

denominations. The strength of union was shown by their success in hindering all reforms in the government for many years.

4. Efforts in Parliament to Secure Reforms.

The Reform party in Lower Canada was led by **Papineau** and Dr. Nelson, while Rolph, Baldwin and **Mackenzie** were the leaders in Upper Canada. Efforts were made in the Assemblies of both provinces to have the **defects** of the Constitutional Act remedied, and the **abuses** of the Government removed ; but as the Assembly had no means of controlling the Governor and the Executive Council, little could be done.

5. Rebellion in Lower Canada. At last, in 1837, the French people in Lower Canada rose in rebellion under Papineau. The principal engagements were at **St. Denis, St. Charles and St. Eustache**, but the rebellion was soon put down. In 1838 another rising took place, which was promptly crushed. Some of the leaders were executed, while others were banished. The regular government was suspended, and a Special Council was appointed to govern the province.

6. Rebellion in Upper Canada. The extreme Reformers of Upper Canada, despairing of securing their political rights, and sympathizing with their friends in Lower Canada, took advantage of the absence of the troops from **Toronto**, assembled about four miles north of the capital and prepared to take it. They were, however, soon dispersed by Col. McNab, who had been hastily summoned from Hamilton with his forces, and Mackenzie, the leader, escaped to the United States.

7. "The Patriot War." Many sympathizers