

gunge, or interest, [meaning the French Canadian Catholics.]”

American Policy 1776.

[From the American Archives, Vol. 6, p. 927 to 929.]

General Washington to General Sullivan:—

NEW YORK, June 16, 1776.—I trust you will take every step in your power to conciliate and secure their (the Canadians') friendship. If this can be effected—and of which you seem to have no doubt—I see no objection to our indulging a hope that this country (Canada), of such importance in the present controversy, may yet be added to, and complete our Union.

I confess this interesting work is now more difficult than it would have been heretofore, had matters been properly conducted; but yet I flatter myself it may be accomplished by a wise, prudent, and animated behaviour in the officers and men engaged in it, especially if assisted by the friendly disposition of the inhabitants.

I think every mark of favor and friendship should be shown them, to encourage their zeal and attachment to our cause, and from which, if they once heartily embark, we shall derive innumerable benefits.

General Washington's P. S. to the above letter is as followeth:—

“P. S.—Knowing your great zeal for the cause of your country and desire to render her every possible service, I must caution you not to put too much to the hazard in your exertions to establish her rights, and to receive, with a proper degree of caution, the professions the Canadians may make; they have the character of AN INGENIOUS, ARTFUL PEOPLE, AND VERY CAPABLE OF FINESSE AND CUNNING. Therefore, my advice is, that you put not too much in their power, but seem to trust them, rather than do it too far. I would also have you to keep all your posts, as you go, well secured, to guard against any treacherous conduct.”—page 929.

CLERGY RESERVES & SEIGNIORIES.

A debate of great length on the question of endorsing the corrupt bargain with French Catholic Bishops and Seigniors, that the French would permit government to pass a bill giving to the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland the bonds of this province, entailing an additional public debt, with interest, of one and a half millions of dollars, upon us colonists, wherewith to build up and forever endow certain favorite sects at the expense of a whole people, on condition that the colonial office and British governor here, would plunder the public chest of Canada of a million-eight hundred thousand dollars, and hand the specie over to a band of covetous landlords in Lower Canada—came to an end last Monday, after midnight—and £381,000, given to the priesthood in the form of bonds, and £312,000 to be given to the counties, thus adding £693,000 to our actual debt, is declared to be prudent legislation!

Mr. Brown moved to exchange from the reply to Sir E. Head's speech, in paragraph third, these words: “This House concurs in the satisfaction expressed by his Excellency at the settlement of “the disputed question of the Clergy Reserves” and to substitute for them—

“It would have afforded this House sincere gratification had we been enabled to congratulate his Excellency on the final and equitable settlement of the long disputed question of the Clergy Reserves; but it is our duty to state that the Act of last Session has not effected the avowed object for which it was framed—the discontinuance of church endowments—but, on the contrary, has permanently endowed certain favored churches with large sums of the public money.”

For Mr. Brown's amendment, which he and others ably supported in argument, the yeas were 33, viz:—Aikins, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Christie, Daoust (Beauharnois), Darche, Dorion and Dorion, Fergusson, Ferrie, Flint, Foley, Frazer, Freeman, Galt, Gould, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, Macdonald (Glengarry), McDonald (Cornwall), Mackenzie, Mattice, Munro, Papin, Prevost, Scatchard, Valois, Wilson, Wright, Young—only eleven French-Canadian yeas, while thirty-two French and Irish papists went in the negative, and made seventy-two in all for endowing richly Scots and English Churches, although their chief priest here, the Jesuit Charbonnel proclaims that they'll be damned if they enter the doors of these very churches!

The Upper Canadians elected as Reformers, who voted against Mr. Brown's amendment, and to endorse the corrupt compact were Bell, Church, Conger, Cook (Oxford), Daly, Jackson, Macbeth, McCann, Matheson, Joseph and Angus Morrison, Niles, Patrick, Rankin, Roblin, Ross, Sydney and James Smith, Southwick, Spence. All the frauds are sanctioned by these men! and with them voted O'Farrell, George Crawford, Bellingham, Patrick, Bowes, Meagher, Cameron, Cauchon, Shaw, Burton, Cartier, Chisholm, Church, Chrysler, Drummond, Ferres, GAMBLE, Larwill, Macdonald, of Kingston, McCann, Masson (Bermuda, 1838), Murney, Powell, Price, Rhodes, (who made such a noise about Corrigan, but voted with O'Farrell to endow Charbonnel!) Cayley, Roblin, Ross, (brother of Baldwin's son-in-law,) H. Smith, (son to the penitentiary ex-keeper,) Somerville, Yankee Stevenson, Whitney, Yeilding, &c., 72. Macnab played dissolving views—was invisible. Bellingham, Daly and Cameron were at the Orangemen's meeting last Friday, but quite ready on Monday to plunder them of millions to enrich French papists and endow a crafty jesuit! Toronto, Feb 29, 1856.

Monsieur Faribault.

A dapper little gentleman, in a loose black robe, sat for many a month beside the clerk's table of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, at \$2,200 a year, as an assistant. He was courteous, pleasant, and rich. He wanted to visit *la belle France*; and in 1851 or '2, the Government gave him £2,000 to buy a few books in Paris; paid \$400 extra to another clerk to do his business at the table; he stopt away about four months; charged \$2,000 for expenses—got the money; demanded his \$2,200 salary as if he had been in Quebec—got the money; asked a gratuity of an additional \$1,000—pocketed the cash; said the times were hard—very hard—and got \$550 more, as 25 per cent. on a salary he had not earned.

Did he rest content with his plunder? Very far from it. He had French friends in office, and being in capital health, said he would take a \$1,600 yearly pension for the remainder of his life. The Governor recommended it, and therefore our ex-clerk assistant gets \$1,600 a year for doing nothing—while another Frenchman, who for many years cleared \$3,000 per annum, as potash inspector, gets a pension of \$1,600 a year, out of the ashes inspected, and others are also paid out of the ashes for doing his work. These are specimens of the effects of a pretended Union with Lower Canada.

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