aware that any officer of the Government suspected him. I further told him that there was no desire to subject him or his papers to examination, and that I felt quite confident that the Government would not direct any thing of the kind. I then remarked to Mr. Bidwell that although I did not think he was directly, concerned in the rebellion, he must feel that he ought not to be surprised if, as he suspected, he were looked upon as a disaffected person. His constant opposition to the Government, and the political principles which he had ever professed and upheld, had without doubt, encouraged the disloyal to persevere in that course of conduct, that had resulted in rebellionbut I more particularly alluded to his letter written to Dr. O'Callaghan, Editor of the Montreal Vindicator, who had since fled the country for Treason, in which letter he expresses himself in the following language:-

" Your great and powerful exertions in the "cause of liberty and justice I have noticed with admiration and respect; and I look " with deep interest on the struggle in Lower " Canada, between an insulted, oppressed, and "injured people and their oppressors. ALL HOPE OF JUSTICE FROM THE AUTHOR-"ITIES IN ENGLAND SEEMS TO BE EX-"TENGUISHED."

I told him it was impossible to read that letter and not feel a moral conviction that the writer's design was to justify the conduct of the disaffected in Lower Canada, who at that time openly and undisguisedly declared their determination traitorously to effect their separation from the Parent State; -revolt had soon after followed in Lower Canada, and it was inconsistent with the terms of his letter to believe he had not proved of it, & most persons undoubtedly believed that such was the fact. Mr. Bidwell replied that his letter was a private communication, and that the extract given was garbled, and that if the context had been published it would not have appeared so objectionable. I said I did not understand how this could well be, but at all events it seemed at variance with the duty of a loyal subject to write in the style he admitted he had written, to a man like Dr. O'Callaghan, who was so notoriously and avewedly disaffected. understood Mr. Bidwell to express his regret at having written the letter; which he repeated was a private communication, and had been improperly published; and that he did not approve of revolt.

Either the same or the following morning I again met Mr. Bidwell, and mentioned to him that it had been reported to the Lieutenant Governor, that Dr. ROLPH had left the City and had gone to the District of London, and that as he was known to be an intimate friend, and next door neighbour of Dr. Rolph, and was probably acquainted with his movements, I wished to ask him whether he knew the object of his journey to that District. Mr. Bidwell replied that although Dr. Rolph had given out that he intended to go to the District of London, he in fact had not gone there, but that he had gone to the United States. I confess I was startled at this information, for at that time I was not aware that Dr. Rolph was in any way implicated in the rebellion, and I could not understand why he should, as he had done, clandestinely leave the country. Mr. Bidwell told me that Dr. Rolph's reason for gonig away was two-fold:-first, he feared he might be apprehended and committed

secondly, he was afraid that Mackenzie and other traitors might attempt to send messages and address letters to him, and thus apparently implicate him in their schemes, with which he was resolved to have nothing to do. Without impeaching Mr. Bidwell's veracity, neither of these reasons appeared satisfactory to me. Dr. Rolph had the best evidence given him that he was not suspected, as he had been selected by Sir Francis Head, as the medium of communication between him and the insurgents, and was commissioned to require them in the name of their Sovereign to return to their homes and their allegiance, in which case they would be forgiven. And as to the attempts he apprehended on the pirt of the insurgents to hold correspondence with him, he had nothing to fear if he were disposed to act as an honest and loyal man should, viz. at once to disclose the nature of any treasonable communication that might be made to him. However the matter passed from my mind for the moment, and it was not until some time after Mr. Bidwell left the Province that information was given, that too clearly established a guilty correspondence between Dr. Rolph and the traiturs. Had I been aware of this fact at the time I wrote to Mr. Bidwell, I do not think I should have written him the private letter which his friend has published. At the same time I do not wish to be understood that I believe that Mr. Bidwell was aware of Dr. Rolph's traitorous conduct. The sentiments expressed in my letter are those which I sincerely felt for Mr. Bidwell in the private relations of life, and I am anxious to exclude from my mind the suspicions entertained by others, of his want of sincerity.

In the course of the conversation which occurred with Mr. Bidwell on the first or second occasion, I do not recollect which, he spoke of the unpleasant situation in which he found himself by the criminal conduct of the political party with whom he had for so long a time been connected, (or rather, I should say, with that portion of the party that had joined in the revolt,) and he expressed very strongly his wish to leave the Province; so strongly indeed, that it would not in the least have surprised me at any moment to have heard that he had taken the resolution to remove to the country of his birth. I well remember his saying that he had little hope of being restored to happiness while he remained here; and I did not hesitate to tell him that I thought he would do wise. ly to leave the country-that his professed political opinions were entirely at variance with the monarchial Institutions of England-and that he must now either abandon those opinions, or he constantly subject to annoyances and mortifications of a most unpleasant description. I had no right whatever thus to address Mr. Bidwell, but I did so in the spirit of friendly candor: he well knew what my opinions were of his political character-I had fully and freely stated them on various occasions in the House of Assembly in his presence, but particularly when I offered an ineffectual resistance to his election as Speaker in 1834-5. I then declared my conviction that he was hostile to British Institutions and to British connection, "and referred to facts in support of this opinion"; Mr. Bidwell was of course present, and was surrounded by his friends, who at that time constituted a majority of the Assembly. sentiments I then expressed I continue to enterain, and it is but just to say that they were

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