

the passage across the Atlantic, had, after landing in Canada, mentioned it in a manner likely to cause such a prejudice to spread as soon as I might become well enough known to make it worth any one's waste of words to accuse me. The hostile criticism at Quebec, alluded to in former chapters, proved that the apprehension was not unfounded.

I am told by private friends who have seen the reference to that criticism since the earlier chapters of this volume were printed off, "that I will bring the whole newspaper press of Canada on my head for attacking one of their number as I have done."

I do not believe it, though I admit that my reference to him is a blemish to this book. The reference to his work on the "Position of the British Inhabitants of Lower Canada" may be thought wholly impertinent. I neglected to say in the proper place why I was affected by that work. Mr. G. T. Cary, responsible editor and publisher of the newspaper in question, had kindly given me a copy to be used in a correspondence which I was about to open with some English newspapers. I extracted and sent to England portions of that work, relying on their accuracy, solely because they had first appeared as "leading articles" in the newspaper which professed to be the organ of the English Church and high conservative party at Quebec. The Italian War filled the English journals, and delayed the publication of my letters. When I found that the person on whose assumed accuracy I depended for statements affecting Canada, was capable of—I shall not say of an "inexact" inference about Lord John Russell and General Sir Charles Napier, but of leaving his readers to believe that I had said—in the correspondence which he did not publish—that those eminent persons were in guilty complicity for revolutionary objects in 1832, when I had said not a word nor anything which could bear such a construction,—not having referred to Lord John Russell at all, nor to 1832 in connection with General Napier, but only to the General as having had command of the midland district of England during the Chartist crisis of 1839, when I circulated "*Dissuasive Warnings to the People on Street Warfare*," which publications General Napier had seen and approved;—finding my Quebec critic so "inexact" as to add that to other insinuations about me, still more "inexact," all written while his editor and publisher daily apologized for their appearance in his paper, I wrote by the next mail to England, recalling my correspondence from the party who had it in charge.

With such pretensions as I have put forth in the volume, I must lay my account to be sharply criticised. At home, a former accusation—false in any of its parts, false in its whole—may possibly be reproduced: that I, one of the most frugal of men, am poor because of my expensive