SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1849.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURANT & Co., at their office in the brick building of L. W. Dovebur & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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(The time of high water here given is for A. M.)

July.		H.	Sun. s	Moon s	H. W.
21	Saturday,	4	37 7	34 8	49 0 23
22	Sunday	4	38 7	33 9	25 1 4
23	Monday,	4	39 7	32 9	57 1 41
24	Tuesday,	4	40 7	31 10	26 2 17
25	Wednesday	4	41 7	31 10	54 2 54
26	Thursday,	4	42 7	30 11	24 3 34
27	Friday,	4	43 7	29 11	53 4 22

First Quarter, 25th, 5h. 9m. afternoon.

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February, 1848.

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St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

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May 25. THOS. HANFORD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

This inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands *cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED to HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

These should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
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Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery	Stone an Gravel,
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Headache,	cause, &c., &c.

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In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box

DEBATE
on the Canada Rebellion Losses Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 20.

[Lord Brougham's Speech.—Continued from last Chronicle.]

Lord Elgin, in a despatch to the noble earl, said he would take an early opportunity of sending him in another despatch, an account of the character and object of that measure. This was after he had given his assent to it. The noble earl, however, seemed to have thought that he could take the character of the act of parliament from that despatch of the governor, for he said in answer to it that although he had not received it he would proceed to give his opinion of it.

Earl Grey said he had received the act in the despatch alluded to by the noble lord.

Lord Brougham—Yes, the noble lord had received the act, but not the despatch promising an account of its object and character. Now he (Lord Brougham) begged to say, that although Lord Elgin was not a lawyer, yet that he and everybody else ought to know one thing, that the objects and character of an act of parliament were to be taken, not from the information given by others, but from the information given by the text of the act itself, and that the house could not look out of the act for its character and objects. (Hear, hear.) He therefore resorted not to Lord Elgin's promised despatch, which had never reached this country, but he resorted to the act of parliament itself to discover its objects. And now he was about to state what he understood to be a fact, which the journals of the Canadian Legislature proved, and which at once negatived the assertion that none but the loyal were to be compensated. He alleged that it was intended originally to compensate others than the loyal, and that it was intended to draw no such wholesome line between the loyal and disloyal. The act had been originally introduced without any exception at all. An exception was afterwards moved, but the resolutions introduced contained no exception whatever. A Mr. Bolton submitted a motion which introduced an exception, and the exception was this:—"Provided that none of the persons convicted of high treason since November, '37, or who have been charged with high treason, and have been committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the Gaol of Montreal, submitted themselves to the will and pleasure of her Majesty, and were transported to Bermuda," &c. Now, this exception was in the original frame of the act, but it was not in the resolutions, and the resolutions formed the groundwork of the act. Mr. Bolton however, moved this exception, but then this exception was not enough, for it referred to persons "convicted of high treason or charged with high treason, and committed to the custody of the sheriff, and submitted to the will and pleasure of her Majesty, and been transported to Bermuda." But what became of the persons not convicted of high treason, but who had been transported to Bermuda, and were never in the custody of the sheriff? It was clear that such persons were not within this exception. (Hear, hear.) If he were told that this was all blunder, he was quite willing to say very possibly it is, but that is the very reason my motion should be adopted. (Hear, hear.) Hastily done, like all the works of violence—imperfectly done, like all the deeds of factions—rashly done, like all the acts of a tyrant majority temporarily advanced to power; it was very possible that it was full of blunder, but that was no reason why assent should be given to it. (Cheers.) But suppose a person not convicted of treason, and not sent to Bermuda, but who had been in the custody of the sheriff for treason, and had submitted himself to the pleasure of her Majesty and was let out, that person was not within the exception. Again, suppose a person not convicted of treason, not banished to Bermuda, but submitting to the pleasure of the crown, and never in the custody of the sheriff, that person was not within the exception, for their lordships would bear in mind that the copulative conjunction "and" not the disjunctive "or," pervaded the entire of the resolution. Therefore, a large class of traitors and rebels were not excepted from the benefit of the act. (Hear.) But this was not all. A Mr. Wilson made a motion in the assembly, to the effect that all persons aiding or abetting the late rebellion should be excepted, but the government defeated that motion by a majority of 16 in the united parliament; and from that defeat he (Lord Brougham) drew his conclusion, that the motion was wilfully and deliberately rejected, and that the government of Canada, with its eyes open to the construction of the act, intended that a line should be drawn between the rebels and the loyal, but that all should be compensated with the two exceptions already adverted to. Did he blame Lord Elgin for this? Most undoubtedly he threw no blame on him whatever, because he was supposed to be acting under responsible government and to have no hand in the proceeding. Mr. Lafontaine and the majority domineered over Lord Elgin, and compelled the rejection of the motion. But then Lord Elgin maintained that this act received the approbation of the majority, not only of the whole parliament, of which indeed there was no doubt, but that it had received the approbation of the representatives of Upper Canada. Now, he (Lord Brougham) prayed their lordship's attention to what he was going to say upon this point, because he would dispose of it instantly. It was the grossest fallacy to suppose that the question at issue between the parties was the passing of the bill. It was nothing of the kind. Nobody pretended to doubt that the loyal had a right to compensation; and if the bill were meant to extend to the loyal only it would have received general support, because all were in favour of granting compensation to that class. There might have been traitors, or traitors in disguise, who would object to the passing of the measure, but the loyal part of the Canadian parliament had no objection to compensation being given, provided the rebels did not receive any part of it; but they did object strongly to the rebels being compensated. A large majority of the English representatives from Upper Canada voted in favour of Mr. Wilson's amendment. The number were these: for the bill at large there were 22 French and 15 English members, making 37 in all, in Lower Canada.—In Upper Canada there were 11 for and 14 against it. That was for the bill generally. But upon Mr. Wilson's amendment there 27 English (22 from the upper province and 5 from the lower) against paying rebels, and 15 English (13 from the upper and 2 from the lower province) for paying them. But he deducted 5 of Mr. Lafontaine's and his ministerial party from these 15, and then he found that there were 27 English against paying rebels to 10 who were in favour of paying them. This was nearly three to one—a very large majority against paying rebels. (Hear, hear.) But Lord Elgin plumed himself very much upon the addresses he had received. He had no doubt, had many addresses, with some thousands of signatures to them, but it was remarkable that the documents themselves were chiefly confined to the subject of the late riots. The parties condoled with him upon the destruction of property which had taken place, and the insults to which he had been exposed, and they professed their attachment to the crown. Hardly any one of them expressed approval of the conduct of the government. The greatest exertions had been used to get up these addresses, in order to congratulate his Excellency upon his escape from violence. But how were these addresses prepared? Whence did they proceed? From public meetings? No such thing. [Hear, hear.] Hardly two or three of them had emanated from public meetings. They were got up in corners—something after the manner in which hole and corner addresses were formerly got up in this country by the zeal of partisans and the inducements held out to the public to sign. Now, a vast number of addresses and petitions had been presented against the bill, and almost all these had emanated from public meetings, convened by the authorities, and presided over by the mayors and magistrates of the several towns. The petitions, therefore, against the Bill greatly preponderated in point of weight and importance over the addresses which had been got up in corners. [Hear, hear]. But it was said that tranquility had been restored. He trusted it was. He had no official despatch to communicate, but he had received a letter, dated the 6th of June, from a person who had left Montreal on the 5th. He stated that he had left the latter place in a state of the greatest possible excitement—that the British population would prefer to join the United States rather than pay the losses the rebels had sustained by their own misconduct, and that, should the Bill be sanctioned, Canada would be lost to the British crown. This was the writer's opinion; but it was not the opinion of him [Lord Brougham].

The Marquis of Lansdowne—Hear, hear.

Lord Brougham could assure the noble marquis that the writer was as loyal a man as any upon the treasury benches, and that when he said the excitement was great at Montreal he was entitled to credence. (Hear.) Was it very much to be wondered at that such excitement should exist? No one more deplored than he did the excesses which had been committed, or the disgraceful outbreaks which had taken place, but he could not help feeling for those who had not taken part in the riots, who were the great body of the Canadian people, attached to the crown, who were the great bulk of our fellow subjects, who by their own exertions, sacrifices, and blood had extinguished the flame of rebellion—he could not help feeling, placing himself in their hard situation, and knowing that they were writhing under the infliction of this ill-started measure, how much and how bitterly they had been visited. (Hear, hear.) It was a common remark that individuals felt more for their own interests than that of others; yet great bodies of men were more apt to be irritated, vexed, and tormented by what outraged their feelings than by what damnified their interests; and when the feelings outraged were the loyal affections of subjects deserted by their natural superiors, who ought to be their protectors, and to whom they owed and from whom they had never withdrawn allegiance—when they were trampled upon by those rulers and found those rulers in a new league with the rebels whose rebellion their blood had extinguished, but whose losses they were now called upon to make good, he must say that this was a most cruel hardship to inflict upon a whole community. (Hear, hear.) He therefore considered that it was the bounden duty of that house to protect those persons from this severe and intolerable infliction; and if he were met with the *tu toque* argument that there was nothing in in the present bill which was not to be found in the bill of Upper Canada, he would take issue on the fact. Losses had doubtless been sustained in Upper Canada, but the rebels in that province were few in number, and the bill was not required to draw a line between the disaffected and the loyal, but substantially the line was drawn. A Mr. Hincks had stated that four or five rebels in Upper Canada had received compensation, but this was afterwards proved to be a mistake, and how Mr. Hincks could have made such a statement was unaccountable, except upon the principle laid down by Sir Francis Burdett, that "people long in governments were fond of indulging in an unfortunate habit of official assertion." ("Hear," and laughter.) He (Lord Brougham) believed that a more fatal mistake could not be committed than in carrying out the doctrine and practice of responsible government. If such a government were good for Canada, it must also be good for Jamaica, Trinidad, and the Cape; but where should we have been if we had held the doctrine of responsible government in questions relating to slavery, when Mr. Canning said, "Never, never trust slave holders or their representatives to make laws respecting slavery." He did not call upon the house absolutely to refuse their assent to this present bill, or to petition the crown to withhold its assent, but he asked them to take care that the bill be made clear and intelligible—that if there were errors and blunders in it they should be corrected—that if exceptions were not made with reference to rebels claiming compensation for their losses, those exceptions should now be added, and that until these exceptions were added assent to the measure might be suspended, but not refused, in order that due time might be given to have the amendments made. (Hear.) The house might rely upon it they were on the eve of a great struggle in North America; and if they supposed that that struggle between them and that colony was viewed with indifference by their neighbours on the other side of the Atlantic—if they rocked themselves to sleep under the impression that America, having a boundless extent of territory, would not covet more, let him awake them from that dream. Let him remind them that if America was for the first time an unambitious republic—that if for the first they had an instance in America of a popular government without the control of a crown or without the control of an aristocracy—the control of a crown to keep the peace, the control of an aristocracy to perpetuate the peace, as at Venice of old—that if America for the first time furnished an example of a popular government without any such checks, appliances, or control, and was divested of all ambition, it was the most novel event in the history of human nature and of human governments. If they fancied that as America had acquired great territories, and extended them to the south and west in all directions, she had more land than she knew how to govern, and more produce than she knew how to consume, and therefore that she would not look to the north and not seek to extend her influence in that quarter, then he contended that an infinitely great wonder had taken place, that an absolute miracle had been wrought, because they were believing what was contrary to the whole history of human passions, propensities, and crimes, that the lust for dominion was capable of being satisfied. He believed that America counted every day an age until she heard that this bill received the royal assent—that she counted every day an age until England plunged her fellow-subjects, into the gulf now yawning to receive them. (Hear, hear.) Besides the lust of power, which increased in proportion to its gratification, there was a positive, direct and prevailing interest of the southern states in the annexation of Canada, because it would tend to increase the preponderance of the northern or anti-slave states, but even these southern states were anxious that Canada should be absorbed in the union, for this reason, that it was now the great refuge for runaway slaves—and at this moment there were 15,000 families of runway slaves in Upper Canada, so that besides the general love of American rule and American fame by which all American citizens were more or less influenced, there was in the slaveholding states of the south this strong motive also. They participate also with their northern fellow countrymen in another feeling. We had recently given protection to America as against ourselves. We had adopted the doctrines of free trade, and had extended those doctrines from time to time (to his satisfaction and comfort, though in this he differed from many of his noble friends near him), from one article to another. The Americans did not sympathise with us on the subject of protection; but they did sympathise with the Canadian rebels. They were delighted, as he knew by letters which had come to his knowledge lately, and which had been addressed to one of the greatest houses in the city from America, expressing the greatest joy and exultation at our abandonment of the navigation laws—but they add, "do not suppose that we will join you in such a policy"—(Hear, hear), "on the contrary, it will be our care now to drew our protection tighter than ever." (Hear, and Protectionist cheers.) We had withdrawn protection from our manufactures, not so the Americans. They desired to increase the protection on theirs. What now prevented it? Upper Canada, a frontier of 1,400 or 1,500 miles, which it was utterly and absolutely impossible to protect. No amount of American police or of American militia, much less of custom-house or excise officers, could prevent a bale of goods crossing that extensive frontier into America. A friend of his sometime since saw a number of hatchets in Illinois. He said, "These look like our manufacture." "No," replied the American with whom he was speaking, "you cannot make them." Sometime afterwards he returned, and found that they were supplied with the same description of tools from Birmingham. It appeared that another party went there, and seeing the American hatchets, inquired what they were sold at: he was told 1 dol. 25 cents. each. He undertook to send them a consignment from Birmingham, and he did send 25,000 hatchets, which were sold at half a dollar each. Notice was given to the government and the excise, and down came the custom-house officers and militia to seize them; but the attempt was futile, for when they arrived they found all sold. Every man had bought his hatchet for his half a dollar, and carried it off on his shoulder. And thus it was with all other articles of manufacture: the difference of the price was such, that no mere custom house regulation would prevent their introduction. All we required to ensure the introduction of our goods into America was a frontier; that frontier we had while we possessed Canada, and that the Americans knew well.—Tariff there could be none: that was a dream, an impossibility, while we retained Upper Canada. (Hear.) Therefore it was that he conjured their lordships to do all they could to knit to us the affections of our fellow subjects in Canada. If it were by any surrender of rights, any unfitting sacrifice of power, or even of wealth, that they now asked to conciliate their love and affection, he should be the last man to recommend it; but it was not so, and he implored them to conciliate the feelings of the loyal people in that colony, because by doing so—by knitting their affections and attachments still closer to ourselves, we should render the severance of that colony from the mother country impossible. (Hear, hear.) He had long thought, and he had more than once expressed that thought in that house, that it was a very great error in the peace of 1782, as Lord St. Vincent told Lord Shelborne, to keep the Canadas, and not leave them to the United States, and there were many others he believed who thought so too; but he could not forget the reply which Lord Shelborne made to that objection:—"Show me the instance," said he, "of a great state consenting to give up a great colony like Canada without injuring her character, and trenching on her renown. If it be taken from you by force of arms, that is another question; but you cannot, without a sacrifice of character and power, make a voluntary surrender." He fairly confessed that the inclination of his opinion since 1838, when the subject was last broached, and when he held to the opinion of Lord St. Vincent had suffered a material change. He had had more intercourse with them since that time, and the consequence was, that he entertained greater respect for, and stronger sympathy with his Canada fellow-subjects. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible to be aware of the strong feelings of loyalty which pervaded the great mass of our fellow-subjects in Canada, and not feel that it would be a cruel policy to take any steps to throw them into the hands of the Americans. (Hear, hear.) He had seen men within the last three weeks—men born and bred in Canada, men who had toiled and bled for their country, men to whom Canada had been home for the last half century, men whose possessions, whose families, whose every tie was in Canada—and these men had told him that they had such a holy horror of being given up to the great dominant republic of the West, a horror proceeding to such an extent that if that catastrophe was consummated, they would leave Canada, as their forefathers had left America, and sacrifice their homes to their loyalty to England. (Hear, hear.) He implored their lordships not to hasten that catastrophe. He called upon them to save their Canadian fellow-subjects from the effects of this whim of responsible government carried to an absurd and reckless excess; he implored them to adopt the resolutions which he was about to submit, and which, he believed, would act as oil on the troubled waters—(a laugh)—and restore peace and contentment to the colony. The noble lord concluded by moving the following resolutions:

"That by an act passed in the parliament of "Canada, intituled "An Act to provide for the "Indemnification of Parties in Lower Canada "whose Property was destroyed during the Rebel-"lion in the Years 1837 and 1838," no security "is afforded against compensation for losses sus-"tained in the rebellion in Canada in 1837 and "1838 being given to persons engaged in said "rebellion. That it is just and necessary, either "by recommending a further and amending bill "to the legislature of Canada, or by such other "means as may be effectual, to provide security "against any compensation for losses sustained in "said rebellion being given to persons engaged in "or having aided or abetted the same."

[Earl Grey made a lengthy reply to Lord Brougham, in which he went on to justify the policy of the ministry towards Canada, and likewise the Indemnity Bill. With regard to Mr. Lafontaine, Earl Grey *denied his being implicated in the rebellion!* and said he had been given to understand that the true explanation of a treasonable passage in a letter of Lafontaine's was a *mere joke!* directed against the parsimony of Mr. Papineau.—Earl Grey thinks, himself, that no distinctions are to be made by the indemnity bill,—he says—After 12 years had elapsed, to institute an inquiry into the feelings of all parties at the moment when the rebellion took place, would do so much mischief and would create so much bitterness, that it would be infinitely better so indemnity should be granted.]

Lord Lyndhurst said that he would claim the indulgence of their lordships while he addressed them. He had not been in the habit of addressing their lordships for a considerable period, for reasons which were personal to himself, and which were probably known to their lordships; but considered the offices which he had held during the last few years, he felt himself imperatively called on to express his opinion on this subject, and to state his entire disapprobation of the measure to which the resolution of his noble and learned friend related. With respect to the noble lord (Elgin), who acted as governor of Canada, he must say that he believed him to be a most honourable and conscientious man, and that nobody could possibly regret more strongly than he did the acts of violence and intemperance to which he had been subjected. It was not his intention to go into the question of responsible government, which was so much discussed by his noble and learned friend near him, and by the noble earl opposite, to inquire what was its nature, and how it could be applied to colonial legislation, but he would say that unless the effect of constitutional government was that it established an entire and independent state in the shape of a colony, there were cases in which the government and parliament of this country were called upon to interfere for the sake of the honour and dignity of the crown. (Hear, hear.) The question in this case turned upon the construction of an act of parliament. The grounds on which the Indemnity Bill was objected to was, that it rewarded rebels, and that the honest, loyal, enterprising, and active people of Canada, who sacrificed so much of their property and blood on the occasion referred to, were to be taxed for compensation for those persons who were concerned in the rebellion which they succeeded in crushing. He saw no objection to the manner in which the noble earl (Grey) stated the case.—It appeared that an amnesty in another case had been passed, and it was thought fit that some of those who had been engaged in rebellion might be employed in the service of the crown; but he knew of no instance in which they were afterwards rewarded and received compensation for any losses which they might have sustained. Having made these two or three preliminary remarks, he must say a word in favour of the conduct of Sir Alan M'Nab. The noble earl had endeavoured to show that Sir Allan M'Nab was not entitled to any thanks for the exertions which he had made in the suppression of the rebellion. Sir Alan M'Nab had performed very great services.—And the rebels disappeared when they saw him at the head of his troops. It was true there was no contest. The moment the troops under Sir A. McNab appeared, the rebels decamped, and left the field to the loyalists. Sir A. M'Nab received the distinct thanks of the governor-general of Canada, Lord Seaton, for the activity, exertion, and vigour which he displayed on several occasions, and he afterwards received the thanks of the crown, and obtained the title which he at present possesses as a testimony of his valuable services. He thought that he had not been justly treated by the noble earl. The question before their lordships appeared to him to resolve itself into a very narrow compass. It depended upon the construction of an act of parliament. The indemnity bill applied to all the persons who were engaged in the rebellion, except those who were mentioned in the proviso. What, then, was the application of the act? There were two or three instances to show that the effect of it was to reward and compensate the persons who were actively engaged in the rebellion. Mr. Papineau was one; he was not tried and condemned; but he absconded, and went to the United States, and from that he afterwards passed to France, and did not return till after the Queen's pardon was granted. Taking advantage of that pardon, he returned for the first time to Canada, and it was now clear that he who was one of the most prominent leaders of the rebellion, will be entitled to compensation, as he did not come within the proviso of the bill, for any losses that he may have sustained in consequence of the rebellion. It was a direct insult to common sense to say that he was entitled to claim compensation. Compensation from whom? From the public purse of this country?—No, but from the taxation of the persons who by their exertions, energy, and vigour so successfully succeeded in crushing this rebellion. Was there a person in that house who would sanction such an act? He would suppose an analogus case nearer home.—There was a rebellion in Ireland last year. The leaders was tried, convicted, and sentenced, and were to be transported. Let them suppose that her Majesty in a few years would be induced to grant them a pardon, and that they should return to Ireland, and that one of them by some very great change in circumstances got into the government of this country, and proposed to tax the people of this country to compensate his associates for the losses which they sustained in consequence of the rebellion. Would he find a single individual to support them? Yet this was the case in the matter which was now before their lordships. The leader of the government brought in the bill for the purpose of compensating and rewarding those who were his associates in a criminal enterprise. That much he would say with respect to M. Papineau. It was stated that Mr. Lafontaine was not engaged in this rebellion. The noble earl was wholly misinformed with respect to that; the statement he made was wholly incorrect, and there were persons in that house who were on the spot, and knew every matter connected with this affair, and who would be able to prove it.—The rebellion took place in 1837 and 1838; and Mr. Lafontaine, seeing the danger of his remaining in Canada, left and came over to this country, to avoid his apprehension. He heard that there was a warrant here for his apprehension, and he immediately left this country. The noble lord said that Mr. Lafontaine challenged inquiry; but he never returned till the pardon was granted, and no inquiry could be instituted. The part of the