

Canadian Loyalists
Legislature for com-
pensation for losses in the
Rebellion who came in
any measure was not
Mr. Papineau, the
"Rebellion."

repetition, in a
than might have
charge which has
previous Con-
and has been as
possible, how-
have been care-
Lordship's notice,
as carefully with-
Lordship should
indebted for the
within its bor-
eau. My autho-
Lafontaine, who,
s, when blamed
ing office under
s replied:

Lafontaine) had in so
n had the benefit of
not the honourable
the benefit of it?
Papineau) would not
s of that House, to
opposite against his
still have dwelt in a
7th Feb., 1849.]

ent portion of the
he reiterated his
titude.

and the system of op-
by the honorable
in a position to
the return of their
and their families?
the administration of
their power to open
Papineau), in parti-
and, by obtaining the
to the country?—a
which, he (Mr. La-
fore conquering the
Metcalfe, to tender
vative offices he then
., 1849.]

assertion is coolly
re Ministry, by
led the way to
Administration.

The statement made by the London news-
paper above quoted, that Mr. Papineau was
compensated by the Conservative Ministry
for "his losses in the rebellion of 1838," is
totally without foundation. At the breaking
out of the rebellion, a large sum was owing
to Mr. Papineau from the Provincial Treas-
ury, for arrears of his salary as Speaker of
the House of Assembly; for which sum war-
rants had actually been issued by the proper
officers, although payment had not been
received by Mr. Papineau, previous to his
exile from the Province. On his return to
Canada, (through the good offices of Mr. La-
Fontaine, as now shown,) how could the then
Conservative Ministry refuse to submit to
Parliament the application of Mr. Papineau,
for payment of a debt due to him before the
"unfortunate occurrences" of 1837 and 1838,
which, it is a matter of "public notoriety,"
had been at that period fully recognized by
the Provincial Government, and the payment
of which, there is good ground for believing,
was now again urged upon them by the Im-
perial Government, in consequence of the
representations of their predecessors in office
—Mr. Lafontaine and his colleagues!

I repeat then, my Lord, Mr. Papineau was
not brought back to Canada by the Conser-
vative Administration; Mr. Papineau was

not indemnified by them for his losses during
the Rebellion; and the justification which the
Ministry would attempt to build on Mr. Pa-
pineau's case, of their own proposal to pay
Rebels for losses incurred in Rebellion, is
altogether baseless and untenable.

In conclusion, my Lord, permit me to state
that since the first publication of the fore-
going letter, no denial has been attempted,
in any form, of the facts which I had the
honor of therein submitting to Your Lord-
ship; on the contrary, the view of the subject
which I have endeavoured to impress on
Your Lordship, has received additional sup-
port from the recognized organ of your pre-
sent ministry, which indignantly denies—

"That there has been a receding on the part
of the Ministry from their original position—that,
frightened by the clamours which their opponents
raised, they now propose to restrict the payment
for indemnification to a smaller number, and a
different class of claimants to that which they
originally intended."—[*Montreal Pilot*, 12th June,
1849.]

Of that original intention, the proofs are
surely sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical;
and I leave it to Your Lordship to reconcile
the above quotation, if possible, with the
assertions contained in the answer to the
Hastings Address.

A CANADIAN LOYALIST.

Montreal, 20th June, 1849.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX NO. I.

REBELLION LOSSES BILL.

[Copied from the *Montreal Pilot*.]

*An Act to provide for the Indemnification of
parties in Lower Canada whose Property
was destroyed during the Rebellion in the
years 1837 and 1838.*

WHEREAS on the 28th day of February, 1845, an
humble Address was unanimously adopted by the
Legislative Assembly of this Province, and by them
presented to the Right Honourable Charles Theop-
hilus Baron Metcalfe, the then Governor General

of the same, praying "that His Excellency would be
pleased to cause proper measures to be adopted in
order to insure to the inhabitants of that part of this
Province formerly Lower Canada, indemnity for just
losses by them sustained during the Rebellion of 1837
and 1838;" And whereas, on the 24th day of No-
vember, 1845, a Commission of five persons was, by
His Excellency the said Governor General, duly ap-
pointed to inquire into such losses arising from and
growing out of the said Rebellion; And whereas, it
appears by the Report of the said Commissioners,
dated the 18th day of April, 1846, that "the want
of power to proceed to a strict and regular investi-
gation of the losses in question left the Commis-
sioners no other resource than to trust to the
"allegations of the claimants, as to the amounts and