

have froze to death if a farmer who had watched us drifting on the lake, had not taken us prisoners, with the aid of a party. We were taken to Dunnville, to William Orderley's tavern, and examined by David Thompson, Esq., M. P. P. and Squire Miln, who sent us close prisoners to Sir Allan MacNab at Chippawa.

The morning after we got there, Wm. Nelles, Esq., of Gimsley, came into the Guard House, made known who Lount was, took him instantly before Squire Cummings, who sent him to Toronto, a reward of \$2,000 having been offered for his arrest. I was committed to Hamilton jail.

Lount expressed great regret that he had parted from Mackenzie, toward whom he had the most friendly feelings. When sick in the woods, he said "I would not care if I was dead if I had Mac along with me." I was never permitted to speak to Col. Lount after we parted at Chippawa. Our friendship had been of long standing, but was not to be renewed on this side of eternity.

I was sentenced to transportation to VanDieman's Land, by Chief Justice Robinson, for resisting the oppression of the family compact, but escaped, with Michael Shepard, and others, from Fort Henry.

EDW. KENNEDY.

HEAD'S ABUSE OF ROBERT BALDWIN.

[From Head's address to the House of Lords, London, on the *Canada Union Bill* of 1840.]

He [Mr. Baldwin] well knew that the rebels would not injure him, and secure under this infamous protection, he was content that they should murder the representative of his Sovereign, the judges, or any of the loyal subjects who had assembled to oppose them. He could calmly see, as he did, the houses of his townsmen in flames, and could look upon the scene as if it did not concern him.

At a moment when the Lieutenant Governor well knew that he could not approach the rebels with safety, and that any man of acknowledged loyalty would have been barbarously shot down by them, Mr. Robert Baldwin and Dr. Rolph undertook to convey to the rebels a message from the Lieut. Governor, calling upon them in the name of their sovereign to stop the effusion of human blood. Instead, however, of delivering this message, Dr. Rolph, who was the secret conductor of the rebellion, infamously advised them immediately to advance, while his bosom friend, Mr. Robert Baldwin, bore back an answer not only insulting and defying the government of his Sovereign, but demanding the surrender of the authority which the constitution placed in his hands. Mr. Robert Baldwin knew that the traitorous demands of which he was the bearer, could not and would not be conceded, and that instant murder and pillage was threatened; and yet, when every respectable member of his profession was under arms, he could withdraw to his dwelling as to a place of sure refuge (which to his shame it was), and could leave his fellow subjects to encounter without his assistance whatever treason might have power to accomplish!—Page 32d.

To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head.

Toronto, 8th December, 1837

SIR,—In consequence of the kind conversation of Your Excellency this morning, I have determined to leave this Province for ever.

I am aware that the circumstances to which Your Excellency alluded are calculated to give rise to suspicions against me in relation to this insurrection; and while they would be likely to render my further

residence in this Province unpleasant, they make Your Excellency's kindness the more worthy of my deep and lasting gratitude.

I am confident, at the same time, that the investigations which will now of course be made will fully remove these suspicions from Your Excellency's mind, and will prove that I had no knowledge or expectation that any such attempt was in contemplation.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, Your Excellency's grateful servant,

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL.

VOTES OF 1852 AND 1853.

There are two Christies in the Assembly, and whenever "CHRISTIE" is spoken of as being absent or as voting, "David Christie of Wentworth and Brant" is meant.

AMNESTY TO O'BRIEN, FROST, &c.

I moved the House, [Journal, p. 389], to address the Queen and tell her how pleased we'll all be if she'd graciously forgive the Welsh and Irish political prisoners in VanDieman's Land. Government gruffly said "No!" and my proposal was voted down by the sweet voices of Annexation Prince, Brown, MacNab, Morrison, Street, HINCKS (Irish in name at least), Morin of 1837, Robinson of the Canada Company, &c. The heroic Rolph hit himself at the vote. I couldn't find him. But I moved the resolution again [Journal p. 752], and he had by that time plucked up courage enough to vote no! along with Hinks, Gamble, Turcotte of 1837, Richarda, Risout, &c. No matter! Lord Palmerston soon after had the Queen's commands to free every man of them, and send them home to their wives and children. Long life to Her Majesty! and no thanks to spiritless, soulless, beggarly politicians since burst out of their den upon Cape Diamond, who feel for nobody but themselves, their percentage, scrip, &c.

ABOLITION OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

1853, May 11, I moved, in substance, seconded by J. White, for a committee of 7, to be named by the House, with instruction to report by bill or otherwise, for conferring such Chancery powers as might be found needful upon the common law judges, who go on circuit and hear the evidence in open court, and thus to dispeuse with the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada as a separate, secret tribunal. [Jour 844] I had carried a similar motion by Upper Canada votes in the previous parliament, but the Lower Canadians swamped us. Government then, thro' F. Hinks, promised to remedy the abuses of the system, but have made bad worse. Brown moved amendments, giving the question the go-by, but failed.

On the vote for abolishing this oppressive tribunal, as above, the nays were

Brown!	Langton!	Christie!
Cameron!	Richarda!	LeBlanc,
Rolph!	Hartman!	Smith, Durham,
Johnson,	Morin,	Cartier,
Drummond,	Sicotte,	Turcotte, &c.

Fifteen Upper Canadians went for abolition, Nine against it. The nine triumphed thro' Lower Canada injustice. The Wrights, Hinks, Patrick, Crawford, Prince! Robinson, Ross, Stevenson, were elsewhere when the vote was taken.

Judge Richarda and his family are republican to the back bone—an American family—ultra liberal.—He hung to Baldwin for office, liking place better than principle. Hating the court of chancery as a reformer he loved it as a place hunter, and sold his

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