

We were very noisy with our public meetings through the summer, and "resolutions," and some may have been "seditious," as the word has a wide range of application; but our demonstrations were still within the law as recognized in England and in the United States, when Lord Gosford, then Governor-General, sent the Attorney-General from Quebec to Montreal, to make

ARRESTS FOR HIGH TREASON.

The judges were too noble to lend themselves to a process for which there was no foundation, but the Attorney-General was a man of resources. He found two willing Justices of the Peace, and with their illegal warrants, issued on the 16th November, 1837, sent to jail to pass the winter, and be released in the spring, a crowd of French Canadian gentlemen, of Montreal and its vicinity, against whom there were no grounds of accusation whatever. Leading agitators left the city. Rewards were offered for their capture. Your correspondent's head was valued at \$2000. He ranked third on the list.

By a course of the merest accidents, I found myself on the morning of Nov. 18, 1837, landed with two companions at St. Charles, on the right bank of the Richelieu, thirty miles east from Montreal. Considering that we had rights of residence in our own country, and not caring to be disturbed by bailiffs, we determined on establishing a camp. Dr. Wolfred Nelson, with similar intent, established another at St. Denis, 9 miles lower down the river. Dr. Chenier with a few "aids," established a third at St. Eustache, 25 miles west of Montreal. The few country people assembled at each place with wretched fowling-pieces were speedily dispersed by brigades of British Infantry and Artillery, though Nelson repulsed the first attack on his position most heroically. My adventurous escape was recorded in your paper at the time, and an exile of nearly seven years followed.

Such was the whole measure and dimensions of the so-called "revolt" or "rebellion" in Lower Canada in 1837. With no previous intent, combination or organization, nobody was implicated but those that accident made actors in three places. Elsewhere everything passed in the ordinary quiet. In Upper Canada, McKenzie attempted an attack on Toronto, which failed. Along the frontier, from Lake Champlain to Detroit, desultory "patriots" in Canada, with desultory "sympathizers" on your side, organized, in the winter of 1838 and the autumn of the same year, several small invasions, which were easily repulsed. The delicious luxury of deceiving ourselves is common to organizations as to individuals. "Patriots" believed great forces were coming to their assistance. "Sympathizers" believed that immense bodies of "patriots" would be in battle array when the invaders arrived; but when the day did come, the meagre number of invaders encouraged no rising of "patriots" even had it been intended, and as few hailed their coming, the "sympathizers" were glad to back out.

The summer of 1838 saw Canada garrisoned by 15,000 British troops, at a cost to England of three millions sterling, all of which should be charged to Lord John Russell, for not doing in March (1837) what he did do in October, by which all political troubles might have been smoothed over, and your correspondent, with some of his friends, spared the loss of the best years of their lives.

The brains of those involved in the intensity of revolutionary agitation became sadly disordered, and men are apt to die before they are cooled down again for the practical uses of common life. The new battle for personal re-establishment is a hard one, in which few are conquerors. With the additional troops came Lord