

and was then paid, but without interest. A Select Committee of the Assembly in the same year recommended unanimously a grant of £500 to indemnify Mr. MACKENZIE for the actual expenses of his mission to England in 1832-33, but it failed from the same cause, and has never since been paid.

In 1836, initiative movements to secure the benefits of receiving and shipping goods for Canada through American ports, in bond, were made by Mr. MACKENZIE, who drafted the petition to the American Government, and addresses to the Crown, which resulted in the concession of this important improvement to our commerce, and laid the foundation of the benefits now enjoyed under the late Act securing Reciprocity of Trade. He, this year, carried also the first measure through the Assembly to secure Township Elections, but it was quashed by the Legislative Council. During the same session the House expunged from the Journals the disgraceful record of Mr. MACKENZIE's expulsions as unconstitutional, and the memorable struggle for Responsible Government took place. Sir Francis B. Head repudiated all responsibility to any power in Canada, and declared his purpose to govern the Province without respect to the advice of his Council. Mr. MACKENZIE moved and carried an Address upon this vital subject, but Sir Francis set the Legislature at defiance—the supplies were stopped, and the House was suddenly dissolved.

The exasperation created by the misrule and treachery of the Colborne Administration was only thus increased under that of Sir Francis Bond Head. Like his predecessor, he set Imperial instructions and authority at defiance, became the willing tool of the "Family Compact," and finished his political career by lighting the flames of a civil war. Mr. MACKENZIE at this era evinced his sincerity, if not his wisdom, in attempting to remove those evils by force, which moral and constitutional means had failed to redress. The rising of 1837-8 was less a revolt of the people against the Crown than against a perfidious Executive, entrenched in power, enriched by plunder, and ruling in utter contempt of human rights, and in violation of every principle of constitutional government.

The property which Mr. MACKENZIE had acquired by constant application to business, and the exercise of a most rigid economy, was wantonly destroyed by the authorities of that day, and he himself driven from the country in whose cause he had suffered so much, and for whose welfare he had labored so long in the midst of privations, sacrifices, and dangers.

Whatever some may think of the events of 1837, it must be admitted that the political commotions of that period produced beneficial results. A distinguished, high-minded, and liberal British statesman, the Earl of Durham, was appointed Governor General. His Report on the affairs of Canada, as well as the testimony of Lord