

ever, succeeded upon St. Charles, and drove out the rebels, who lost 300 of their number. In December, Gore, being reinforced, took possession of St. Denis without opposition, as a panic was beginning to spread among the *habitants*, and their leaders had already sought refuge in the neighbouring Republic.

A filibustering expedition of restless spirits from the States crossed the frontier, but it was frustrated by a party of British volunteers. And thus, in fourteen days, rebellion was quelled in the six Counties. Colborne afterwards turned his troops to the districts north of Montreal, where sedition had first arisen, and with slight opposition tranquillity was restored before the end of 1837.

#### UPPER CANADA FROM 1829 TO 1838.

XXVIII.—In Upper Canada, after the accession of Colborne to the Governorship, it was found that the casual and territorial revenues in the hands of the Crown had increased so much that the Executive was completely independent of the Assembly, so far as supplies for the civil list were concerned. The inhabitants of Toronto presented a petition to the Home Government, praying that the judges might not be subject to the control of the Executive, and that a local and responsible Government might be granted to the country. In 1829, Robert Baldwin appeared before the people as a candidate for Parliament, and Egerton Ryerson issued the prospectus of the *Christian Guardian*. In 1830, the Assembly asserted its right to control the whole Provincial Revenue, and, by way of retaliation, the Upper House threw out most of the bills presented to its consideration. In 1831, the Assembly made a permanent provision for the salaries of the Governor and certain other high officials, and re-