

17. Did any acts of violence afterwards occur, and at what time?—On the evening of the first day, at about four or five o'clock, there was a disturbance outside which was so great that I was obliged to call in the assistance of the troops.

18. Can you say who had the majority of votes at that time?—From the commencement of the polling till the disturbance began, Mr. L. M. Viger had a majority of votes.

19. After you called out the troops, did the polling continue without interruption?—I adjourned soon after, that is, at about five o'clock.

20. Did violence occur at any other time during the Election?—Yes; the next day there was another disturbance, and I was obliged again to call in the assistance of the troops.

21. Were those who were going or coming forward to vote assaulted, or in evident danger?—I was inside the room, but I heard complaints made that the voters were not at perfect liberty to approach the Poll.

22. Did the Military actually attend in consequence of your requisition?—They came the first time; the second time I wrote to the Commandant, but I received a verbal answer through Mr. Marchand, the Magistrate, purporting that they were at my disposal, ready to come out as soon as they were called. I here hand in all the correspondence which took place on the subject.

Copy of a Letter from the Returning Officer to Colonel Grey, 71st Regiment.

St. Johns, 22d March, 1841.

SIR,

As Returning Officer of the County of Chambly, I beg you would be so kind as to send to-morrow, at nine of the clock, at the opening of the Poll, a Detachment of Troops to maintain order and peace, and protect the Electors for the County of Chambly.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,

AUG. DELISLE.

Colonel Grey, 71st.

Colonel Grey's Answer.

St. Johns, March 22d, 1841.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of this date, I have the honor to inform you that it is not in my power, consistently with the orders which I have received, to comply with your requisition, unless it shall be proved "that the ordinary civil force is insufficient either to maintain the peace, or to overcome any manifestly illegal and forcible resistance to the due execution of the Laws;" in which case it is also necessary that the troops "employed in aid of the civil power, should be constantly accompanied by a Magistrate, and act under his orders only."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. GREY, Lt.-Col. 71st Regt.
Commanding at St. Johns.

A. Delisle, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Copy of a Letter from the Returning Officer to Col. Grey, 71st Regiment.

St. John's, March 23d, 1841.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, and beg to inform you that the Magistrates of this place, jointly with the Returning Officer for the County of Chambly, are of opinion, after what they have seen yesterday, that the ordinary civil force is insufficient either to maintain the peace or to overcome any manifestly illegal and forcible resistance to the execution of the Laws, and that the troops in this moment is the only means to maintain peace and preserve order at the holding of the Poll at this Election; therefore we require the presence of the troops this morning at nine o'clock, A.M., at the opening and invasion of the Poll, and during the subsequent days. The troops employed in aid of the civil power shall be constantly accompanied by a Magistrate, who will give them the necessary orders.

I have, &c.

23. Have you any knowledge of persons being stationed on any road or roads, to prevent Electors from coming forward?—I have no personal knowledge of it, but it was the general rumour among the Canadian party.

24. Were the supporters of any one of the Candidates at any time absolute masters of the Poll?—Yes; it appeared to me, on the second day, that Mr. Yule's party had actually taken possession of the Poll, and that Mr. Viger's Electors were not in consequence at liberty to poll their votes.

25. Were the Electors on either side threatened with violence by the other side, or did they actually receive personal injury, or were they in danger of it in coming to or attending the Poll?—I did not see any body myself. I saw a man, I think an Irishman, who had been struck on the head while he was coming to the Poll. From the noise outside, I judged there was personal danger in coming to the Poll.

26. Did you see many intoxicated persons at the Election?—I saw two men come to the Poll drunk.

27. Have you any knowledge of houses having been opened for treating the Electors?—I heard that there were, but I have no personal knowledge thereof.

28. Did you see numbers of persons, apparently the supporters of any particular candidate, assembled at or about any tavern?—Having remained in the Hustings, I did not observe any.

29. From all that fell under your view, or came to your knowledge, do you think that the Electors generally of the County of Chambly had perfect freedom of attending and giving their votes at the Election?—They had not, in my opinion.

30. Will you state the names of any gentlemen not belonging the County, who attended at or during the Election?—I recollect having seen Mr. Porteous of St. Thérèse there, but I do not remember having seen any one else.

31. Did any of the Electors, or Mr. Viger, state to you on the first day of the Election, that the Electors had not free admission to the Poll?—They did; and it was in consequence of that, that I applied to the Magistrates to lend their assistance to preserve order.

32. Could you name any of the Electors who made that statement to you?—Mr. Lacasse was