

was defeated. So delighted were the Protestant Conservatives with the Bishop's attitude that the Orange Body of the City of Toronto presented Bishop Macdonell with an address for his loyalty and liberality. The Bishop answered by saying that Orangemen and Catholics should stand shoulder to shoulder in the defence of the Constitution. In his address to the Electors of Stormont and Glengarry the Bishop had thus described his relations with his Protestant fellow-citizens:

"I address my Protestant as well as my Catholic friends because I feel assured that during the long period of four and forty years that my intercourse with some of you, and two and thirty years with others, has subsisted, no man will say in promoting your temporal interest I ever made any difference between Catholic and Protestant; and indeed I have found Protestants upon all occasions as ready to meet my wishes and second my efforts to promote the public good as the Catholics themselves; and it is with no small gratification that I here acknowledge having received from Orangemen unequivocal and substantial proofs of disinterested friendship and generosity of heart."

During 1837 and 1838 the Bishop was much concerned at the military unpreparedness of the country. He saw that Sir Francis Bond Head's military blunders might easily be fatal. He again proposed the formation of a Fencible Corps in Glengarry which would, with other regular troops, defend both Upper and Lower Canada from internal and external foes. Next year he pointed out that if these Highlanders had been sent to Lower Canada in 1837 as they volunteered to go, there would have been no rebellion there the following year. The military inefficiency of the superannuated colonels of militia and the hesitation and indecision of magistrates caused much anxiety. Canada was in the gravest of perils, and the military officials were singularly careless. On the 20th February, 1838, the Bishop wrote from Kingston to a Mr. Manahan, M.P.P., saying that the Yankees had 5,000 men mustered in St. John's Island on the way to attack Kingston probably that very night. "We have only 160 militia men to oppose this force. We might have had 2,000 had not Sir Francis and yourself robbed the town of the arms that were deposited in it for its defence. Had Kingston been allowed to remain in the state it was left after the last war, it would have bidden defiance to all the power of the State of New York, and proved an impregnable bulwark to Upper Canada." Unfortunately, the Home Government, deceived by interested persons in Toronto, had caused Kingston to be dismantled, and the noble navy yard to be completely annihilated, and the immense naval stores to be sold for a mere nothing. One ship of 160 guns, which had cost about half a million of money, was sold for \$100. Then, again, the Duke of Wellington had set aside £70,000 to build a fort at Kingston, but after a long delay only a small confined fort capable of containing 300 men was built. "Our rulers," concluded the Bishop, "have much to answer for!" However, the rebels and their Yankee recruits did not succeed in crossing the St. Lawrence. Meanwhile Bishop Macdonell was stirring up the people. He delivered, 1st November, 1838, a warlike address to the men of Glengarry who had in great numbers responded to the call to arms, and a month later an address to the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada, telling them to stand by the Constitution. And so they did. As a proof that Bishop Macdonell was considered a tower of strength to the Constitution in Canada, Major-General Sir George Arthur, who in 1838 was in charge of Upper Canada, specially requested him to delay his proposed trip to Europe, as his services were so valuable at home. To this same General he wrote: "Should your Excellency determine to raise a corps of Irish Roman Catholics under the command of Colonel Baldwin of the Gore, Toronto, I would pledge my life that your Excellency cannot muster a more loyal, more gallant or a more efficient corps in this or any other Province, and old and stiff as I am, I am willing and ready to go to Toronto to attend them if they require my presence." To Lord Durham he was able to report that "all the Irish