

gathered around Mackenzie on the American side, and prepared to "free Canada." They took possession of Navy Island, in the Niagara River, but were closely watched by **Colonel McNab**, who captured the *Caroline*, their supply ship, and allowed it to float over the Falls. Other bodies of these "Patriots" invaded Canada at Prescott and Windsor, but they were defeated. Some of the rebels were executed, and others were transported; but in 1849 a general pardon was proclaimed, and Papineau, Mackenzie, and others, returned, and by their actions showed how dearly they loved Canada, although they had taken up arms against her misruling government.

8. Lord Durham. When the news of the rebellion reached Britain, the British Government sent out Lord Durham as Governor-General, with instructions to inquire into the causes of the rebellion. He acted without authority in dealing with the rebels and banished many of them without a trial. His sentences were reversed and he resigned. However, he made a report, and in it he advised :

- (1) Granting Responsible Government.
- (2) Union of the two Canadas at once.
- (3) Introduction of the Municipal System of local self-government.
- (4) An Intercolonial Railway to connect the Canadas with the Atlantic.
- (5) Union of all the British provinces as soon as possible.

9. The Act of Union, 1840. Lord Durham's proposal to unite the two Canadas was opposed by the French in Lower Canada and the Family