

to be much more condemned than praised, since it may and does lead to such fearfully mischievous consequences? No one who is really acquainted with the facts of this unfortunate business, and who forms an impartial judgment upon them, can doubt that the Canadians have been betrayed into revolt, when their grievances were either actually redressed, or when redress for those grievances was fully within their reach.

The length to which the preceding observations have run, precludes the opportunity of saying much on the question of—What ought to be done with Canada? It is sufficient to observe, generally, that the revolt ought, for the sake of all parties, to be put down as decisively, but as humanely, as possible; that this country ought then to remedy the blunders of 1791: that as the French Canadians have shown their determination not to amalgamate with the population

by the Committee of 1828 to be retained in the Council, in order to give his assistance in framing laws of a general and permanent character, is one, and the Bishop of Quebec is the other. And is it not true, as asserted in Lord Aberdeen's minute (House of Commons' Papers, for 1836, No. 113, p. 39), that seats were offered to Mr. Papineau and Mr. Neilson?