

Colonial Office. I had to wind up, or rather to cut, the thread of my business with the Poor Law Commission, and had also my private affairs to settle; accordingly the day of my departure arrived without any terms with the Government having been satisfactorily settled. I had been subjected to considerable losses by being called upon so suddenly to break up my establishment; and for temporary outfit I had been thus subjected to expenses exceeding £500.

"In order that the King's promise to the Legislature of Upper Canada should be fulfilled, instead of being sent, as had been customary, in a King's ship, I was desired to proceed with my suite, which consisted of my aid-de-camp, my Civil Secretary, &c., by the packet to New York, from whence I was to transport them, as well as my baggage, in the depth of winter, through the United States to Canada; and in order to indemnify me for all these losses, outfit, and expenses, I was offered on the morning of my departure £300, of which, I was told, it would be necessary to retain £280 for the fees of my commission.

"With my suite I immediately set off for Liverpool, and I was on board the New York packet, which was actually moving out of the harbour, when an official letter was delivered to me by post, canvassing the appointment of my Aid-de-camp!

AN AWKWARD QUERY.

"Considering that our valuable North American Colonies were supposed almost by every body in England, and especially by the Government, to be on the point of separating themselves from the parent State, I will naerely ask, was it even politic in the King's Government to despatch me on so forlorn a hope, *not only without sufficient means, but, morally speaking, as destitute of ammunition as General Whitelock's men were, when, without Aints or fixed bayonets, they were wilfully marched towards inevitable defeat!*" — *Extracts from the "Narrative," cap. 2, p. 24 to 31.*

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TAKING POSSESSION OF A NEW GOVERNOR.

"As I was no more connected with human politics than the horses that were drawing me—as I had never joined any political party, had never attended a political discussion, and had never even voted at an election, or taken any part in one—it was with no little surprise that, as I drove into Toronto, I observed the wail placarded in large letters which designated me as

"SIR FRANCIS HEAD, A TRIED REFORMER."

I could soon see that the loyalists looked upon me in this light, and, accordingly, on the very first appointment, that of Surveyor-General, which they themselves forced me to make, they almost one and all joined in a very improper petition to the King, which I am sure they have all since deeply regretted." — *Cap. iii., p. 33.*