

a petition, signed by 87,000 people, which was laid before a Committee of the House of Commons. The Committee entered fully upon the question, gave the delegates a full hearing, and by a report sustained the House of Assembly in its allegations or grievances, but left the remedy in the hands of Government.

Promises of redress were profuse, but in the multiplicity of reforms required at that time of the British Ministry, ours were overlooked till 1835, when Lord Gosford, a good-natured Irish gentleman, of no political capacity or knowledge, was sent out as Governor, accompanied by an ex-captain of Engineers, and an excentric Indian judge to act with him as "Commissioners" to inquire into our grievances. The insult of appointing a commission to inquire into facts that had been re-echoed for fifteen years, when the Parliament of the Province could be the only inquest, was only equalled by the imbecility of selecting three men utterly incompetent for the task. The Commission was never recognized by our Parliament, nor did the British Ministry suppose it would be. It was sent out as a make-shift; and its reports, in which in turn each Commissioner differed from his colleagues, ended with the printing.

THOMAS STORROW BROWN.

(*To be continued*)

HISTOIRE DE LA CONQUÊTE DU CANADA

MANUSCRIT INÉDIT (1)

Nos troupes Legeres se saisirent du portefeuille de M^r de Lery Cap^{ne} des troupes de la Colonie, que sa fuite precipitée avait fait oublier. Il y avoit plusieurs lettres de M^r le Marquis de Vandreüil (Gouverneur general de la Nouvelle France) entre autre une circulaire pour tous les cap^{nes} de milices qui merite d'être rapportée; elle avertissoient les

(1) Pour le commencement de ce manuscrit, voyez le *Courrier du Livre*, vol. II, p. 312.