ise of his uncle, him by Doctor

son une admisoujours ignoré, yacinthe, après qu'il n'ait rien ivoyé un émisvous?" Or, si ntion faite avec he, est-il possion; demander, celui qui aurait est pas dans la plus etre consinonçait à toute rait été s'exposon, que de lui hement, le fait sait de concert

e que lui a faits euf ans, il y a où M. Papineau ressentir une onde avant la le dit même à venture Viger, cette époque, itient la même nme après son ée, à Corbeau, aquait; (et je rler en homme là ;) se brouille M. Papineau, lle détails sur oges; enfin vit etour des Berl'ombre d'un départ de St. it jamais attae M. Papineau u'il a déclaré st faux, et ne nir les mêmes qui ont valu à néprisable. Si est bien le cas

de l'homme.

"Mais, dit le Dr. Nelson, j'ai tâché de mettre M. Papineau à couvert; j'ai veulu le traiter avec indulgence en ne dévoilant pas sa xxxix conduite.—Si c'étaient là vos motifs, M. le Dr. Nelson, vous n'auriez pas dû traiter si dûrement le Dr. Côte, qui, si vous dites la 1837. vérité aujourd'hui, la disait également à Corbeau. S'il disait la vérité, il était tout au plus indiseret, nullement méprisable: il ne méritait pas d'aussi sévères reproches; s'il disait faux, e'est vous qui les méritez aujourd'hui."

Doetor Nelson, it would appear by the above, vindicated, down to a certain epoch, Mr. Papineau against the foul imputation of having descried him at St. Denis, alleging, in his defence, that he (Doctor Nelson) had insisted that Mr. Papineau should not take part in the contest that was about to take place with the Queen's troops, but absent himself; and that he accordingly did so at his, the Dostor's, special desire. Mr. Papineau's reappearance in publie life, which Doctor Nelson thought might be prejudici I to his new patron, Mr. Lafontaine, induced him, however, to give a very different version of the matter. It is the general opinion, I believe, that he would have evinced a wiser and more manly, as well as more consistent course, by observing silence on this head. His subsequent acceptance of office, it is also to be observed, at the hands of Mr. Lafontaine—an office created, as some have thought, with an eye to reward him for the antagonism to his former leader, Mr. Papineau-has, however worthily he fills the office, and all admit that he worthily does so, finally divested the zeal, with which he signalized the onslaught upon his old chief, accepther of the prestige of disinterestedness and patriotism that seemed, at first, to surround it, and subjected the Doctor to the suspicion of venial motives in the tergiversation alluded to, if such really there were.

For my part, with equal good will and personal regard for both, I cannot decide between them—

"Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere litês."

Quebec, January, 1853.

R. C.

## MR. PAPINEAU.

(Referring to page 466.)

It was, perhaps, this sort of adulation, or at least undue homage to the talents, most certainly of a high order, of Mr. Papineau in the meridian of his career, that may have inspired him with an over confidence in his moral power and resources, and proved the ruin of himself and the cause he had embraced, viz., the "nationalité" of his compatriots of French origin, and independence of his native country, in unison with their desires. This, there is reason to believe, he expected (very absurdly, I must say,) to achieve by moral means and the force of public opinion only, without coming