

Unveiled by Canadian High Commissioner Brian Schumacher on the 12th of December 1995 during the Centenary of official Canada-Australia trade relations.

At the same time, 58 followers of the rebel leader, Louis-Joseph Papineau, from French-speaking Lower Canada, were sentenced to transportation to Longbottom on the Parramatta River in Sydney. In 1970, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, unveiled a monument in Cabarita Park commemorating the landing of the Canadian exiles in Australia.

The text on the Cabarita Park monument reads:

Canadian Exiles of 1840

Near this spot in Longbottom stockade fifty-eight French-speaking Canadian prisoners from the uprising of 1837-1838 in Lower Canada were incarcerated from March 11, 1840 to November 1842 before being released on ticket-of-leave and eventually pardoned to return to Canada. Their sojourn in the Parramatta River area is recalled by the names of Exile Bay, France Bay and Canada Bay.

Ninety-two English-speaking prisoners captured in Upper Canada in 1838 were similarly exiled in Van Diemen's Land.

Measures taken as a result of the uprisings in Lower and Upper Canada represented significant steps in the evolution of responsible government and parliamentary democracy in Canada and Australia.

This plaque was unveiled on May 19, 1970 by The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, to mark the 130th anniversary of the landing of the Canadian exiles in Australia and to commemorate the sacrifices made by many Canadians and Australians in the evolution of self-government, equal and free nations within the Commonwealth of Nations.



Another small monument is located in the grounds of the Victoria Barracks in Sydney. It was dedicated during Australia's Bicentenary in 1988, and acknowledges the *Patriotes'* association with the construction of the barracks in 1840.

The plaque reads:

In memory of the Canadian *Patriotes* exiled in New South Wales from 1840-1844, a number of whom assisted in the construction of Victoria Barracks.

Unveiled by The Honourable Don Mazankowski, Deputy Prime Minister of Canada, July 6, 1988.

The 1837-1838 Rebellions led the British Government of the day ultimately to adopt remedial measures leading to the evolution of responsible government and parliamentary democracy in Canada. These principles were incorporated in both countries' constitutions, leading to the establishment of Canada's Confederation in 1867, and Australia's Federation in 1901.

A record of this remarkable colonial exploit was written by François-Maurice Lepaillieur, whose diary of the events, published as *Land of a Thousand Sorrows*, is held in the collection of the National Library of Australia.