

Of the half century covered by Christie's "History," the years that are of central interest are 1812-'15 and 1837-'38. But neither the War nor the Rebellion can be understood without a careful study of several years preceding the declaration in one case and the outbreak in the other. Both events are the themes of a copious pamphlet literature. Here, of course, I am concerned only with those which had their origin in Canada. Auchinleck's "History of the War between Great Britain and the United States, in 1812, '13 and '14," appeared first in Maclear's *Anglo-American Magazine*. It was published in Toronto in book form in 1855. Major Richardson's "War of 1812" was issued at Brockville in 1842. The well-written single volume of the late W. F. Coffin, Esquire, "1812: The War and Its Moral," which was published by John Lovell in 1864, closes with a spirited account of the battle of Chateaugay.

The story of the Rebellion has been told by various pens. The Report of the Gosford Commission gives some idea of the state of this province in the years preceding the rising. In 1824 was published a number of pamphlets for and against the union of the Canadas, as a remedy for the existing dissatisfaction. Later, a volume was published showing the alleged defects of the Constitutional Act. In 1828 appeared the Report of the Select Committee on the Civil Government, with the evidence of a number of prominent men. In 1832 was published a Review of the Proceedings in the Legislature of Lower Canada in the previous year, with an appendix containing important documents. In 1832 a book was published in this city comprising the Ninety-two Resolutions, with the debates on them. These successive publications (of which I have mentioned only a few out of many) indicate the increasing tension in the relations between the malcontent portion of the population and the authorities.

In Upper Canada the dissatisfaction had taken a similar