

and truth." Difficulties increased until, for the first time, the supplies were stopped in 1836. The Governor now resolved upon a new election, and put forth such exertions that the Assembly became little more than a mere echo of his voice. The previous numbers of the Legislature had been forty Reformers and twenty Tories. After the elections of June, 1836, the Governor's influence changed these numbers into forty-one Tories and twenty Reformers; while, besides, the Reform and ultra-Reform leaders, Baldwin, Mackenzie, and Bidwell, were beaten at the polls. The new Parliament in 1837 introduced a bill erecting the first Court of Chancery in Upper Canada. Mackenzie, at the beginning of 1837, was holding meetings throughout the Home District, and keeping up a secret correspondence with the Lower Canadian malcontents.

XXX.—It was at this time that the troops were sent down to Lower Canada, and the Western Province was left unprotected. The withdrawal of the troops accelerated Mackenzie's movements, and he resolved to march upon the capital, with the intention of afterwards proclaiming a Republic. The rebels mustered on Yonge Street, (the great military road leading out of Toronto, which had been made under Governor Simcoe's directions,) and after an effectual attempt upon the city, they were routed at Montgomery's tavern by a militia force under Colonel MacNab and Justice McLean. Mackenzie, and most of the other leaders, fled to the States, while thousands of loyal volunteers, unapprised of the change of affairs, came flocking to the rescue of the capital, from all parts of the country.

In the London district there was an attempt at insurrection, but Colonel MacNab marched thither and dispersed all the rebels. The country had already become tranquil, when danger arose from another quar-