

landowners, wealthy and intelligent. Yet Mr. Elliott said he did not like the English party, regarding it as "fully as ambitious of domination as the French party, and prepared to seek it by more unscrupulous means." He expressed the opinion that the English party would be first to cut adrift from the Mother country, if such a step became expedient, as they were "by far the best disposed to sympathize with Republican principles, and most capable of wielding Republican institutions." Of the French party, Mr. Elliott says:—"The Quebec leaders, I have learned, flatter themselves that they act from prudence, because, as they argue, while they are outnumbered by the Montreal members, who are under Papineau's more immediate influence, it would be an unjustifiable disturbance to insist on any but fundamental differences of opinion. Others again hug themselves with the notion that Papineau is the instrument. Heaven help their wits. He is in truth their master. Their natures crave support, and they will always seek it in characters more vigorous than their own. I never saw any one who seemed better versed than the Canadian Speaker in the arts and demeanor by which one man wields dominion over the minds of many, and he is daily becoming more confirmed in his sway, as they are in their obedience. The truth is that Papineau, with all his faults, is rather a fine fellow. I dare say we shall find him perverse and suspicious, and that if he ever quarrels with us he will be coarsely abusive. Still, the good points of his character are not to be denied. He seems to be irreproachable in his private life: in social intercourse he is mild and gentlemanlike, and if in politics he is too hot and unmeasured in his proceedings, I do not find that reasonable men accuse him of being dishonest. Whatever else he be, it is impossible to set eyes on him and not perceive that he is by nature, as much as by the station he has now won for

himself, the first of the French-Canadian race."

Between 1830 and 1837 a subservient Quebec grand jury found true bills against John Neilson, a Scotchman, and Charles Mondelet, a French-Canadian lawyer, for seditious writings. The accused were never tried, and Mondelet afterwards became a judge of the Superior Court. It was in 1834 that Papineau prepared his 92 resolutions setting forth the grievances of his countrymen, and after supporting them in the assembly he went through the country urging the people never to cease agitating until they were adopted. Dr. Tracey, and Mr. Duvernay were imprisoned in 1832 for calling the legislative council "a nuisance." One legislative councillor charged the whole French-Canadian population with attempting to establish a republic. Militia officers were dismissed for sympathizing with Papineau in his agitation. These occurrences served to irritate the people greatly, but the assembly remained firm, and Papineau always counselled moderation. During the four years 1832-36 the assembly left the government without supplies.

Lord Gosford, who arrived and assumed the governorship in 1835, opened the session of parliament in 1836 with a speech which showed that no attention had been paid to the public grievances. This exasperated the assembly. Twenty years of neglect, prevarication and procrastination had exhausted the public patience; and the assembly replied to the address, declining to deliberate until His Majesty's government should commence the work of justice and reform; and stated that until grievances were redressed no supplies would be voted. Gosford prorogued parliament at the end of thirteen days. A resolution was introduced in the British House of Commons by Lord John Russell, authorizing Governor Gosford to pay up arrears of government expenses with money from the Lower Canadian

treasury precipitate it was not of the which de trial of p ed Cana and at meetings out the tation b Lord G Attorney warrant against judges warrant magistra arrests some of to the U three m resistant proceedi Dr. Nel insurrect St. Den who con battle of who led habitant The insur ed. Tw ed in Me has been Cote de top of Papineau of the ment, ha a reward He and to the their liv quoi on though from a drawn govern grievanc their re Papineau in Upper