

both friends and foes aided those noble women in their effort to save the life of the husband and father, also material help was freely given, and all the influence that could aid them in their mission. Sixteen were sentenced to be hanged. Thirteen had their sentences commuted. Messrs. Wait, Chandler, McLeod and Beamer were afterwards sent with others to Van Diemen's Land. It is the treatments that Mr. Wait and the others received, that we wish to bring before you as another reminiscence of 1837 and 1838. Every effort had proved abortive. Mackenzie was in jail at Rochester, N. Y., for violation of the neutrality laws. Lount and Matthews had perished on the scaffold. Lower Canada had met defeat. Many homes in that province had been burned. The leaders had escaped. Sir George Arthur's and Sir John Colborne's mission had been accomplished. The rebellion had been put down with an iron hand, and Lord Durham came prepared to finish what they had left undone.

Happily for Canada, though, he came prejudiced against the Canadian people, these prejudices vanished when he commenced his inquiries into the causes of the disaffection. His report to the British Government was the turning point in Canadian history and gave Colonial Government for the future to the colonies. From that day to this the right has been accorded of a hearing, from those of whichever party hold the reins of power. While in prison at Niagara, Collins, Gourlay and many others had been treated in a similar manner. Mr. Wait from his youth had witnessed the wrongs perpetuated upon Randall, and these influenced his future life. He had been educated for the legal profession and political life, but ill health prevented. Settling down as he supposed to a quiet life, married, but was dragged from his retirement by misgovernment, in the land of his birth. His home was at York on the Grand River. Among the first to join the rebellion, had reached London, Ontario, when he heard of the failure at Toronto. He turned his steps to the frontier. Patriotic women concealed him for several days and helped him to cross the Niagara River on Christmas eve in a log canoe. The names of these ladies were the Misses Miller, of Black Creek. When the evacuation of Navy Island took place, he went from there to Conneaut, Ohio, and from exposure he was very ill. He with twenty-six Canadians, and a few Americans, made an unsuccessful attempt at the Short Hills in the following August. They were captured and sent to Niagara jail for trial.

Moreau, a descendant of the ill-fated Marshal Moreau, of France, was military leader. He was tried and suffered death; being hung at Niagara and buried in the Roman Catholic burying-ground. The Sheriff of Lincoln could find no hangman (though money and lands were offered)