administration, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~; that he was, however, startled by the difficulties in the way of its execution; that he was unwilling to take upon himself the responsibility of the details; that the ~~gentleman~~ individual in question was sent home to receive instructions; that those instructions were, to execute the plan, disregarding the difficulties of detail; and that ~~the gentleman in question~~ he was merely a vehicle of communication. Nay more, I believe that when the displacement ~~of [illegible]~~ in question was ~~made~~ made the sine qua non of the inevitable measure, he looked on with the mournful regret with which a merchant contemplates the throwing over board ~~of the vessel~~ of the merchandise he most values, in order to save with a view to the safety of the vessel. Public functionaries cannot enter the lists of ~~public~~ newspaper discussion; the public should therefore be cautious in ~~admitting~~ adopting disparaging opinions respecting them. When a gentleman is known to be manly and upright,

N 13.

he should not lightly be deemed to have acted otherwise; and such manly and upright person, I believe ~~Mr Daly~~ to be. ~~If however not, he "would demand to for the county of Galway"~~ the gentleman alluded to.

~~I have felt it unpleasant to touch on this matter of displacement, as it is not only a very delicate one, but relates to one to whom I am permanently bound by the ties of gratitude and for whom I cannot but contemplate with the deepest interest. Nevertheless (as I derive half my blood from "the county of Galway,") I have hitherto ~~willing~~ to "shy off" from the subject. There is something unmanly in avoiding a difficulty that lies in the road; and policy and prudence both contain a spice of fear. As I have essayed a sort of political historical narrative, commencing with the Conquest and ending with the present time, — which narrative I have considered as a necessary preliminary to my remarks on the prospects which we have from the present Administration, — I have not been able ~~without a conviction of degradation~~ self-~~forced~~ to avoid touching on this subject, however delicate.~~

I now come to my ultimate object to which the preceding remarks have been intended to conduct, namely what we have to expect from the present Administration. And I declare my firm persuasion ~~most confidently~~ that it will ~~be~~ probably be the most useful to the country that has yet been witnessed. — Mr Lafontaine

N 14.

owes to his constituents and his colleagues
liberal measures (and he will originate and concur in such)
~~[illegible]~~ as long as he con-
fines himself to liberal measures of ge-
neral utility, — equally useful to both races, —
so long will he preserve his power, and he
as much respected as a statesman as he is
now esteemed as an individual. But,
should he, pushed by the hot-headed of
his party, attempt ultra-measures, — refuse
to lend his sanctions to measures of gene-
ral improvement, — or, in the vain hope of
checking the preponderance of the Anglo-
Saxon race, throw difficulties in the way
of Emigration, — should he, under the pre-
text of preserving "notre langue, nos institu-
tions et nos loix" and quoting "Nolumus
leges Anglie mutari" (both very absurd
declamations, as they ~~announce to~~ announce a most
unphilosophical determination to stand
still while the rest of the world is going ahead)
I say, should he, forgetting that he is a
British subject and a statesman, attempt
to play the Frenchman and partisan, —
it will be all over with him. The ~~Brit~~
Anglo-Saxons will form a junction and
prove too strong for the French. The Tories
will, (as is daily now in England) liberalize themselves to the level
of the Reformers; the Franco-Canadians
expelled from power, will never be re-ad-
mitted, — ~~the bal~~ he will not only lose his
own hopes, but blight those of his party, —
and the flood of emigration, sweeping
over his and their ruins, will ~~efface~~ suffocate
for ever the ~~French~~ influence of the Canadian race. —

Such an event, however, is far

N 15.

from being what we Britons desire: we wish to walk arm and arm with our fellow-subjects of French origin; and that, as we live in the same country, we may have one principal object, — its prosperity. Mr Lafontaine, I have reason to believe, is fully aware of his position; ~~for he is neither unreflecting nor precipitate~~ and ~~he~~ will maintain it with prudence. He has more personal firmness that Mr Papineau, and will not allow the ~~more unfortunate~~ less prudent of his followers to shove him into precipitate measures. He must feel that upon him depends the future political distinction or obscurity of his countrymen; and he will act accordingly. Should such be the case, the Province has a bright vista of prosperity. Britons and Canadians, ~~con~~ united in the administration, and enjoying everywhere equal advantages, will lose their national prejudices; and years of harmony, effacing the recollection of old animosities, will produce a state of Liberty and prosperity, hitherto unexperienced, ~~to be~~ dated from the arrangement ~~cession~~ of the present Administration.

I am, Sir,
yours &c
Impartial.

Montreal
3rd Nov. 1842.

No.

Political History of Canada

There was a note that he left by Quesnel Q.C. wrote this

On Her Maj^ty's Service

[redacted]

A: Driscoll Esqr
L. C.

Sir George
McBurd

Montreal
Canada East

Adjutant General's Office


ADJUTANT GENERAL

My dear Disraeli.

We live in strange times, times of revolution in all things. What was right when you & I were boys, is no longer so. Rebellion, (if successful) against a king - is no longer treasonable. Democracy is now in the ascendant, old fashioned English notions are deemed foolish. So a Lord-Lieutenant, in the centre of Ireland, is

the order of the day — there is much truth in your remarks but I do not go the <u>whole hog</u> with you — So far as I can learn, it is admitted on all hands, that La Fontaine is the best French Lawyer in Canada — looking at his former misdeeds as buried in oblivion, what they are — he is therefore the fittest man to be C. Justice — his enemies admit that he is morally honest. this politically, according to our opinions, the reverse — it cannot be concealed, that since the Rebellion, Canada has suffered

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very much – is it not therefore indebted to those who caused that rebellion? & again look to your Chancellor of the Exchequer Hinks, what a radical villain we also are considered him, yet his bold measures of finance, have done more to promote the commercial interests of Canada than any other measures. The Times my dear Disraeli have totally changed. & we are too old fashioned for them.

Canada will never be separated from England – until the U. S separate themselves. & when that time comes – it is more probable that the Eastern States of Canada

wile from an English Republic.
~~Now that the wile become part~~
of a Yankee Rep.: no - no -
There is not too much British
feeling in Canada, which is fed
yearly by emigration from the
Country, to be ~~rooted~~ rooted out because
~~they~~ the English are doomed for
a time to be ruled by Jean
Baptiste - Le bonne temps viendra
& they will again be dominant.
They have only themselves to blame
for their present position - There is
no Union amongst them. & if
Englishmen wile be Radicals,
they must expect & deserve to
suffer — Our very Bishops
admit, that what you call
the spoliation of the Church, was
a wise measure - for two reasons

1. because the value of the Church Revenues was not worth quarrelling about, & keeping the Country in perpetual hot water.

2. because it was the only grievance which the Honble House of Assembly had against the Mother Country.

– the mischief to be apprehended is that the said house will quarrel about the Spirit, instead of appropriating the funds to educational purposes, Jobbing & Travelling or distributing in local jobs to secure parliamentary support.

H. Larkin

Question is not to be settled until the Russians get Constantinople — the Turk is doomed, no "holy alliance" can avert his fate. Here I. Emperor of Russia, at the head of an Army of 500,000 men will not retreat for all the Powers of Europe — neither will he — if he does not there comes War — Louis Nap. is ready to lift his finger off at the bare mention of Peace. he longs to do it all France, to be let loose at the Russians whom they all

hate cordially — they are ready — England 20 pieces of Artillery manned & fleet on the way for many years fleet assembled by the Duke of Portmouth

Yours

S

General
Sir George
Westerall
Adjutant
General
Horse Guards

hate cordially – we two are ready. Having now in England 25000 men & 300 pieces of field artillery all manned & horsed – such a fleet as has not been seen for many years – the efficiency of both arms was satisfactorily proved by the Queen, Prince Albert & the Duke at Review at Portsmouth –

Ever my dear Brick
Sincerely thine
[signature]

General
Sir George
Westerall
adjutant
General
Horse Guards

[signature] 53

very much
indebted to
that rebellion
to your Chan
Finlay, when
we also app
his lord me
Lansdowne
the Commission
has any Pro
Times May
totally chan
old fashion
Canada will
from England
separate the
time comes -
that the Lieut

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

ENGLISHMEN.

Go north and south and east and west,
To see what nation is the best;
And you will find no better than
The honest, fearless Englishman.

For who, in war, can put to flight
Men who like their own bull-dogs fight?
On what occasion ever ran
From battle the bold Englishman?

Though right and left his comrades fall,
It does not make him flinch at all;
He fights on still as he began,
The sturdy, dauntless Englishman.

They fight in silence, raise no shout
To scare opponents into rout;
No clamour is required to fan
The courage of an Englishman.

And if he mortally be hit,
No shrieks or wailings follow it;
He fiercely d—ns the enemy's eyes
And, glaring like a game-cock, dies.

Does he from others suffer wrong?
He don't debate the matter long,
Nor seek the aid of kin or clan,
He rights himself—the Englishman.

See! where St. George's flag unfurl'd
Floats proudly o'er the wat'ry world,
On that three-deck'd leviathan,
True homestead of the Englishman.

And see! where, crossing burning plains,
To free their countrymen from chains,
They'll teach that Abyssinian
He must not bind an Englishman.

Turn we from war,—to friends in need
An Englishman's a friend indeed,
He does not hesitate, to scan
His purse,—*he gives*,—the Englishman.

Nor fails industrious John Bull
To have his market-basket full;
A well fill'd pot and frying-pan
Denote the ruddy Englishman.

Seldom, besides, does Johnny fail
To have on hand some nappy ale;
Quaffing it from the foaming can,
How jolly looks the Englishman!

John Bull, I love thee in my heart,
For well I know how good thou art;
Yes! "from Beersheba unto Dan,"
No one exceeds an Englishman.

Most of the globe I've travell'd round,
But none in any clime have found,
During my life's protracted span,
Superior to an Englishman.

Oh! may good fortune ever smile
Upon Britannia's verdant isle,
And frustrate ev'ry hostile plan
Devis'd against the Englishman!

Companions! now the bottle pass
And, filling to the brim each glass,
On this, his day, salute again
The patron-saint of Englishmen.

So, here is to Saint George's day!
And to Saint George himself, hurrah!
And to Old England, whose sons we
Are very justly proud to be.
Drink off! in patriotic glee
And back the toast with three times three!

MONTREAL, 23rd April, 1868.

H. DRISCOLL.

With the author's respects.
H.D.

His Excellency **SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, BARONET,** Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

To Ensign Robert Gilmour **GREETING:**

Reposing especial confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and Good Conduct, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, during pleasure, to be Captain in the Fifth Battalion of Terrebonne Militia, taking rank and precedence from the Sixth day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifty Six. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Captain by exercising and well disciplining the Inferior Officers and Men of the said Militia. And I do hereby command them to obey you as their Captain. And you are to observe and follow all such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from me, or any other of your Superior Officers, according to Law.

Given under my Hand and Office Seal, at Toronto this Twelfth day of April in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty Six, and in the Nineteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,

A Rutherford
Adjt Gen Ml

Edmund Head

Cafel Gilm

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COMMISSION

APPOINTING

Robert Gilmour

TO BE A

SURVEYOR OF LAND,

In and for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of

LOWER CANADA.

Recorded in the Registrar's Office of the Records, at Montreal ....the Twentieth ... day of June .....1849, in the Third Register of Land Surveyors, Folio 49. .....

R. W. Mitchell
Registrar

Elgin & Kincardine

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these Presents shall come, or whom the same may concern,— GREETING.

WHEREAS, by an Ordinance ordained and enacted by the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the late Province of Quebec, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the said Province, passed in the twenty-fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "*An Act concerning Land Surveyors, and the Admeasurement of Land*," it was, among other things, enacted, That from and after the publication of the said Ordinance, no person shall act as a Public Surveyor of Lands, nor be appointed to act as such, until he should have been duly examined by the Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General, as to his fitness and capacity, his character, and the sufficiency of his Instruments, to be by him used and employed in Surveying, and should have obtained the Certificate in this behalf by the said Ordinance required; AND WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Canada, made and passed in the eighth year of Our Reign, Chapter Eleven, and intituled, "*An Act to abolish the Office of Surveyor General, and to provide for the performance of the duties of that Office by the Commissioner of Crown Lands*," it is, among other things, enacted, That from and after the passing of the said Act, all the powers and duties which heretofore were by any Act, Ordinance, or Law in force in this Province, assigned to or vested in the Surveyor General, shall become and be vested in the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the time being, as in and by the said Act, reference being thereunto had may more fully appear; AND WHEREAS it hath been certified to Us by the Certificate of Our Commissioner of Crown Lands for Our Province of Canada, that Robert Gilmour of the City of Montreal hath been duly examined by him as to his fitness and capacity, his character, and the sufficiency of his Instruments to be by him used and employed in Surveying, to entitle him to be appointed a Land Surveyor, in and for that part of Our Province of Canada, heretofore constituting Our Province of Lower Canada.

Now Know Ye, that confiding in the loyalty, integrity, skill, and ability of Our beloved and faithful the said Robert Gilmour We, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, in pursuance of the said Ordinance, and at the special instance of the said Robert Gilmour have constituted and appointed, and by these Presents do constitute and appoint the said Robert Gilmour to be a **SURVEYOR OF LAND,** in and for the aforesaid part of Our said Province of Canada; to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Surveyor of Land as aforesaid, together with all and every the powers, rights, privileges, fees, profits and advantages to the said office appertaining, and which of right ought to appertain to the same, unto him the said Robert Gilmour for and during Our Royal Pleasure.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, Our Right trusty and well-beloved Cousin James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine Knight of the Most Ancient and the Most Noble Order of the Thistle Governor General of British North America and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada Nova Scotia New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward and Vice Admiral of the same &c &c &c &c

At Our Government House in Our City of Montreal in Our said Province, the thirtieth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine and in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

By Command

J. Leslie
Secy.