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treasury. It was that resolution that precipitated the insurrection, though it was never neted upon. The news of the adoption of this resolution, which deprived the assembly of control of public money, reached Canada in April, 1837, and at once indignation meetings were held throughout the Province. The agitation became so hot that Lord Gosford asked his Attorney-General to issue warrants for high treason against leading men. The judges would not grant warrants, but subservient magistrates did, and many arrests were made, while some of the accused escaped to the United States. Only three men organized armed resistance to the Governor's proceedings. They were Dr. Nelson, who led the insurrectionary forces at St. Denis; Thomas Storrow Brown, who commanded the patriots at the battle of St. Charles, and Dr. Chénier, who led a very poorly equipped lot of habitants in the fight at St. Eustache. The insurrection was quickly suppressed. Twelve of the leaders were hanged in Montreal, and a tall monument has been erected to their memory in Cote des Neige Cemetery, near the top of Mount Royal. Meanwhile Papineau, the most prominent figure of the whole insurrectionary movement, had not been captured, though a reward had been offered for his head. He and E. B. O'Callaghan had escaped to the United States, nearly losing their lives while crossing Lake Minisquoi on the ice. The insurrection, though not by any means a success from a military point of view, had drawn the attention of the British government and the world to the grievances of Canada and compelled their redress. Consequently it is to Papineau and other patriots of 1837, in Upper and Lower Canada, that

Canadians owe the liberties they enjoy to-day. The attempt of American sympathizers to aid the Canadians in 1838 ended in failure. Papineau, though residing in the United States



THE TOMB OF THE PAPINEAUS.  
(Mausoleum in the Park)

at the time, did not approve the expedition which met with disaster at Windmill Point.

There was, at the time, among the Democrats of the north, a strong feeling in favor of invading and, if possible, annexing Canada, but the South would not hear of the addition of another tier of anti-slavery States to the north, and President Van Buren sided with the slave-owners. But Papineau visited Washington, while negotiating with the United States government, and on that occasion the *Democratic Review* (of June, 1839) spoke of him thus:

"In this place we take pleasure in recording a passing tribute of admiration to the distinguished accomplishments of a gentleman who has been made the object of a great deal of flippant and ignorant abuse by the English portion of our American press. Our readers need not be told to how large a proportion of the Whig Press, this designation is properly applicable. We refer to Mr. Papineau, who by