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all parties and could not have been per-
sonally obnoxious to any one. But the
prisoners who had been taken, in their
intercourse with the rebels soon opened
their eyes to the true state of the City,
and from them they learned that the in-
habitants were all armed, that the Chief
Justice himself stood in the ranks with
a musket on his shoulder, and that no-
thing but a desperate attack could give
any hope of taking the city. The men,
finding they were deceived, deserted
Mackenzie's standard, and his false-
hood, as is invariably the case, ended
in his own defeat. Such was in his
[Mr. B's.] opinion the true history of
the rebellion, and he no more believed
in the existence of the Executive Com-
mittee than he believed the gentlemen
of the jury were members of it. It
must be indeed a consolation to the jury,
that the evidence which had been given
on this trial and the light which was
now thrown upon the origin of the late
unnatural rebellion would enable them
to acquit their fellow-townsmen of all
participation in it. All suspicion would
now be removed from them and he was
sure the jury would rejoice at it. If he
were to look for the true reason which
had induced the learned Attorney Gen-
eral to go into this part of the evi-
dence, he believed it would be found in
the wish of his learned friend to give
to his fellow-subjects and his neigh-
bours an opportunity to prove their in-
nocence to the country. If so he must
be happy indeed in the full attainment
of his object. The rebellion then it
would be perceived had its origin in the
thoughtless dismissal of the troops from
this Province. How far that act was
censurable he would not say, but he
would read to the jury some observa-
tions of Sir Robert Peel which he con-
sidered very applicable to the subject,
though they were made in allusion to
Lower Canada:—

"But as has been just said in the very able
speech of the member for Newark, this is not
a military question. This is a case of which
every civilian is competent to judge, namely,
whether or no, after the resolutions of last year
and the state of the public mind in Canada,
every rational mind must not have believed that
on the rival of these resolutions public excite-
ment have been aggravated, and that it was a
time to take the additional precaution to send
such a force as must, beyond doubt, suppress
revolt. This then I want to know, whether you

did send such a force to Canada as might in-
termediate the disaffected, calm the apprehension
of the timid, encourage the loyal [cheers] and
prevent that outbreak of popular violence and
but unfortunate shedding of blood which has
unhappily occurred [loud opposition cheers].
Why, sir, when we see Lord Gosford and Sir
James Kemp bestow praises which I echoed on
these poor Canadian people—when we see them
dwell on their honesty, simplicity, and indus-
try—on their contentment with British rule,
and their attachment to British connection—
and when we read that in this same people
there were [necessarily, I believe] killed two
hundred, and three hundred wounded, in one
village, that is, five hundred in the whole killed
and wounded; for one gentleman stated
that he counted 157 dead bodies, and that there
were 300 wounded, besides several others dead,
then I have a right to ask, might any precau-
tion be taken which could have prevented such
a lamentable loss of life [opposition cheers?]
I rejoice, as every well-affected subject must,
at the triumph of the law and the success of
the King's troops; but I have no such feeling
with regard to that victory as if it had been
achieved in a righteous cause over the open
enemies of the country. [cheers.] When such
a slaughter is found necessary or justifiably,
the occasion which gave rise to conflict leading
to such calamitous consequence is deeply to be
lamented; and if, by a timely supply of troops,
you might have averted that melan-
choly necessity then I maintain there were rational grounds
for believing that the necessity might occur, in
consequence of the activity and delusion practi-
sed by the leaders of the Canadian people
[cheers] and that it was the duty of the gov-
ernment to overlook the miserable [compara-
tively speaking] consideration of the inconve-
nience of a military demonstration, and by a
timely display of force to prevent the desertion
of the well-affected and encourage the fearful—
it was, I say, your duty to manifest such a de-
termination to support the authority of the
British Crown, and to maintain the British
connection, as to deter designing men from
practising on the simplicity of a loyal and well
conducted people [loud cheers.] So far from
exposing yourself to the unjust reflection of
having acted in a severe and tyrannical man-
ner, you would have secured and deserved the
compliment of having made a merciful demon-
stration of vigour [cheers]."

It is very true that the same loss of
life has not to be lamented here, but
how many families are now over-
whelmed with misery, are left destitute
who only a few months since were liv-
ing in happiness and prosperity, and
how many men whose loyalty and fide-
lity were then unsuspected are now lan-
guishing in gaol awaiting their final sen-
tence. It is frequently remarked that
it will all terminate to our advantage.—
He [Mr. B.] had no desire to see good
purchased at such a dreadful price; he
would rather dispense with the good
that was to come, if the evil which has