

FIRST REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to investigate and report on the Outrages alleged to have been committed at the General Election in the Counties of Terrebonne, Montreal, Vaudreuil, Beauharnois, Chambly and Rouville, with power to report from time to time, have the honor to REPORT in part:—

That, in the event of an early prorogation of this Session, they have resolved to report the Evidence taken before this time.

J. NEILSON, Chairman.

30th November, 1843.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

THE HONORABLE JOHN NEILSON, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

MONDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1843.

John Mackenzie, Esquire, of Terrebonne, called in and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—My name is John Mackenzie, of Terrebonne. I am a Merchant, and a Justice of the Peace.

2. Were you Returning Officer at the last General Election for the County of Terrebonne?—I was.

3. Where was the Election notified to be held?—At New Glasgow in the rear of the Seignior of Terrebonne, opposite Mr. John Lloyd's store.

4. Was the Election opened at the time, and place notified?—It was.

5. Who were the Candidates?—Michael McCulloch and Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Esquires.

6. Were the Writs read, and did the Candidates or any other person address the electors from the Hustings?—The Writs were read, and the two Candidates only addressed the electors from the Hustings.

7. Was there a show of hands?—There was.

8. In favor of whom was the shew of hands?—In favor of Mr. Lafontaine.

9. Was a Poll demanded, and by whom?—The Poll was demanded by Dr. McCulloch.

10. Did you commence the polling, and when?—The polling was not commenced, Mr. Lafontaine having retired protesting against the Election.

The following is a copy of the Protest:

(Translation.)

On the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, at the instance and request of Joseph Ovide Turgeon, Esquire, Joseph Octave Alfred Turgeon, Esquire,

George Menasippe Prevost, Gentleman and Notary, Jean Baptiste Roy, Esquire, and Messrs. Antoine Dumas the Elder, Edouard Bouc, Francois Dugul, P. Dompail Prevost, Joseph Rochon, Pierre Fortin, Charles Roy, Antoine Fortin, and Alexandre Roussel, Electors of the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Canada, and of Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Esquire, advocate, of the city of Montreal, in the said District, one of the Candidates at the Election which ought to have taken place on the day before yesterday, of a person to represent the said electors in the Assembly of the United Legislature, we the undersigned Notaries Public, for the Province of Lower Canada, residing at the village of Terrebonne in the said County, proceeded to the house in the said Parish of Terrebonne, occupied as a store by John Mackenzie, Esquire, the Returning Officer appointed to preside at the said Election; and being at the house aforesaid and speaking to himself, we notified him on behalf of the parties aforesaid in their respective names and qualities, that they protest against any Proclamation which the said John Mackenzie may have made on the day before yesterday in his said quality of Returning Officer, of the pretended Election of any person, and among others, of Dr. McCulloch, to represent the Electors of the said County of Terrebonne in the Assembly of the Legislature of the said Province of Canada; re-iterating, moreover, on behalf of the parties aforesaid, and more especially on behalf of the said Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Esquire, the protest by them and each of them made verbally on the day before yesterday at the Poll or Hustings of the said Election, at New Glasgow, before the said Proclamation was made,—and this for divers reasons which they intend to adduce in support of their contestation of the said pretended Election, and for the following among others:

Firstly,—Because the Poll was not opened at the place announced in the Notices issued by the said Returning Officer.

Secondly,—Because the said Returning Officer, after reading the Writ of Election in a certain

place, determined to receive the votes of the Electors in a house situate at another and more distant place, which was then and there, to the knowledge of the said Returning Officer, guarded and surrounded with force and violence by several hundred men armed with clubs, sticks, and other offensive weapons, and the greater number of whom consisted of persons who were strangers in the said County, and having no right to vote therein, and this with a view to prevent the Electors from going to vote at the said Election.

Thirdly,—Because the said Returning Officer proceeded to the said pretended Election in the presence of several hundred men armed with clubs, sticks, and other offensive weapons, without his having taken any means to disperse or arrest them, or to remove them to a distance from the Poll or Hustings, and without his having even endeavoured to do so, he having then and there declared himself unable to interpose his authority, for the purpose of obtaining for the Electors free access to the Poll or Hustings.

Fourthly,—Because many of the Electors, while proceeding peaceably to the place of Election, were assaulted and beaten with clubs, sticks, and other offensive weapons, and this both before and after the said Returning Officer had begun to proceed to the said Election, and under the eyes and with the knowledge of the said Returning Officer, who then and there declared himself unable to keep the peace and to preserve order at the said Election.

Fifthly,—Because scenes of violence by armed force occurred during the proceedings of the said Returning Officer, the purpose of which was to prevent the peaceable Electors from exercising freely the elective franchise; and it was evident from the threats and conduct of the large body of men, who were then and there, during the proceedings of the said Returning Officer and in his presence, armed with clubs, sticks, and other offensive weapons, that the peaceable Electors could not have approached the Poll to give their votes, without inevitably occasioning other scenes of violence which must have been attended with the effusion of blood and the murder of a great number of persons, all which was then and there admitted and acknowledged by the said Returning Officer who excused himself by alleging his inability to preserve peace and order.

Sixthly,—Because means of corruption have been employed to obtain votes at the said Election, and to prevent the Electors from giving their votes thereat; and because, at the cost and charge of the said Dr. McCulloch (the Candidate illegally proclaimed as elected by the said Returning Officer) and as well by himself as by others on his behalf, there have been opened and maintained before and during the said pretended Election, houses of public entertainment within the limits of the said County,—the whole in contravention of the Law.

Having stated all these reasons, we the said Notaries in the name of the parties aforesaid, are authorized to protest against the said John McKenzie the Returning Officer as aforesaid, with regard to any such Proclamation declaring the said Dr. McCulloch the Representative of the said County.

To which the said John Mackenzie made us answer, saying that he had no answer to make.

And to the end that the said John Mackenzie may not plead ignorance of this Protest, we the said Notaries have left with him and delivered into his hands a copy thereof in due form, signed by the

said parties at whose instance it was made, at the village of Terrebonne on the day and year aforesaid.

And the said John Mackenzie being requested to sign, he refused so to do.

(Signed.)

L. H. LA FONTAINE,	JOSEPH ROCHON,
J. O. ALFRED TURGEON,	CHARLES ROY,
EDUARD BOUC,	J. BTE. ROY,
P. D. PREVOST,	ANTOINE FORTIN,
PIERRE FORTIN,	ANTOINE DUMAS,
J. O. TURGEON,	ALEX. ROUSSEL,
G. M. PREVOST,	F. X. VALADE, N. P., &
MRS. DOUGAL,	L. J. PREVOST, N. P.,

As appears by the minute remaining of record in the office of the undersigned.

J. L. PREVOST, N. P.

11. Was the polling proposed to be held at the place where the Writs were read and where the Candidates addressed the Electors?—The polling was to have taken place about five or six acres from where the Writ was read.

12. Was the place where it was proposed to take the Poll a house, or what was it?—It was a School-house.

13. Was there free access to the place for polling for all the Electors indifferently?—There was. I did not go to the place of polling, but would have gone, had not Mr. Lafontaine retired.

14. Did you see any acts of violence at the place of election, or in the immediate neighbourhood?—The only violence I discovered was, that there were two men running after another man, and I having observed a slight movement before the hustings, as if an affray was about to take place, I went and restored order.

15. Were there any persons present armed with offensive or dangerous weapons?—Both parties were with sticks; a bayonet was brought to me, while the Writ was being read, as coming from one of Mr. Lafontaine's men; and among the people assembled there, I saw several armed with *garçettes*,—what is commonly called life-preservers.

16. Were there any threats of violence, or any excitement indicative of a disposition to resort to violence?—None, except what I have described.

17. Did you retire from the place of election immediately after proclaiming Mr. McCulloch?—I retired to my home, five leagues distant, after I had drawn out the indenture.

18. Did you observe any appearance of acts of violence on your way home?—I did not. The two parties took different directions, and I overtook Mr. Lafontaine's party and passed them.

19. Have you got a copy of the advertisement fixing the place of the hustings?—I here produce a copy thereof:

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors in the County of Terrebonne, qualified to elect and constitute a Member to serve in the Assembly of this Province, and in pursuance of Her Majesty's Writ to me directed, bearing date the nineteenth day of February last, I do require the attendance of the Electors of the said County of Terrebonne, on the place in front of John Lloyd's store, New Glas-

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gave, on Monday, the twenty-second day of March, instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the ensuing Assembly of this Province.

And I do give further notice that I shall continue the said Election in such manner as by law directed, of which all persons are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JNO. McKENZIE,

Returning Officer.

Terrebonne, 6th March, 1841.

20. What occasioned the polling place to be fixed at another place than that at which the election was to be opened?—Having been informed by Mr. Lafontaine that Mr. McCulloch's party had taken possession of all the houses in the place, and he having proposed the School-house, I told him that should I not be able to get a better place, I would fix upon the School-house for a polling-place.

21. Do you know where the elections for the County of Terrebonne were formerly held?—They were formerly held at Ste. Anne and Ste. Rose alternately.

22. Under what authority were they fixed to be held at New Glasgow?—By the Writ, and by my Commission.

23. Can you give any idea of the present number of inhabitants in the County?—I cannot.

24. In what part of the County is the most numerous population?—In the front part of the County, viz.: in the Parishes of Terrebonne, Ste. Thérèse, and in the three Parishes of l'Isle Jesus.

25. How far back do these Parishes extend from the River?—They extend about three or four leagues from the River?

26. To what distances do the settlements you have mentioned extend back from the Rivière des Prairies?—I suppose from four leagues to four and a half.

27. At what distance is the place where the election was opened, from the Rivière des Prairies?—About six leagues.

28. Of what description are the inhabitants on the front parts of the County?—They are all Canadian farmers, with the exception of a very few old country people resident amongst them.

29. Of what description are those in the rear?—They are English, Scotch and Irish.

30. Are they very numerous?—I cannot say exactly, but a great portion of the lands are taken up.

31. Have you any personal knowledge of who were the most active persons in the Election, or in the County, in favor of the different candidates?—For Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Alfred Turgeon, and some others whom I do not recollect. On Mr. McCulloch's side were Drummond Buchanan, Esquire, and John McAllister, (this latter since dead,) both of Ste. Thérèse.

32. Are you aware of any numerous bodies of strangers from other Counties, having made their appearance in Terrebonne County, at or about the time of the Election?—Yes, I saw a great many persons there whom I had never seen before.

33. Did they appear to go in a body, or be armed with offensive weapons?—I saw them arrive in a body, on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the Election, headed by their leaders, and armed with sticks and gascettes.

34. Can you tell where they put up?—They hired houses to put up at. Among others, at a Carding Mill belonging to a person of the name of ——— Marshall. They occupied all the houses at the village where the Election took place.

35. Can you name any person who came with strangers from other Counties, into the County of Terrebonne?—Not having mixed with them, I cannot name any of the persons who were there.

36. Can you say of what description of people they were, and where they chiefly came from?—I knew nothing personally of what description they were.

37. What was the general rumour on the subject?—A general rumour prevailed that people came from Glengary and the Gore, which last place I think is in the County.

38. Have you any knowledge of a person having been killed at or about the time of the Election?—I was told after the Election, that a man had died of wounds received at about a mile from the place of Election.

39. Did you hear of a Coroner's Inquest having been held on the body?—I did not hear that there had been one held.

40. Has it come to your knowledge that any public house, or houses of public entertainment were opened in the County during the election?—It has not.

41. Have you any knowledge of any extraordinary supplies of liquors and provisions having been sent into the County about the time of the election, or of any unusual payment of money?—I understood, from rumour, that provisions had been brought in by Dr. McCulloch's party, but I cannot say any thing on the subject from personal knowledge.

42. From your local knowledge of the County, do you conceive that New Glasgow was the most convenient place for the election?—It was, in my opinion, the worst place which could have been chosen, being at the extremity of the County.

43. Have you any knowledge of a *Charivari*, or other unusual noises having been made at New Glasgow on the evening or night previous to the election?—I heard them hurraing at a great rate—I do not recollect whether it was on the Saturday or Sunday evening preceding the election.

44. Did you say, at the time of the election, to Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Turgeon, that you were unable to preserve peace?—I do not recollect having said so.

45. You stated that Mr. Lafontaine had informed you that all the houses in New Glasgow had been occupied by Mr. McCulloch's party; have you a personal knowledge of their being so occupied, and at what time it occurred?—Yes, it was on Saturday, that I went to enquire for a house, and I was told that they were all occupied by Mr. McCulloch's party.

46. Did you ever serve as Returning Officer prior to the last Election; if so, say when, where, and how often?—I did—three times before, for the

County of Terrebonne. The first time I served as Returning Officer was when Mr. Lafontaine was first elected.

47. In whose favor did the three elections, prior to 1841, result, and if they were contested state so, and by whom, and what was the majority in favor of the successful candidate?—The three first Elections always resulted in the return of Mr. Lafontaine. The first Election was contested by Messrs. Bellefeuille and Lacroix, who obtained but very few votes, and on the second day retired. At the two next Elections no opposing Candidate appeared, and there was no Poll opened.

48. Did you receive any and what instructions or directions for the execution of the Writ of Election, and if so, from whom and produce the same if in writing?—I never received any instructions but those contained in the Writ and in my Commission.

49. For what reason was the polling place altered from Mr. Lloyd's store to the School-house?—I could get no place nearer.

50. Why did you mention Lloyd's store in your notice, if you were not certain of obtaining the use of it?—There was no Church there, and I thought that Lloyd's store was the most public place; and it was usual, when a Poll was demanded, to adjourn to some house in the neighbourhood to take the votes.

51. Did you anticipate that the election of 1841 would be contested, and that it would be necessary to poll the votes of the County?—I did.

52. When did you first take steps to secure a polling place? What place did you select?—I went out on the Saturday preceding the day of the election, for the purpose of securing a place for the election, when I selected the School-house.

53. Did you select the School-house as being the most fitting place, or had you any other, and if so, what reason for taking it?—I selected that place, as I could not get any other near enough to the place of election.

54. Why did you not take steps to secure a polling place prior to the Saturday before the election?—I thought two days sufficient time to secure a polling place.

55. How many houses or other places were there in the vicinity of Lloyd's store capable of serving as polling places?—Not more than four or five houses. The School-house was the largest.

56. Where did you spend the Sunday previous to the election?—I remained at Mr. Marshall's house during all Sunday. There were no persons of either party in this house, as I did not wish to mix with any body.

57. Were the strangers, whose arrival at New Glasgow you have mentioned as having taken place on Saturday and Sunday, on foot, or did they come in carriages? If in the latter way, state the manner of their conveyance?—Some came on foot, but the greater part came in *traines* and *carioles*, and other carriages; I cannot state the number of carriages, but there was a long file of them. They came in divisions, bearing flags and sticks, and cheering. I think, for Mr. McCulloch.

58. What was the color of the flags; and did they bear any inscriptions or devices?—I do not remember the colors of the flags, nor the inscriptions thereon.

59. Do you know a person of the name of Nicholas Fullam?—I saw a person of that name during the Election.

60. Was this Mr. Fullam a Freeholder, or Elector? Was he a resident of the County, and if so, for how long had he resided there?—I never had seen the person before. He did not belong to the County.

61. Do you know where that individual resides now? Do you know how long he has resided in Canada; and what his occupation or business was? State all that you know respecting him and his business and occupation?—I understood that he resided at that time in Montreal, but I was told that he is now in England. I never heard what was his business or occupation.

62. Did he take any part in the Election of Terrebonne; if so, state what part, and specify and detail his conduct upon that occasion, in so far as it may relate to the Election?—About an hour before the Election, I met him as he was coming to me; he asked me if I was Returning Officer, and then desired me to show him the place of polling. He went with me to the polling place, where he helped me to arrange the desks.

63. How did he introduce himself to you, and what reason did he assign for calling upon you, and for interfering in your proceedings?—He came up and accosted me, and I took him for an elector. He assigned no reasons for interfering in my proceedings.

64. Did you hear at any time either before, during, or after the Election, of a description of persons called *Black-feet*, or *Pied-noirs*, or some other such name?—I never did at any time.

65. Prior to the Election, did you ever hear that men were expected from Upper Canada, or some other part remote from the County, for the purpose of taking part in the Election?—I did not.

66. On the day fixed for the Election, did you hear that people from Glengary had arrived, or were about to arrive, or were expected at New Glasgow?—On the day after the Election, I heard that a party of Glengary men had left Terrebonne for the Election at St. Laurent, but I saw nothing of them at New Glasgow.

67. Previous to the Elections, did you hear, or did you read in any of the public prints, that the Terrebonne Election would be carried by force, if it could not be carried otherwise?—I frequently met Mr. Turgeon, who mentioned to me that his party would go to the Election armed with sticks, as he had heard that the other party would be armed also.

68. You have spoken of a *Charivari* the night before the election; by what description of persons was the *Charivari* made, and by the supporters of which of the Candidates?—The *Charivari* must have been made by Dr. McCulloch's party.

69. Under whose command were the Gore people?—I can't say. There were a number of gentlemen who called themselves leaders.

70. Were there among the leaders any who held Commissions in the Militia, or who were in the Commission of the Peace?—I believe there were.

71. Be pleased to mention, by name, all the Officers of Militia and Justices of the Peace whom you saw upon the occasion?—Mr. McAllister, who is

now dead, was a Justice of the Peace at the time; the late Mr. Lloyd was also a Magistrate, he pointed out to me the house where I was to reside. I do not recollect having seen any other Magistrate there.

72. Do you know a gentleman of the name of Barron, a Major of Militia and Justice of the Peace?—I may have seen him, but I am not acquainted with him.

73. Before reaching the School-house where the polling was to take place, was it not necessary to pass the place appointed for the Hustings, when the election Writ was read?—It was.

74. When the Writ of Election was read, or being read, were there many persons within hearing, and state the number?—While the Writ of Election was read, there were near the Hustings about two thousand of Mr. Lafontaine's supporters, among whom I saw a great many strangers from the other Counties. There were about fifty or sixty of Mr. McCulloch's supporters, and the remainder were at the School-house.

75. Describe the situation of the School-house, with reference to the place where the Hustings were, and also the approach to the School-house from the Hustings?—The School-house was about four or five acres from the Hustings. The Hustings were in a hollow extending from the eminence upon which was the School-house, and the Hustings were at the foot of another eminence, corresponding with that upon which the School-house was built, but higher.

76. Are the Committee to understand that electors wishing to proceed to the School-house from the Hustings had to ascend an eminence?—Yes.

77. How many roads were there by which yourself and the Electors at the Hustings could avail yourselves of in order to reach the School-house?—There is but one road.

78. What was the breadth or width of this road?—In winter this road is not more than four or five feet broad.

79. What was the depth of snow on each side of the road at the time of the Election?—It was very deep; I cannot say exactly how deep.

80. Were any of the persons who surrounded the Hustings armed, and state in what manner?—They were all armed with sticks.

81. Were the sticks used either during the reading of the Writ, or at any time after, and if so, state at what time?—The sticks were crossed, but not made use of during the reading of the Writ. I went down and separated them twenty paces apart.

82. While the Writ was reading, or shortly after, did you observe what was going on at the School-house?—I could see the people there in a body hallooing and brandishing their sticks.

83. Who were those people, and what was their number?—They were Dr. McCulloch's people, to the number of about eight or nine hundred.

84. Are the Committee to understand that the School-house at the time of the reading of the Writ was in the possession of the eight hundred or nine hundred armed men you have just mentioned?—Yes, they had the ground; and Mr. Lafontaine's men might have kept it too had they not gone down the hill to go to the Hustings, for they came up like an army from Desplaines.

85. Did you see any quantity of broken stones

upon the road near the School-house?—On my return from the Election I saw stones strewn on each side of the road leading to Desplaines, which road was used by Mr. Lafontaine's people going and returning.

86. What position did the fifty or sixty supporters of Dr. McCulloch who were at the Hustings occupy, with reference to the School-house?—When Mr. Lafontaine's men came up they were fatigued, and sat down upon saw logs which were in the place mentioned in the notice. The fifty or sixty supporters of Dr. McCulloch who were at the Hustings, were between the School-house and the Hustings.

87. Were the fifty or sixty supporters of Dr. McCulloch, who stood near the Hustings, Electors?—Those whom I saw were Electors.

88. Did they seem to be conducted by any person?—There was a person at the head of them in the same manner as there was an Irish *bully* at the head of Mr. Lafontaine's supporters, and this *bully* was the cause of the trouble, as he spoke the same language as the other party.

89. Did you observe at the time of the reading of the Writ or after, a movement from some of the people standing on the School-house hill, and state what?—I saw none except what I have stated before.

90. Were you present at any conversation between Mr. Lafontaine and Dr. McCulloch, and state all that occurred after the reading of the Writ?—Immediately after the shew of hands, which was in favor of Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Lafontaine called me aside along with Dr. McCulloch and several of the Electors of both parties, and asked me whether I could procure military assistance in case of any effusion of blood. I told him that the distance was so great that it was impossible to send for troops, but I told him that he could have as many special Constables as he pleased. He laughed at this and said it was of no use; and I am of opinion it was perfectly useless. Mr. Lafontaine told me that to prevent murder and bloodshed he would retire.

91. Was it in your power to have prevented a resort to violence by either of the parties?—It was wholly out of my power, and I told Mr. Lafontaine so at the time.

92. What would have been the consequence if Mr. Lafontaine had persisted in going to the School-house?—In my opinion, and as a matter of course, there would have been a conflict between the two parties.

93. Are the Committee to understand that Mr. Lafontaine's party arrived at the Hustings on the morning of the election, and that Dr. McCulloch's arrived on the Saturday and Sunday previous?—Dr. McCulloch's party arrived on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the election, and on the morning of the election; but Mr. Lafontaine's party only arrived on the morning of the election.

94. Do you know Mr. A. P. Hart, of Montreal, Advocate? Was he at New Glasgow during the election, and what did he do there?—He was at the election assisting Dr. McCulloch, I suppose, as a legal adviser.

95. Have you ever said that if the parties had come into collision many lives would have been lost?—I have said so, and I say so still; and my life would have been at stake too.

96. Did you observe any quantity of liquors or provisions in Marshall's house?—I saw none whatever; Marshall's house is a temperance house. Mr. Marshall was not connected with either party.

97. Had you any conversations or communications, previous to the election, with any public officer, or with Dr. McCulloch or any of his friends, upon the manner of conducting the election, or any thing relating to it; if so, state the same fully and in detail?—Several weeks before I had received notice of being appointed Returning Officer, Dr. McCulloch told me that there was to be an election, and that he would very likely set up for the County. I had no conversation nor communication with any other Public Officer.

98. Has Mr. Drummond Buchanan been appointed to any office since the election, and state what? Is he related to Dr. McCulloch?—He is a brother-in-law of Dr. McCulloch, and has been since appointed Registrar for the County of Terrebonne.

99. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Benjamin Delisle respecting the Election, and state what it was?—I might have had a conversation with him, but I do not recollect it.

100. Did you ever make any statement to Mr. Delisle, or to any other person, in relation to the appointment of Mr. D. Buchanan to the office of Registrar?—I do not recollect having made any.

101. When you were on the Hustings, did Dr. McCulloch's friends call your attention to the fact that Mr. Lafontaine's party had come armed, and had you not arms in your possession taken from them?—Yes; I have already mentioned it in my preceding answers.

THURSDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1843.

Louis Michel Lefebvre, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—My name is Louis Michel Lefebvre, I reside in the Parish of Vaudreuil, and am a merchant.

2. Were you Returning Officer at the last General Election for the County of Vaudreuil?—I was.

3. Where was the Election notified to be held?—At the Village of the Cedars, on the eighth of March, 1841.

4. Who were the Candidates?—John Simpson and André Jobin, Esquires.

5. Was the Election opened at the time and place notified?—It was.

6. Were the Writs read, and did the Candidates, or any other person, address the Electors from the Hustings?—I read the Writ, and the Candidates addressed the Electors.

7. Was there a show of hands, and in favor of whom?—There was a show of hands in favor of Mr. Jobin.

8. Was a Poll demanded, and by whom?—The Poll was demanded by Mr. Simpson.

9. Did you commence the polling, and when?—I began to take the votes at ten o'clock, A. M.

10. Did you see any acts of violence at the place of Election, or in the immediate neighbourhood?—Not on the first day. It was agreed between the

two candidates to take a vote alternatively. The second day, the election continued with tranquillity till about two o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Jobin was about 50 ahead. A disturbance then took place, blows were exchanged, and pitchforks, axes and clubs were made use of. Mr. Simpson's party took possession of the Hustings, so that Mr. Jobin's electors could not get near to give their votes. The fight lasted about three quarters of an hour. At four o'clock I closed the Poll; Mr. Simpson had then a majority. The next morning I reopened the Poll. Mr. Jobin did not come, and I proclaimed Mr. Simpson duly elected. I am persuaded that all the Electors had not free access to the Poll. I believe nobody was killed, but several persons were severely wounded. I was myself under the influence of fear.

11. Have you any knowledge of places of public entertainment or Taverns being kept open during the Election, where persons were treated gratuitously?—I know nothing of this.

12. Did you perceive any extraordinary distribution of money or effects during the Election?—I have no knowledge of any thing of the sort.

13. Of what description generally were the persons engaged in the acts of violence at the Election; did they all seem to belong to the country?—I believe some of them were from Glengary in Upper Canada, and others were Dragoons who were stationed at the Cedars. There were also some of the Volunteers from the Coteau-du-Lac, some of whom were engaged in the disturbance. The Dragoons were armed with sticks, but I did not see whether they made use of them.

14. How many persons do you suppose were from Glengary in the late Province of Upper Canada?—There were about 150 Glengary men.

15. Were they armed, and how?—The fight began with fists; they did not appear to be armed till the second day, when they laid hold of every thing that came under their hands; and they even broke the gallery of the Poll-house to make sticks.

16. Who appeared to be the most active persons in favor of the respective Candidates?—Mr. Roebuck for Mr. Simpson, and for Mr. Jobin there were in the Poll-house two Messrs. Desjardins, influential persons, but who did not, I believe, take a very active part in the Election.

17. Do you know who conducted the Glengary men into the County?—I do not; they came in a body in sleighs.

18. What may have been the number of Volunteers and Cavalry present at the Election?—I saw eight or ten Volunteers there.

19. On the morning of the third day, did you observe whether or not Mr. Simpson's supporters came armed to the Hustings?—Yes; they did come armed, and jumped out of their carioles brandishing their sticks, and making use of very violent language.

20. Had you any means in your power to suppress the violence which occurred at the Election?—I had none whatever; on the contrary, when I commanded silence and peace, I was insulted by ill language.

21. Have you here the protest of Mr. Jobin?—I have only a copy of Mr. Jobin's protest, which I

here hand in. The original is written in the Poll-book.

(Copy of the Protest.)

Vaudreuil, March 9th, 1841.

Province of Canada,
and
District of Montreal.

To Michel Lefevre, Esquire, Returning Officer of the County of Vaudreuil, in the said District, &c.

I, André Jobin, of Ste. Geneviève, in the said District, one of the Candidates named in the Poll-book now opened for the Election of one Member to represent the said County of Vaudreuil, do hereby protest against the continuation of the Poll now holding for the Election aforesaid, on account of the violences and ill-treatments exercised as well against me as against the Electors of the said County supporting my Election:—

1st. Because several persons, excited and headed by one Henry Roebuck, of Coteau du Lac, in the said District, about two o'clock this afternoon, assailed with sticks, shovels, and other weapons, the Electors supporting me, dispersed them, broke open the houses wherein these Electors had retreated, and assailed and did beat them with the intention of murder.

2ndly. Because the said Electors, as well as I, cannot appear at the Poll to continue the said Election without endangering our lives.

3dly. Because Mr. Simpson himself, the other Candidate, contending for his Election as Member for the said County, did tell me himself that my life should be exposed, should I be willing to assist tomorrow, the 10th day of March instant, to the said Poll, for the purpose of continuing the said Election.

Wherefore, I do hereby, for and by reason of said threats, ill-treatments, exercised against me and the said Electors, and endangering our lives, protest against the continuation of the Poll now holding for the Election of one Member to represent the County of Vaudreuil aforesaid, and against the proclamation of said Mr. Simpson, my opponent candidate, as Member duly elected for the said County of Vaudreuil, because the majority now obtained against me by said Mr. Simpson, has been obtained unlawfully and by violence; it being well testified by the votes given previous to the time when the rioters dispersed the Electors aforesaid, that I was then more than sixty votes a-head.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at Vaudreuil aforesaid, the ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

(Signed,) A. JOBIN.

Signed and delivered in the presence of us, the subscribers, three of the Electors for the County aforesaid of Vaudreuil.

(Signed,) HY. CHARLEBOIS.
JOSEPH VALOIS.
DAVID DUPOND.

22. What was the number of sleighs used by the Glengary men to come to the Hustings?—There were about thirty sleighs, in each of which were about five or six men.

23. Did you observe the conduct pursued by Mr. Roebuck; was it peaceable and orderly, or otherwise, and state how?—His conduct was not peace-

able. He was at the Poll window obstructing the Electors from coming to the Poll, and behaving so that I threatened several times to send him to Gaol.

24. Did either of the Candidates excite to or countenance violence at the Election?—Not to my knowledge.

25. Was it in the power of the supporters of Mr. Jobin, legally qualified to vote at the Election, to exercise their elective franchise; if not, assign the reason, and to what extent it operated?—They were not at liberty to give their votes, for this reason, that after the fight, Mr. Jobin's Electors could not approach the Poll, and it would have been very imprudent for them to do so.

FRIDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1843.

Auguste Delisle, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, additions, and place of residence?—Auguste Delisle, Notary Public.—I reside at Boucherville.

2. Were you Returning Officer for the County of Chambly at the last General Election?—I was.

3. At what place did you notify the Election to be held, and what time?—At St. Johns, for Monday, the 22d March, 1841.

4. Do you know where the Election for the County of Chambly was formerly held?—At Longueuil.

5. By what authority did you change the place?—By virtue of the Commission sent to me by His Excellency the late Lord Sydenham.

6. Did you open the Election at the time and place appointed?—I did.

7. Who were the Candidates?—Louis Michel Viger, and John Yule, Esquires.

8. Did they address the Electors from the Hustings?—They did.

9. Was there a show of hands?—There was.

10. In favor of whom?—There appeared to be a majority in favor of Mr. Viger.

11. Was a Poll demanded, and by whom?—The Poll was demanded by several of the Electors.

12. At what o'clock did the polling commence?—It was between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning.

13. Is St. Johns in the centre of the population of the County, and as equally convenient as possible for the attendance of all the Electors?—I believe not; I never thought it so.

14. In what part of the County is it situated?—I believe it is at the extreme south part of the County.

15. Are the Electors of the northern and southern parts of the County of different descriptions as to their national origin?—In the northern part they are principally Canadians, in the southern part they are English, Scotch, Irish and Canadians.

16. After the Poll was opened, did the voting proceed peaceably?—In the beginning it was pretty quiet.

17. Did any acts of violence afterwards occur, and at what time?—On the evening of the first day, at about four or five o'clock, there was a disturbance outside which was so great that I was obliged to call in the assistance of the troops.

18. Can you say who had the majority of votes at that time?—From the commencement of the polling till the disturbance began, Mr. L. M. Viger had a majority of votes.

19. After you called out the troops, did the polling continue without interruption?—I adjourned soon after, that is, at about five o'clock.

20. Did violence occur at any other time during the Election?—Yes; the next day there was another disturbance, and I was obliged again to call in the assistance of the troops.

21. Were those who were going or coming forward to vote assaulted, or in evident danger?—I was inside the room, but I heard complaints made that the voters were not at perfect liberty to approach the Poll.

22. Did the Military actually attend in consequence of your requisition?—They came the first time; the second time I wrote to the Commandant, but I received a verbal answer through Mr. Marchand, the Magistrate, purporting that they were at my disposal, ready to come out as soon as they were called. I here hand in all the correspondence which took place on the subject.

Copy of a Letter from the Returning Officer to Colonel Grey, 71st Regiment.

St. Johns, 22d March, 1841.

SIR,

As Returning Officer of the County of Chambly, I beg you would be so kind as to send to-morrow, at nine of the clock, at the opening of the Poll, a Detachment of Troops to maintain order and peace, and protect the Electors for the County of Chambly.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,

AUG. DELISLE.

Colonel Grey, 71st.

Colonel Grey's Answer.

St. Johns, March 22d, 1841.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of this date, I have the honor to inform you that it is not in my power, consistently with the orders which I have received, to comply with your requisition, unless it shall be proved "that the ordinary civil force is insufficient either to maintain the peace, or to overcome any manifestly illegal and forcible resistance to the due execution of the Laws;" in which case it is also necessary that the troops "employed in aid of the civil power, should be constantly accompanied by a Magistrate, and act under his orders only."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. GREY, Lt.-Col. 71st Regt.
Commanding at St. Johns.

A. Delisle, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Copy of a Letter from the Returning Officer to Col. Grey, 71st Regiment.

St. John's, March 23d, 1841.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, and beg to inform you that the Magistrates of this place, jointly with the Returning Officer for the County of Chambly, are of opinion, after what they have seen yesterday, that the ordinary civil force is insufficient either to maintain the peace or to overcome any manifestly illegal and forcible resistance to the execution of the Laws, and that the troops in this moment is the only means to maintain peace and preserve order at the holding of the Poll at this Election; therefore we require the presence of the troops this morning at nine o'clock, A. M., at the opening and invasion of the Poll, and during the subsequent days. The troops employed in aid of the civil power shall be constantly accompanied by a Magistrate, who will give them the necessary orders.

I have, &c.

23. Have you any knowledge of persons being stationed on any road or roads, to prevent Electors from coming forward?—I have no personal knowledge of it, but it was the general rumour among the Canadian party.

24. Were the supporters of any one of the Candidates at any time absolute masters of the Poll?—Yes; it appeared to me, on the second day, that Mr. Yule's party had actually taken possession of the Poll, and that Mr. Viger's Electors were not in consequence at liberty to poll their votes.

25. Were the Electors on either side threatened with violence by the other side, or did they actually receive personal injury, or were they in danger of it in coming to or attending the Poll?—I did not see any body myself. I saw a man, I think an Irishman, who had been struck on the head while he was coming to the Poll. From the noise outside, I judged there was personal danger in coming to the Poll.

26. Did you see many intoxicated persons at the Election?—I saw two men come to the Poll drunk.

27. Have you any knowledge of houses having been opened for treating the Electors?—I heard that there were, but I have no personal knowledge thereof.

28. Did you see numbers of persons, apparently the supporters of any particular candidate, assembled at or about any tavern?—Having remained in the Hustings, I did not observe any.

29. From all that fell under your view, or came to your knowledge, do you think that the Electors generally of the County of Chambly had perfect freedom of attending and giving their votes at the Election?—They had not, in my opinion.

30. Will you state the names of any gentlemen not belonging the County, who attended at or during the Election?—I recollect having seen Mr. Porteous of St. Thérèse there, but I do not remember having seen any one else.

31. Did any of the Electors, or Mr. Viger, state to you on the first day of the Election, that the Electors had not free admission to the Poll?—They did; and it was in consequence of that, that I applied to the Magistrates to lend their assistance to preserve order.

32. Could you name any of the Electors who made that statement to you?—Mr. Lacasse was

one; and so was Mr. De Boucherville. I do not remember any others.

33. Had you a meeting with any of the magistrates of the County in consequence of these statements made to you, and if so, who were they?—I spoke to Mr. McCrae, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Louis Marchand, and asked them to lend their assistance to preserve order. Mr. McCrae told me that his duties prevented him from interfering in the matter; but Messrs. Holmes and Marchand did all in their power to prevent disturbance, and even went into the hotels to put down the flags, &c.

34. Did any of those magistrates shew themselves partisans of either of the Candidates?—I did not observe any thing to induce me to think so.

35. Did any of the Electors or Mr. Viger, on the second day, intimate to you that they wished to have the assistance of troops?—They asked me to call in the troops, but I cannot exactly state the time.

36. Did you receive a protest from Mr. Viger?—I did.

37. Did you annex the protest to your return?—I did not. I wrote to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on the subject; and I here produce the answer which I received:—

(Copy of the Answer produced.)

Montreal, 28th April, 1841.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 21st, I have the honor to inform you, that as the law has not provided for the case you mention, I think it my duty to tell you that you may act as you may think best with regard to the protest in question; and that I am not in the habit of mentioning in my returns the protests which are therewith transmitted to me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

THOMAS AMIOT.

Auguste Delisle, Esquire.

38. Were you informed at any time during the Election that the roads leading to the polling place were obstructed?—I remember that Mr. Viger complained of this to me, and I told him if such were the case, the magistrates would see to it, and do what was in their power to preserve order.

39. Was the house in which the poll was held two stories in height?—It was.

40. Did you see sticks thrown out of the upper story for the people down below?—I did not see them myself; but I heard after the Election that they had been thrown out and made use of.

41. You asked troops for the second day; did any attend, and if they did not attend, can you state the reason?—I have already stated that I received a verbal answer through Mr. Marchand, purporting that the troops were ready to come out, if required. I did not ask the magistrate to bring them out on the second day, as I trusted to him to call them out if necessary.

Hiram Washington Hitchcock, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—Hiram Washington Hitchcock; I reside at Rouville Mountain, and am a manufacturer.

2. Were you Returning Officer at the last General Election for the County of Rouville?—I was, in 1841.

3. Where was the Election notified to be held?—At Henryville, in the County of Rouville.

4. Was the Election held at the time and place notified?—It was on the 8th March, 1841.

5. Who were the Candidates?—Melchior Alphonse De Salaberry, and Thimothée Franchère, Esquires.

6. Were the Writs read, and did the Candidates address the Electors from the Hustings?—The Writs were read, and the Candidates addressed the Electors.

7. Was there a shew of hands?—I did not call for a shew of hands.

8. Was there a Poll demanded, and by whom?—There was a Poll demanded, I believe, by some of Mr. De Salaberry's supporters.

9. When did you commence polling?—I commenced at one P.M., on the same day.

10. By what authority was the Election held at Henryville?—By the Writ of Election.

11. Do you know where the Elections for the County of Rouville were usually held?—I do not; I think there had been one Election held at Ste. Marie Monnoir.

12. Is Henryville in the centre of the population of the County, or nearly so?—I should think not; it is in the extreme south part of the County.

13. Do you think it affords equal, or nearly equal facilities for the Electors generally to attend the Hustings and give their votes?—I do not think that it is convenient for some part of them.

14. To what part do you consider it the most inconvenient?—To the northern part.

15. Are the inhabitants of the northern and southern parts of the County of a different description of people?—I believe they are.

16. Will you describe in what consists the principal difference?—The people in the northern part are Canadians; those in the southern part are English, Scotch, Irish and Americans.

17. Have you any knowledge of acts of violence having occurred at the election near the Hustings, or in the vicinity?—There was, I believe, a man killed about fifty rods from the Poll on the third day, and a great many other acts of violence committed.

18. Who had the majority of votes on the first day and on the second day?—I think that, on the second day, Mr. Franchère had the majority, but I would not be positive; the Poll-book will shew more fully.

19. At what time did the first acts of violence

occur?—On the second day, after I had closed the Poll, an affray took place in the Poll-house; on the third day there was also, I heard, another affray while I was taking the votes.

20. Did you observe, in the vicinity of the Hustings, any person or persons armed with bludgeons or other weapons, and using threats against any of the Electors?—I saw several individuals with pretty large sticks, but I did not hear any one threaten to strike, or any thing of that kind.

21. At what o'clock did you adjourn the Poll on the second day?—At five o'clock, P. M., till the next day at nine. It was a general rule to close the Poll at five.

22. Did you observe a number of sleighs come to the Poll on the morning of the third day, with persons in them armed with weapons and carrying flags?—I did not.

23. Is there a tavern in the vicinity known as "Goodenough's"?—There is.

24. Did you observe any collection of Mr. De Salaberry's supporters there?—There was a collection of Mr. De Salaberry's supporters there.

25. Was it in that vicinity that the affray, in which you said a person was killed, occurred?—It was, as I heard, on the road, about twenty-five rods west of Goodenough's.

26. Do you recollect the name of the person killed?—His name was Julien Choquette. I had been acquainted with him several years.

27. Have you any knowledge of his being a supporter of Mr. Franchère?—I suppose that he was one.

28. Did you take any steps to prevent or suppress violence at the Election, and would you state them?—I got Special Constables appointed; and after that, at the request of Mr. Franchère, who was fearful of more disturbance, and having told me that Mr. Duchesnay, who was Stipendiary Magistrate, would give me the necessary assistance, I wrote to Mr. Duchesnay, and on the morning of the fourth day he arrived with thirteen or fourteen Policemen. I also wrote to Mr. Burton, at St. Johns, Commissioner of Police, and received an answer from him.

29. When was it that you first applied for the assistance of the Police?—I applied for the Police on the third day.

30. Was every thing peaceable after the arrival of the Police?—It was.

31. Did the polling go on without interruption afterwards?—It did; the taking of votes at the Poll was never interrupted for more than a few minutes at a time.

32. Who had the majority of votes on the third day?—I am not positive, but the Poll-book will prove it.

33. When did the Election close, and how stood the votes?—The Election closed on the fourth day; I think Mr. De Salaberry had then a majority of nine.

34. Were there no more voters to come forward, or what induced you to close at that time?—I wait-

ed an hour; no more voters appeared, and I then, after having made a proclamation to that effect, closed the Election.

35. Had Mr. Franchère, or his representatives, left the Hustings, and if so, at what time?—Mr. Franchère did not come on the fourth day. I am not positive whether he had a representative or not.

36. Did he notify you that he would not come or protest, and when?—I do not remember if he notified me in any other way than by sending me the protest, which was sent within the hour. I, however, received a letter from Mr. Franchère on the 10th. I here hand in the letter, and also one from Mr. De Salaberry. On the morning of the fourth day, Mr. Davignon told me that if I could not assure him that there would be no more disturbance, he would advise Mr. Franchère to retire. I told him that every thing that depended on me should be done.

[The following are the Documents handed in by Witness:]

Henryville, 10th March, 1841.

To H. Hitchcock,
Returning Officer.

SIR,

As I have heard that great preparations are made to make trouble, by the partizans of Mr. De Salaberry, against the Canadians, and as that I now see a party of the partizans of the said Mr. De Salaberry just passed here with sticks, and insulting the Canadians, I am very much afraid for such or more trouble than we had last night.

And inasmuch as I have sent your letters to their different directions, I have reason to expect that we shall have some Police Magistrates here to-morrow at ten o'clock, A.M.

Consequently, I request you to adjourn the Poll at to-morrow, ten o'clock, A.M. I hope that, in the present circumstances, you will have the goodness to assent to my request; and, also, that you will have the goodness to send me your answer by the bearer. By so doing, you will oblige,

Your most humble servant,

THIM. FRANCHERE,
Candidate.

P. BERTRAND.
JOS. GARIEPY.

My only intention is to save blood.

Henryville, 10th March, 1841.

Hiram Hitchcock, Esq.,
Returning Officer,
Henryville.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have read the letter which you have enclosed me from Mr. Franchère, and I am sorry I cannot comply with his request. My friends are here ready to give their votes, and I could not prevail on them to return to-

morrow. I beg you will make the circumstance known to Mr. Franchère.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. DE SALABERRY,
Candidate, C. R.

N.B.—I believe you are aware that the disturbance which took place yesterday afternoon, originated with Mr. Franchère's party, one of whom struck Mr. Miller, one of my voters, in the first instance.

A. DE SALABERRY,
Candidate, C. Rouville.

St. Johns, 10th March, 1841.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of this day's date, and regret that indisposition, and being in the hands of the Doctor, will prevent my going to Henryville to-day, but trust to be able to go to-morrow. Henryville is in Mr. Duchesnay's district, and I am glad you have written to him. The police stationed here are not under my orders; however, I have desired the constable to go to your assistance immediately.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BURTON, J. P.

Hiram Hitchcock, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

37. Are you aware of any cause then existing that could have prevented the Electors of the County from attending the Poll and giving their Votes?—I know of no cause to have prevented them.

38. Are you aware of any taverns or houses of public entertainment having been opened in the County during the Election?—I have no knowledge of any such houses having been opened.

39. Did you observe at the Election any number of persons apparently strangers to the County?—Most of the people from the southern part of the County being strangers to me, I cannot tell whether there were any strangers to the County or not.

40. Who appeared to you to be the principal persons acting in favor of the several Candidates?—Mr. McGillivray spoke at the hustings in favor of Mr. De Salaberry, and Mr. Pierre Davignon in favor of Mr. Franchère.

41. From what you saw or know, was there perfect freedom for the Electors in favor of Mr. Franchère in coming to and going from the polling place, and voting on the afternoon of Wednesday the third day of the Election?—There was as far as I know personally. I was not in a position to see exactly what was going on outside; but I think that had I been a voter I would have tried to give my vote, and might or might not have had my head broken in doing so—but I speak only from report.

42. Has it come to your knowledge that any house or houses were attacked in the neighborhood of the polling place or in the adjacent village, and

that persons abandoned their houses through fear?—I heard that the houses of Mr. Darche and Mr. Gariépy had been broken in; but I have no knowledge personally.

43. Did you observe any Magistrates, Officers of Militia, or persons holding office, present taking an active part in the Election?—I certainly saw some of them taking an active part in the Election, but nothing which may be considered illegal.

44. Will you name those that you saw?—Mr. James McGillivray, who spoke in favor of Mr. De Salaberry; Mr. A. Chapman; also, Mr. G. H. Johnston, Lieut. Canadian Regiment.

45. Have you ever seen men come to the Poll with bludgeons reddened with blood; and to what party did they belong?—I have not seen any one come to the Poll in that manner.

46. Have you declared that neither you nor the Magistrates were capable of preserving order at the Election?—I have no positive recollection of having said so to any one.

47. What other kind of recollection have you on that subject?—I think I said to some one that it was impossible for me to prevent disturbance at a distance, while I was not informed of it.

48. What did you answer to Mr. Franchère when he pointed out to you a man with a bludgeon stained with blood?—I do not recollect having made any reply, but I kept my eye upon the individual in question.

49. You have stated that an individual was killed at the last Election; were you present when he was struck?—I was not.

50. Were the Hustings closed or open, and were you enabled to see what took place around them?—The windows and door were opened occasionally.

51. Do you know who were the persons around the house where the Hustings were held on the last day of the Election and the day previous?—On the last day I think they were mostly English, Scotch or Irish, and very few Canadians. On the day previous, I do not know, but I believe there were Canadians at all times.

52. Was there any difference in the attendance at the Hustings, on the part of the Canadians, on the last day of the Election and the day preceding, and all the former days?—There was a very material difference on the last day, for there were only two votes taken on that day for Mr. Franchère.

53. How do you account for this circumstance?—I believe it was from fear. The circumstances of the case shew it plainly.

54. Be pleased to state the circumstances to which you have alluded in your last answer.—The fact of violence having been used (as it was reported to me) was the cause of the falling off.

55. By whom was the violence used, and against whom was it directed?—I do not know, except from report. Report said that the violence had been committed against the Canadians, and on the part of Mr. De Salaberry's supporters.

56. Who were the supporters of Mr. De Salaberry, that is, to what class of the population did

they belong?—I believe they were principally from the southern part, and a few French Canadians.

57. Did you see Mr. Fullam at the Election?—I do not know him.

58. Had you been a Canadian desirous of giving your vote to Mr. Franchère, would you have felt yourself safe in going to the Hustings the day the Election closed or the day previous?—I should not have felt myself safe. There was, no doubt, reason for a Canadian to fear.

SATURDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1843.

Mr. Angus McDonell called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, additions, and place of residence?—Angus McDonell; I am a Carpenter and a Farmer, and I reside at Glengary.

2. Have you any knowledge of any persons from your part of the country having proceeded to Lower Canada during the last General Election?—I have; I went part of the way myself.

3. What induced you to go there, and for what purpose?—A gentleman from Montreal came to ask a number of friends to make a show to support Mr. McCulloch's Election.

4. Can you name that gentleman?—Neil McIntosh,—I believe a Merchant in Montreal.

5. Were there many of you that went?—There were between 80 and 100.

6. How did they proceed?—They went in sleighs, from Williamstown down to Montreal, by the Coiteau.

7. Who paid the expenses?—I suppose Mr. McIntosh did.

8. How much did the men get?—I do not know what the others got, but I received one dollar-a-day, and my expenses were paid.

9. Was it from the time of their leaving home till their return that they were paid?—It was.

10. How long were they away?—I believe five days; they started on Saturday, and returned on Thursday.

11. Did you go into the Town of Montreal?—We were one night there.

12. Where did they lodge?—Some at John Grant's, near the College. I can't tell where the others lodged.

13. Who had the management or direction of them?—Mr. McIntosh himself conducted them.

14. From Montreal where did you go?—We went through St. Laurent, and from there to Ste. Thérèse.

15. Was there an election going on at St. Laurent at the time?—When we passed through it had not begun, and when we returned it was over.

16. When did you arrive at Ste. Thérèse?—I think it was about one o'clock on Monday afternoon.

17. Where did you go then?—When we left Ste.

Thérèse, we proceeded to a place called Paisley, about four or five miles from Ste. Thérèse, and we met a man coming from the Terrebonne Election, who told us that it was over.

18. Had you any kind of weapons?—Some of them had sticks; and I cut one in the bush on my return to St. Laurent.

19. After you left Paisley, where did you go?—We returned by the same route, and passed through St. Laurent.

20. Did you go to Montreal after passing through St. Laurent?—Yes; we staid there on Tuesday night.

21. Did you leave for home the next day, and by the same road you came?—We did, on Wednesday.

22. How many sleighs or carriages came of the party?—We were, to the best of my recollection, eighteen cutters and sleighs.

23. Can you state for what purpose the men were brought into Lower Canada at that time?—We understood that it was to make a show at the Elections.

24. Were you prepared to fight if needful?—No, unless we were attacked; we did not leave home with the intention of fighting.

25. What sort of a show did they intend; was it a show of force, and for what purpose?—I cannot say; it was never intimated to me that we were to fight, but I heard since that we would have had to fight if the French had attacked us; but I must say, that I never met more civil people than they were.

26. Have you any knowledge of who furnished the money to pay for the expenses?—I have no knowledge of any other than Mr. McIntosh.

27. Who went round to get the people to go?—I was warned at an election at Williamstown.—I suppose the others were gathered at the same place.

28. Was there any person in any Public Office among the party that went to the Elections?—There were two or three Captains of Militia, and some Subalterns.

29. Do you recollect the names of any of them?—Yes; Captains William Urquhart, Alexander McDougall and James McDonell.

30. Are you an Elector of Terrebonne, and were the men with you Electors or not of that County?—I am not one; I do not think the others who came from Glengary were Electors.

31. Who paid you, and how much did you receive altogether?—James McDonell gave me the money—it was one dollar a-day; Donald McNicol also paid some of the people. These persons both reside near Williamstown.

MONDAY, 16th OCTOBER, 1843.

Mr. John Lloyd, of New Glasgow, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, additions and residence?—John Lloyd, New Glasgow; I am a Merchant, a Post Master, and a Captain of Militia.

2. Were there any strangers that lodged at your House, Store, or your premises, at or about the time of the late General Election for the County of Terrebonne?—There were.

3. Of what description were they, or were they supporters of any particular Candidate?—There were a number who came the evening before the Election, from Ste. Thérèse, and one from Montreal. They were friends of Dr. McCulloch.

4. Was there any gratuitous distribution of liquors or provisions among them?—I furnished them with no liquors, but I believe that some were brought in during the night without my knowledge. I gave them their supper and breakfast, for which I was paid.

5. By whom were you paid?—By Dr. McCulloch.

6. About what time was the payment made?—A few days after the Election, but I cannot state the day precisely.

7. Was there any quantity of liquors or provisions sent on to you from Montreal shortly before or during the Election?—There was not from Montreal. There was a quantity of provisions and liquors sent by Dr. McCulloch's supporters from Ste. Thérèse. They were not addressed particularly to me, but merely that I should take charge of them.

8. Did the persons who arrived at your place on the Sunday evening before the Election, come on foot or in carriages?—They came in carriages.

9. Did they come in a body, and how many carriages were there?—Those who came to my house did not come in a body. I cannot state the number of carriages.

10. Have you had occasion to know the name of the person who forwarded the liquors and provisions from Ste. Thérèse, or from any other place?—Jas. Porteous, Esquire, of Ste. Thérèse, and Drummond Buchanan, Esquire, were, I believe, the only persons who forwarded them from Ste. Thérèse.

11. Were you present at the Hustings on the day of Election?—I was at my own house, at a short distance from the place; but I could not see the Hustings from there.

12. Did you observe any persons armed with offensive weapons about the place, before or during the Election?—Every body was armed with sticks.

13. Did you see any acts of violence committed?—I did not.

14. From what you saw and observed, do you believe that all descriptions of Electors could attend the Election without imminent danger of bodily injury?—My conviction is, that both parties came there armed and prepared for a struggle; but I cannot say whether there would have been one or not had they come to the Poll.

15. Can you state the names of any of the persons who appeared to be the most active leaders or managers for the respective Candidates?—On the part of Mr. McCulloch, were Messrs. Jas. Porteous, Drummond Buchanan, John Morris, a Mr. Barron, from the Gore, and some others whom I did not know. On Mr. Lafontaine's part was Mr. Alfred Turgeon.

16. Where do they reside, and do any of them

hold any official situations?—Mr. Morris is Postmaster at Ste. Thérèse. I do not know if Mr. Buchanan has a situation. Mr. Barron being a stranger to me, I cannot either say if he has one.

17. Did you observe at the time of Election many strangers to the County?—Yes; there were on both sides during the Election persons who were strangers to the County.

18. Have you had occasion to know Mr. Fullam who resided some time at Montreal?—I think I saw him at my father's on the morning of the Election. I am not acquainted with the person, but I heard his name mentioned.

19. Would you state the amount, or as nearly as you can recollect, of the money paid to you as mentioned in answer to a former question?—I do not remember the amount. As I keep a store, I sold a number of things to Mr. McCulloch's party. I dare say that I received about £60; but I would not be positive.

20. You have also stated in your evidence that there was a quantity of liquors and provisions forwarded to your charge from Ste. Thérèse; can you state the quantity?—I cannot state exactly, but there was a large quantity.

21. You have said that both parties came to the place of Election prepared to fight; would that have been the case if strangers had not been brought to the place of the Election a day or two previous to the Election?—I cannot say: the Gore people came in on Saturday. Common report said one party would destroy the other; so that the party which was nearest to the place of Election armed themselves in expectation of a struggle.

22. Is it to your knowledge that when the Returning Officer gave notice that the votes should be taken in the School-house, it was then in possession of armed men?—There were a number of Mr. McCulloch's supporters on the road adjoining the Poll-house, which was at a little distance from where the Writ was read; some were armed, others were not. From the position of my house from which I did not stir, I could not see anything that was going on at the Poll; but I know that from the advantageous position which Mr. McCulloch's supporters had, six of them could have prevented a very great number of Mr. Lafontaine's friends from coming to the Poll.

23. What part did Mr. Fullam, or the person pointed out to you as Mr. Fullam, take in the Election?—I saw him at my father's house about breakfast time. I then returned to my own house, and as I stated before, not having stirred from thence all day, I lost sight of him.

24. Can you undertake to say that your account against Dr. McCulloch for the Election expenses did not amount to £150?—I have already stated about £60. It might have been more; perhaps between £60 and £70.

25. Will you describe the items of your account?—I cannot.

26. Did the account comprise any thing but boarding, lodging, meat, provisions, tobacco, pipes, carriage hire and conveyance for the supporters of Mr. McCulloch?—It comprised all these except carriage hire.

27. What period of time was embraced in your account; was it more than three days; if so, be

pleased to state what time?—I cannot state exactly the number of days. There were some of Dr. McCulloch's supporters on Friday evening; they were all gone by Tuesday evening.

28. Were there any other persons occupied in supplying Dr. McCulloch's supporters with provisions, and other things, besides yourself: be pleased to state their names?—There were a number: Messrs. John Walker, Furse, and John Murray. A number of other persons furnished stabling, &c., and provisions were carried to some of their houses.

29. Do you know one John Knox, who took a part in the Election; do you know whether he was paid the sum of five dollars, and the service for which he was so paid?—I know John Knox. I do not know what part he took, except that he was employed in distributing provisions, for which service he was paid. He was an Apprentice to a Blacksmith. He was a very quiet young man, and could not have taken an active part in the Election.

30. Do you know one Gilbert Smith; did he receive any money, and for what purpose; did he make himself active during the Election?—I know him. He was a distributor of provisions.—He was paid, but I do not remember how much.

31. Do you know to how much John Monteith's account amounted; was it not £20?—I cannot tell.

32. Do you know one Thomas Aiken; did he supply anything during the Election, and to whom?—I do know him. He supplied hay, oats, and provisions to some people from the Gore, supporters of Mr. McCulloch.

33. Do you know how much his bill came to; who paid him?—I do not know the amount. I believe I paid him myself.

34. How much money did Dr. McCulloch send to you?—To the best of my recollection it was between £160 and £180.

35. Did you pay anything to Mr. Porteous, to John Murray, to Thomas Bennett, to John Walker, and John Monteith, and how much?—I paid nothing to Mr. Porteous. I paid John Murray about £15; to Thomas Bennett, £2 or £3. I do not recollect what I paid to John Walker.

36. Did Dr. McCulloch ever tell you how much the Election cost him; did he ever tell you whether the expense was defrayed by himself or others?—He never did.

37. What part did Major Barron take at the Election?—He came with the Gore people; in what capacity I cannot tell. He was trying to pacify them and keep them quiet.

38. Do you know who it was that managed the Election for Dr. McCulloch; how did they manage to bring it about?—I do not know. I saw several strangers, among whom were a Mr. Hart, and a Mr. McAllister and James Porteous conversing about the ground apparently. Mr. McCulloch and his legal advisers then went into the Hustings, and so did Mr. Lafontaine, who after a short while retired. I heard that he had expressed as his reasons for retiring, that it was to prevent the evil consequences which might ensue, and the blood that would be spilled in the event of his contesting the Election.

39. Who suggested to Dr. McCulloch's support-

ers to take possession of the hill where the School House is built?—That I cannot tell.

William King McCord, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you be pleased to state your name, additions, and residence?—William King McCord, District Judge; I reside at Aylmer.

2. Have you at any time acted as Coroner within the County of Terrebonne?—I have, in my capacity of Stipendiary Magistrate and Captain of Militia. I then resided at Ste. Scholastique.

3. Were you called upon to act as Coroner within the said County, at any time during or subsequent to the last General Election?—I was.

4. Had you any inquest?—At the requisition of Dr. Smallwood, a gentleman who generally acted as Clerk to the Magistrates on those occasions, immediately on my arrival at the village of St. Martin. My motive for holding the inquest was, that I was exempt from party feeling, and I thought most of the Magistrates and Captains of Militia were not.

5. Can you state the name of the person on whom the inquest was held?—His name was Rose; I do not recollect his Christian name.

6. Will you state the substance of the case as appeared in evidence before you, and the verdict of the Jury?—It appeared in evidence before me, and the Jury assembled, that after the Election was over, the deceased was quietly walking across the road, when some person or persons unknown to the witnesses, came behind him and struck him a little above the right ear, and fractured his skull in an angular manner, about an inch and a quarter each way; which, according to the opinion of Dr. Smallwood and my own conviction, was the cause of his death. The deceased was upwards of 70; had a repute of being a peaceable and quiet man, and had not a stick or anything of the sort in his hand. I then charged the Jury from the circumstances, to bring in a verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons unknown. That was accordingly the verdict of the Jury.

7. Did it appear in the evidence, what description of people were in company with the person who crossed over to strike the deceased?—They were said to be opponents of Mr. Lafontaine, and people speaking English.

8. Did you make a return of the verdict of the Jury, and if so, to whom did you make it?—Dr. Smallwood, acting as my Clerk, made a return to Mr. Jones, one of the acting Coroners for the District of Montreal.

TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1843.

Mr. John Walker called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, addition, and residence?—John Walker, Carpenter, Ste. Thérèse.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Terrebonne?—I am.

3. Can you say in whose favor you intended to vote at the last General Election?—In favor of Dr. McCulloch.

4. Did you attend at the place of Election?—I did.

5. Did you notice any acts of violence committed there, or any threats of violence by persons armed with offensive weapons?—I never left my house at the time, so that I did not see any acts of violence committed.

6. Will you look at the Affidavit now handed to you, and say if the signature "John Walker" is written by you?—It is.

(Affidavit.)

District of Montreal.

John Walker, now of the Parish of Ste. Thérèse, in the said District, and late of New Glasgow, in the Seignior of Terrebonne, carpenter, being duly sworn, depose and saith: That since last Fall up to last Thursday, this deponent resided at New Glasgow aforesaid, during which time he occupied a house situate at a short distance from the place appointed for taking votes at the last Election. That some ten days previous to the twenty-second day of March last, Mr. Drummond Buchanan, of Ste. Thérèse, Distiller, and Messrs. Kempton, Morris, and McAllister, also of Ste. Thérèse, called at the said dwelling-house of the deponent in New Glasgow aforesaid, and enquired of him whether or not they could rent his house from that time until the close of the Election, for the purpose of storing therein liquors and other provisions. That the deponent answered in the affirmative, upon being informed by the said Buchanan, that he, the deponent, should be paid for his trouble. About the eighteenth day of March last, the deponent received the letter hereunto annexed, and marked A, purporting to be a letter from the said Buchanan; this letter was brought by one of three carters, who at the same time deposited in deponent's house three hogsheads of beer. On the following day five or six barrels of beer were brought to the deponent's house, together with a middle-sized barrel of whiskey, a cask of brandy, and a cask of wine, and a quantity of bread, beef, pork and other provisions, and on the same day the deponent received another letter purporting to be from the said Buchanan, which is also hereunto annexed, and marked B; this letter was brought by one of the three individuals therein named. On Saturday, the twentieth day of March, about two hundred and fifty men, from the Gore, arrived at New Glasgow, and knowing that the provisions stored in deponent's house had been forwarded for them and others, they used freely of them. On the following day (Sunday) a large party of stone-breakers from the neighbourhood of Montreal, and others from Ste. Thérèse and that vicinity, also arrived. These men spent the night at Monteith's, at my house, and at other houses in New Glasgow, and a party was established in the school-house, which was the place appointed as the Polling-booth. All these men, as well the people from Gore, as the stone-breakers and others above mentioned, arrived at New Glasgow armed with sticks and other weapons. The Gore men were provided with sticks well polished, and evidently prepared for the purpose of a contest. One man amongst the latter was armed with a bayonet, and one of the stone-breakers had brought with him a gun. The deponent is sincerely of opinion that had Mr. Lafontaine not withdrawn from the contest, a dreadful scene of slaughter would have ensued, and many lives would have been lost. Although no contest took place, a Canadian of the name of Rose was killed, from blows received on the hill near the school-house, on his way to the place where the Writ was read. On the day after the Election, Tuesday, the 23d day of March last, John Lloyd, junior, came to the deponent's, and intimated to the deponent that he, Lloyd, wished to take away the barrels and other things remaining

out of the provisions placed under deponent's care. The deponent said that he was responsible for them to Mr. Buchanan, having received from that gentleman orders to keep the things until he, Mr. Buchanan, should send for them. Soon after, several other persons, amongst whom was one Thomas Aikens, came to deponent's house, and threatened to carry away the barrels and other things by force; but not having succeeded, a search warrant was brought to deponent's house by one Bryan Goodman, who took away the remains of the provisions sent under Mr. Buchanan's orders to deponent's house as aforesaid. And further the deponent saith that for the storage of the above mentioned liquors and provisions, and for his trouble in distributing the same, he received from the said John Lloyd, Junior, the sum of ten pounds currency; and further the deponent saith not, and hath signed.

JOHN WALKER.

Sworn before me, at Montreal, this 21st day of April, 1841.

E. M. LEPROHON, J. P.

7. Are you aware of the statements made therein; are they true?—They are.

8. Will you look at these three notes marked (A), (B), (C), now shewn to you, signed "D. Buchanan," and "Hugh McAdam," and will you state if you received them, and by whom?—I received them from the carters who brought the provisions mentioned in my Affidavit.

(A.)

18th March, 1841.

Mr. Walker,

DEAR SIR,

You will please to receive three hogsheads of Beer, which it would be well to place in such a manner as the Beer may be drawn off, and give it time to settle; the rest of the things will be sent to-morrow or next day.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. BUCHANAN.

Please send me a receipt of what you receive from these Carters.

(B.)

19th March, 1841.

Mr. Walker.

DEAR SIR,

The bearers, Messrs. John Bishop, James Orr, and William Wright, will assist you in the charge of the Beer, Whiskey, &c.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. BUCHANAN.

(C.)

NEW GLASGOW, 21st March,
Sunday morning, 6 o'clock.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have just time to inform you that the Gore peo-

ple arrived here last night, about seven o'clock, their number is about 135.

I am, my dear Sir, yours,

HUGH McADAM.

P. S.—We are afraid that there are spies out to observe if they can see any thing.

H. McA.

I will endeavour to meet you in Laplaine, say about four o'clock, afternoon.

9. Have you stated, in your Affidavit, all you know about the Terrebonne Election; if not, will you state any thing further you know of acts of violence, treating, and corruption?—Every thing that I know is stated therein.

10. Did you observe any strangers from other parts of the country conspicuous in interfering in the Election; will you name them?—Yes, there were a great many; but I cannot name them.

11. Do you know if there is any connection between any one of the Candidates and Mr. D. Buchanan, and do you know of any connection between Mr. Buchanan and any person of note in Montreal?—Mr. Buchanan is a brother-in-law of Dr. McCulloch; I do not know of any other connection of Mr. Buchanan in Montreal, except it be Dr. Campbell, with whom Dr. McCulloch resided.

12. Since the Election, have you had any conversation or communication with Dr. McCulloch respecting the expense of the Election, or any other matter connected with; if so, state the same?—I had none.

13. Do you know Major Barron; did you see him at the Election, and what part, if any, did he take in it?—I do not know him.

14. When were you first made aware that the stone-breakers would come to the Election; from whom and in what manner did you obtain your information?—I never knew anything of them till they came to my house.

15. On what day did the stone-breakers come to your house; how long did they remain; and in what manner did they employ the time while there?—They came on Sunday, and left on Monday. They spent their time in eating and drinking, and talking. I heard them say that they were sent there by Mr. Rigney, their Overseer.

Joseph Ovide Turgeon, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

1. Will you state your name, additions, and residence?—Joseph Ovide Turgeon; I am a Proprietor; and I reside at the village of Terrebonne.

2. Were you present at the time and place notified for holding the Election for the County of Terrebonne at the last General Election?—I was; it was held at New Glasgow on the 22d March, 1841.

3. Did you witness any acts of violence committed there or in the vicinity, or threats of violence by men armed with offensive weapons; and will you state what on these subjects is within your own knowledge?—On the Saturday preceding the Election, I went to Ste. Thérèse. I saw, at about five in the afternoon, about fifteen or sixteen carriages or sleighs, in which were men armed with sticks,

and who were crying out and threatening the inhabitants of the village. They appeared to me partizans of Dr. McCulloch. On the Monday morning, we saw, on a hill about a mile from the Poll-house, an assemblage of men who were armed with sticks and crying out. The party of Mr. Lafontaine, among which I was, passed them at about seven or eight feet distance. We were threatened; and after the main body of our party had passed, those remaining behind were attacked by Mr. McCulloch's party, and several blows were exchanged; our party was driven into the snow on the lower side of the road. Mr. McCulloch's supporters appeared to me to have prepared the ground, and trodden down the snow on their side so as to secure their footing. I asked Mr. McCulloch if he could not preserve the peace; he said, that was none of his business. On Saturday, as our party had heard that the other had come in prepared to fight, we took up sticks in our defence. After the Writ had been read, the Returning Officer told us that we were to go up a hill, where he would take the votes. We thought this very difficult, as Mr. McCulloch's party was in possession of the hill; and as, from its position, it was impossible to approach the Poll-house without effusion of blood, several others with myself advised Mr. Lafontaine to retire, to prevent the evil consequences which might ensue in the event of his contesting the Election.

4. As a friend of Mr. Lafontaine's, and an Elector of the County, did you apply to the Returning Officer to protect the freedom of Election, or have you any knowledge of such application having been made by others?—Mr. Lafontaine and several of the Electors, with myself, asked the Returning Officer if it was possible to preserve the peace. He said it was impossible; that the only means he had was to appoint Special Constables, a step which would be difficult to take, as they would have to be chosen from the different parties, which would be a subject of great inconvenience. I am persuaded myself that it was impossible for him to preserve order.

5. Have you a personal knowledge of any person peaceably attending the Election, having been beaten, or otherwise ill-treated?—I saw an old man named Rose, who had received several blows on the head at the time of the Election. I was informed afterwards that he had died in consequence of these blows. I also saw two other Canadians who had been beaten.

6. Have you any personal knowledge of houses having been opened after the notification of the Election, where persons were gratuitously treated with liquors and provisions?—I do not know. All the houses were shut to us. After having walked a long while through the snow, and being very tired, I asked Mr. Lloyd, whom I knew very well, for a glass of water, but he refused to let me into his house.

7. Do you know any of the persons who were concerned in bringing the party you saw armed at Ste. Thérèse, into the County?—James Porteous was at the head of the party of sleighs that I saw; he had a flag in his hand, and was crying out. He is, I believe, a Major of Militia. He was a supporter of Dr. McCulloch.

8. Do you know of any provisions and liquors having been sent into the County after the notification of, or during the Election, for gratuitous distribution; and if so, have you any knowledge of who paid for them, and who furnished the money?—I did not see any myself. It was a general rumour that provisions had been brought in. Some carters

told me that they had brought in liquors and provisions for the Electors of Mr. McCulloch; I cannot speak as to any payments having been made.

9. Did you see any persons not resident in the County, at or during the Election, taking an active part in support of either of the Candidates; and will you state the names of the most conspicuous, and their additions and usual residences?—The principal supporters of Mr. Lafontaine were residents in the County. On Mr. McCulloch's side, I saw a person called Major Barron, who appeared to be the leader of the Gore party. All the strangers who were there appeared to me to be Mr. McCulloch's supporters. I also saw a person there who was pointed out to me as a Mr. Fullam.

10. Do you know at what time prior to the Election Mr. Lafontaine arrived at New Glasgow; and how do you know this?—Mr. Lafontaine arrived with me at New Glasgow on the morning of the Election, at about ten. He had slept at Ste. Anne Desplaines the night previous, having left my house at Terrebonne the day before.

11. The Committee understand that you represented the County of Terrebonne in the Parliament of Lower Canada; if this be the case, be pleased to state how long and when you represented the County, and who was your Colleague?—I represented the County during three Parliaments; my Colleague in the first Parliament was Mr. Tétard de Montigny; in the second, Mr. André Papineau, and in the third, Mr. Lafontaine.

12. Who was the Returning Officer at your last Election; were you acquainted with him; if so, for how long?—Mr. McKenzie was; he was always opposed to Mr. Louis Joseph Papineau and the majority of the Parliament in Lower Canada.

13. Can you say if it was to the knowledge of the Returning Officer that the School House where the Candidates and Electors had to go to poll their votes, immediately after the reading of the Writ, was in the possession of Dr. McCulloch's party?—It could not be otherwise. Only a few of the persons who were in the School House came to hear the Writs read; the remainder kept possession of the hill upon which the School House was situated.

Mr. William Furse called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, addition, and residence?—William Furse, I am a tailor by trade, and I reside at New Glasgow.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Terrebonne?—I am.

3. In whose favor did you intend to vote?—I intended to vote for Mr. Lafontaine.

4. Were you present at the place where the Election was notified to be held, when it was opened?—I was.

5. Have you any knowledge of acts of violence committed at the Election, and will you state the particulars?—I know of but one that I could give any particulars of. I saw several blows given to a man who died in consequence. It was about six acres from my house. This man's name was, I heard, Davis or Davidson; I heard also that he died ten days after. It was at the time that they were opening the Election at Mr. Lloyd's house.

6. Did you let a house to the friends of any Candidate during the Election?—Yes; I let two.

7. To what party?—To Dr. McCulloch, through Mr. Buchanan, who hired them, and gave me a note for the payment of them.

8. To what uses were these houses applied?—For men to sleep in them.

9. What description of persons slept in them?—They were called stone-breakers.

10. Can you say how many there were of them, and by whom they were conducted?—There were, I suppose, about 50 or 60, I cannot state exactly; I do not know who conducted them.

11. Do you know if they were supplied gratuitously with liquor and provisions, and by whom?—Yes, they were supplied with provisions and liquors taken from Mr. Walker's house, and issued by Mr. Lloyd.

12. Are there many stone-breakers usually employed at New Glasgow?—There are none that I know of.

13. When did they come there, and have you heard where from?—They came on Sunday about nine or ten o'clock. They told me they had come from Montreal, and were employed by Dr. McCulloch.

14. Did you get paid for the rent of your houses, how much, and by whom were you paid?—I received £10 from Mr. Lloyd on presenting the note which Mr. Buchanan had given me when he rented the houses; I received also about £3 for damages done to the houses.

15. Did you see the Gore men arrive, and what time, and by whom did they appear to be conducted?—I saw them arrive on the day before the Election; I cannot state at what hour. They were conducted by a person whom they called Captain; I did not hear his name. I do not remember which, of the stone-breakers or the Gore men, arrived first; they occupied both of my houses.

16. Did you observe any persons in a state of intoxication on the day before the Election, or on the day it was notified to be held?—I saw a great many both on Sunday and Monday. They were constantly coming and going from one of my houses to the other.

17. Did they appear well disposed for a fight?—Yes; they were well armed too.

18. When was it that you leased your houses, to whom did you lease them, and were you told the purpose for which they were wanted?—About a week I think before the Election; Mr. Buchanan leased them personally, and told me they were intended for men to sleep in.

19. When did you first hear that the stone-breakers were expected?—They came unexpected.

WEDNESDAY, 18th OCTOBER, 1843.

William Bowron, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, addition, and residence?—William Bowron, Proprietor and Justice of the Peace; I reside at Hinchinbrook.

2. Were you Returning Officer for the County of Beauharnois at the last General Election?—I was

3. Where was the Election notified to be held?—At Durham, in Ormstown; I believe on the 19th March, 1841.

4. Do you know where the Elections for the County were formerly held?—At St. Clément, in Beauharnois, and at Huntingdon.

5. By what authority was it held at Ormstown?—By the authority of the Writ.

6. How far is Durham, in Ormstown, back from the St. Lawrence?—About 18 miles by the road.

7. Are the Inhabitants of the Parishes on the St. Lawrence and the Townships in the rear, of different national origins?—Those in the front are of French origin; those in the rear are principally Irish and Scotch, and a few from the United States.

8. What do you suppose is the most numerous?—The English, Irish and Scotch are the most numerous. There are a few Americans.

9. In what part of the Townships is the most numerous population?—Hinchinbrook, Hemmingford, Godmanchester and Dundee.

10. Which are the most populous of the Parishes?—I believe St. Martin, St. Clément and St. Timothée are.

11. Was the Election opened at the time and place notified?—It was. A Poll was demanded and held.

12. Who were the Candidates?—John Wm. Dunscomb and Jacob De Witt, Esquires.

13. Were there any disturbances at or near the place of Election?—There was a great deal of disturbance outside, and a great deal of confusion inside of the Hustings.

14. Have you any knowledge of many strangers to the County having attended at the place of Election?—I saw some strangers there; there were some from the United States.

15. Were there any of them that you recognized?—Mr. Chesley from Cornwall was there.

16. Was Mr. Fullam there?—There was a person of that name there.

17. Who appeared to be the leading active supporters of the several Candidates, and did any of them hold any public Office?—For Mr. Dunscomb, was Mr. John Macdonald, of Chateauguay, then a Justice of the Peace, Messrs. James and Alexander Davidson, John White, two Messrs. Somerville, — Gairdner, Captain of Dragoons, and many others.

18. Did you observe if any persons came armed with offensive weapons of any kind?—Through the windows I saw people armed with clubs.

19. Do you understand the French language?—Very little.

20. Did you at any time before you were appointed Returning Officer, canvass for Mr. Dunscomb, and invite him to become a Candidate?—I called upon him personally, at the request of a meeting,

and invited him to become a Candidate; but I did not take any part in canvassing.

21. You were a Candidate at a former Election?—I was.

22. How long did the Election last, and who was returned?—The Election continued about eight days, and resulted in the return of Mr. De Witt.

23. Did you see any one wearing the uniform of Volunteers at or near the place of Election at the last General Election?—I saw some straggling Volunteers in uniform; there were several Officers and Privates there not in uniform.

24. Did you see any of them with their side arms, or otherwise armed?—I do not recollect having seen any with their side arms.

25. Were there a large number of people lodging in and resorting to a Mill and Miller's house, near the Poll?—There were a great many; I went there only at the close of the Election.

26. How long did the Election hold?—The day upon which the Poll was opened, and the greater part of the following day.

27. Have you any knowledge of any Electors having been obstructed on their way to the Poll, or going from the Poll, in any part of the County, by men armed with offensive weapons?—I have no personal knowledge thereof, but I understood that it was the case. It was pretty notorious that one or two affrays had taken place within a few miles of the Poll.

28. Have you heard of any threats or preparations to resort to force and violence against any portion of the Electors, before or during the Election?—I did not hear of any threats, nor do I know of any preparations to resort to force.

29. Did you, at any time on the second day, adjourn the Poll for a short time, and if so, for what reason?—I did not. There was great confusion, pushing and shoving, so that I threatened to adjourn the Poll if it were not more quiet, and that I would not go on while the confusion lasted. In about five minutes every thing was quiet, and Mr. Dunscomb requested me to continue the polling, but Mr. De Witt wished me to adjourn. Mr. De Witt retired shortly after, and left Mr. Patrick Brennan, of Montreal, to represent him.

30. Did you observe many persons, at or about the Poll, in a state of intoxication, or excited by liquor?—There was a great number.

31. Have you any reason to believe that liquor and provisions were gratuitously distributed?—I have reason to believe so.

32. Can you say where and by whom?—I believe both at the Public House and at the Grist Mill, but more particularly at the latter place; the Miller told me that a great deal of liquor had been drank.

33. Did the Miller state that he had received any money for lodging and treating, and if so, from whom?—He did not tell me that he had.

34. Was there liquor sent to the Mill, and have you understood where it came from and by whom it was sent?—I could only give my opinion on the subject. I understood that carters had brought up the liquor from Montreal.

35. Are you aware of any money having been distributed among voters during or immediately after the Election?—I am not.

36. Are you of opinion that the Electors disposed to vote in favor of the several Candidates had perfect and equal freedom of attending the Poll and giving their votes, without imminent danger of personal injury?—I think there was danger of personal injury; in the early part of the Election, Mr. De Witt had the greater number of supporters, and towards the close, Mr. Dunscomb. I think that had the Election continued another day, the danger would have been very great.

37. You have stated that there was great strife and violence at the Poll, and that you declared you would adjourn the Poll if order was not restored; will you say that you did not, about eleven o'clock on the second day of the Election, proclaim the Poll to be adjourned for an hour, and, after a few moments delay, at the request of Mr. Dunscomb, and contrary to the remonstrance of Mr. De Witt, immediately go on polling or receiving the votes for Mr. Dunscomb; and after that time, is it not true that no more votes were given for Mr. De Witt?—I have stated already that I did not adjourn the Poll. After eleven, a number of votes were given to Mr. De Witt.

38. Did you not see persons coming to the Poll with clubs, striking and beating people on the first as well as on the second day of the Election?—I saw but one person with a club, whether on the first or second day I do not recollect; I called out immediately, and the club disappeared. I could not learn who it was that had the club.

39. Can you say that there were no other acts of violence committed than what you have stated?—I do not know that there was anything but pushing and shoving; I heard no threats, nor did I see a blow struck.

40. Were there any Magistrates in the Polling House on either of those two days, and who were they?—I saw James Reid there, and James Davidson, John McDonnell and Thomas Gairdner. I do not know if Mr. Gairdner was acting as a Magistrate at the time; the others were acting as Magistrates.

41. Were there not any other Magistrates, Mr. Brown and Mr. Norval for instance?—They were both there; they were Magistrates.

42. Is it not to your knowledge that all these Magistrates were partizans and supporters of Mr. Dunscomb against Mr. De Witt?—I believe they were.

43. Did you not, several times previous to the late general Election for United Canada, call at your house, and elsewhere attend, meetings of persons who were opposed to Mr. De Witt, for the purpose of conferring with them on the best mode of opposing Mr. De Witt at the then ensuing election?—I do not know that I ever had any persons coming to my house for that purpose. I only attended one meeting, and that was to confer upon who should be invited to come forward, as already mentioned.

44. Did you not write letters to gentlemen in the different Townships and Parishes in the County of Beauharnois, previous to the Election for a member to represent that County in the United Parliament of Canada, requesting them to assemble together for the purpose of inducing some person to become

a Candidate to oppose Mr. De Witt at the approaching Election?—I did.

45. Did you attend a meeting, called by your circular letters, at Durham, about fifteen days before the Election, when John Davidson, Esquire, then of Quebec, and J. W. Dunscomb of Montreal, were proposed as Candidates, and that the majority were in favor of inviting Mr. Dunscomb to become a Candidate; and were you, at the said meeting, appointed a delegate to go to Montreal, with authority to invite Mr. Dunscomb to come forward as a Candidate to oppose Mr. De Witt?—Yes; I wrote some circulars at the request of the Electors, to convene a meeting. I was desired by the meeting to go to Montreal, to invite Mr. Dunscomb to come forward.

46. Is it not true that the Volunteer Cavalry were employed to carry messages, to call meetings, and other services to favor the election of Mr. Dunscomb?—I believe that it was the case, from what I heard.

47. Has it come to your knowledge that Volunteers, both Cavalry and Infantry, were to be employed in different parts of the County, and at the Poll, to prevent the Electors favorable to Mr. De Witt from voting, or that they were employed for that purpose?—I have no knowledge that they were employed for that purpose. I heard that some of the Officers of Infantry were employed in taking an active part in the Election in different parts of the County.

48. Is it not true that at a meeting of the supporters of Mr. Dunscomb, in your village of Huntingdon, or elsewhere, it was agreed or admitted that if the Canadian Electors were permitted to vote at the Election, Mr. Dunscomb had no chance of being elected by the Electors?—I do not recollect hearing anything of the kind.

49. Did you make an application to the Governor to be appointed Returning Officer for the County of Beauharnois?—There was an application written. I think, by Mr. Lighthall, the Registrar of the County; whether I signed it or not, I do not recollect. The application was in my favour. I cannot positively say who presented it; but I think Mr. Lighthall forwarded it.

50. Was there not some understanding between you and some agent on the part of the Executive Government, with reference to your appointment as Returning Officer; was not your appointment contingent upon the fact of standing yourself as a Candidate, or some other fact, and state what?—There was, to my recollection, no understanding on the subject between myself and any person whatever.

51. Was there no understanding of a similar description between you and some person or persons, whether avowedly an agent or not?—I have stated in my preceding answer that there was not.

52. When were you first made aware of the intention of the Government to appoint you Returning Officer; from what person, and in what manner did you obtain the information?—I was in Montreal, and I made inquiry at the Government Offices. This was the day before I received the Commission. It was, I believe, Mr. Daly, or some Clerk in his office, who informed me, upon my going into the office, that I had been appointed.

53. Previously to this, had not the appointment

been promised to you?—There had been no promise made to me.

54. What induced you to go to the Public Offices if no promise had been made to you?—Because I knew the application had been made, and I went to see if it had succeeded.

55. Who were the parties who originated this application?—I cannot tell who they were.

56. Was not the application suggested to Light-hall and the others by yourself, or by some person with your knowledge and concurrence?—It might have been, but I cannot say if I suggested it myself, or if any one else did.

57. At the commencement of the Election, did not Mr. Dunscomb enjoy a free and uninterrupted hearing, while Mr. De Witt was interrupted by noise and disturbance on the part of some of the bystanders?—There was a great deal of confusion in the beginning. I do not think that Mr. Dunscomb enjoyed entirely a free and uninterrupted hearing, but much more so than Mr. De Witt.

58. How many Clerks were employed to write in the Poll-book at the Election?—I employed only one. Mr. Norval was there; he occasionally relieved him. I think the Clerk's name was either Robinson or Henderson. He was a Clerk of a Mr. Bogue of Beauharnois.

59. Were they sworn as Clerks?—The Clerk of Mr. Bogue was sworn; I do not recollect that Mr. Norval was. He acted nevertheless with the consent of both Candidates.

60. Who was that Mr. Brown of whom you have spoken as being a Magistrate at the Poll?—He was an Agent of Mr. Ellice, who was then proprietor of the seigniory of Beauharnois.

61. Was Mr. Norval the person employed as Clerk of the Poll the same person as Mr. Norval the magistrate?—He was the same person.

62. Was there not a Committee formed for the purpose of forwarding Mr. Dunscomb's Election; who composed this Committee?—I have no knowledge of such a Committee having been formed.

63. Was not one of the Candidates designated as the Government Candidate, and state which?—I have no recollection that such a designation had been given to any of the Candidates.

64. Who were the Volunteer Officers whom you saw at the Election; and who was the officer in command of the whole; where were they stationed?—Lt. John Miller was the most active and stirring one, probably. I saw there also Captain Alexander Davidson, and Captain Gairdner of the Cavalry, and Ensign Foster; there were others whom I do not recollect. Colonel Campbell, one of the officers on particular service, was in command of the whole; they were stationed at Huntingdon, 10 miles from Durham, where the Election was held. There were two companies of Cavalry and two of Infantry in the County.

65. Was Colonel Campbell present at the Election?—I could not say positively if he was there.

66. Were not the privates in the Volunteer companies who were present at the Election, and out of uniform, armed with sticks, or in some other, and state what manner?—I do not recollect having seen any of them armed in any way.

67. Were these men qualified Electors?—Some of them were, and some of them were not.

68. Had you any conversation with Mr. Fullam during the Election?—I had none whatever at any time.

69. What was Mr. Fullam's business at the Election, and what part did he take in it?—I cannot say what his business was. He was pretty much engaged with the Electors outside.

70. Did your duty inside of the Hustings enable you to see all that was going on outside?—Not at all.

71. Is it to your knowledge that money was expended at the Election for the purpose of securing Mr. Dunscomb's return?—I only heard that the teamsters had been paid who had conveyed Mr. Dunscomb's Electors to the Poll.

72. Do you know anything respecting the presence at the Election of a detachment of persons from Glengary, in Upper Canada?—I do not.

73. Not having seen what was passing outside of the Hustings, are you nevertheless enabled to say that the Election was a free one, and that all the Electors had a full opportunity of giving their votes without fear or apprehension of violence—or the reverse?—I do not think that the voters had all free access to the Poll. I should have sworn in Special Constables, had I not been afraid that, owing to the excitement which prevailed at the time, they would have fought among themselves.

74. Could you with safety have called upon the Military to assist you in keeping the Peace?—I do not think that I could with safety have called in the assistance of the Volunteers which were in the County.

75. What made you distrust the assistance of the Volunteer Corps?—I conceived that they were taking an active part in the Election.

André Benjamin Papineau, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, additions and residence?—André Benjamin Papineau, Notary, residing at St. Martin, Isle Jesus, District of Montreal.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Terrebonne?—I am.

3. Did you attend at the time and place notified for holding the Election at the last general Election?—I did.

4. Did you observe any acts of violence that occurred at the place or in the vicinity of the Election; and will you state what is within your own knowledge?—About three days before the Election, about three hundred strangers arrived at St. Martin, partly on foot and partly in sleighs; they were all armed with sticks, and had a supply of sticks in their sleighs; they remained there about an hour. I went up to one of them, and asked him where they were going; he told me they were going to New Glasgow. I asked him what they were going to do with their sticks, and what brought them to New Glasgow; another from among them, who was listening, made signs to him and told him not to say a word. Thereupon I told the people of the Parish where I lived, and who were rather frightened, that inasmuch as the law and the authorities called us to

fulfil our duty, that they should go to the place of Election, and that they were to act very prudently, and not to provoke any body, and that none of them were to drink. I gave the same advice to the people of Ste. Thérèse; I however told them that as our adversaries were armed with sticks, it would be well to use the same precaution, to defend ourselves in case of an attack. After we had started for the Election, and before we arrived at the Hustings, we went down by a road which had been made along a hill upon which were a great many of Mr. McCulloch's supporters, who were flourishing their sticks over our heads, and screaming in all sorts of ways. When I had arrived at the bottom of the hill, I perceived that a great many of our people had remained behind on the road. I returned to them, to make them come down and join the body of our party. While I was coming down with them, two or three of McCulloch's supporters (among whom was a man named Mascon), who were near the Poll, came up to us and told us that we could go down, and that they would not harm us; and told us join our party, which had gone down. They then left us, and returned to their party. I said to some of those who were round me, that we were not to trust to that advice. About five minutes after, about ten of McCulloch's supporters came up to us, threatening, with oaths and curses, to strike us with their sticks if we did not go down the hill; and telling us, at the same time, that they had something better than sticks, and that in a short time a great number of Mr. Lafontaine's supporters would be killed, and that Mr. Lafontaine himself would not return alive. They then left us. I said to our people that there was no doubt that it was a net into which they wanted to draw us, that they only waited till we got to the bottom of the hill to fall on us; and that we were to stay where we were, so as to be ready to help our friends. Then came about fifteen of McCulloch's party, who got among us and began to search us and to take away our sticks. I told our people to keep their sticks, as it would be shameful to allow themselves to be disarmed. At the same time five of them surrounded me and took away my stick. When I turned round, I saw a man, named St. Aubin, stuck in the snow up to the waist, whose head and face were covered with blood, and five of Mr. McCulloch's supporters who were striking him with sticks. This occurred during the opening of the Election. I called out for help. Nobody came. I then went up to strike one of them, so as to turn their blows upon myself, and to save the man's life. Two men, named Desjardins and Simon, were also struck and covered with blood. It was immediately after this that a couple of men proceeded from McCulloch's party and went after a man named Rose, who was returning from the Hustings, slowly and bent over his stick, and crossing a field about an arpent and a half from where I was. They went behind him, lifted the hood of his coat, looked him in the face, and struck him with a club behind the head. The man fell from the blow, and never recovered, but died eight days after. I attended as a witness at the Inquest which took place at Rose's house. He was an old peaceable man, above seventy, and was walking quietly when he was struck.

5. Did you know any of those who conducted the party of strangers that you saw arrive at St. Martin?—No.

6. Do you know where they came from?—They came from Montreal.

7. Did you visit the Parishes in the County before the Election, and become acquainted with the sentiments of the Electors generally, in favor of any Candidate?—I visited several Parishes, where I

found that the general sentiment was in favor of Mr. Lafontaine.

8. How many voters might there have been in the party that went to the place of Election with you?—About eight hundred, who were in the hopes of voting for Mr. Lafontaine.

9. Were there any other parties proceeding to the place of the Election, from the parishes in the south of the County?—No; all the Electors of the different parishes had met at Ste. Anne des Plaines, and we all proceeded together to the Hustings.

10. From what part of the County, and of what description of persons were those who were drawn up on the road, and who threatened and attacked your party?—Those who attacked us appeared to be strangers to the County, and were said to be stone-breakers from Montreal.

11. Are you of opinion that you and the supporters of Mr. Lafontaine could have got to the place where the polling was to be held, without danger to your lives?—I consider that my own life, and the lives of those who were with me, were in danger.

12. Are you aware of any person having applied to the Returning Officer for protection to ensure a free Election?—I am not.

13. Was it necessary to pass through a wood to get at the place of Election?—Yes, a wood of more than one league in length.

14. Do you know if a great many Electors were prevented, through fear, from going to the Poll?—Yes, a great number were. I am of opinion that more than 2000 persons would have voted for Mr. Lafontaine, had they not been prevented through fear.

Edouard Martial Leprohon, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

1. Will you state your name, additions, and residence?—Edouard Martial Leprohon, of the City of Montreal, Inspector of Potash, and Justice of the Peace.

2. Were you Returning Officer at the last General Election for the County of Montreal?—I was.

3. Where was the Election held?—At St. Laurent.

4. Can you state where it has usually been held?—It has usually been held there.

5. Did you open the Election at the time and place notified by you?—I did.

6. Who were the Candidates?—Alexandre Maurice Delisle, and James Leslie, Esquires.

7. Did they address the Electors from the Hustings?—They did.

8. Was there a shew of hands?—There was.

9. In whose favor?—The shew of hands was in favor of Mr. Leslie.

10. Was a Poll demanded, and by whom?—The Poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Delisle, P. E. Lezlerc, Esquire, formerly Stipendiary Magistrate, and other friends of Mr. Delisle.

11. Did a riot, or any act of violence, occur after the Poll was opened?—Yes; there was a riot about thirty minutes after the Poll was opened, and when I had only taken about sixteen votes.

12. Who had the majority of votes at the time?—Mr. Leslie had, I believe, eight votes more than Mr. Delisle.

13. Will you describe the nature of the riot, or acts of violence that occurred, and any other proceedings and circumstances connected with the Election?—If the Committee will allow, I will read out a memorandum that I took down shortly after the Election.

14. How many times have you been appointed and acted as Returning Officer for the County of Montreal?—I have been three times Returning Officer for the County of Montreal.

15. When were the papers you have read, drawn up by you?—They were, as I have already stated, written on the 24th March.

16. Are you willing to give them in with the documents therein referred to?—I have no objection. I here hand them in, with the documents concerning them.

(Translation.)

Memorandum of what took place at the Election at St. Laurent, on the 22d and 23d of March, 1841.

Monday, 22d March.

I repaired to St. Laurent for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a Member to represent the County of Montreal in the Provincial Parliament; and after having read the Writ of Election, and sundry Clauses of the Law relating to Elections, and while Messrs. Delisle and Cherrier were alternately delivering their speeches, I perceived a crowd of persons, armed with clubs, congregated at about two arpents distance from the Hustings, who appeared to me to be drilling, brandishing their clubs on the gallery of the House. I then looked behind me to ascertain who were on the Hustings, and there saw Mr. Benjamin Delisle, the High Constable of the District of Montreal; I imparted to him the result of my observation, pointing out to him, at the same time, the individuals armed with clubs. His answer was as follows: "It is very true, I see them myself."

Question by me.—Do you know whether they are Electors, or bullies hired to commit excesses during the Election?

Answer by Mr. Delisle.—I cannot say, Sir; I do not know why those persons are there. I know nothing about them.

Question.—Will you, Mr. Delisle, do me the favor to go there and report to me what may be their intention in thus remaining apart and flourishing their clubs. If I knew that they wished to disturb the peace, I might possibly put a stop to it before opening the Poll, which will doubtless be demanded, and thereby avoid trouble and accidents. Favor me by going, I beg of you. Moreover, (I observed to him) as a Public Officer, I do not see why you should not.

Answer.—I must say, Mr. Leprohon, that I should not like to do so, as it might possibly prejudice the

Election of Alexandre, my nephew. I replied that he ought not to refuse me.

I then withdrew, and took the place I had occupied while reading the Writ of Election. A moment after, while Mr. Delisle was addressing the Electors, I perceived a man (apparently an Irishman) armed with a large club. I pointed him out to Mr. Leclerc, who immediately ordered him to withdraw, telling him that he ought not to come with a club; and at the same instant I saw Mr. Stanley Bagg and Capt. Gabriel Roy, of St. Laurent, who came forward and appeared to me to intimate to him that he was not where he ought to be, and pointed towards the yellow house, where I had seen about fifteen men armed with sticks. I did not hear what passed between them, but only saw the signs made by Mr. Roy and Mr. Bagg to the Irishman with the large stick. I did not remark what direction he afterwards took.

At a quarter past one in the afternoon I opened the Poll and proceeded to take votes. After about a half an hour employed in taking the votes, Mr. Robert Weir, proprietor of the Montreal Herald, entered the room; it was at the precise moment when the question was raised whether I should continue to take the votes in the room, or whether it would not be more expedient to take them at the window. It was decided, by consent of the Candidates, that it would be more proper to take them at a window which opened on the road. Mr. Weir was highly pleased with this arrangement; and as soon as I had announced to the Electors that I should poll no more votes in the house, but at a window which I shewed them, Robert Weir left the room. It took about ten minutes before I could commence polling. After having taken four votes at the window, and while the fifth person, whose name was Jean Lemay, was about to vote, I saw through a glass door which led into the room, but which was locked, two or three Irishmen who attempted to force open the door of the Poll, saying at the same time, "we want the Poll room." I moreover perceived in the room where I had lately been taking the votes, several persons unknown to me, and armed with clubs, who had effected an entrance through a window at the back of the house. Finding that they were forcing the door, I opened it, and to my astonishment, perceived outside from 100 to 150 men, apparently Irishmen, all armed with clubs, and vociferating, "clear the Poll, we want to clear the Poll." I remarked among them Messrs. John Molson, Stanley Bagg, Dr. Arnoldi, senr. and his son, Dr. Daniel Arnoldi; I also saw Mr. Brodie, Justice of the Peace, from Lachine, who kept himself at some distance behind the Irishmen who pressed forward to commence an attack, with their clubs, on Mr. Leslie's supporters. On my right there were a still greater number of Canadians, armed with clubs, who said the Canadians were butchered everywhere, and that they would have revenge that day. I called out to both parties in English and in French, and declared if they resorted to violence I would adjourn the Poll, and cautioned them against coming into contact. At that moment I was struck with a club on the right side of the neck by an Irishman, but the force of the blow was broken by the hilt of my sword, which I held in my right hand. At the same moment a man fell at my feet bleeding profusely at the nose, ears, and head; he appeared to be senseless. I could not ascertain whether he was an Englishman or a Canadian. I then withdrew to the Poll-house, and adjourned the Poll till the next morning at nine o'clock. Mr. Cherrier, as Mr. Leslie's friend, approved of this step. I took with me my papers and portfolio, and took refuge at Captain Augustin Richer's house, situated at about ten arpents from the scene of the

conflict. After remaining about three quarters of an hour at Capt. Richer's, I ordered my servant to prepare my carriage for my return to Montreal. On my arrival in Montreal, I hastened to the Government House, where I knew Mr. Ogden kept his office, but not finding him there, I proceeded to the Governor's, where I was stopped by Major Campbell, one of the Aides-de-Camp, who requested me to go in and relate to him all that had passed at that day's election. I told him all that had taken place, and expressed a wish that he would obtain an order from the Governor for two companies of regular troops to proceed with me to St. Laurent for the next day's election. Mr. Campbell replied, that it was not in the Governor's power to grant me the assistance of troops, but that I ought to apply to the Commander of the Garrison. I then withdrew, and prepared a requisition which I myself carried to General Clitherow's, (it was then half-past six, P.M.) After reading over my requisition, he replied that he was not the Commander of the Forces, and that Sir Richard Jackson alone could order me the two companies, and advised me to apply to him. I proceeded to General Jackson's at half-past seven, and gave my letter to one of the servants, with directions to state to the General that it was on business of importance, and that I awaited an answer. In a few minutes the same servant made his appearance, and requested me to be seated, stating that the General was unwell, but would send me down an answer in a very short time. After waiting about ten minutes longer, Captain Taylor entered the room and informed me that, in an hour, an answer to my requisition would be sent to me. I gave him my address, and returned home. At a quarter past eight, Mr. Peter McGill called on me to ascertain what had taken place at St. Laurent, saying that he was certain to learn the truth from me, as different reports were current in town. I related to him all that I knew and all that I had seen. I told him that I had sent a requisition to the Commander of the Forces for two companies of regular troops to accompany me to St. Laurent the next day, for the maintenance of order during the Election, for that I was certain I could not proceed with the Election without their assistance; that both parties were equally exasperated, and that I had in my possession an Affidavit, which urged upon me the necessity of getting troops; that I knew that preparations were making, even in town, to take revenge for the defeat of Mr. Delisle's supporters, of whom many had received deadly wounds. Mr. McGill appeared to approve of my determination, and enquired whether I could not, instead of bringing out soldiers, procure a certain number of Special Constables. I replied that I could place no confidence in the inhabitants as Special Constables; that the greater number of them had taken an active part in the fight at St. Laurent; that almost all present were armed with sticks and could by no means be depended on. Mr. McGill agreed that it was indeed a difficult matter, and, after a few minutes conversation, withdrew. It was then half-past eight o'clock. About this time I had a right to expect the General's answer to my requisition, as Captain Taylor had promised; but no answer came till about eleven o'clock, when Colonel Gore and Captain Taylor entered the room, and the following conversation occurred between me and Colonel Gore:—"Mr. Leprohon, you have made a requisition for troops to be present at the Election to-morrow at St. Laurent, do you not think it would be more proper to have a Civil Force in the country for the maintenance of peace and order?" I made the same reply as I had previously made to Mr. McGill, viz.:—"that I could place no confidence in men who had that day stained their hands with the blood of their fellow-subjects, &c. &c." "But,

Sir, (rejoined Colonel Gore,) you have no power as Returning Officer, to make any demand for troops; the requisition ought to have been signed by a magistrate of the district, whose duty it would be to head the troops, who would, in that case, be subject to his commands; that is the law." I replied that I was a magistrate, and that it would be easy for me to sign another requisition in that capacity. I do not think, said Colonel Gore, that you can exercise both functions at once; at least, that is my opinion. After a moment's reflection, I replied as near as I can recollect in these terms:—"It is very true that I may be mistaken, and that the requisition should have been signed by a magistrate of the district, but on similar occasions, when deprived of the right of the Law Officers of the Crown, and of all other protection, it is very possible to mistake the Law." The two gentlemen were then about to retire, when I added, "that I should wish to have a written reply to my requisition, for, under similar circumstances, a verbal answer was not always correctly recollected by persons who, like myself, had an important duty to fulfil, and more especially in a situation so critical as that in which I was placed. The conversation there terminated, and we said "good night, and they withdrew at eleven o'clock, P.M. About midnight I heard a knock at my door, on opening which, I found that it was Col. Gore who had brought me a written answer to my requisition. Nothing then remained for me to do, but to seek out, at that late hour of the night, a magistrate who would take the trouble to make a requisition, and would consent to head the troops to the Poll. I resolved to apply to Mr. Pierre Edouard Leclerc, magistrate, and accordingly went to his rooms at Orr's Hotel; it was then about two in the morning. On my way up stairs to his apartment, Mr. Orr, who accompanied me, addressed me as follows:—"You had a good deal of trouble this day, at the Election;" "yes," said I. "I think," replied Mr. Orr, "that there will be still more trouble to-morrow, for the 'Dories' have had a meeting, and they will muster more than six hundred men at the Poll; I am afraid that blood will be spilt." I said, "I hope not." He then knocked at Mr. Leclerc's door, who immediately arose. I related to him all that had occurred between the military authorities and myself, and requested him to make a requisition himself, and to lead the two companies of troops to the Poll, it being impossible to proceed without their assistance. Mr. Leclerc declined, on the ground that he could not with propriety place himself at the head of the troops, when it was well known to the public that he was a warm supporter of his friend Delisle's election. I considered the reason he gave a good one, and returned home as it was striking three. On Tuesday morning, the 23d, at about half-past six o'clock, Mr. Henri Desrivieres called on me to ascertain whether I had obtained troops. He appeared surprised when I answered that I had not, and said that he understood Mr. Leslie was about to resign, but he did not state this officially; that his resignation would put an end to all difficulty, and that he had been advised to that step by his friends. He then withdrew, at a quarter past seven o'clock. Mr. Joseph Bourret, advocate, then came in, also to inquire whether I had obtained troops; upon my answering in the negative, he asked me what I thought about it. I replied, that if either he, Mr. Donegani, or Mr. Cherrier, should be seen at the Poll, I would not answer for their lives. He said that he believed there would be a fierce struggle, for that all the "Dories" had had a meeting the night before, and that if the parties met, no doubt many lives would be sacrificed, I was quite of his opinion. He went on to say, that Mr. Leslie's friends had come to the determination that, in order to avoid bloodshed, it would be better for him to resign, without, however, waiving his right to contest the

legality of Mr. Delisle's election; and that Mr. Leslie was then getting his protest drawn out, and that in about an hour I should receive official notice that he had resigned. I waited for about a quarter of an hour; but not receiving any such official notification, I took my departure for St. Laurent, as only sufficient time remained to take me there. When arrived at the corner of Sherbrooke and Lamontagne Streets, I was met by Mr. Breault, N.P., who formally handed me a protest in Mr. Leslie's name. I then continued my route to St. Laurent, for the purpose of opening the Poll, which I had adjourned till nine o'clock. When near the Poll-house, I was not a little surprized to find there about one hundred and fifty men, almost all armed with clubs, yelling ferociously, brandishing their clubs, jumping and howling; it was a frightful sight. I considered myself really in danger of my life, and therefore did not often appear at the Poll door. I knew that if I omitted to open the Poll at nine o'clock, the hour adjourned to the day before, I should expose myself to the violence of the mob; I therefore considered it more prudent to do so. At nine o'clock, therefore, I opened the Poll amidst cries and yells proceeding not from the Electors, but from the crowd of persons armed with clubs; and after having polled about eight votes, to give a majority to Mr. Delisle, I proclaimed that in one hour I should declare the Candidate elected who should then have the greater number of votes. I knew that it was impossible that a single vote could be polled for Mr. Leslie; for any person who might be unfortunate enough to present himself for that purpose, would undoubtedly be attacked and beaten. I observed among the people but one Canadian (Mr. J. B. Masson's son), he addressed me, saying that he had come from Glasgow with all those persons; I pretended to take no notice of him nor to listen to what he said, and I withdrew into the inner room, where I remained during the hour which the law requires previous to declaring a Candidate elected. In the meantime the populace were occupied in breaking the windows and doors of the houses in the village. It was a terrible affair. I observed also among them Mr. Aaron P. Hart, advocate, of Montreal, who addressed them several times; on one occasion I heard these words—"My good friends, you are all well aware that I have never disappointed you; I told you that we would gain the Election at Glasgow, and it is so. Mr. Leslie has resigned, and Mr. Delisle will be elected. "Huzza," &c. Mr. Hart requested them several times not to damage the houses, but they went on doing so. I perceived, also, Dr. McCulloch, but for a moment only; he kept among the crowd, as far as I could discover, for the purpose of preventing the destruction of property. During that painful hour, I perceived a considerable number of vehicles full of men coming from Montreal; at their head was Mr. Driscoll, advocate, on horseback, with a bow of green ribbon on his hat and other badges on his coat. John Molson and the younger Maitland were also there, and many others who appeared to be the leaders of all these men who were armed with sticks. During this interval, a gentleman (whom I did not know, but whom Mr. Leslie informed me was Mr. Fullam) declared in the Poll-room, that I ought not to allow an hour to elapse before proclaiming Mr. Delisle elected. I replied that he was mistaken, and that my duty in that respect was strictly marked out by the Statute, which I presented to him and desired him to read, at the same time remarking that it was very unbecoming in him to make any such observation. After he had read the clause in reference to the subject, he exclaimed "that is all right." I was subsequently informed that he was a spy sent to Elections for the purpose of supporting the Government Candidates, and giving information of all that

occurred. At a quarter past ten o'clock, I went to the Poll door and proclaimed Mr. Delisle elected. Seeing around me a collection of about eight hundred men, with flags and other signs of triumph, I returned into the room, gathered up my papers and Poll-book, and went back to Montreal.

This Memorandum was made the 24th and 25th of March, 1843, in case it should be necessary for me to recollect all these occurrences, in the event of an enquiry being instituted relative to the said Election.

E. M. LEPROHON.

Montreal, 25th March, 1843.

Requisition of the Returning Officer for the assistance of the Military.

(Translation.)

Montreal, 22d March, 1841.

Sir,

In the performance of my duty as Returning Officer at the Election for the County of Montreal, I find myself, to my regret, compelled to call for the assistance of a sufficient body of troops to prevent a renewal of the disturbances and scenes of violence which took place in the village of St. Laurent. Without the assistance of two companies of Infantry, under my orders, I cannot proceed to-morrow to record the votes of the Electors who have not yet expressed their opinion, without exposing the lives of a great number of Her Majesty's subjects.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

E. M. LEPROHON.

Major-General Clitherow,
Commanding the Garrison
of Montreal.

Reply thereto.

Montreal, March 22d, 1841.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that a body of troops will be in readiness to leave Montreal, on a written requisition signed by a Magistrate, should any disturbance be apprehended at St. Laurent to-morrow, but the troops must be accompanied by a Magistrate of the District in which the disturbance is apprehended.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES GORE,
Dy. Q. M. Gen.

— Leprohon, Esq.

Deposition of Henry Starnes.

Province of Canada.

Henry Starnes of Montreal, of the District of Montreal, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith,

that this day there has been a considerable affray, tumult, and fighting, at the Election for the return of a Member for the County of Montreal, to the United Legislature, now holding at St. Laurent in the said County. The tumult was so great, and the fighting was so violent, that Edward M. Leprohon, Esquire, the Returning Officer, shut and adjourned the Poll. The deponent further saith, that the facts above stated are to his personal knowledge, having been present the whole time; to the best of deponent's knowledge, there may have been engaged in the said fight about three or four hundred men. On his return from St. Laurent this afternoon, being in company with one Mr. Hackett, in Notre Dame street, in the City of Montreal, the said deponent heard Henry Driscoll, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Queen Counsel, addressing himself to the said Mr. Hackett, in the following words:—An Irishman has been killed at the Election, (meaning the Election now holding at St. Laurent) to-morrow I shall go and head them, and we must not only be armed with sticks, but with pistols;—and then the conversation ended. The words above stated as having been used by Henry Driscoll, Esquire, were either those above mentioned expressly, or others to the same purpose: and further this deponent saith not, and hath signed.

HY. STARNES.

Sworn to and acknowledged
at Montreal, this 22d of March, 1841,
before me,

JULES QUESNEL, J. P.

Protest of Mr. Leslie, one of the Candidates.

(Translation.)

In the forenoon of the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, at the instance of James Leslie, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, Merchant, we, the undersigned, Notaries Public for the Province of Canada, proceeded expressly to the domicile of Edward Martial Leprohon, Esquire, the Returning Officer at the present Election for the County of Montreal, which said Election commenced yesterday, and at which the said James Leslie, and Alexandre Maurice Delisle, Esquires, are the Candidates.

We have, on behalf of the said James Leslie, intimated and notified to the said E. M. Leprohon, in his quality aforesaid, that in consequence of the acts of violence committed yesterday at the Poll for the said Election, and the aggression and attack made upon the Electors of the said James Leslie, by hired bullies, with the intention of disturbing the public peace, and of preventing the Electors of the said James Leslie from exercising freely their elective franchise, at a time when they were quietly and peaceably voting for the Candidate of their choice; which said acts of violence were attended with the effusion of blood, and rose to such a pitch that the said Returning Officer thought it his duty to adjourn the Poll; and in consequence of the threats since made to divers of the partizans of the said James Leslie, and the information which he has received that fresh acts of violence and attacks would be committed against his partizans if they appeared at the Poll, and of the refusal (as the said James Leslie is informed) made by the authorities to the said Returning Officer to place at his disposal a sufficient body of troops to repress the said acts of violence, and to prevent the effusion of blood which must necessarily and inevitably follow.

For these reasons, we, the said Notaries, declare, on behalf of the said James Leslie, to the said E. M. Leprohon, in his said quality of Returning Officer,

that under the circumstances aforesaid, the said Poll cannot be continued; and, therefore, we hereby protest on behalf of the said James Leslie, against whatever may be done at the said Poll contrary to the interests of the said James Leslie, and against any return which may be made by the said Returning Officer of any other Candidate, and especially of the said Delisle as the Member for the County of Montreal; the said James Leslie hereby requiring the said E. M. Leprohon to return him as the Member duly elected for the said County of Montreal, because, at the adjournment of the Poll yesterday, the said James Leslie had the majority of the votes which had been then given.

In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with the said James Leslie, and have left an authentic copy thereof with the said E. M. Leprohon, to the end that he may not plead ignorance thereof, and to serve such purposes as to law may appertain; of all which we have granted act at Montreal, on the day, month, and year aforesaid.

Signed, "J. LESLIE," "G. PELTIER, No.," "C. A. BRAULT, N.P.," as appears by the minute of these presents remaining in the office of the undersigned Notary.

C. A. BRAULT, N.P.

17. You say in the paper you have given in, that you proclaimed Mr. Delisle duly elected. From all that you have stated, can you say that the Electors of the County enjoyed full freedom and security in giving their votes?—On the second day of the Election, the 23d March, 1841, the Electors of Mr. Delisle had perfect liberty. I did not see any of Mr. Leslie's voters, but they could not have approached the Poll without fighting their way against about eight hundred men armed with sticks, and who surrounded the Poll.

18. Have you any personal knowledge of any person having been killed at the Election?—I have no personal knowledge thereof, but I was told, the next day, that a man had died at Lachine in consequence of blows received at the Election. I have already stated that I saw a man knocked down senseless.

19. Have you any knowledge of the persons you spoke of as bullies, having been paid, and by whom?—I met four Irishmen, with sticks in their hands, on the 23d March, in the afternoon, in St. Paul Street, Montreal, who asked me where Mr. Ogden resided. I asked them why they wanted to see Mr. Ogden, and they told me that they wanted to be paid, and that they had been hired at three shillings per diem. They told me that they found it very hard to get paid for their services at the Elections; that they had been engaged for the Elections at New Glasgow and at St. Laurent, and that they had not yet been paid. They then left me.

20. Have you any knowledge of persons having been brought to the Election from a distant County, or to any place in the vicinity of the Election?—I saw a great many persons there whom I am convinced could not be Electors.

21. Do you know of what description of persons they were, or where and by whom they or any of them were employed?—Several of them told me they were employed in stone-breaking on the Sault-au-Recollet road.

22. Was there much destruction of property by violence at the Village where the Election was

held?—On the morning of the 23d March, between ten and eleven o'clock, almost all the windows and doors of several of the houses where Mr. Leslie's Electors had lodged, were broken and destroyed.

23. Had any of the Inhabitants of the Village abandoned their houses?—I believe that on the night of the 23d March, about seven or eight families left their houses on hearing that a great body of men was coming from Montreal, such as the Doric Club, &c.

24. Had you any conversation, previous to the Election, with any public Officer respecting violence apprehended at the Election, and did you make any other application for assistance other than you have mentioned?—Yes; I applied to Mr. Coffin for five or six Policemen to help me to keep order at the place of Election at St. Laurent. He told me that such a thing could not be granted, as the number of Policemen in Montreal was too small, and that they could not be allowed to leave the town. I asked for two of the Rural Police of St. Martin. He told me that they could not leave their post at St. Martin to come to the Election at St. Laurent. I made the same request to Mr. Ogden the then Attorney General, and asked his advice as to my conduct in case of troubles occurring at the Election. He positively refused to give me any advice, telling me that he had no right to do so.

25. Was there any deposition put in your hands previous to or during the Election, or public declaration made by any person or persons, of proceeding to the Election with arms for the purpose of violence?—Yes, I have given in, with the papers annexed to my statement, the deposition of Mr. Henry Starnes, of Montreal.

26. Did you communicate that deposition to any person in authority?—I did not.

27. Were you under any apprehensions of danger to your own life at any time during the Election?—I think that had I not left on the second day, I would have been killed, as if I were one of Mr. Leslie's party.

28. Was there a public rumour in the City of Montreal, previous to the Election, that there would be a resort to violence at the Election, and did that influence you in applying for the assistance of the Police?—There was a rumour of that sort in the City, and it was in consequence thereof that I applied for the assistance of the Police.

29. Who is this Captain Roy or Gabriel Roy, to whom you have referred in your evidence; where does he reside now, and what is his rank and station?—He is a rich proprietor of St. Laurent, and is the person who was made a Legislative Councilor since the Election of 1841.

30. Are you acquainted with Mr. Nicolas Fullam, and did you observe that he took any active part in the Election other than what you have mentioned?—I only saw Mr. Fullam on the second day of the Election. I had not seen him before. I was told that he was a Government agent, who was employed to get the Government Members returned for Parliament. I was convinced from his conduct in the Poll room that he was greatly in favor of Mr. Delisle, as he wanted me to return him before the hour had expired.

31. Do you know where he resided at Montreal, or what were his connections in this country?—I know nothing at all of this.

32. Who appeared to be the leaders of the persons who were armed with sticks, and who committed the riots and excesses of which you have spoken as having occurred at the Election on Tuesday?—Messieurs Robert Weir, Aaron Hart, Gabriel Roy, Stanley Bagg, Somerville, Driscoll, and Drs. Arnoldi, Senior and Junior, who are already mentioned in the paper I have handed in. I saw a Mr. Ferrie there, but I do not think that he took a very active part in the Election.

33. Were any of these apparent leaders in the Commission of the Peace, and name them?—Messieurs Molson, Gabriel Roy, and Somerville were Justices of the Peace. I am not sure if Mr. Driscoll was one. Dr. Arnoldi, Senior, is a Magistrate also.

34. Previously to the Election, did you anticipate any resort to violence by the supporters of either or both of the Candidates; if you did, what was your reason for so doing?—I knew that assemblies had been held in Montreal to support the Election of Mr. Delisle; and that it was decided that if Mr. Delisle had not a majority of votes, the Election would be carried by violence. I was told so by some persons who had attended these assemblies.

35. Mr. Leslie, who was a Candidate at the last Election for the County of Montreal, is he the member now representing the County of Verchères?—I believe he is.

36. Did Mr. Leslie, at any time, occupy a seat in the Legislature of Lower Canada; if so, how long did he hold such seat; and if such seat were in the House of Assembly, state the County, City, Town, or Borough which Mr. Leslie represented?—I believe Mr. Leslie had once been returned, either for the Eastern or the Western quarter of Montreal.

37. Do you know if Mr. Delisle ever represented a constituency in Lower Canada prior to the Union; if so, state the constituency?—He had never been elected before.

38. Did Mr. Delisle, at the time of the last Election, hold any office; and if so, state what office under the Government?—Mr. Delisle was then Clerk of the Crown, and joint Clerk of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

39. Of what description of persons is the majority of the constituency in the County of Montreal composed; and of what national origin?—The majority of the Electors of the County of Montreal are Canadians of French origin.

40. Have you ever been present at any conversation at which any member elected to serve in the present Parliament said anything in relation to the expenses attending any Election or Elections, or at which anything was said in the hearing of such member upon the said subject?—I do not remember any conversation with any member on the subject. I know that one day when I was present at the Police Office, a brother of Mr. Delisle, who was in the office, had in his hand a cheque (the amount of which I do not recollect.) He remarked at the time that it was a pretty sum, and would do to pay the expenses of his brother Alexandre's Election.

THURSDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1843.

Drummond Buchanan, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—*Drummond Buchanan*, of Ste. Thérèse, Registrar for the Inferior District of Terrebonne.

2. When were you appointed Registrar?—In January 1842.

3. Are you an Elector of Terrebonne?—I am; I have resided there twenty-one years.

4. Did you attend at the place and time notified for holding the Elections?—Yes.

5. Of what description of Electors were chiefly the supporters of Mr. Lafontaine and Dr. McCulloch?—The principal part of Dr. McCulloch's Electors were the men from the Gore, the old Country people throughout the County, and a few Canadians.

6. Did the different parties who came to the place of Election, come armed with offensive weapons?—Yes, on both sides; Dr. McCulloch's party had *shilleaghs*, and Mr. Lafontaine's, good large sticks.

7. Did you observe any strangers to the County who came in a body to the County, or to the place of Election?—I did.

8. Of what description were they, and were from?—As far as I know, they were from Montreal.

9. Did they come on foot or in carriages?—I did not see them arrive.

10. Did any of them come up to the place of Election?—Yes.

11. In whose favor did they appear to be?—In favor of Dr. McCulloch.

12. Were they stationed in any particular place on the day of Election?—There were a number of them at the place where the Poll was expected to be held, the others were scattered among the crowd.

13. Did you observe any acts of violence at the place of Election, or when the people were going to or coming from there?—I saw no fighting there, nor did I see a blow struck that day. There was a great deal of excitement, as is usual at Elections.

14. Whereabouts were you principally stationed at the time the Election was opened?—I was between the houses of the two Messrs. Lloyd the whole morning.

15. Were there threats of violence, or much apparent danger of violence among the armed parties?—There was a great deal of flourishing of sticks.

16. Did you see many persons intoxicated or excited by the use of liquor?—There were a few the day before, but none on the day of the Election, to my knowledge.

17. When did the people you have mentioned as being from Montreal arrive at the place of Election?—They arrived on Sunday.

18. Where did they lodge?—Some of them lodged with a Mr. Furse, others at Mr. Monteith's, and in different other houses.

19. Did they occupy most of the houses in the village?—Yes, I believe they did.

20. Who seemed to have conducted the persons you have mentioned who came from Montreal?—There were two there who seemed to conduct

them; I was told that they were Messrs. Rigney and Shanley.

21. Did you see Mr. Fullam there, and what part did he take in the Election?—I did; he was assisting Dr. McCulloch.

22. When did he come to the place of Election?—I do not recollect.

23. Have you any knowledge that the persons mentioned who came from Montreal were paid?—I have no direct knowledge, but I heard they were.

24. Have you any knowledge of provisions and liquors having been forwarded to the place of Election, and by whom?—I have; I believe that they were bought by Mr. McAllister at Montreal; they were forwarded to Ste. Thérèse, and sent on by me to the place of Election, with some whiskey from my own distillery. It was nevertheless contrary to Dr. McCulloch's wishes.

25. Are you related to Dr. McCulloch?—I am his brother-in-law.

26. Did you pay any accounts to the persons who received and distributed the articles sent forward by you?—Not at New Glasgow; but I paid about £50 or £60 to tavern-keepers and others at Ste. Thérèse.

27. According to your observation of the state of things at the Election and the vicinity, was it perfectly free and safe for all the Electors to attend and give their votes?—I did not see any thing to prevent them. Perhaps individuals might have been interrupted in going and coming. I saw no one struck or insulted in the least.

28. Of what description were the persons who came into the County from Montreal?—They had the appearance of laboring men, and were said to be stone-breakers.

29. If you had been a conspicuous supporter of Mr. Lafontaine, do you think it would have been perfectly safe for you at all times to go and give your vote and return from the place of Election?—It is possible that some of the Irishmen might have given me a thrashing.

30. What quantity of whiskey did you send from your distillery?—About one hundred and eighty gallons, of which about sixty or seventy were returned.

31. For what purpose did you send this whiskey, and at whose suggestion was it sent?—I sent it at no one's suggestion; I thought it was expected by a certain class, and I therefore sent it.

32. Who paid you for the whiskey you furnished?—I never charged it. Since then I have arranged my accounts with Dr. McCulloch, and am yet his debtor. This was not included in my charge.

33. Has not your claim been satisfied in some other manner than by payment in money or payment on account?—It has not.

34. Since the Election, have you not been appointed to some office, and state what?—Yes, I have been appointed Registrar of the District of Terrebonne.

35. Is it to your knowledge that that office was promised to some other person?—I never heard that it had been.

36. By whose interest, and in what manner, did you obtain your office, and when?—About two or three months after the Election, I applied for that situation to Mr. McCulloch for my nephew Dr. Campbell. Dr. McCulloch said that my nephew was too young, but that he would recommend me for the situation myself, if I wished.

37. How old is Dr. Campbell, and where, and with whom does he reside?—I think he was about six and twenty at that time. I do not know with whom he resides.

38. When did you first become acquainted with Mr. Fullam, and where?—A few days before the Election Dr. Campbell brought him to my house, and introduced him to me.

39. What statements did he make to you, and what reason did he assign for calling upon you?—He told me that it was for the purpose of assisting Dr. McCulloch at the Election.

40. Was Mr. Fullam a resident in the County of Terrebonne; was he an Elector; was he a resident of the Province; if so, where was his residence then, and where is it now?—He was not a resident in the County, nor an Elector. I understood that he boarded at Rasco's, in Montreal. I do not know where he is now; I heard that he has left the country.

41. How long did he remain in Canada; did he tell you what was his object in coming to Canada; what was his trade, calling, business, or occupation?—I cannot say how long he remained in Canada; he did not tell me what his object was in coming to Canada. I do not know either what was his trade, business, or occupation.

42. Was he not employed by Government in some capacity, and state what?—I know nothing of the kind.

43. Have you never heard of an investigation into the riots at the Election for the City of Toronto; have you never heard of a Mr. Fullam as a Commissioner for the investigation; was this the Mr. Fullam in question?—I heard of an investigation of the sort, and that he had been a Commissioner for that purpose. In my preceding answer it had entirely escaped my recollection that he had been employed as such.

44. By whom was he employed as Commissioner?—By the Government, I suppose.

45. Was Mr. Fullam an intimate friend of Dr. McCulloch, and how long had they been acquainted before the Election?—I do not know how long he had been acquainted with Dr. McCulloch.

46. What reason did Mr. Fullam assign for taking an interest in the Terrebonne Election?—He did not assign any other reason to me than that he was Dr. McCulloch's friend.

47. Be pleased to state the conversation which took place between you and Mr. Fullam and Dr. Campbell at your house, when they called upon you?—After the usual salutations, Mr. Fullam said that he came down to assist Dr. McCulloch. I said to him, that it was reported that the other party were going to take possession of the Poll; and he said that he would see to that, or words to that effect, by which I understand that he intended to take possession of it himself, or prevent the other party from doing so.

48. How long did he remain in your house, and how long before the Election was it that he called upon you?—He slept at my house on the Saturday night immediately preceding the Election, and left on the next morning.

49. How long did your conversation with him last?—It did not last long. It was about eight or nine in the evening when he came in. He went to bed at about ten, saying that he was fatigued.

50. Was either of the Candidates at the Terrebonne Election known or reputed to be the Government Candidate, and state which?—Dr. McCulloch was reputed to be the Government Candidate.

51. Did Mr. Fullam, in conversation or otherwise, give you to understand that his support of Dr. McCulloch was due to the circumstance of his being such Candidate?—He did not.

52. Did Mr. Fullam say anything to you as to the wishes, the views, and the hopes of the Government in relation to this Election?—He did not.

53. Did he make any allusion to the Governor personally?—He did not make any allusion whatever to the Governor.

54. When did you meet Mr. Fullam next, and where?—I met him the next time, on the morning of the Election, at Mr. Lloyd's house, and had no conversation with him except asking him how he was.

55. What part did Mr. Fullam take that day?—He took no part to my knowledge, except pacifying the people after the Election.

56. Did Mr. Fullam appear to possess any influence over the people?—He seemed to have great influence in keeping the people quiet after the Election.

57. How many houses are there in that part of New Glasgow where the Election took place, and by whom were they occupied?—I do not know how many houses there are; I believe the greater part was occupied by Dr. McCulloch's party.

58. What party was in possession of the hill upon which the School-house was built, and which was designed to serve as the Polling booth?—I understand that it was in possession of the people from the Gore, who belonged to Dr. McCulloch's party.

59. What was their numerical strength?—There were from two hundred to two hundred and fifty.

60. Were they armed, and how?—They were armed with sticks.

61. You have been in the Army; did the position of the men stationed on the hill give them any and what advantage, in a military point of view, over those who were below?—The advantage which the men on the height had was very great in a military point of view.

62. Was the approach to the hill by a broad and easy road, or by a narrow one, and state the breadth of the road and how it was bordered on each side?—It was a common sleigh-road, on which perhaps six or eight men could go abreast, but I would not be positive; as far as I can recollect, on one side is the sloping of the hill, and on the other, partly the river.

63. What was the depth of snow on the lower side of the road?—I do not recollect.

64. As a Military man, will you state whether the carrying of the School-house hill must have been attended with loss if attempted from below?—Yes, certainly, if there had been resistance. To the left it was all deep snow, as I had sunk in it up to the waist myself at one time.

65. Which party was the more numerous, that of Dr. McCulloch, or that of Mr. Lafontaine?—Mr. Lafontaine's was the more numerous by a great deal.

66. What reason was assigned for the abandonment by Mr. Lafontaine's party of the contest for his return, if they outnumbered their opponents?—I heard that Mr. Lafontaine had resigned to prevent bloodshed.

67. Was there not an old man of the name of Toussaint Rose, murdered at the Election?—I heard of a man having been killed, but I do not know his name.

68. For what purpose were the stone-breakers brought from Montreal to New Glasgow?—It was said, and I suppose it myself, that it was to get Dr. McCulloch elected.

69. What support was intended; by their votes or by violence?—They had no votes as far as I know, so that it may be inferred that they intended to carry the Election by violence.

70. Has Dr. McCulloch stated to you how much money the Election cost him?—He has not.

71. Do you know of the outlay of money by Dr. McCulloch for the purposes of his Election?—I do not.

72. Have you had any conversation with Dr. McCulloch respecting the Election and the manner in which it was carried?—None that I can recollect, except that he told me once that he was out of pocket, but he did not say to what amount.

73. Did not Dr. McCulloch state that it would have been out of his power to control his supporters and to prevent bloodshed, if the Election had continued?—I do not recollect of his having made any statement of the kind.

74. Were not the great majority of qualified Electors of Terrebonne in favor of Mr. Lafontaine?—Yes, I believe the greater part would have voted for him.

75. What prevented them from exercising their elective franchise to return Mr. Lafontaine?—I have no doubt that it was from fear of those opposed to them.

76. Was Dr. McCulloch ignorant of the fact that the majority of electors was in favor of Mr. Lafontaine?—He could not have been ignorant of the fact, if numbers were to decide the Election.

77. Upon what did Mr. McCulloch and his supporters rely, to obtain his return, the majority of votes being against him?—I suppose that these men were brought forward as a manoeuvre to prevent the Canadians from coming to the Election, and to induce some of them to remain at home.

78. Did not Mr. Fullam suggest and contrive that manoeuvre; if not, who did?—I cannot say who did.

79. What was the inducement on the part of Dr. McCulloch to stand for Terrebonne?—I suppose it was to support the Government.

80. Has Dr. McCulloch told you at whose request he had proposed himself as a Candidate?—He said that several influential people in Town had requested him to come forward.

81. Do you know that there was a Committee in Montreal for the purpose of conducting the Election, and defraying the expense of it?—I was told that there was a Committee; my name was put down upon it, but I was not there at the time. I was also told that funds had been raised by subscription by several gentlemen in Town to defray the expenses of the Election.

82. Mention the names of those gentlemen.—I do not know the names of any one of them.

83. Be pleased to look at the two documents now shown to you (Papers A. & B., annexed to the evidence of John Walker), are they in your handwriting; are they not letters which were sent by you to John Walker previous to the Election?—They are.

84. Where was the Beer obtained, and who paid for it?—I believe it was obtained at Mr. Phillips' in Montreal; I do not know who paid for it.

85. Had you made any arrangement with Walker respecting the disposal of this Beer, and what was the arrangement?—I do not recollect, but the letters which are in possession of the Committee will show.

86. Before the Election, is it to your knowledge that there was a rumor that the Election would be carried by force; was there not a statement made to that effect in print in one of the Public Papers?—I know nothing about that.

87. Do you know one Hugh McAdam, and what part did he take in the Election?—I do not know him.

88. Whose money was it that you paid to the Tavern Keepers and others at Ste. Thérèse?—I received it from Mr. John McAllister; I believe it was part of the money which was subscribed by the Committee I have before mentioned.

89. Who informed you that you were appointed a member of Dr. McCulloch's Committee?—It was merely reported; I was in the Country about twenty-one miles from Montreal at the time. Ste. Thérèse, my residence, is nearly equally distant from New Glasgow and Montreal.

90. Did you attend any meeting of the Committee, or of members of it?—I did not.

91. The Committee understand that you are a Justice of the Peace; will you be pleased to state if such is the fact, and if any other the gentlemen of the Commission were present at the Terrebonne Election, and mention their names?—My name was on the list a long time before I accepted office. I am not one now, nor do I recollect being one at the time of the Election. I think that Mr. Kimpton of Ste. Thérèse was there; I do not know if he was a Magistrate. Major Barron was there, whether he was a Magistrate or not, I cannot say. I did not see him take any active part in the Election. Mr. Morris was there also, but he was not a Magistrate at the time.

92. Was Dr. Campbell at the Election; if so, when did he reach New Glasgow; and when did you arrive there yourself?—Dr. Campbell was not at the Election to my knowledge. I went to New Glasgow on Sunday. I do not know if Dr. Campbell went to New Glasgow before or after the Election.

93. On what day did Mr. Fullam go to New Glasgow, and in what company?—I cannot say; when he left my house, I do not where he went, and did not see him till the day of the Election.

94. Where did you sleep on the night of your arrival at New Glasgow; did any disturbance occur in the vicinity that night?—I slept at the house of Mr. John Lloyd. I heard a disturbance during the night, but I did not know the cause of it; I do not think it was any thing very extraordinary.

95. Where did the stone-breakers and the Gore people spend their Sunday night?—I suppose in the houses round about New Glasgow; there were perhaps also some of them at the School-house.

96. Did you hear of the arrival of a party of men from Glengary in Upper Canada?—I did not hear of their arrival, I heard that they were expected. They did not arrive, in fact, as I met them on my way home about five or six miles from the place of Election.

97. How many were they; were they on foot or in vehicles, and what kind of vehicles?—When we saw them they were stopping at a house. They were said to be about seventy or eighty men. There were very few sleighs, but they were large.

98. Under whose command were they?—I cannot say.

99. Under whose command were the men from Gore?—Mr. McAllister went up to bring them out, but I do not know under whose command they were.

100. What preparations, if any, were made to receive the men from Glengary, and were any and what quarters assigned to them?—No separate quarters were assigned to them, to my knowledge.

101. At what place did the men from Glengary halt?—I think it was at Paisley.

102. When they learned the Election was over, what became of them?—They went back again to Ste. Thérèse, and from there they left for their home.

103. Did they go straight home, or did they take a circuitous route?—I was told that they went by Montreal.

104. Did you go to the school-house?—No, I did not go into it.

105. Are you aware that stones were collected there, or that stones were sent there?—I know nothing of it, except by hearsay; I heard that Mr. Lafontaine's party had brought in some stones, and that the road along which they had come was strewn with stones, but I know nothing of it personally.

106. When were you first informed of Dr. McCulloch's intention to stand as a Candidate for the Representation of Terrebonne; who gave you the information?—I cannot say the time that I heard it, nor the person that mentioned it.

107. Had you any conference with Dr. McCulloch upon the subject prior to the Election?—None that I recollect, except that he told me that he was going to stand for the County.

108. Be pleased to state what Dr. McCulloch said to you upon that occasion?—I do not recollect that he said anything else but what I have just stated.

Saturday, 21st October, 1843.

Charles Larocque, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—Charles Larocque, I am a Magistrate, also a merchant; my residence is Rochville, in the County of Beauharnois.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Beauharnois?—I am.

3. Did you attend at the time and place fixed for the Election at the last General Election?—I did.

4. Did you vote at the Election, and for whom?—I did not.

5. Did you go with an intention of voting?—I did.

6. What hindered you?—I was prevented by force.

7. What kind of force do you understand?—On the first day I could have voted; but as I was considered at the head of a party, I sent in people to vote, and reserved my vote till the end. On the second day, when we wanted to go to the Poll, we were prevented by violence.

8. Were there many of your party who were hindered from voting by violence or force?—When I went to vote, we were about sixty at the Poll, but there were a great many of our party in the neighbourhood.

9. Have you any personal knowledge of any other voters from any other parts of the County having been prevented by force, from coming to the place of Election?—None, except what I have already stated.

10. Do you know of any money or provisions having been distributed during the Election, and by whom?—I know nothing of this.

11. Do you know if there were any open houses where Electors or others had liquors or provisions given to them without their paying for the same?—Mr. De Witt's party lodged in a house together; I do not know if they all paid their expenses, but I paid myself for what I received.

12. Will you detail the circumstances of actual violence which fell under your personal observation?—Nothing extraordinary happened, to my knowledge, on the first day; but, on the second day, I saw a file of about two hundred men armed with sticks, about one half of whom went to the Poll, and the other half remained about half a mile behind. We could see those who were behind brandishing their sticks. As soon as these men had arrived at the Poll, we saw them clear it, and a short time after we saw Mr. De Witt returning from the Poll. Mr. De Witt's party were rushing out of the Poll-house, and were flying in all directions. I saw a man named Parant, who had been struck and who was coming out of the Poll-house covered with blood. Some days after, I saw ano-

ther man named Ledue, who showed me a large gash on his head, which he told me was occasioned by a blow he had received.

13. Of what description were the persons who came in sleighs on the second day, armed with sticks?—They appeared to me to be sleighs full of English, Irish and Scotch.

14. Were they supporters of Mr. De Witt or Mr. Dunscomb?—They were Mr. De Witt's supporters.

Solomon Y. Chesley, Esquire, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—Solomon Youmans Chesley, residence Cornwall. I am a Member of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, and am Resident and Agent of the Indian Department. I resided three years ago at St. Régis in Lower Canada.

2. Were you an Elector of the County of Beauharnois at the time of the last General Election?—I was not.

3. Did you attend at the time and place fixed for the Election?—I did.

4. Did you observe at the place of the Election, or in the vicinity, a number of persons not usually resident in the County?—I saw perhaps a dozen of gentlemen whom I knew to be from Montreal.

5. Did you see any number of persons at the place of Election, or in the County, carrying dangerous and offensive weapons?—I saw persons armed with clubs.

6. Were they numerous?—The first day I saw but two, one of whom struck several blows with his. The second day I saw about eight. Two of them were using their clubs very actively for a short time.

7. Whose supporters did they profess to be?—On the first day they were Mr. De Witt's supporters; on the second, Mr. Dunscomb's.

8. Was there any body much hurt?—I saw some blood on the snow. On the first day I saw a man whose nose was bleeding from a blow which he had received from an Irishman in Mr. De Witt's interest. On the second day I saw a Canadian going down to the River to wash his head which was covered with blood. I stopped him, and upon looking at his head, I found that it was cut.

9. Were you present on the second day at the time the polling was adjourned or interrupted for some time?—I was; I sat within two feet behind the Returning Officer.

10. Was it really announced as an adjournment, or merely an interruption in consequence of violence?—The announcement that I heard Mr. Bowron make was that he would not take another vote till the riot stopped.

11. How long did it last?—The blows lasted about six minutes, but it was an hour before any more votes were taken, as the noise and confusion outside were very great.

12. Of what description, and whose supporters were those who had recourse to violence at that time?—I did not know them; but as they were

driving out from the room some persons who had just voted for Mr. De Witt, I infer that they were Mr. Dunscomb's supporters.

13. Were Mr. De Witt's supporters armed, or using violence at the time they were attacked?—They were not armed, nor were they using any violence.

14. Do you recollect who had the majority of votes at the time?—Mr. Dunscomb, I think, had then the majority of votes.

15. Of what description were the persons who proceeded to acts of violence, in the polling booth, at the time mentioned?—They were people of the lower order; from their language they appeared to be Irish.

16. Did you observe any volunteers, in pay at the time, interfering in the Election?—I did not. I saw about half a dozen there at the time, with Colonel Campbell, their Commander. They took no part in the proceedings. Two of that number were bearers of dispatches.

17. Were there any open houses or places in the neighbourhood?—Yes, there was a Mill in which were Mr. Dunscomb's people. Mr. De Witt's people were in a tavern.

18. Did you see any intoxicated persons at or during the Election?—A great many.

19. Were any of those persons engaged in the violence that occurred?—Not to my knowledge; those whom I saw engaged in the violence were sober.

20. Were there any votes taken after the interruption on the second day?—Yes, there were.

21. When did the Election close?—About two o'clock on the second day. Mr. De Witt left the Poll immediately after the interruption, and Mr. Brennan remained to represent him. Mr. Brennan left shortly after, as the menaces against him from outside were very violent, and such as to put him in bodily terror.

22. From all that you observed during the Election, were the Electors of the County free to vote for whom they pleased without danger of personal injury?—I do not think that they were.

23. Are you aware of any money having been spent, at or during the Election, to forward the election of any one of the Candidates, and by whom?—There was money spent on both sides. I saw money paid to some of the teamsters who had brought Mr. Dunscomb's voters, and I have every reason to believe that money was paid by Mr. Charles De Witt to the teamsters who had brought his brother's voters; but I have no personal knowledge thereof. I saw Mr. Fullam, at the quarters where he and Mr. Dunscomb lodged, hold up a note for ten dollars, and I heard him say, "there is the last of ten hundred dollars that have been spent since yesterday morning."

24. Had you any particular conversation with Mr. Fullam on the subject of the Election?—No, I had none.

25. Do you know where Mr. Fullam resided at the time, and what was his business or employment?—I did not understand that he had any particular residence in the country. I heard that he had been a very useful man at Elections in Ireland.

and that he had come here with similar purposes, as he possessed great influence over the Irish.

26. Have you any occasion to know by whom he was employed as such agent?—I believe he was employed by Mr. Dunscomb. Mr. Dunscomb introduced him to me at Dundee, and told me that he was an agent employed to conduct his Election.

27. Did you see any magistrate or public officer taking a very active part in support of any one of the Candidates?—Yes; Dr. McGibbon, Messrs. John McDonald, John and James Davidson, who were in favor of Mr. Dunscomb. I may have seen some on the part of Mr. De Witt, but I did not know any one of them.

28. Was it given out that any one of the Candidates was the Government Candidate?—It was generally said that Mr. Dunscomb was.

29. Have you had occasion to know that the Government, or any high officers of the Government, took any active part in the Election?—I have not.

30. Did you observe any party coming to the place of Election stopped and driven back, and will you state the circumstances as they appeared to you?—I saw from fifteen to twenty carioles coming up about the close of the Election; they were filled with Canadians. I saw six men with clubs go up to them, and strike their horses, and turn them out of the road. The carioles then turned back, and these men returned towards the place of Election, boasting of their exploits.

31. Will you be pleased to state generally in what manner the Beauharnois Election was conducted?—I consider the conduct that I witnessed there on the part of the Electors disgraceful and outrageous, and much more so than I had ever seen at any other Election. The first day I was there when Mr. DeWitt was addressing the Electors; he had then about eight hundred on the ground, and Mr. Dunscomb's did not exceed three hundred. Some of Mr. DeWitt's Irish Electors were excessively insolent, and two of them were armed with clubs, one of whom struck some blows which drew blood. The disparity of numbers was occasioned by circulars which were sent round to the different Committees on the part of Mr. Dunscomb, advising his Electors not to come in too great number to the Election on the first day, as the few houses in the neighborhood were all taken up, and it would occasion unnecessary expense. I do not believe that there was any intention whatever of fighting on the first day.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH OCTOBER, 1843.

John Fraser, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—John Fraser, Terrebonne, Notary, Magistrate, and am also a Merchant.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Terrebonne?—I am.

3. Did you attend at the time and place fixed for holding the Election in 1841?—I did not.

4. Did you take any interest or act in support of any of the Candidates, and if so, in favor of whom?—I did, in favor of Mr. McCulloch.

5. Would you state any particular steps taken by you, or any conversation you had with persons in

authority on the subject of the Election?—On the 24th December 1841, I met Mr. John McKenzie, Returning Officer, and after informing him of the nomination of Drummond Buchanan as Registrar for the District of Terrebonne, Mr. McKenzie replied that he (Mr. McK.) had been promised that situation by Dr. McCulloch, and it was on these conditions he had been elected; that if he chose to speak, the Election would be null; that the Dr. could not keep his seat one minute if he were called at the bar of the House; that the Dr. had treated him (Mr. McK.) ill, and he would like to see him exposed. On the 11th March 1841, in reply to a letter read to me by Lord Sydenham himself, as an answer to a Petition I had presented to him the same day, I told him that I was afraid the answer was not sufficiently explicit, and that my constituents would likely be against Dr. McCulloch; he replied that whether they voted for him or not, he would be elected.

6. Did Lord Sydenham intimate upon which grounds he entertained that opinion?—He did not.

7. Did he appear to take any interest in the Election in favor or against any one of the Candidates?—Yes, he expressed himself decidedly in favor of Dr. McCulloch. He mentioned that the Dr. had called upon him several times, and said that it was better to vote for him than the other Candidate. He also told me, after I had said to him that I would very likely not vote for Dr. McCulloch, that I was a young man and that I had better take care how I voted.

8. Will you state what was the nature and object of the Petition you have mentioned, and on the subject of which you waited on the Governor-General?—It was a Petition calling the attention of the Governor in favor of Terrebonne as a District Town.

9. Have you got the answer to the Petition, and will you hand it in to the Committee?—I here hand in a copy thereof. Lord Sydenham wrote the answer in my presence, and read it to me before he sent it to his Secretary.

(Copy.)

Government House,
Montreal, 11th March, 1841.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honor to receive and lay before the Governor-General, the Address signed by yourselves and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Terrebonne, praying that the village of that name may be constituted the chief place of the District, to be established hereafter in that part of the country, under the provisions of the Judicature Ordinance.

His Excellency directs me to inform you that he shall have great pleasure in giving to your representations his best and most favourable consideration, whenever the time shall arrive for proclaiming the District.

At present nothing is determined upon, and his wish is to fix upon those places as chief towns which may be generally most acceptable to the Inhabitants of the District, and which afford the greatest facilities for the easy transaction of business.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

Hon. R. McKenzie,

and Hon. J. Masson,
Terrebonne.

10. Had the Village of Terrebonne formerly been the place where the Courts in the County were held?—Yes it had.

11. Where was the District Town finally fixed?—It was finally fixed at Ste. Thérèse.

12. Which is the place in the County the most central to the population?—Terrebonne is, without doubt.

13. Have you heard on what grounds it was fixed at Ste. Thérèse?—Because Dr. McCulloch had represented it as being the fittest place to Lord Sydenham, who informed me of it himself. It was in consequence of knowing that the people of Ste. Thérèse had presented a Petition in favor of their Parish, that the people of Terrebonne presented one also. I waited upon Lord Sydenham with the Petition, having previously asked Dr. McCulloch to accompany me, which he refused, saying that he would not interfere. His Excellency, however, told me that Dr. McCulloch had recommended Ste. Thérèse.

14. Have you any documents relating to the interference of any person in authority with the Election, and will you deliver them in?—I here deliver in a letter from Dr. McCulloch, dated 10th February, 1841:

Montreal, 10th February, 1841.

DEAR SIR,

I have just now received your letter of yesterday, and regret that the feeling in favor of Lafontaine is becoming stronger at St. Martin, where I expected the people would have remained neutral. We must, however, not be discouraged, for there is reason to expect that my strength will be great at the north.

Mr. McC. is still in town, and has mentioned to me that he has had, this morning, some conversation with S., and that he has reason to think that he will willingly retire, if he can do so with some advantage to himself; this may, perhaps, turn out a little in my favor, but I am not aware that he has great influence.

They are so much occupied at Head Quarters at present, that McC. has not yet been able to see Mr. Murdoch; but as soon as I ascertain any thing regarding him, I shall write you.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

M. McCULLOCH.

15. Where have the Elections for the County of Terrebonne been usually held, and are you aware of the grounds or reasons upon which it was changed to New Glasgow?—The Elections were alternately held at Ste. Rose and Ste. Anne des Plaines, but I believe it was changed to New Glasgow at a suggestion of my own. I wrote a letter to Dr. McCulloch, on the 26th January, 1841, stating to him that New Glasgow would be the most favorable place for his Election, as I expected the French population would not attend there.

16. Have you any knowledge of bodies of strangers having been brought into the County about the time fixed for the Election, and if so, will you state

where they came from, how conveyed, and by whom they were required to attend, and by whom conducted?—Having been absent from Terrebonne from the 19th to the 27th March, I have no personal knowledge on those heads.

17. Have you any knowledge of provisions, liquors, or money having been employed by Dr. McCulloch, or those in his interest and favor, to forward the Election?—I suggested Mr. Aikins to Dr. McCulloch himself, as a proper person to be employed in his favor, and to board the men at his house during their stay at the poll. He answered that he would be well paid; and Mr. Aikins told me since that he had been paid, I think he said £88. Mr. Aikins is a farmer at New Glasgow, and was a very active person in favor of Dr. McCulloch at the Election.

18. Has Dr. McCulloch any particular interest at the Village of Ste. Thérèse, and if so, would you state in what it consists?—He has a tract of land which is of little value, but great extent. It is in the Village of Ste. Thérèse, and is I suppose about ten acres in front, by, I think, thirty acres in depth, this being the usual extent of the concessions.

19. Had you any conversation with Lord Sydenham, or other persons in office, on the subject of the Terrebonne Election, other than what you have stated?—On the 11th March, 1841, I met Mr. Ogden in Notre Dame Street, in Montreal, when I told him that unless the chief Town was chosen to be at Terrebonne, the Electors would vote against Dr. McCulloch. He replied that the place would not be appointed except by a Proclamation, but he had no doubt it would be at Terrebonne; and if Mr. Lafontaine was elected he would not be afraid to meet him in the House, and that nothing else could be done to satisfy the people of Terrebonne at that time.

20. In the letter directed to you by Mr. McCulloch, and which you have given in to the Committee, initial letters, apparently of names, occur, such as "McC." and "S."; to whom do these initials apply respectively?—From the letters I had written previous to the date of this letter, in which Major McCord was mentioned, I understood that "McC." referred to Major McCord, and "S." to Lord Sydenham.

21. What connection had Major McCord with the Terrebonne Election at the time you wrote the letter or letters to which that of Dr. McCulloch is an answer?—He was reported to have been requested to come forward as a Candidate in opposition to Mr. Lafontaine.

22. Is this Major McCord the same gentleman who held the Inquest upon the body of Toussaint Rose?—He is the present District Judge, and was at that time Stipendiary Magistrate.

23. Have you any knowledge of the existence of a Committee formed at Montreal for the purpose of managing the several Elections in the District of Montreal, in 1841; if so, name the persons who composed such Committee?—I have no knowledge of these facts.

24. Did you hear previously to the Election of Terrebonne, that men were expected from beyond the limits of the County, Gt. Gary for instance, or stone-breakers from Montreal, to take a part in that Election?—I heard of it on the 19th of March. The Election took place on the 21st of the same month: I heard so when I passed through St. Thérèse.

MONDAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1843.

Benjamin Holmes, Esquire, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—Benjamin Holmes, Montreal, Cashier of the Montreal Bank, and a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the City of Montreal.

2. Did you supply any money to Mr. Rigney or Mr. Shanley, at the time of the General Election in 1841?—Yes; I did.

3. Can you state the amount?—It was, I think, about £200.

4. Can you state who furnished the funds?—They were furnished by a general subscription of persons resident in Montreal.

5. Can you state the amount subscribed and put into your hands?—There was no money put into my hands beyond that which I paid to Mr. Rigney for the Terrebonne Election.

6. Who were the principal persons who had the disposal of the money placed in your hands?—No person but myself had the disposal of the money put into my hands. The money was collected by various persons who had an interest in the Elections. I was asked to ascertain what expenditure Rigney had been put to for provisions, &c., in accompanying the men to Terrebonne. I think that the sum amounted to one hundred and ninety and some pounds. I do not exactly remember, but I think that Dr. McCulloch gave me a cheque for the amount. Mr. Fullam was the individual with whom I had the most intercourse touching the Election.

7. Can you tell who was this Mr. Fullam, how long he had been in the Provinces, and where he resided?—He is an Irish gentleman, brought up to the Bar; had been in the Province only a few months prior to the Elections, and from the circumstance of his having conducted Elections in England and Ireland, he was pointed out as the most proper person for securing the return of the Candidate in whose favor he acted.

8. Had he any connection with any person in the Provincial Administration, or holding any high office under it?—I do not think that at that time he had any communication with the Administration. He appeared to be intimate with several members of the Government. He stated to me on one occasion, that he had no connection whatever with the Administration. I know that he had the *entrée* to all the Public Offices, and that he was an intimate friend of Mr. Dowling.

9. Did you pay out any money to persons connected with the other Elections going on about the same time?—I collected a considerable sum of money myself for Election purposes.

10. Can you state the amount?—I cannot state the precise amount, but I think I collected five or six hundred pounds.

11. In paying out these monies, did you act in your individual capacity, or as Cashier of the Montreal Bank?—Entirely in my own individual capacity, and unconnected with the Bank.

12. Did you pay any money to Mr. Neil McIntosh?—No, I do not think I paid him anything.

I was not a member of Dr. McCulloch's Committee, nor do I know anything of his arrangements beyond what I have already stated.

13. Were you Treasurer of any Committee for Election purposes?—I was not Treasurer of any Committee, but I was the person who took the most pains in collecting the money for the Beauharnois Election. The monies which I collected, amounting to about five or six hundred pounds, for the Beauharnois Election, I paid over to Mr. Dunscomb.

14. Have you been able to ascertain to what sort of Election expenses the funds were applied?—I have no knowledge on that head, as I never inquired.

15. Were you present at any Election meeting for the County of Montreal?—Yes, I was present at a meeting connected with the County of Montreal, at Rasco's Hotel. It was on the evening of the first day of the Election. I endeavoured to exhort all those who were there to go to the Election next morning, and carry the Poll at all events.

16. Did Mr. Fullam appear to have anything to do with the County of Montreal Election?—I do not think he had anything to do with that Election.

17. Can you state who appeared to be the leading men of the party who went from Montreal to St. Laurent on the second day of the Election?—It is difficult for me to say who were the leading men, as the whole population seemed to take an interest in it. I did not go out; nor did I see the procession.

18. Was there a Committee at Montreal for the general superintendence of the Elections generally, and can you state when and where it met?—There was a permanent Committee sitting at the rooms above the warehouse of R. F. Maitland and Co., at Montreal, for the purpose generally of carrying out the Elections. I do not know of any other Committee.

19. Had they a permanent President, Treasurer, and Secretary; and if so, can you name them?—I believe they had, but I cannot name them.

20. You state that Mr. Fullam was pointed out as a fit person to conduct Elections; can you state who pointed him out, and to whom?—I cannot say who pointed him out, but several individuals who knew him told me so.

21. Were you a member of the General Committee yourself; if so, by whom were you elected or appointed, and when?—I was not a member of the Committee. As I was one of the Candidates, I had the *entrée* to all the Committee Rooms. I do not think I attended more than twice.

22. Be pleased to state the names of the individuals present upon the two occasions, when you attended meetings of the Committee:—I saw Messrs. John Molson, Thomas Wilson, R. F. Maitland, Lewis Moffatt, of Toronto, and a man of the name of Isaacson. There were a number of others, but I do not recollect them.

23. Were the funds in your hands subject to the control of this Committee?—They were not.

24. Had the Committee funds of their own?—I cannot say positively, but I believe they had.

25. What induces you to entertain this belief?—Because there was a great deal more money ex-

pended for Election purposes than that which passed through my hands.

26. Were you informed by any member of the Committee of the amount raised by them, or placed at their disposal?—Not to my recollection.

27. Is it not in your power, from information which you possess, to make an estimate of the amount expended by this Committee?—I could not make any estimate whatever.

28. What conversation took place between you and Dr. McCulloch, when that gentleman gave you the cheque which you have mentioned in your examination: did he state to you to what purposes the amount was to be applied?—It is impossible for me to recollect the conversation, but it amounted to this, that Rigney had been put to considerable expense in attending the Election. Dr. McCulloch gave the cheque to me to hand it over to Rigney to cover his expenses, which amounted to, I think, about £190.

29. Did Dr. McCulloch ever state to you or give you to understand whether the money was paid out of his own means, or was supplied or refunded to him by others?—I have understood from Dr. McCulloch that his Election had cost him a considerable sum of money, and that his friends had contributed greatly towards assisting him.

30. Did Dr. McCulloch mention the names of any of these friends?—He did not mention the names of any of the parties. A very general interest was taken by the British party in favor of all Candidates who supported the Union.

31. When and where did you first become acquainted with Mr. Fullam?—I became acquainted with him one or two months prior to the Elections. I met him frequently.

32. Was this Mr. Fullam one of the persons who were appointed by Lord Sydenham to investigate a charge respecting certain alleged outrages, accompanied with loss of life, at the Election for the City of Toronto in 1841?—He was subsequently appointed for that purpose.

33. Is it to your knowledge that Mr. Fullam was paid for his services at the Lower Canada Elections?—To the best of my knowledge he never was. He lodged with me several hundred pounds, being the amount of annuities which he had on different Government Stocks in England, and obtained money for his expenses in this way.

34. What was understood to be Mr. Fullam's business in Canada, and what was his occupation or calling while in the country?—I do not know that he had any particular occupation in this country. I considered him rather as an Agent from England to remark on the political state of the country. He corresponded with several persons of note in the United Kingdom, such as Mr. Daniel O'Connell, &c.

35. What was Mr. Fullam's inducement to take a part in the Canadian Elections?—Mr. Fullam had been introduced to several gentlemen who had taken an interest in the Election; and as he had been kindly treated by them, he imbibed their principles.

36. In your interviews with Mr. Fullam had you any conversation with him respecting the Elections, and the mode in which they were to be carried or

were carried?—I have heard Mr. Fullam describe how the Election of Terrebonne was carried. I have heard him also describe his plan of carrying the Election of Beauharnois. He said the Terrebonne Election had been carried by stratagem, that is, by choosing his position and evincing his ability (should it come to blows) of discomfiting his adversaries.

37. You have stated that you advised the meeting at Rasco's Hotel "to carry the Poll at all events," be pleased to explain what were the means to which you intended to allude?—The object was to send out every Elector who had a vote to go to the Election and poll their votes, take possession of the Hustings, and drive off all the opposite party when they came to the Poll, if necessary.

38. What description of expenses was the subscription raised by you intended to defray; be pleased to state the same?—The subscriptions raised by me were raised to aid in the Election at Beauharnois, leaving it entirely to Mr. Fullam or Mr. Dunscomb to apply it to the usage they might think fit.

39. Were you a Trustee or a Commissioner for the management of the Roads under the Montreal Turnpike Trust Ordinance?—I was, and I am one still.

40. Is it to your knowledge that a number of persons employed by the Trust in breaking stones were marched to the Terrebonne Election?—Yes, I believe a great many were.

41. Was this fact known to the other Commissioners or Trustees?—It never was mentioned at any meeting of the Trustees at which I attended. They might have known it from common report.

42. Was the conduct of Mr. Shanley or Mr. Rigney, at the Terrebonne Election, censured by the Board?—Their conduct never was called in question; the subject was never discussed at all. They were not servants of the Trust, but worked by the job.

43. Was any part of the public money applied to the payment of the stone-breakers, or of Messrs. Shanley or Rigney, while engaged in the Terrebonne Election?—I am quite certain there was not; it would not have been tolerated for an instant.

44. Had you any conversation or correspondence with any Public Officer or Officers respecting the conduct of the Elections or the proceedings at the same?—I never had.

James Brown, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, place of residence, and additions?—James Brown, Montreal, Justice of the Peace.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Montreal?—No; I am an Elector of the City.

3. Did you attend at the Election held at St. Laurent at the last General Election?—I did not.

4. Have you any knowledge of the manner in which the said Election was conducted, and will you communicate it?—I have. A few days previous to the Election, being a Magistrate, and acting as Police Magistrate in the absence of Mr. Gury, I

attended a meeting for the purpose of re-examining an Ordinance relating to Tavern-keepers. The Magistrates went up to the Room to consider about those who were to receive licenses. Seventy-six licenses were granted, because some of the Magistrates said that the persons to whom they were granted were very influential men, and would be very useful at the ensuing Elections. I here hand in a minute of the Meeting.

MONTREAL.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace,
Saturday, 13th March, 1841.

Present: Henry Corse, John Molson, James Brown, Benjamin Holmes, Joseph T. Barrett, Sydney Bellingham, Charles Tait, John Dyde, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Corse is called to the Chair.

This meeting was called in pursuance of an order of the Magistrates of the 11th instant, to grant Certificates of qualification for keeping Houses of Public Entertainment to all to whom they were induced, by insufficient information, to refuse such Certificates at the Special Session held in the month of January of the present year.

The application of the following persons to obtain Licenses, were granted.

76 granted, 2 rejected.

5. Do you know that any of these persons attended the Election with offensive weapons?—I know they attended there, for one of them was nearly killed.

6. At what time of the Election did they attend?—On the first day.

7. Do you know that any persons were hired to attend as bullies, and if so for what party and by whom they were hired?—I have no particular knowledge, excepting that a man named Malo received his license because he was considered particularly useful as a bully.

8. Have you any knowledge of any strangers from other parts of the Province having come to Montreal to interfere in Elections?—None, except that I saw people about twelve hundred in number returning from St. Laurent, amongst whom were the people of Glengary.

9. Have you any knowledge of any arrangement made for taking possession of the Polling place at St. Laurent, and if so, will you state the particulars and the principal persons concerned?—A few days before the Election, Lord Sydenham sent for Mr. Delisle and requested him to offer his services for the County; Mr. Delisle returned to the Office, stated the fact to me, and appeared to be very much agitated; he asked my opinion as to what I would advise him to do, saying that he would rather give £500 than set up. I told him there was no alternative if he wished to hold his office, for if he did not set up, he might expect to be turned out. He shewed me then a card of invitation for himself and his lady to dine with Lord Sydenham. He agreed with me that he must either offer himself as a Candidate, or give up the Office. A day or two afterwards, on returning to the Police Office, I found the private room locked; I requested one of the Clerks to open it; he did so, and I there found the Honorable Charles Grant, the present Honora-

ble Gabriel Roy, Mr. Bagg, and Mr. Delisle. There were several other gentlemen going out and in, among whom was the Honorable John Molson. Whilst in conversation with Baron Grant, Mr. Gabriel Roy was giving his opinion on the manner of carrying the Election to the greatest advantage in favor of the supporters of Mr. Delisle. He (Mr. Roy) said, "Gentlemen, if you take my advice, as you have brought me here to give my opinion, you must bring out all your force on the first day; come very strong, and we will take possession of the Poll, keep back the other party, and get Mr. Delisle duly elected on the first day, for the Canadians are very numerous, and if we do not take possession on the first day, it will cost a great deal of trouble to get Mr. Delisle elected." They all appeared to agree with him, and then dispersed. Mr. Leslie being an old friend of mine, I immediately went down and gave him the information, that he might advise with his friends and be prepared for the worst, as I did not think that any interference of mine, as a Magistrate, would be of any effect.

10. Had Mr. Roy been announced as a Candidate, or publicly spoken of as such before Mr. Delisle came forward?—I believe he had, and that he had refused.

11. Did you see the supporters of Mr. Delisle proceed to the Election on the second day?—I did.

12. Were they numerous, and were they armed with offensive weapons?—They were in number from eight to twelve hundred, and were armed with offensive weapons.

13. Were you able to distinguish any person or persons who were at the head of them, and acted as leaders; and will you name and describe them?—Mr. Driscoll, Queen's Counsel, who was afterwards Police Magistrate, was riding on horseback with a large bunch of green ribbons attached to his breast or his cap, and armed with a shillelagh. He was at the head of the sleighs, and was marshalling them. Alderman Adam Ferrie, the present Legislative Councillor, was in a double sleigh with a dozen of persons who appeared to be laborers, and who had sticks in their hands as well as himself, and he appeared to have about one hundred men under his command.

14. Have you any personal knowledge of the arrangements made on the conducting of any other Elections in the District of Montreal at the time?—I have no personal knowledge thereof. I saw the stone-breakers going out to the Terrebonne Election with their bagpipes. I met Mr. Driscoll at the office some days after the Election; he asked me how many I thought he had with him, saying at the same time that he had upwards of eight hundred. I replied that I thought he had upwards of twelve hundred. He then said, "if the Canadians had stood we would have done a great deal of execution with our shillelaghs." I told him I thought they would, for the men had been well treated before they left town, and seemed to be in a very fighting humor. I saw the procession when they returned from St. Laurent with the Glengarys.

15. Have you any knowledge of any bullies having been hired or taken out on the first day by the supporters of Mr. Leslie?—I have not.

16. Will you state who is the Mr. Malo you have mentioned, and what is his business and situation?—He was and is Crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions. He has also a license as a tavern-keeper. He is a stout, able man, and is generally employed by the Magistrates as a Constable.

TUESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER, 1843.

Joseph Bourret, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Montreal, called in; and examined:

1. You are the Mayor of the City of Montreal?—I am.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Montreal?—I am.

3. Did you attend at the Election for that County at the time of the General Election in 1841?—I did.

4. Will you state any knowledge you may have of acts of violence or corruption at the said Election?—I was present the first day of the Election before the Candidates had addressed the Electors. After the Returning Officer had read the Writs, and while Mr. Delisle was addressing the Electors, I saw a great number of persons making a great noise; I also saw a great number of persons near the Hustings armed with sticks. When the Returning Officer saw them he begged of them to retire and put away their sticks. These persons disappeared for a time. When the Candidates had addressed the Electors, and a shew of hands had been made, the Poll was adjourned for an hour to a small house in the vicinity. There was an understanding between the Candidates and their friends that the Electors would give their votes through a window. The votes were taken during about an hour, and immediately after, several sleighs arrived from Montreal containing a great number of persons armed with sticks and life-preservers (*garçettes*), and at the head of whom were flags and music; they passed before the Poll house and went into a tavern kept by a man named McDonald. Among those persons was Robert Weir, then Proprietor of the Montreal Herald, D. Arnoldi, jun., and several other persons of note from Montreal, and who were said to belong to a society called the Doric Club. A short time after their arrival, they came to the Poll House and began there to create a disturbance, saying that they were not at liberty to vote, and that Mr. Leslie's voters entirely surrounded the Poll. I heard Mr. Weir say to some one, "now is the time, we must clear the Poll." Mr. Stanley Bagg, said to him, "it is not the time," by which I understood that they did not consider themselves in sufficient number to begin the disturbance. Notwithstanding, Dr. Arnoldi, senior, went up and tried to take possession of the Poll. I then saw Mr. Weir striking Mr. Leslie's voters with his *garçette*. I also saw several blows struck by a man named Malo, who was Crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and was also employed by the magistrates as a constable, and by another constable in the police-office. Benjamin Delisle, the high constable, was also present, and acted with them. They then sent persons to warn the rest of their people who were in the tavern, to come up and help them to take the Poll. As soon as they had come, they rushed upon the persons who were near the Poll, and cleared it. At the head of these persons were Messrs. John Molson, Maitland, Bagg, and several others. I said to them, that they took upon themselves great responsibility, and that they might beware of the consequences, that notwithstanding Mr. Leslie's Electors were not armed, they were nevertheless more numerous.—They pretended not to listen to what I said to them, and immediately the row began, by an Irishman in the interest of Mr. Delisle striking one of Mr. Leslie's voters. I myself received a blow on the shoulder, and several stones were thrown at me while trying to preserve order. The voters of Mr. Delisle were crying out "kill them, we must clear the Poll." Mr. Leslie's supporters were obliged

to draw back after two or three of them had been beaten and ill-treated. Mr. Coursolles, a lawyer, a partizan of Mr. Leslie, was one of those who were struck, and who received several blows on the head. I then rallied Mr. Leslie's Electors, and we managed to drive off Mr. Delisle's supporters with what arms we could find, such as sticks, stones, &c. In driving them off, I think, one of Mr. Delisle's supporters, a man from Lachine, was so severely hurt that he died of his wounds. In consequence of the rioting the Poll was adjourned till the next morning.

5. Were the supporters of Mr. Leslie, who were at the window for receiving the votes, previous to the time they were attacked, armed with offensive weapons, hindering by any act of violence Mr. Delisle's voters from coming up to give their votes?—They were not armed with any kind of weapons, and resorted to no act of violence, to prevent any one from coming to the Poll; on the contrary, they were very affable and polite. The Poll was open and free to all Electors. There were very few of Mr. Delisle's voters at the beginning of the Election, but the Returning Officer was taking votes for both parties at the time.

6. Did you see any persons who are commonly known as bullies present, shortly after the opening of the Election?—I did.

7. What was their number, and who seemed to you to have the direction of them?—I could not exactly state the number which was very great; there were present a number of Irishmen who were working on the Road, and who seemed to be led by a man named Turner of St. Laurent. There were others who came from Montreal who were under the direction of Malo whom I have already mentioned, and these latter appeared to be under the direction also of the late Mr. Robert Weir.

8. Did you observe any person present shortly after the opening of the Poll, excited by liquor?—Several of the Irishmen appeared to me to be so.

9. Do you know of any houses for the gratuitous distribution of liquors and provisions being opened for the supporters of any one of the Candidates?—Yes, there was a house open to Mr. Delisle's partizans, where they received bread, pork, rum, whiskey, and beer. I know it from the fact of Mr. Leslie's voters having taken possession of the *dépôt*.

10. At what time was it publicly known that Mr. Delisle and Mr. Leslie were Candidates?—Mr. Leslie was announced as a Candidate a few weeks before the Election, and Mr. Delisle a few days only before.

11. Had you any conversation with Mr. Delisle relating to the person or persons by whom he was requested to come forward?—About eight days before the Election, I heard Mr. Delisle say to a person who was near me, that he had been requested by some of the Officers of Government to set up for the County, and that he had refused.

12. Do you know of any funds having been furnished to forward the Election of Mr. Delisle, and if so, will you state by whom?—I have no personal knowledge on that head.

13. Did you attend at the Election on that day?—I did not, in consequence of meetings which had taken place on the preceding evening, and of information which we received from the Returning Officer that it had been decided at those meetings that if we went to the Poll we would be murdered. The

Returning Officer told us also that if we insisted on going to the Poll, he would not go, as he considered his life, as well as ours, in danger.

14. Have you any knowledge of any Public Officers of distinction having taken an active part as supporters of Mr. Delisle?—I recollect only one, that is Mr. Henry Driscoll, Queen's Counsel. On the second day he seemed to be the leader of a number of people who were armed with sticks and fire-arms; he was riding a horse, and was armed with a pistol and sword.

15. Have you had an opportunity of observing any injury done to the houses of the Inhabitants of St. Laurent on the second day of the Election, or of any of them having been driven from their houses on that day?—I have no personal knowledge of it, but I understood it was the case.

16. Did you vote at the Election, and for whom?—I did not.

17. Do you know a person, whose usual residence was at Montreal about the time of the Election, called Mr. Nicolas Fullam?—I have heard him spoken of, but I never met with him.

Mr. Charles Thompson called in; and examined—

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—Charles Thompson, Montreal, laborer.

2. Have you resided long at Montreal?—Yes, about four years.

3. Where did you reside before?—I was a private Soldier in the 66th Regt before that time.

4. Were you hired by any person to attend at any Election in 1841, and will you state by whom, and at what places you attended?—I was employed by Mr. Rigney who was Overseer of Roads. I went to New Glasgow, and arrived at St. Laurent about the end of the Election at that place.

5. Were you employed on the roads at the time you were hired?—Not at the time, but I had been previous.

6. Were you to be paid and fed during the time of your attendance?—Yes, we were to be paid and fed.

7. How much were you to get?—Half-a-dollar a-day, besides being fed.

8. Was there any liquor provided?—Yes, we received liquor and refreshments of every kind at every place we halted.

9. Was it used freely?—Yes, it was given to us very liberally.

10. Were you an Elector in either of the Counties of Terrebonne or Montreal?—No, I was not.

11. Do you know if there were others hired to attend the Elections, and if so, will you state what number and of what description they were?—There were about five hundred who went from Montreal and its vicinity with us to Terrebonne, and who were chiefly employed on the road and in stone-breaking.

12. What was it stated that you were to do?—It was not stated what we were to do, but we were well armed with clubs and sticks.

13. Did you have any occasion to make use of them?—We had not, as Mr. Lafontaine, the opposing Candidate, retired before we had occasion to do so.

14. Did you see any blows strack at the Election by any other person?—Not from where I was. I heard there had been blows struck, but I saw none struck myself.

15. How many days pay did you get?—I received four days pay, that is, ten shillings, currency.

16. You say that you had no idea, at the time of your departure, of the business you were to be employed in?—I had no idea of where we were going, and I think that many others were as ignorant on that point as myself.

17. What did you suppose was the use to be made of the clubs and other weapons you were to carry?—In case, I suppose, of an assault from the opposite party.

18. You had no other business in the County of Terrebonne, but to earn your pay; nor had any quarrel with any body there?—I had no other business there, nor any other business whatever.

19. Did you accompany Dr. McCulloch and Mr. Delisle in the procession after the close of the St. Laurent Election?—Yes, I did.

20. Through what Streets did you pass?—We came in by St. Antoine Street, went up Great St. James Street, round Notre Dame Street, through St. Paul Street, and round McGill Street, where I left them. We had flags with us, and were cheering.

21. What were the weapons with which you were supplied, and by whom; when and where were you supplied with them?—At Ste. Thérèse we received Shoemakers' knives, which were distributed to all of us; we used them to cut up our cheese and other food, and they were given to us. This was at Mr. Porteous's house, on our way to the Election.

22. You have stated that on your return from Terrebonne you arrived at St. Laurent at the close of the Election for the County of Montreal, will you state how long you remained in the village before going into the City with the Members elect for Terrebonne and the County of Montreal?—We were there about two hours.

23. How were you employed, and those with whom you had been at Terrebonne, during the time you remained at St. Laurent?—On our return from Terrebonne Election, we heard at Ste. Thérèse that St. Laurent was all destroyed; and when we went to this latter place, we found that the house of a man named McDonald had been destroyed; Mr. Rigney thereupon told us that we were to revenge ourselves in consequence. Mr. McDonald, who was Postmaster, pointed out several houses which belonged to loyalists, and which were not to be destroyed, and we broke the windows, doors, knocked down the stove pipes, partitions, and smashed everything we found in the houses of the Canadians. There were, I suppose, about twenty-five houses which were treated in that manner.

THURSDAY, 2D NOVEMBER, 1843.

The Honorable George Moffatt, a Member of the House, called in; and examined;

1. Have you any knowledge of a subscription or contribution for money to be applied to forward any Election or Elections in the District of Montreal at the time of the General Election in 1841?—Yes; I believe there were such subscriptions made.

2. Can you state the amount, and who had the keeping and disposal of the money?—I cannot state the amount, nor have I any personal knowledge of who had the distribution thereof. I understood that a Committee had been formed, and that they had the disposal of the monies.

3. Did you attend at any of the Elections in the country parts of the District of Montreal in 1841?—I did not.

MONDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

Joseph Frederic Allard, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—Joseph Frederic Allard, Chambly, Justice of the Peace, and Captain of Militia.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Chambly?—I am.

3. Did you attend at the last General Election and give your vote, and for whom?—I did, and voted for Mr. L. M. Viger.

4. While you were present did you observe any acts of violence committed, and will you describe what occurred?—On the 22d March 1841, I went to St. John's to find a place for Mr. Viger, which I succeeded in getting only at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, as all the Hotels of the place were retained for Mr. Yule's Electors. At the opening of the Poll, after a show of hands had been called for by the Returning Officer, there were about fifteen hundred of Mr. Viger's Electors, and about one hundred of Mr. Yule's. From the Hustings we went to the Poll-house, and the votes were taken till three o'clock with some difficulty for Mr. Viger's Electors, the Captain of Police and his men being at the door of the Poll-house, and preventing the Canadians from going to the Poll, and favoring Mr. Yule's supporters. At three o'clock, about fifty of Mr. Yule's supporters arrived intoxicated, and coming out of the taverns which had been hired for them. They then tried by pushing and shoving to prevent the Canadians going into the Poll. At about four o'clock a shower of sticks were thrown down from the second story of the Poll-house for Mr. Yule's supporters, who, having armed themselves therewith, rushed on the Canadians and struck several of them. On the requisition of the Electors the Returning Officer then called in the assistance of the troops, and order was immediately re-established, and the Poll was closed for that day. On the same evening all Mr. Viger's Electors who were in St. John's, fearing that they would be assailed during the night, crossed the bridge to go and sleep at St. Athanase. I asked the Returning Officer if we would have troops at the Poll-house to protect us on the next day, which he promised me, and renewed his promise the next morning, on the opening of the Poll. But he did nothing of the sort, although several men were continually passing before the House where he lodged, armed with sticks and axe handles, and parading the streets. At the opening of the Poll on that day, which was the second, there were only a few of Mr. Viger's Electors who were able to approach the Poll to give in their votes, the openings of all the principal roads through which the Electors of

Mr. Viger could pass—the bridge, for instance, over the Richelieu being barricaded and guarded by Mr. Yule's partizans to prevent those who had gone over on the preceding night, from returning to St. John's. It was impossible for Mr. Viger's Elector to come into St. John's, so that at eleven o'clock I could not find three of them so as to get the Poll adjourned. The Election was then closed, and Mr. Yule was declared duly elected.

5. Were the persons you say who barricaded the bridge and roads leading to St. John's, armed and in what manner?—They were armed with sticks and axe handles.

6. Were they threatening to use them, and did they strike any person?—Yes, I saw several persons struck, and I assisted a man, named Nicolas Proteau, to my lodgings who had received a blow which had split his head.

7. Did you observe any public officers taking any part with the persons who were committing acts of violence?—At four, when the noise began, the Captain of Police did not do anything to prevent the disturbance. Mr. Macrae was making signs to the Electors of Mr. Yule with his cane, and encouraging them to come on; and I took myself from Dr. Roe, a Magistrate, a bar which he had taken from a window.

8. What was the name of the Captain of Police you have mentioned as being at the Poll preventing Mr. Viger's supporters from coming forward?—Captain Lelievre of the Police stationed at Chambly.

9. Have you any knowledge of money having been paid to the persons who kept open houses for the supporters of Mr. Yule?—I have no personal knowledge thereof, but the general rumor was that a man named Lefebvre, a tavern-keeper and mail-carrier, had received £35 from Mr. Yule, and that Mr. Mott, the Hotel keeper, had received £65, a person named Kinnean £30, a man named Esinhart £45, and George Macdonald, of St. John's, £70, from Mr. Yule.

10. It appears by the Poll book, that there were four persons who voted for Mr. Viger on the 23d March, can you account for their getting into the Poll?—I have no knowledge excepting of Mr. Soupras, of St. Mathias, who said he had not been stopped from crossing the bridge, although he had seen there men armed with bludgeons and axe handles.

11. Were you and the supporters generally of Mr. Viger under apprehensions of personal danger during the Election?—Yes, during the whole time I was there.

12. It is stated in the Poll book of the 22d March, that it had been agreed to require the assistance of troops, did any actually come?—They did on the first day, but not on the second as I have already stated.

13. How many open houses were there for Mr. Yule's supporters?—There were, I believe, five.

14. Were there many persons at the Election in a state of intoxication?—Mr. Yule's supporters generally appeared excited by liquor.

15. Do you know what happened to Mr. Viger's carter, a man named Smith, on the second day of the Election?—While crossing the bridge I saw a man named McDonald holding the horse of Mr.

Viger's carter by the bridle, so as to prevent his going to the Election.

16. Have you ever had any correspondence with Lord Sydenham, or conversation with him concerning the Election; and if so, describe the particulars?—At the latter end of February, 1841, I saw Lord Sydenham, and had a conversation with him respecting the situation of Registrar for the County of Chambly, which I wished to have. He told me that he had a hundred places to give to Canadians, but that he would like that those who wanted places would support his Government. He then advised me to set up for the County, but I told him that I did not desire to become a Candidate. I told him that I had shewn myself a partizan of Mr. Viger, and that I would not accept of any situation under any such conditions, and that moreover I could not get elected; he said "you can get elected if you like."

17. What is the proportion of Electors in the County of Chambly resident north and south of St. John's?—I do not believe that there can be more than one-eighth of the Electors south of St. John's.

Dr. Pierre Davignon called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—Pierre Davignon, Physician and Magistrate, Ste. Marie Monnoir.

2. Were you an Elector of the County of Rouville at the last General Election?—I was.

3. Did you attend at the Election and give your vote, and if so, for whom?—I attended at the Election on the first day, but I did not vote. I intended to poll my vote for Mr. Franchère on the third day of the Election.

4. Was there any interruption of entire freedom for the Electors in favor of both Candidates to give their votes, and if so, will you state the circumstances that occurred, as they fell under your own observation?—On Wednesday, the 10th of March, 1841, the third day of the Election, whilst I was going to the Poll at Henryville, I found the Canadian Village quite deserted by its inhabitants, who were flying in all directions. On the public road there were a number of men, whom we recognized as supporters of Mr. De Salaberry, armed with sticks. There was an interruption on the Wednesday while Mr. Franchère's Electors were going quietly to the Poll; a horde of men, armed with sticks, rushed on them, crying out "kill, kill, the d—d rascally Canadians," and struck them. Among those who were thus ill-treated, was Julien Choquet, one of Mr. Franchère's Electors, who died the next morning of his wounds. Amongst many others, his father, François Choquet, J. Bte. Benjamin, and David Bachame were dangerously wounded, and these two latter were rendered infirm for the rest of their lives. From the Wednesday till the Thursday morning I was employed in helping the wounded, with the Parish Priest; but it was with great difficulty, as the other party, who were armed with sticks, were doing all in their power to prevent us from doing so. I also attended on two persons named Xr. Besset and J. Bte. Massé, who had been, as they told me, wounded in the Poll house on the second day. During the night between the Wednesday and Thursday, we entreated Mr. Elzéar Duchesnay, who was Police Magistrate at Ste. Marie Monnoir, to come and give us his assistance, as we were in danger of our lives. He came immediately, with six Policemen; and the

next morning we saw surrounding the Poll-house the same men whom we had seen the preceding day, and who were still armed with sticks, which they were brandishing and, crying out "Hurrah for De Salaberry." On seeing the Poll thus surrounded, I returned to the Canadian Village to tell Mr. Franchère's Electors not to come to the Poll just then. My reasons for doing so were, that after having addressed myself to Mr. De Salaberry, and to Mr. James McGillivray, who had been specially appointed by the Returning Officer to preserve peace in the Poll, and having asked them if they could do nothing to prevent a recurrence of the scenes which had already taken place, he (Mr. James McGillivray) told me that it was impossible for him to stop that horde of furious men, and that he could not foresee the consequences that might ensue, were Mr. Franchère's Electors to persist in approaching the Poll. I must here remark that this Mr. McGillivray had, on the first morning of the Election, made a most violent speech in favor of Mr. De Salaberry, and well calculated to excite his party against Mr. Franchère's, and that two hours after he was appointed Magistrate to preserve peace and order in the Poll-house. It was then impossible for us, without danger of losing our lives, to approach the Poll, so that we retired with Mr. Franchère protesting against the Election. There were at that time two hundred of Mr. Franchère's Electors at the Canadian Village ready to come to the Poll if they had had protection.

5. Have you any knowledge of any application having been made to the Returning Officer to protect the freedom of Election?—Pierre Monat and Noël Benjamin, Electors of the County, assured me that on Tuesday, the second day of the Poll, and during the polling hours, he, Pierre Monat, had demanded protection of the Returning Officer, and that the Returning Officer had told them that if they did not keep silence, he would send them to Gaol.

6. Have you any knowledge of there having been open houses where provisions and liquors were gratuitously distributed to the Electors?—Yes, at Goodenough's tavern, in the next house to the Poll house, all of Mr. De Salaberry's Electors had liquors gratis.

7. Do you know who paid the expenses of the house?—I do not.

8. Have you any knowledge of promises having been made, or gifts of money offered to Electors by Mr. De Salaberry, or those in his interest and favor, to promote his Election, and of such offers and gifts having been accepted?—I have no personal knowledge thereof, but the general rumor in the County was that money had been offered and accepted; one man particularly, named Joseph Prairie, acknowledged to another man named Jean Baptiste Benjamin, that he had received ten dollars for furnishing liquor to Mr. De Salaberry's Electors.

9. Did you see any person or persons intoxicated at the Election?—Yes, all those whom I saw armed with clubs were excited by liquor.

10. Of what description were the persons you saw on the third and fourth day of the Election armed with offensive weapons and committing acts of violence; were they generally Electors; and do you know where they resided?—They were persons whom I had never seen before, and appeared to be Americans who lived on the frontier.

11. Did you see any Volunteers or persons holding public offices, acting with any of those who were committing acts of violence?—I cannot say, but the general report was that most of them were Volunteers.

12. Was the Election ever held before at Henryville?—Yes, they had been held at Ste. Marie Monnoir, and Henryville, alternately, but at the latter place it was always held at the Church in that part called the Canadian Village.

13. Had Mr. Duchesnay, the Stipendiary Magistrate in that County, received any orders relative to the Election and if so, from whom did he receive them?—Mr. Duchesnay's jurisdiction had extended over that part of the County, but it had been taken from him a month before the Election.

14. Did Mr. Duchesnay possess the general confidence of the people among whom he acted as Stipendiary Magistrate?—Yes, he enjoyed the confidence of all the people.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

Mr. Neil McIntosh, of Montreal, Merchant, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—Neil McIntosh, Merchant, Montreal.

2. Were you an Elector of the County of Terrebonne at the last General Election?—I was not.

3. Did you hold any public office at the time, or do you hold any at present?—I held no public office at the time, nor do I at present.

4. Did you proceed to the County of Glengary in the late Province of Upper Canada, at any time after the Writs of Election for Lower Canada were issued, and before the time of the Terrebonne Election?—I proceeded to the Glengary Election, where I had a vote, a few days previous to the Terrebonne Election.

5. Had you any business, anything to do with the pending Elections in Lower Canada; and if so, will you state the time of your departure from Montreal and your subsequent proceedings in regard to the said Elections?—I went with a party of countrymen to the Terrebonne Election.

6. How many of the people from Glengary accompanied you to Montreal and afterwards to Terrebonne?—I believe from ninety-eight to one hundred.

7. How were they conveyed from Glengary to Montreal and Terrebonne?—In double Sleighs.

8. Who paid the expenses?—I furnished the money to Mr. Donald McNicol, who paid the men.

9. Were the men paid, and how much; were they paid per diem?—Some of them were paid by the day, others had only their expenses paid.

10. How much money went through your hands for the expenses of these people?—It was to the best of my recollection about two hundred pounds.

11. Who furnished you with the money?—Dr. McCulloch gave me a cheque on the Montreal Bank, which was paid.

12. Were these people Electors of the County of

Terrebonne?—I am not aware that any of them were, but I understood since that one or two of them were.

13. What was the object of their visit to Terrebonne County?—It was notorious that there was a party who wished to assault Dr. McCulloch's party, and we went there to keep the peace.

14. Had any of them authority or been sworn in as Special Constables?—Not that I am aware of.

15. How far did you accompany them?—To New Paisley.

16. And where did they proceed afterwards?—When within two miles of Terrebonne, we understood that the Election at that place was over, so that we returned to Ste. Thérèse on the night of the Election. Next morning we went to St. Laurent, where the Election for the County of Montreal was going on. We then went to Montreal in procession with the successful Candidates, Mr. Delisle and Dr. McCulloch, and returned from thence to Glengary.

17. Did you witness any act of violence or blows struck in the County of Terrebonne?—None whatever.

18. Did you witness anything of the kind at St. Laurent where the Montreal County Election was held?—Just as our party were coming in to the village of St. Laurent, we saw a number of men breaking the windows of a house.

19. Were the Glengary people armed with any offensive weapons?—When we came within a few miles of Paisley, we were told that the Canadians were armed, so that our people took sticks, but were told not to use them otherwise than in self defence. Some of them may have brought their sticks to St. Laurent, but I am not aware of their having done so.

20. How were the men mustered or called out, and by whom?—During the Election at Glengary, I proposed to some of them to accompany me down to Terrebonne. Those to whom I spoke eventually accompanied me.

21. Were there any persons holding Commissions under the Government who accompanied the party?—Yes, there were persons holding such Offices, viz.:—Captain James McDonald, of the Glengary's, and several others whom I do not remember.

22. When did the Glengary Election take place, and how many days after did the Terrebonne Election occur?—In the month of March, a few days previous to the Terrebonne Election. I think it was on the Thursday of the week previous to that in which the Terrebonne Election was held.

23. Are the Committee to understand that your visit to Glengary was solely for the purpose of voting at the Election?—I cannot say that it was solely for that purpose. It was notorious at that time that the friends of Dr. McCulloch were to be opposed by Mr. Lafontaine's party, and I went up partly to bring down people to take the part of Dr. McCulloch.

24. Was it spontaneously that you went to Glengary, or at the suggestion of others, and if so, state at whose suggestion?—I went there to record my vote, and besides, I went at the suggestion of a few

of Dr. McCulloch's friends. Knowing that I was going up there, they requested me to try and bring down a few Electors and friends from there, if I could get them, to come and support Dr. McCulloch. The late Mr. McAllister called upon me, and requested me to do so, and I am not sure if Mr. Hettrick of Ste. Thérèse did not also.

25. Was the number of persons to be brought down from Glengary stated, or agreed upon between you and your friends before your departure from Montreal?—It was not; it might have meant to bring down a hundred or more.

26. Did you anticipate that the travelling from Glengary to Terrebonne of a hundred men and upwards would entail expense, and did you make any provision to defray such expense?—I knew that it would entail expenses, but I was assured they would be reimbursed to me.

27. Out of what fund did the money proceed which you paid to the Glengary people; was it your own money, or money received from some others for the purpose?—I received some money before I got Dr. McCulloch's cheque of which I have already spoken.

28. Be pleased to state the amount, and from whom you received it, when and where?—The money was placed in my brother's hands, and he handed it to me when I started; I cannot recollect the sum at this moment. There was a fund raised for the purpose of defraying the expenses. It was contributed to by the Merchants, and by myself among the rest.

29. Was this sum included in the amount of Dr. McCulloch's cheque, or was it over and above that amount?—It was over and above that amount.

30. Were you a member of the Election Committee at Montreal which held its meetings in Messrs. Maitland's store?—I was not a member, nor was I ever individually present at any of the meetings.

31. Previously to the Election, had you any communication with Dr. McCulloch upon the subject?—I think the Doctor did speak to me on the subject previously to the Election, but I do not recollect what he said.

32. Was not Dr. McCulloch aware of the objects which you had in view in going to Glengary, and that your journey was calculated to procure him support at his Election?—There is no doubt that he was aware of it.

33. Since the Election have you had any communication with Dr. McCulloch on the subject?—Not until very recently. Having met the Doctor about a month ago, he told me not to be surprised if I were called up with regard to the Election.

34. Do you know how the constituency of Terrebonne is composed?—I cannot say, never having been at Terrebonne until the time of the Election.

35. In whose favor was the majority of the qualified Electors of Terrebonne; was it in favor of Dr. McCulloch or his opponent?—I presume Dr. McCulloch had the majority, from the fact of his having been returned.

36. Were you consulted as to the manner of carrying the Terrebonne Election, and were you made aware of the means which had been prepared for

the occasion?—It was notorious that there was a majority against his friends to prevent him from coming forward; so that our intention was to use force, if force were used against us, but we were not to be the aggressors.

37. By Dr. McCulloch's friends, do you mean his political and personal friends, or whom do you mean?—Both his personal and political friends, having no reference to their being qualified Electors or not.

38. Did you see Colonel Carmichael, the Commandant of the Fort at Coteau du Lac, either upon your journey to Glengary, or your return?—I saw him on my journey up, and on my return. As he was a friend of mine, I always called upon him when I passed.

39. Had you any conversation with him respecting the accommodation of your men, their march, or otherwise?—I told him my intention. I believe as a military man, he disapproved of it. I think he dissuaded one of our friends (Captain John McBean) from accompanying us.

40. Did not Colonel Carmichael give you support and countenance in your efforts to procure friends for Dr. McCulloch?—He gave me no support; in fact as a military man he could give me none. I do not know what his private feelings on the subject may have been.

41. When you saw the Glengary men at Montreal, who commanded them, or was at their head?—I accompanied them always; they were also accompanied by Donald McNicol, Paymaster to the 1st Regiment Glengary Militia, and Captain James McDonald, of the same Regiment, who had been in the Volunteers, but had been disbanded a year before.

42. Under whose command had these Volunteers been the year previous?—Under the command, I think, of Colonel Carmichael, who accompanied them to Beauharnois in 1838.

43. Were you present at the Beauharnois Election?—I was not.

Mr. James Rigney, of Cornwall, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—James Rigney, Cornwall, Superintendent of the Cornwall Canal.

2. Were you present in the County of Terrebonne at the time of the late General Election?—I was.

3. Were you an Elector of that County?—I was not.

4. Had you any particular business there at that time?—No very particular business, except with the Election.

5. Did you go in company with any other person or persons, and will you state the time and place of your departure, the time of your arrival at different places in the County, and when you left the several places on your return?—I went in company with about two or three hundred persons. I left Montreal myself, I think on Saturday, and took some men at Côte des Neiges, and some at St. Laurent. I think I arrived on Saturday evening at Ste. Thérèse. I arrived at New Glasgow the day before the Election. I staid there till the evening after the Election, and then left for Montreal.

6. Of what description were the persons who accompanied you, and how were they conveyed to Ste. Thérèse?—They were labouring men, and were conveyed in sleighs. I suppose there were twenty sleighs in all.

7. Do you know who paid for their conveyance?—I did, partly.

8. Was it out of your own pocket?—No, it was not.

9. Out of what money was the payment made?—It was out of the money put into my hands by Mr. Fullam, and Mr. Benjamin Holmes, cashier of the Montreal Bank.

10. Were the men paid, and how much?—They were paid for the time they were absent at the rate of wages in the country at the time, that is, from about 2s. 6d. to 3s. per diem.

11. Did they bear their own expenses for lodging and provisions?—No, they did not.

12. Do you know that any of them were Electors of Terrebonne?—I believe not.

13. By whom and in what work had they been employed in Montreal and the vicinity?—They were employed on the road, and in stone-breaking, quarrying, and other work.

14. On what kind of work were they employed in the County of Terrebonne?—They came to see the Election.

15. Did they carry with them any sticks or other offensive weapons?—Yes, they had sticks.

16. What position did they occupy at the time the Election was opened?—Part of them were on the road, and part of them were between the Hustings and the School house.

17. Did they seem to move by any particular direction?—Yes, I had the direction of the whole, and Mr. Shanley commanded under me.

18. Did you see any fighting or blows given at the time or about the time of the Election?—I did not see a single blow struck.

19. Did you receive directions from any person present at the Election, and if so, from whom?—I cannot say if I received any, but if I did, they were from Mr. Fullam.

20. Did you feel any particular interest for the success of any one of the Candidates, and if so, in favor of whom?—I was in favor of Dr. McCulloch.

21. Had you any particular conversation with Mr. Fullam during the Election?—None that I recollect of any consequence.

22. How much money did you pay out on account of the Terrebonne Election?—I think I paid about £180.

23. In what employ were you at the time?—I was then Superintendent of Roads.

24. Under whose orders were you as Superintendent of the Roads?—I was employed by the Montreal Road Trustees.

25. Did you get any order or permission from

them, or persons under their authority, to attend at the Terrebonne Election?—I believe Mr. Holmes, one of the Trustees, was aware of my going there. I think I had his sanction.

26. Was there any complaint after your return, of the men having been absent from their work?—None that I heard. Part of the men were employed by contractors, and part by contract themselves in task-work.

27. Were you told why the men were to attend at the Terrebonne Election?—It was to see that the old-country people would be allowed to vote, as it had been reported that they would not be allowed to do so.

28. Did you, so accompanied, visit any other Counties where Elections were notified, or were going on?—I arrived at St. Laurent on the day the Election was going on. I believe that the great body of the men attended there also.

29. Did you witness any fighting or blows at the St. Laurent Election?—I did not; but I saw the windows and doors of a house broken in.

30. Do you believe that if the old-country people, as you call them, had all voted at the Terrebonne Election, they were numerous enough to carry the Election against Mr. Lafontaine?—If I may judge from the number of persons on both sides, I think Mr. McCulloch would have been defeated.

31. Were you informed that men from Glengary were expected to attend the Terrebonne Election, and if so, who informed you?—I understood that they were to attend at the Election; it was Dr. Campbell who told me so.

32. Did he inform you that these men were voters, and for what purpose they were to attend?—I understood from him that they were not voters.

33. Did they attend the Election, and did you see them there on your return?—They did not attend the Election, but I saw them at Ste. Thérèse on my return.

34. Had you any conversation with them or any of them, and did they state to you for what purpose they had been brought from their home; had they any offensive weapons?—I had no conversation with them; I think they had sticks, but I cannot say positively.

35. When and by whom were you appointed Superintendent of the Cornwall Canal?—I was appointed in January, 1842, by the Board of Works.

36. Shortly after the Montreal County Election, was there a procession in the City of Montreal; what was its object, and who were the principal persons in that procession?—Yes, there was a procession of Dr. McCulloch's and Mr. Delisle's supporters.

37. Did the procession stop before the house of the Governor General, and cheer?—It did.

38. Did you go to the Terrebonne Election of your own free will, or were you hired to go there, and if so, state by whom?—My first impulse was to go there, and I was asked afterwards either by Mr. Fullam or Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Alexander McDonald, of Glengary, called in; and examined :

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions ?—Alexander McDonald, Gentleman, Glengary.

2. Where did you reside at the time of the Election for the County of Vaudreuil, in 1841 ?—I was Lieutenant in the Glengary Light Infantry Company in the Fort of Coteau-du-Lac.

3. Were you an Elector of the County of Vaudreuil at the time ?—I was not.

4. Did you attend at the Election ?—I did not.

5. How many men were stationed at the Fort at the Coteau, at the time ?—There were eighty of one Company, and, I believe, two or three Artillery-men at the time.

6. Have you any knowledge of any of them having attended or taken any part in the Election ; if so, will you state the circumstances ?—Yes ; on the afternoon of the first day of the Election, Colonel Carmichael, who commanded at the post, told me to choose out four of the most sober and steady Scotchmen of the Company, and to send them to the Election, and to come back and tell us what was going on there. They returned at the time they promised. I said to them, you have not been long, to which they replied that they had only just given in their votes, and that they had come away. I remarked to them that they had no votes, and they said that it was no matter, that they had seen the Colonel's servant vote, and they thought they might as well vote too. I went and reported the fact to Colonel Carmichael. He told me to give each of them a glass of grog and send them to their barracks. Mr. Simpson came up after that, from the Cedars, where the Poll was held, and called upon Colonel Carmichael. The Colonel sent for me after Mr. Simpson had left, and told me to go and warn twenty-five or thirty of the smartest and most sober men of the Company, who were to go in plain clothes the next day ; that there would, no doubt, be a row, and that if Mr. Simpson was not well supported he would lose his Election. He then told me that they must stick together with Mr. Simpson's party, that in the event of a disturbance, and the Company being called out to preserve order, we were to take the arms and accoutrements of those men with us. I then went and warned the men, and told them to get all the plain clothes in the Company. The Colonel then told me to send the Sergeant-Major with them. I did so, and procured sleighs to convey them down. They went down. I heard that there had been fighting at the Election. I saw several gentlemen and persons returning from the Election with black eyes and bruised noses. One of them, a Captain Foote, had a blow across the nose, which blow, he said, had been given with a stick. The men had all gone there armed with bludgeons and prepared to fight. When Mr. Simpson returned, after he had been elected, he called at the Colonel's, where the Highlanders who had been at the Election were getting treated. Our men then came into that part where I resided, and so did Mr. Simpson. I do not think that he knew that these soldiers had voted for him, from the surprise which he expressed at seeing them there.

7. You have stated that Mr. Simpson, on his return the first day, called at Col. Carmichael's quarters ; was Mr. Simpson alone any time with the Colonel, or was there any conversation between them in your presence ?—I am not positive that he was

alone, I was present when Mr. Simpson came in, but I did not remain any time. What he said in my presence was that he was behind on that day, but that he hoped he would be ahead the next day.

8. Can you give the names of any of the men of the Company who stated to you that they had voted at the Election ?—Yes ; Alexander McDonald and Donald McDonald. I do not recollect the names of the other two.

9. Who paid for the sleighs that took the men down to the Election ?—Nobody ; they were sleighs which passed us, and which belonged to Mr. Simpson's supporters, and whom we requested to take our men down. One was a Mr. Alexander Perry, residing at the Coteau, a farmer and beef contractor, who took down a load of them.

10. How long were you stationed at Coteau du Lac as a Lieutenant under the command of Col. Carmichael ?—I was under his command from the 1st November 1838, till the 1st May, 1843, when we were disbanded.

11. Had you any misunderstanding at any time with Col. Carmichael, and will you state on what subject ?—I had a misunderstanding with Col. Carmichael ; it arose either in June or July 1842, and was on account of a shot that had been fired by my servant, and which had alarmed the family of Mr. Bell the Barrack Sergeant and Post Master of the place. Col. Carmichael refused to receive my explanation, so that I kept myself at a distance with him, as I considered myself aggrieved.

12. Did you ascribe the disbanding of your Company, to the representations of Col. Carmichael to the Commander of the Forces ?—I thought that he had something to do with it, from the fact of our Company having been Gazetted after the order for the disbanding of the other Companies had been issued, and also that an order had been sent by the Quarter Master General stating that we were to be kept up and stationed at Coteau du Lac.

13. Were all the Volunteer Companies disbanded about the same time ?—There was an order to disband all the Companies in Upper Canada except ours and the Black Company.

14. Have you any knowledge of any interference of any person in the part of the country where you were stationed, or in Glengary County, with the Election for the County of Terrebonne ?—I have ; I saw the Glengary-men going to the Terrebonne Election. The principal men whom I saw with them were Captain James McDonald, 1st Regiment Glengary Militia ; Captain John McBean, of the same Regiment, and a Magistrate ; Captain Laughlin McDougall, 4th Regiment Glengary Militia ; Captain or Lieutenant Angus McGillivray, 3d Regiment Glengary Militia, and two brothers of J. S. Macdonald, Esquire, M.P.P., one of whom was a Post Master at the time. The day before they arrived Colonel Carmichael told me to go to the Cedars, where he expected they would all stop the first night on their way down, and to tell Mr. Waters, the linkeeper there, that some sleighs were coming from Glengary, and that he was to have hay and oats for twenty-five or thirty pairs of horses. Mr. Waters not being at home, I asked the people of the house if they had hay and oats, to which they answered they had. I was also directed by Colonel Carmichael to send a Sergeant to meet them on their return to tell them to come up in a body so that we might give them three hearty cheers. I was also ordered to get the Union Jack of the Fort hoisted, and to form the men in a line, with the Colours of

the Company, that I was to place myself at their right, and that our piper was to play when the Glengary men came up, and that we were to give them three cheers.

15. Did they make any stay at the Coteau, and upon whom did they call?—A few called at Colonel Carmichael's on their way down.

16. What number may they number in all?—I could not tell, but I saw them in sleighs, with flags, pipers, and hurraing.

17. Have you had any conversation on the subject of the Terrebonne Election with any who were of the party; and will you state it?—Yes, some of them told me since, that they were very sorry that they had ever been there. That they expected by their appearance to drive off the Canadians, and to fight if they were attacked.

WEDNESDAY 8TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

Mr. Walter Shanley called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—Walter Shanley, residence St. Clément, in the County of Beauharnois. I am an Assistant Engineer on the Beauharnois Canal.

2. Were you in the County of Terrebonne at or about the time of the Election for the County in 1841?—I was.

3. Where did you reside at that time, and how were you employed?—I resided in the neighbourhood of Montreal, and was employed as Inspector of Roads by the Trustees of the Montreal Roads.

(The evidence of Mr. Rigney being read, Mr. Shanley concurred in it, except in so far as is hereafter explained.)

4. Had you any conversation with Mr. Fullam on the subject of the Terrebonne Election, or any other Elections in 1841; and would you state the substance?—Yes; at Terrebonne he gave me various directions as to what was to be done, viz.: taking possession of the Poll-house, and the Hustings. He afterwards sent me with a detachment of seventy strong to cut off the supplies of voters who were coming to vote for Mr. Lafontaine. He (Mr. Fullam) seemed to act as Commander-in-Chief.

5. Was there any person that expressed a desire to you that you should proceed to the Terrebonne Election, and will you state who?—I met Mr. Rigney going, and went with him of my own free will.

6. Will you state any conversation which you had with any leaders of the Glengarys whom you met in the County?—I spoke to some of them who lodged in the same house with me. They told me that Neil McIntosh had come to get them, and that their object was to get Dr. McCulloch elected.

7. When were you appointed Assistant Engineer at the Beauharnois Canal, and by whom?—I was appointed in July, 1842, by the Board of Works.

8. You have stated that you were not in the procession which proceeded to Montreal after the St. Laurent Election?—I was not.

9. You have stated that Mr. Fullam had ordered you to take possession of the Hustings and of the School-house, what would you have done had Mr.

Lafontaine's Electors persisted in giving their votes?—We would have fought.

10. Do you know how it came to be determined that the opening of the Election should be at one place, and the polling at another?—I believe Mr. Fullam gave orders to that effect.

11. Can you say where Mr. Fullam resided at the time, and what was his employment or occupation?—He resided at Rasco's at the time. I have seen him in company with Mr. Dowling, Registrar of Montreal, and Mr. Simpson, of Coteau du Lac.

12. Be pleased to state the names of the gentlemen who acted at the time of the Terrebonne Election as Commissioners for superintending the Public Roads in the County of Montreal?—Mr. Holmes, the present Member for Montreal, Messrs. R. D. Handyside, Stanley Bagg, of Montreal, Killaly, and Charles Penner, of Lachine. The Secretary and Treasurer was Mr. James Moir Ferres.

13. Have you ever had any conversation with the Commissioners or the Secretary, or either of them, relating to the Election at Terrebonne, or the other Elections in Montreal?—Yes; I met some of the Commissioners at St. Laurent, Messrs. Bagg and Handyside, I believe. I had, subsequently, some conversation respecting the Election, with Mr. Killaly, a Member of the Board.

14. Be pleased to state the substance of such conversations?—I was returning from the Election at St. Laurent, when I met Messrs. Handyside and Bagg who were in a procession formed after the close of the Election. I saw them at Côtés des Neiges. The conversation was very short; the purport of it was to congratulate me on the successful result of the Election, and to make inquiries into the conduct of the men at the Election. Mr. Killaly subsequently expressed to me his disapprobation of the proceedings in the strongest manner.

15. In reply to Mr. Killaly's observations, did you assign any reasons to excuse or justify the part you had taken in the Elections?—I did not.

16. But for the support and countenance given to you by the Commissioners, would you have taken any part in the Election?—They gave me no support whatever prior to my going. I have already stated that I went quite voluntarily.

17. Where did your men halt on the night of the Saturday previous to the Election; was Mr. Fullam there?—At Ste. Thérèse; Mr. Fullam was there.

18. What conversation took place between you, Mr. Rigney and Mr. Fullam, respecting the proceedings at New Glasgow?—Little conversation took place on the Saturday, as it was late when we got there. The next evening, at New Glasgow, he told me what his plan of operation was, and showed me where he intended to have the Hustings and the Polling-booth. There is a hill at New Glasgow, on the top of which was a School-house; he pointed out this place to me as the Poll-house, and the Hustings which were down below. He explained that Mr. Lafontaine's men would naturally go down the hill to the Hustings, and that he intended to retain possession, with his men, of the higher ground. This is exactly what was done the next day. He did not speak in express terms, of a resort to violence, nor was it necessary to do so; it was easily understood, and was sufficiently obvious from the nature of the ground.

19. Had you any conversation with Mr. Fullam during the Election, or subsequently to it, respecting the carrying out of the Election; he pleased to state what such conversation was?—Yes, he always spoke of it as a well done thing, and as a good joke; he gave himself a good deal of credit for his generalship on that occasion.

20. At the Election and before, did Mr. Fullam act in point of fact as Commander, in stationing the men, giving orders, or otherwise?—He decidedly acted as Commander; he gave few directions to the men himself, but got me to do so.

21. Did Mr. Fullam ever state to you what was his inducement for taking a part in the Election, and whether he was connected with any party or parties in Montreal?—Yes, he gave me to understand that there was a Committee named in Montreal for that purpose. I inferred from his conversation that he was a supporter of the Government.

22. Did not the Glengary-men go with your party to the Election at St. Laurent; did they join in the procession to Montreal after the County Election?—Yes, they went to St. Laurent, and followed us to Montreal.

23. Did you receive any compensation for your services, if so, from whom?—None whatever; I would not have any. My salary, which was an annual one, continued of course while I was away.

24. Were your men informed, before they left the Island of Montreal, of the place of their destination, and the object for which their services were required?—Yes, they were informed by Mr. Rigney.

25. Were you on the School-house hill when Mr. Lafontaine's party came up; did you observe whether they followed the road or whether they made any attempt to take the field adjoining it?—I was in front of the School-house, on the road, when Mr. Lafontaine's party passed; the great body passed by us, but a few stragglers went into the fields.

26. Did any conversation take place, or was any movement made by your party, when some of Mr. Lafontaine's party took the field adjoining the road?—No consultation took place, because we still had the highest ground; we were betwixt the River on one side, and on the other the hill descending to Lloyd's house.

27. Did you observe that there was a quantity of broken stones upon the School-house hill?—I saw none.

28. Do you know Major Barron; what part, if any, did he take in the Election?—I saw him with Mr. Fullam, at his house, the evening previous to the Election, and subsequently at the Election. Mr. Fullam lodged with him the night before the Election. He took the same part that others did; I think I heard that he was in command of the men of Gore, but I saw very little of him.

Angus D. McDonald, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—Angus D. McDonald, Merchant, Cornwall.

2. Have you any knowledge of a party of people from Glengary County having proceeded to Lower

Canada at the time of the last General Election, and if so, will you state what is within your knowledge, or communicated to you by any of the parties concerned?—During that period I was on duty at Coteau du Lac as Pay-Sergeant of the Glengary Light Infantry Company. A few days previous to the Terrebonne Election, Col. Carmichael sent for me to his own quarters, and requested of me to give him the names of twelve of the most steady and confidential men of our Company, and put myself at the head of them. I told him I would give him the names as soon as I had seen the Roll of the Company. Having procured the Roll, I pointed out to him the names of such as I thought would suit him. He then desired me to return to the Fort and warn them to have plain clothes ready; that I was not to tell them where I was going to take them; that a number of sleighs would arrive shortly from Glengary, and that they were to embark in one of them; that I was to have my own party in connection with the Glengary party to prevent Mr. Lafontaine from being elected; that our expenses were to be paid, and that I was not to let any of my Officers or any body else know where I was proceeding to. Shortly before the sleighs arrived the Colonel countermanded the order. On ascertaining that this party was returning from the Terrebonne Election, the Colonel issued orders that the Company was to be drawn up in line with their pipes, and the Colors of the Company, so as to cheer the party as they passed by; we turned out accordingly and cheered them as they came up. On the arrival of the party, Capt. James McDonald, 1st Regiment Glengary Militia, came into the Fort, and I had some conversation with him. He told me of the great success that they had in carrying their desires into effect with respect to the Election.

3. Have you any knowledge of any person in Garrison at the Coteau, having interfered with the Vaudreuil Election?—Mr. Bell, who was acting Fort Adjutant and Post Master at the Coteau, and with whom I was boarding, told me that Col. Carmichael had sent him up to Rivière Beaudet, to send down the people from there to come and vote for Mr. Simpson. I do not know if they came; I did not go near the Election myself.

4. Were there any strangers who made their appearance at the Coteau, and seemed to be intimate with Col. Carmichael about the time of the General Election?—I do not recollect having seen any.

5. Were the men from Glengary, on their return, accompanied with any other persons when they passed the Coteau?—I did not see any body else with them.

6. Was it usual to parade the Garrison on the appearance of any body of men passing on the highway?—It was not; I had never seen it done before.

7. Did any of the party come into the Garrison?—I do not recollect having seen any one come in, except Captain McDonald whom I have mentioned.

8. Have you any knowledge of Col. Carmichael having asked any person to vote at the Vaudreuil Election, or employed any person for a similar purpose?—Mr. Bell told me that he had been sent to Mr. Beaudet, a merchant at the Coteau, requesting his attendance at the Election, and to use his interest with his friends to vote for Mr. Simpson; and that if he would not do so, if his house took fire, he (Col. Carmichael) would not allow his soldiers to help him to extinguish it. Mr. Bell actually left for that purpose, as he durst not refuse to obey Col. Carmichael's order.

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

Mr. Alexandre Comeau called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—Alexandre Comeau, Chief of Police, Montreal.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Montreal?—I am not, but I am an Elector in the City of Montreal.

3. Did you attend at the Election for the County of Montreal in 1842?—I did not, I had nothing whatever to do with it.

4. Were you called upon to act in any way in regard to the said Election?—I was not.

5. Was there part of the Police employed or required to keep the peace in consequence of the said Election?—They received no instructions whatever concerning the Election.

6. Have you any knowledge of any money having been employed or paid by any one to forward the Election of either of the Candidates?—I have no personal knowledge of anything of the sort.

7. Have you had any conversation with any of the Candidates, or their active supporters, on the subject of the said Election, and if so, would you state the substance thereof?—I never had any conversation whatever with any of the Candidates, or any one else, with respect to any Election whatever, as I always kept aloof from any thing political, except when called upon by my superiors.

8. Have you had occasion to know that bodies of strangers from Upper Canada, came to Montreal about the time of the Election?—I did see at a distance a great number of vehicles containing men who I was told were from Glengary.

9. Were they armed with any description of weapons?—They appeared to have sticks.

10. Had they flags, or were they doing anything to indicate their taking any part in the Elections?—They had also flags, green badges, and bagpipes, and were said to be Mr. Delisle's supporters.

11. Did you see the procession of people who went out to St. Laurent on the second day of the Election?—No; I saw a few assembling on the square of Notre Dame Street, as I was passing the place early, I think, on the second day of the Election.

12. Had they any decorations or arms?—They had green ribbons, and some had sticks.

13. What party did they appear to belong to?—They appeared to belong to Mr. Delisle's party.

14. Have you any knowledge of any subscriptions to contribute funds for conducting the Elections?—I have no knowledge whatever on that head, except from common report.

15. Have you had occasion to know a person who resided some time at Montreal, of the name of Mr. Nicolas Fullam?—I have heard of him, but to my knowledge I never saw him.

16. Were you Inspector of Police at the time of the County of Montreal Election in 1841?—I was.

TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

Mr. Lubin Leblanc called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence and additions?—Lubin Leblanc, of Henryville, Merchant.

2. Are you an Elector of the County of Rouville?—I am.

3. Did you attend and vote at the Election for that County in 1841?—I attended at the Election, but I did not vote, as I was not an Elector at the time.

4. During what time of the Election did you attend?—I was there during the whole time of the Election.

5. Did you observe any acts of violence, treating and corruption at the said Election, and will you state what occurred within your own knowledge?—There was a great deal of violence committed. A party of Electors from Caldwell's Manor were coming to the Poll, armed with sticks; they occupied all the roads leading to the Poll, in order to prevent the Electors of Mr. Franchère from coming to the Poll. On the second day they acted in the same way; and in the afternoon, at the close of the Poll, there were three persons armed with sticks and whip handles, who were striking the Electors; after doing so, they called out to "founder the French," they struck about on all sides, and several of Mr. Franchère's Electors, and Mr. Franchère himself, were obliged to jump through the windows of the Poll-house, as the door was obstructed by men armed with sticks. Those who rushed out of the Poll-house were followed a little distance on the road and struck by the persons who had attacked them before. On the next day (being the third day of the Election), after dinner, whilst Mr. Franchère's Electors were going to the Poll, a horde of men, with their heads bound with handkerchiefs, and some of them disguised, came from behind a barn belonging to Mr. Morgan, the Hotel-keeper, rushed on them and struck them repeatedly with their sticks. Several were badly wounded, so much so that the Priest of the Parish was obliged to administer the last Sacrament to them. As they were passing my house, I saw a man whom I did not know, with his coat off and a large stick in his hand, go behind another man named Choquette, and strike him a blow which felled him to the ground. I went out then, and was told by these men that if I did not go away they would strike me, at the same time menacing me with their sticks; I told them I was not going to oppose them, but that I wanted to lift up Choquette. They allowed me to take him. I called to a man who was near, and he helped me to bring Choquette into my house. As he was not able to sit down, I laid him on a bed; after examining him, we found that his skull had been fractured; he could not speak; he was covered with blood, and his brains were partly protruding through the fracture. Two Physicians came in, and on their touching his head, he sprung up and screamed aloud. He died the next day, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning. After the armed men had knocked this person down, they continued on their way striking every body who came within their reach. Whilst I was bringing in Choquette through the front door of my house, his father came in by the back door; his hat had been knocked off, he was covered with blood, and his head was wounded in five different places. I went to the Village some time after, and found the windows and doors of several of the houses smashed and broken. During the disturbance, Doctor Uriah Lafin, a Ma-

gistrate, had the Riot Act in his hand, and followed the people to read it, but could not come up to them. He has since been struck off the list of Magistrates. He was an Elector residing at the Parish of St. Mathias. I heard that he had voted.

6. Was Choquette an Elector, and do you know if he had voted and where he usually resided?—He was an Elector, residing at the Parish of St. Mathias; I heard that he had voted.

7. Did you see any of Mr. Franchère's supporters armed with sticks, or other offensive weapons, in the neighbourhood of the Hustings?—They were not armed at the Poll; but when they were pursued, a few were obliged to take up sticks in their defence.

8. Had the persons who came from Caldwell's manor on the second day, any thing to distinguish them as Mr. De Salaberry's supporters?—They had flags in their sleighs, and sticks which they were brandishing over their heads.

9. Who appeared to be the leaders of the persons you have mentioned as using threats, and resorting to the acts of violence you have described?—There were persons named David, Robert, and Henry Miller, who appeared to be the most violent. A person named Barber, who was practising as a Doctor, Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Derrick, magistrates, were there. Barber and Derrick had both sword sticks in their hands. A man, named Thomas Jones, a Captain of Militia and Tavern-keeper, appeared to be very busy also amongst them.

10. Did you perceive among the persons engaged in committing violence, any Volunteers or other persons in public pay?—There were a large number of soldiers whom I recognized by the stripe on their pantaloons. Some of Captain Jones' Dragoons were there also; I recognized them by their moustache. The officers were in the village. Captain Hollowell and Lieutenant Sprowles were stationed in the village, but his Company was not allowed to go out of barracks. Captain Gunlack and Lieutenant Philippe Duchesnay were present about the place at different times. I saw Captain Jones there several times, with his Lieutenant, Mr. Shea.

11. Did you see any of the Volunteers or Dragoons actually using violence in the presence of any of the officers you have mentioned?—I cannot say whether they saw any violence committed, but they were standing on the steps of Goodenough's hotel, while the men were pursuing the Electors with their clubs in their hands.

12. Have you any knowledge of any steps having been taken by Mr. Franchère, or his supporters, to claim the protection of the Returning Officer in favor of the freedom of Election?—I heard Mr. Franchère claim the protection of the Returning Officer a number of times.

13. Was there at any time after the violence committed, perfect security for the Electors freely to give their votes according to the best of their judgment?—They were not even able to approach the Poll.

14. Did that state of things continue till Mr. De Salaberry was proclaimed elected?—Yes, after they had turned every body away from the Poll, the Election continued a short time so as to give Mr. De Salaberry the majority, and he was declared duly elected.

15. Have you any knowledge of houses having

been opened at the Election to treat the Electors, and if Electors were really treated there with liquors, provisions, or otherwise, without their paying for what they received?—Goodenough's hotel and Morgan's hotel were opened all the while to Mr. De Salaberry's supporters, who had liquors and provisions given to them all the while.

16. Did you see many persons intoxicated or excited by liquor?—A great number.

17. Of what party were they?—They belonged to Mr. De Salaberry's party.

18. Do you know of any money or other advantages being offered by Mr. De Salaberry, or those in his interest or favor, to forward his Election?—I have no personal knowledge of it, but the general rumour was that many were paid, and particularly that the Millers had four dollars per diem. Morgan came to me some time after the Election, with a note from Mr. De Salaberry, stating that he wished to sell it to me; I refused to buy it. He said that Mr. De Salaberry had paid him partly, and had given him a note for the remainder. He shewed me an account of Robert Miller's expenses at his house, and stated that Miller would not pay it, stating that Mr. De Salaberry was to pay his expenses; but Morgan said that Mr. De Salaberry told him that he had given Miller money for that purpose. Miller said "he only gave me ten pounds, does he think that I am going to take such trouble, and pay the expenses with only ten pounds."

19. What character do the Millers you have mentioned bear in their neighbourhood?—They are strong men, very quarrelsome, and often engaged in acts of violence against the people, who are afraid of them.

Mr. Alexander Perry, of Coteau du Lac, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—Alexander Perry, Coteau du Lac, trader at that place.

2. Did you convey any men from Glengary, proceeding to the Terrebonne Election?—I did not; I had nothing to do with the Terrebonne Election.

3. Did you convey any person to the Vaudreuil Election which was held at the Cedars?—I took to the Cedars several of my friends, and some of the Vaudreuil Electors whose horses were fatigued from the distance they had come.

4. Did any one solicit you to take an active part in favor of any of the Candidates for the County of Vaudreuil?—No one did; I acted entirely on my own part.

5. Had you any contract at the time for supplying the Garrison at the Coteau?—Yes; I was Beef Contractor to the Garrison.

6. Did you attend at the Election, and vote?—I did, and voted for Mr. Simpson.

7. Were you present at the Election each day that the Election was going on?—I was present part of each day.

8. Did you see any persons there armed with bludgeons or other dangerous weapons?—Yes, I saw a very few who had sticks in their hands.

9. Did you see any belonging to the Garrison of

the Coteau present at the Election?—Yes, I think there were some present.

10. Were they Electors?—I could not say.

11. Have you any knowledge of what occurred at the Garrison of the Coteau, when a party from Glengary returned from Lower Canada?—I saw some of the Glengary men in sleighs, and whom I heard had been at the Terrebonne Election. I merely saw them pass my house.

12. How far do you live from the Garrison?—I then lived about a mile from it.

13. Had you any conversation with Colonel Carmichael, or other military person, on the subject of the Vaudreuil Election?—None whatever.

14. Who compose the majority of qualified Electors for the County of Vaudreuil?—The French Canadians.

15. Did the majority of the Canadians support Mr. Simpson at the last Election?—Yes, in our neighbourhood.

16. Will you state the number, and will you state whether Mr. Simpson had the same majority in other parts of the County?—I could not state the number, I do not know exactly, but the majority might have been in favor of Mr. Simpson.

17. Did you not come up to the polling place shortly after the fighting had ceased, and did you see which party had succeeded?—When I came up I saw Mr. Jobin's party running away; a few of Mr. Simpson's party followed them through the village and then turned back. Those of Mr. Jobin's party whom I saw might have amounted to about one hundred, to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. John Bell, of Coteau du Lac, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—John Bell, Coteau du Lac, acting Fort Adjutant, Post Master, and in charge of the Government Buildings and Stores at that place.

2. Were you under Col. Carmichael's orders, at the Coteau, during the Vaudreuil Election, in 1831?—I was.

3. In what capacity?—In the same capacity as at present.

4. What number of men were stationed at the Coteau at the time of the Election?—I think about eighty-four, but I am not positive.

5. Who were the Officers?—Captain Alexander McDonald commanded the company, his subalterns were Lieutenant Alexander McDonald and Ensign Aeneas McDonald; Colonel Carmichael was the Officer, on Particular Service, in command of the District.

6. Did he reside in the Fort or in the vicinity at the time?—He resided in the vicinity of the Fort, in hired lodgings.

7. Are you aware of any persons belonging to the Garrison being gone to the Cedars at the time of the Vaudreuil Election?—I do; on the evening prior to the Election, Colonel Carmichael sent over for me, and requested to know if I wished to go

down to the Hustings, that he was going down next morning himself, in the capacity of a Magistrate, and that he had no objection to my going down with him. The next morning I went with him to the Cedars, where the Hustings were. The Election had not then yet begun. The Colonel remained there about three quarters of an hour, when a Mr. William Robinson, a Magistrate, of Vaudreuil, arrived, and the Colonel told me it was no use his remaining there, as another Magistrate had arrived, that he would now leave, and that I was to return to him at about two in the afternoon, to let him know how things were going on. I remained till twelve o'clock, when all, as it appeared to me, was going on very regular. On the second day, in the morning, I saw a number of the men of the Company dressed in plain clothes. The fact rather surprised me, and having ascertained from them that they were going to the Election, I went and reported the circumstance to Colonel Carmichael. He seemed to be surprised, and asked me if I had not heard him, the night before, order them to remain at home, and not to go to the Hustings. He then told me to go to the Cedars, and send them all back, and that the Officers would be put under arrest on their return. Agreeably to his orders, I went to the Cedars, but found no Officer there. I saw four or five of the men, and immediately ordered them home. I enquired of the men by whose orders they came there, and they told me that Captain McDonald had ordered them, through Lieutenant McDonald, to go to the Election. I then told them that Colonel Carmichael's orders were that they should return home, and that in the event of their failing to do so, I would make them prisoners. Those whom I spoke to returned immediately, but, I believe, some few others remained till about four o'clock, P. M. On making my report to Colonel Carmichael, he ordered me to attend the Hustings daily, at ten o'clock, in order to send home any man I might see there. He also issued orders that no Officer should go upon any pretence.

8. Were the men provided with sticks or any other sort of arms or weapons?—Not to my knowledge.

9. Were any of the men that returned from the Election confined?—Two were confined for being intoxicated.

10. When you were at the Hustings on the different days, did you observe any fighting or blows struck?—I saw nothing of the kind myself; all I know is hearsay. A Captain Foote of the Coteau shewed me a scar on his face, which he said was caused by a blow received at the Election.

11. Did Angus D. McDonald be with you at the time of the Election?—He did.

12. Had you any conversation with this Mr. McDonald on the subject of your asking people to go forward to vote for any of the Candidates?—Yes; Mr. Simpson, Mr. Mathieson and myself were proposed as Candidates for the Election. Col. Carmichael told me that he had waited upon His Excellency in Montreal, and that he had told him the names of the Candidates for the County of Vaudreuil, that Capt. Mathieson was on half-pay, and that I was actually employed in a Military capacity. He said that His Excellency preferred that no Military Officers should come forward as Candidates. He told me also that I had better give my interest to Mr. Simpson which I did accordingly, although I was not inclined to do so from personal motives. I have no doubt that I could have brought 1500 persons from Glengary to vote for me, had I come for-

ward as a Candidate. It was upon that strength that I intended to oppose Mr. Simpson, as Mr. Jobin, had not then been mentioned.

13. Did you call upon a Mr. Beaudet to ask him to vote for Mr. Simpson and will you state any conversation you had with him?—Yes, I called upon Mr. Beaudet, and asked him if he was going to vote for Mr. Jobin, a man who had been in arms against us, and I exhorted him to vote for Mr. Simpson.

14. Was there any threat used towards Mr. Beaudet in the case of his not supporting Mr. Simpson?—No threats, or any thing amounting to such, were made to Mr. Beaudet.

15. Have you any knowledge of Mr. Simpson having called on Col. Carmichael at the close or during the Election?—To my knowledge, on the second day of the Election he called at the Colonel's on his way to the Hustings, but I do not know if he called on his way back.

16. Have you any knowledge of any of the men having voted at the Election?—Not the least knowledge except from hearsay.

17. Do you recollect the name of Col. Carmichael's servant?—I think it was Charles Chaffers.

18. Have you any knowledge of a number of persons from Glengary having passed the Coteau on their way to the Terrebonne or other Election?—I saw Sleighs coming from Lancaster; I heard they were going down to the Elections.

19. Did you know any of the persons who appeared to have the conducting of them?—I did not.

20. Did you see them, on their return?—I saw part of them returning, they did not come in a body, but in two or three sleighs at a time.

21. Was the Garrison paraded at the time any of them passed?—I do not know that the Garrison was paraded, there might have been a few men in the Fort cheering them as they passed.

22. Was there any flag or music?—None that I saw.

23. Did you perceive that any of the Glengary men were treated to liquor or otherwise at the Garrison?—I saw nothing of the kind.

24. Was the Union Jack hoisted when the Glengaries passed the Fort?—Not to my knowledge; it could not have been hoisted without my knowledge as I had charge of it.

25. Had you any misunderstanding with Lieut. Alexander McDonald, in which Colonel Carmichael interfered, and will you state the circumstances?—Yes, I had. There was a servant kept by Captain and Lieutenant McDonald, named McDermot. Colonel Carmichael had issued an order that no fire arms should be discharged within the Fort; this servant went out with a *fusil*, in disobedience to the order into a field of mine, and fired at some wild pigeons which were near the Fort. The shot very nearly killed my grand-daughter, it having grazed her neck so as to take the skin off. I immediately ordered the guard to confine the man. Lieut. McDonald ordered the Sergeant and file of men back and would not allow them to take the man prisoner. He also sent back the sergeant to tell me that he would not allow the man to be confined, and that if I had anything to say, I was to report it to the Colonel on his return. I reported

the circumstance to Colonel Carmichael on his return. He inquired if my grand-daughter had been much hurt; I said that she had not, and I begged of him not to confine the man. A few days afterwards Lieutenant McDonald, who had received a severe reprimand from the Colonel on account of his interference, got Ensign McDonald to play me a trick, which it is needless to mention, but which was very hard, as my wife was on her death-bed at the time. I applied to Captain McDonald to get the nuisance removed. He ordered his servant to do so, but it was repeated. Ensign Eneas McDonald was severely reprimanded by the Colonel, who was about to report him, and get him cashiered. I went at 12 o'clock at night to beg of the Colonel not to take any further steps on the subject. He granted my request, and made the Ensign beg my pardon before him.

26. Have you any knowledge of any misunderstanding between Lieutenant McDonald and Colonel Carmichael; if so, will you state the circumstances within your personal knowledge?—All the quarrel I know of was for neglect of duty. They used to neglect paying their companies for two or three months at a time, and after having spent the money given to them for that purpose, they were obliged to borrow money to enable them to pay their men. I can attest to these facts myself.

27. Were the Glengary men upon whom you relied when you intended to offer yourself as a Candidate, persons qualified to vote at the Vaudreuil Election?—Every one of them were qualified voters to the best of my knowledge; it was understood that since the Union a landed Proprietor could vote any where. I was requested to come forward as a Candidate to oppose Mr. McDonald at Glengary.

28. Did you communicate your intention of offering as a Candidate for Vaudreuil to Colonel Carmichael, and what answer did he give you?—I did, and he advised me to be cautious, as I might injure my family and my slender income. I told him that I would oppose Mr. Simpson at any hazard. It was in consequence of the orders of His Excellency that I gave up the contest, as I would not by any means disobey my superior officer. Colonel Carmichael told me that His Excellency preferred that a military man should have nothing to do with the Elections, as he was well aware that a military man would carry the Election. At that time we were almost all military.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

John McGibbon, Esquire, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—John McGibbon, of Dundee, in the County of Beauharnois, Physician.

2. Do you hold any office under the Government?—None, except that of Justice of the Peace.

3. Are you an Elector of the County of Beauharnois?—I am.

4. Did you vote at the Election in 1841, and if so, for whom?—I did not vote.

5. Did you attend at the place of Election?—I did.

6. What prevented you from voting?—I arrived there on the second day, at the hour of one or two in the afternoon, and no votes were taken after my arrival.

7. Who did you intend to vote for?—Mr. Dunscombe.

8. Were you witness of any acts of violence committed at or near the place of Election by men armed with any description of offensive or dangerous weapons?—I was not.

9. Did you see any persons armed with clubs, bludgeons, or other dangerous weapons?—I saw some at the place of Election armed with clubs.

10. Were they threatening or preventing any Electors from freely attending the place of Election?—I did not see any thing of the kind. I remained only about an hour, and as there was such an uproar inside of the Poll, I did not go in.

11. Have you any knowledge of the Returning Officer having canvassed in favor of any of the Candidates after he was appointed?—I have not.

12. Did you see any persons in the uniform of Volunteers at the place of Election?—I saw several of the Volunteers there; but I do not remember if they had their uniforms.

13. Are there any of them that you could name?—I think I saw a Mr. Miller there, an Ensign in one of the Corps. He was not, however, in uniform.

14. Were there any open houses where Electors were treated to provisions or liquors, at or near the place of Election, without their paying for the articles?—There were some provisions in a Mill, into which the men were invited; but who paid for them I cannot say.

15. Whose supporters invited people into the mill, and to what party did the persons so invited appear to belong?—They were of Mr. Dunscombe's party; but I could not say who invited them in.

16. Did you see any persons intoxicated, or apparently excited by liquor?—I could not say that I did.

17. Were there any persons in the County, holding the Commission of Magistrates, canvassing for votes; and, if so, will you name them?—I do not know any of them.

18. Have you had occasion to meet with Mr. Nicholas Pullam?—I have.

19. Had you any conversation or communication with him respecting the Election?—Not particularly.

20. Will you state what occurred in regard to him, within your own knowledge?—He and Mr. Dunscombe came to my house, and solicited my vote and influence, as it is usual to do in canvassing.

21. Are you aware of any disbursements of money by persons in the interest and favor of any one of the Candidates to forward the Election of such Candidate?—There was at Huntington a Committee of Mr. Dunscombe's supporters, who notified me that the teamsters who brought voters to the place of Election would be paid. They received, I believe, two dollars *per diem*.

22. Who were the leading men of that Committee?—Several of the village of Huntington. It was a general thing.

23. Do you think that at or about the time of the close of the Poll, the Electors in favor of each of the Candidates had perfect freedom of attending and voting according to the best of their judgment?—As it was so late when I arrived there I could not say whether all voters had full liberty to approach the Poll.

24. Have you met with any persons who were wounded or hurt during the Election?—I saw none.

Elzéar Duchesnay, Esquire, of Quebec, called in; and examined:

1. Will you state your name, residence, and additions?—*Elzéar Duchesnay* of Quebec, Advocate.

2. Have you any situation under Government?—None, at present.

3. Were you a Stipendiary Magistrate in the District of Montreal during the General Election in 1841?—I was.

4. What were the local limits of your jurisdiction?—It comprised, at the time of the General Election in 1841, part of the County of Rouville, the Parish of Ste. Césaire, in the County of St. Hyacinthe.

5. Was there any change in the limits of your jurisdiction about the time of the General Election?—Shortly before, there was a change; I believe it was in January or February, 1841, but am not positive. It had comprised before, to the best of my recollection, the whole of the County of Rouville.

6. Under what authority was the change made?—By order of the Governor, through the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Coffin.

7. Had you any correspondence with any person in authority on the subject?—I had not.

8. Was Henryville, where the Election was held within your Jurisdiction before and at the time of the Election?—At the time it was not, but I do not remember if it was before.

9. Did you attend at the place of Election while the Election was going on?—I did on the last day.

10. Were you called upon by any person to attend, and if so, state by whom?—I was called upon by the Returning Officer. I here produce his letter.

E. Duchesnay, Esq., Police Magistrate.

Sir,

I beg and require that you will come to our assistance during this Election, in order to assist in keeping the Peace.

I have the honor to remain

Your most obedient servant,

HIRAM HITCHCOCK,
Returning Officer.

Henryville, 10th March, 1841.

P. S.—I have also written to Mr. Kennear to come and assist.

H. H.,
Ret'g Officer.

11. For what purpose was it stated that you were called?—To assist in keeping the Peace.

12. Had you any force with you?—Yes, I think I had about seven or ten Policemen.

13. Did you succeed in keeping the Peace?—There was no breach of the Peace while I was there.

14. How long did you remain there?—I remained there from about 5 or 6 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon.

15. Have you any personal knowledge of acts of violence having been resorted to, so as to prevent any of the Electors from freely attending at the place of the Election, and voting according to the best of their judgment?—I have no personal knowledge of any thing of the kind.

16. Did you see any men carrying dangerous weapons at or in the vicinity of the Election?—I saw some men with sticks in their hands.

17. Did you observe any persons apparently excited by liquor?—Yes, I saw several.

18. Did you see any Militia Volunteers in pay there?—I saw Officers there, and from what one of them told me, there were several privates also; Lieut. Col. Reid and Lieut. Colonel Taylor, who were Magistrates, were there.

19. Can you mention the names of the Officers?—Captain Holwell was there, Lieutenant Philippe Duchesnay and Lieutenant Sprowles; Captain Jones, of the Cavalry, was there also.

20. Did they appear to be taking an active part in the Election, and in favor of whom?—I cannot say that they were taking an active part; some of them appeared to be interesting themselves in favor of Mr. De Salaberry.

21. Did you perceive that there were any open houses where people were treated to provisions and liquor without their paying for the same?—There was one Hotel where the people seemed to be drinking a great deal.

22. Whose supporters generally frequented the House?—I believe Colonel De Salaberry's did generally.

23. Were you called upon to attend the Election at any other time?—I was not.

24. Do you know if a Coroner's Inquest was held on one Choquette, who died of wounds received at the Election?—I was told that a Coroner's Inquest was held on the man, but I do not know by whom.

25. Did you observe any persons from Montreal, or persons not usually resident in the County, present at the Election?—Yes, I saw several strangers, but I do not know who they were.

26. Did you report your proceedings at Henryville to any superior Officer, or had you any correspondence with the Government on the subject?—I had not.

27. Have you any knowledge of the circumstances attending the death of Julien Choquette?—None, except that I saw him lying on his bed on the morning that I arrived. His head was very much fractured, and his brains were protruding through

the fracture. His father, who was sitting near the bed, had several wounds on his head.

28. Did you visit any other wounded persons in the Village, and will you state the circumstances?—Yes, on leaving Choquette's, I went into the Canadian Village, and there saw a man delirious from some wounds that he had received on his head. I saw another at Ste. Athanase, who had one or two of his ribs broken.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1843.

The Honorable *Dominick Daly*, a Member of the House, and Provincial Secretary, called in; and examined:

1. You were Provincial Secretary at the time of the General Election in 1841?—I was.

2. Have you any knowledge of any funds provided for forwarding any Elections at that time?—I have not. I left Montreal on the 22d or 23d of February to attend to my own Election for the County of Megantic, and did not return till the evening of the 22d March, the day on which the Election at Terrebonne closed.

3. Was there any proposal made to you to contribute to any funds for promoting certain Elections?—Never; I was not paid so had a compliment.

4. Had you any correspondence with Mr. Dunscomb, Dr. McCulloch, Major Campbell and Mr. Dowling, on the subject of the manner in which the Beauharnois, Terrebonne or other Elections had been conducted?—I have seen some letters published in *Frazer's Magazine*, which were addressed to me in support of an application made by Mr. Fullam to Sir Charles Bagot for an appointment to Office in this Province. After communicating with Sir Charles Bagot on the subject of his application, I was instructed to inform Mr. Fullam that it was wholly out of His Excellency's power to confer any Office upon him. Mr. Fullam then requested that the letters alluded to might be returned to him, as it was his intention to bring his claims under the notice of the Secretary of State, and with the permission of Sir Charles Bagot, the letters were returned to him.—They were not considered official documents, and were not registered in my office. I cannot therefore speak to the accuracy with which they have been published. The extracts, nos. 1 & 2, now shown to me in the *Quebec Gazette* of the 1st September, 1843, are however, to the best of my recollection substantially correct.

EXTRACT, No. 1.

"With this object in view, we will make some extracts from letters, the originals of which are now before us. The Beauharnois Election passed off quietly. The successful candidate thus writes to the Hon. Mr. Daly, the Provincial Secretary:—

"With reference to the assistance I received, I attribute the successful termination of my Election to Mr. Fullam; and it is unnecessary to remind you, that my Election was the first decided in favor of our party, and that it operated as a powerful stimulus on the subsequent Elections, which enabled the Government to carry on their measures in the House of Assembly.

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMBE.

Hen. D. Daly, Kingston.

"We will next appeal to the testimony of Mr. McCulloch, the opponent of the discomfited Mr. Lafontaine :—

"You must be aware that it was owing to his (Mr. Fullam's) courage, discretion, and humanity, that, during a time of the greatest excitement, hundreds of lives were not lost at some of the late Elections; and with reference to my own County, I must frankly confess, that my success is entirely to be attributed to his prudence and good management.

(Signed,) M. McCULLOCH.

"Hon. D. Daly."

EXTRACT, No. 2.

"Mr. Dowling, the legal adviser of the Governor General, says to the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Daly :—

"I cannot allow him (Mr. Fullam) to depart without adding my testimony to that which he will carry with him from other persons, of the importance of his services to the Government, at a great crisis, and of the high approbation with which the late Governor General always regarded them."

"Major Campbell, (7th Hussars,) Military Secretary to Lord Sydenham, writes to Mr. Secretary Daly :—

"An anxious desire, in which I am sure you join me, to see the intentions of our lamented friend fulfilled and justice done to an individual, induces me, at this early period, to call your attention to the case of Mr. Fullam. You are aware that this gentleman rendered most important services to the Government at a very critical moment, (to my knowledge, at considerable expense to himself.) I wish to bear testimony to the fact, that the late

Lord Sydenham fully appreciated his services, and was determined to reward them in the best manner in his power; and I am certain he would have done so had life been spared to him."

5. Is the Mr. Fullam mentioned in these letters the same who was appointed with Mr. Coffin to inquire into the outrages at the Toronto Election?—He is.

6. During the Elections of 1841, did Mr. Fullam appear to have any intimate intercourse with any person in high Government Offices?—I am not aware that he had with any one, excepting it be with Mr. Dowling, with whom I understood him to have been intimately acquainted, prior to his arrival in this country.

7. Did you see him frequently about the Public Offices, after your return to Montreal?—I saw him there occasionally, but I cannot say frequently.

8. Have you seen him with Mr. Dowling?—I have occasionally.

9. Did they live together?—They did not live in the same house.

10. When did Mr. Fullam come to Canada, and at what time did he leave?—I do not know when he arrived. I met him for the first time in Montreal, in the winter of 1840. He must have left some time in 1842, but I have no recollection of the date of his departure.

11. Have you any knowledge of the nature of the services rendered to the Government by Mr. Fullam, referred to in the extract of Mr. Dowling's Letter to you?—I have no knowledge whatever of the services alluded to in the Letters, further than that the general impression was, that his services had been rendered at the Elections, and as a Commissioner to investigate into the Toronto Riots.

APPENDIX.

RETURN to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor-General, bearing date the 31st ultimo, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, copies of any Correspondence between the Provincial Government and Mr. Nicholas Fullam, or between the Provincial Government and any Public Officer or Officers, Member or Members of the Legislature, or other person or persons, during the period of the late General Election in the late Province of Lower Canada, concerning the manner in which the said Election was conducted, and the fixing of the places of Election.

By Command,

D. DALY, Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Kingston, 11th November, 1843.

Letter from Caleb G. Martindale to Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch with three enclosures.

(Copy.)

Stanbridge, 14th February, 1841.

SIR,

I herewith have the honor of transmitting to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a Petition from a few of the Inhabitants of the County of Missisquoi (which has been drawn up and circulated only amongst a few respectable Inhabitants praying for the removal of the place of Election from Frelighsburg to Bedford) which would have been numerous signed had there been time, but supposing that the Writs for the Election would soon issue, I send the one numerous signed in 1835, praying for the removal to Stanbridge Village East, and also one other one numerous signed praying to have it moved to Bedford Village, the place now prayed for, which place you will find will accommodate all the North and West Electors better than they are at present; and as regards the East they will be better or as well accommodated by going to Dunham as to Frelighsburg, and in fact better, for many of the Electors coming from the Eastern extremity of Sutton at some seasons of the year will have to travel through a corner of the United States, in order to come to the Poll—all of which will be fully explained by reference to Bouchette's Map; you will by examination find that the Eastern parts of Sutton are not settled, and a great part of it never can be, and by that means the greatest part of the population lies far West of Dunham Flat and Frelighsburg.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

(Signed,) CALEB G. MARTINDALE.

To T. W. C. Murdoch, Esquire,
Chief Secretary, Montreal.

(First Enclosure.)

(Copy.)

To the Honorable, the House of Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants, in the County of Missisquoi and Province of Lower Canada, His Majesty's Loyal subjects,

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioners conceive it a just cause of complaint that they should, in order to record their votes for Members to represent them in Provincial Parliament, be obliged to travel to the Village of Frelighsburg, inasmuch as the same is situated within about two miles of the United States' Line, and, consequently, at the Southern extremity of the County, which does, therefore, subject your Petitioners, and a majority of the Electors of said County, to much unnecessary inconvenience and useless expense.

That the subject of complaint may be removed by changing the place of holding the Poll, from Frelighsburg to some place in said County better adapted to the convenience of the Freeholders thereof.

That the local position of the East Village in Stanbridge makes it a place well calculated to accommodate the Electors in the North Western, Western, and South Western sections of the County, and, in fact, a majority of the Electors of the whole County, being situated about an equal distance from the North and South extremities thereof, and about seven miles from its Western Boundary, with good roads leading therefrom to every quarter of the County.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable Body will be pleased to take the matters herein complained of into serious consideration, and grant the prayer of this Petition, by passing an Act authorizing the Poll hereafter to be opened and held one-half of the time in the aforesaid East Village of Stanbridge, instead of being one-half of the time held in the Village of Frelighsburg—being held the rest part of the time, as usual, at the Village in Dunham, usually denominated Dunham Flat.

And as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed,) JOHN CHANDLER, Capt.,
and 155 others.

County of Missisquoi, Feb. 26, 1835.

(Second Enclosure.)

(Copy.)

To the Honorable the House of Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants in the County of Missisquoi and Province of Lower Canada, His Majesty's Loyal Subjects,

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That Your Petitioners conceive it a just cause of complaint, that they should, in order to record their votes for Members to represent them in Provincial Parliament, be obliged to travel to the village of Frelighsburg, inasmuch as the same is situated within about two miles of the United States Line, and consequently at the southern extremity of the County, which does therefore subject your Petitioners and a majority of the Electors of said County to much unnecessary inconvenience and useless expense. That the subject of complaint may be removed by changing the place of holding the Poll, from Frelighsburg to some place in said County better adapted to the convenience of the Freeholders thereof.

That the local position of Bedford Village, in Stanbridge, makes it a place well calculated to accommodate the Electors of the North Western, Western, South Western, and Southern sections of the County, and in fact a majority of the Electors of the whole County, being situated about an equal distance from the Northern and Southern extremities thereof, with good roads leading therefrom to every quarter of the County.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that Your Honorable body will please to take the matters herein complained of into serious consideration, and grant the prayer of this Petition, by passing an Act authorizing the Poll hereafter to be opened and held one half of the time in the aforesaid Village of Bedford.

ford, in Stanbridge, instead of being one half of the time held in the Village of Frelighsburg, being held the rest part of the time as usual, at the village in Dunham, usually denominated Dunham Flat.

And as in duty bound Your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed,) NATHANIEL S. BROWN,

And Seventy others,

County of Missisquoi,
August, 1835.

(Third Enclosure.)

(Copy.)

To the Right Honorable Charles, Baron Sydenham
of Sydenham, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned, Inhabitants of
the County of Missisquoi,

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That in the opinion of Your Excellency's Petitioners, the good of the County aforesaid actually requires, that the Poll should be removed from Frelighsburg, in St. Armand, to Bedford, in the Township of Stanbridge, which Your Excellency will readily see, by referring to the Diagram of said County, as it will be more central, and much better accommodate the inhabitants.

Your Excellency will permit us to state, that in consequence of Petitions to that effect, the late House of Assembly actually passed a Bill to remove the Poll to Bedford, but it did not pass the Council.

Your Excellency's Petitioners most humbly beseech Your Excellency to take this subject into consideration, and should you in your wisdom deem it meet, grant our request, and Your Excellency's Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dunham, Feb. 13th, 1841.

(Signed,) CHS. E. COTTON, M.D.
(and twenty-two others.)

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to C. G. Martindale, Esq.

(Copy.)

Government House,
Montreal, 22d Feb., 1841.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, accompanied by a Memorial from certain inhabitants of the County of Missisquoi, praying that the Election for that County may be held at Bedford.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

C. G. Martindale, Esq.,
Stanbridge.

LETTER received from Mr. Hart, enclosing a Petition from Mr. McGory—cannot be found.

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to A. P. Hart, Esquire.

(Copy.)

Government House,
Montreal, 25th February, 1835.

SIR,

I received late last night your letter, enclosing a Petition to the Governor General from Mr. McGory, praying to be struck off the list of the Grand Jury for the present Term of the Court of King's Bench, in order that he may be at liberty to pursue his canvass of the County of Ottawa. In reply, I am to inform you, that the Executive Government has no power or authority to interfere with the selection of Grand Jurors, or the proceedings of the Court of King's Bench, in respect to them.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

A. P. Hart, Esquire, &c. &c.

Letter from Edward Cox, Esquire, to Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch.

Kingston, March 1st, 1841.

SIR,

A Petition from this Township was submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General, in November, 1840, praying that a place of polling at the Election for a Member for the County of Drummond might be fixed in the Township of Kingsey; to which the answer was received, "that at the proper time the Petition would be favorably considered."

Should His Excellency the Governor General now grant the prayer of the Petition, and thus relieve a considerable body of the constituency of the County of Drummond of the expense, loss of time, and oftentimes difficulty, attending recording their votes at the Village of Drummondville, by appointing a place of Poll for the County east of the River St. Francis, in this Township, I would beg permission to suggest, that Lot 16, in the 4th and 5th ranges of Lots, being centrally situated, and upon the cross-roads, and the site of the Village of Sydenham, might be named as the place of poll.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) EDWARD COX, J.P.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esquire,
Chief Secretary, &c. &c.
Montreal.

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to Captain Cox.

Government House,
Montreal, 5th March, 1841.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. suggesting a place for holding a Poll in the County of Drummond. In reply I am to inform you that previously to the receipt of your letter, the Commission had issued to the Returning Officer directing him to hold the Poll at Drummondville.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

Capt. Cox, &c. &c. &c.
Kingston.

Memorial of Inhabitants of the County of Sherbrooke.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles, Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham in the County of Kent and Toronto in Canada, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of the County of Sherbrooke,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That under the late laws regulating the Elections for the former Province of Lower Canada, the suffrages of the Electors of the County of Sherbrooke were taken and received at Sherbrooke and at Shipton.

That under the Writ of Election recently issued for the return of a Member for the said County, the Returning Officer, Charles Whitcher, Esquire, has announced to the Electors of the said County that the ensuing Election is to be held at the Village of Lennoxville, which has never hitherto been a place for holding the Elections.

That this change so far from being of any benefit or advantage to the community will prove the direct reverse, for while it approaches to some Electors at one end of the County, the place of polling, it equally removes those of the other extremity, reducing some Electors to a travel of some twelve or thirteen miles, and leaving others to come some forty or fifty miles without any commensurate advantage.

That this injustice to the Town of Sherbrooke, the District Town, and the Capital of the Eastern Townships is so manifest that Your Excellency's Petitioners can scarcely suppose for an instant that it can have been effected through design, but that it has arisen from oversight or evil influence or advice.

Wherefore Your Petitioners and Memorialists humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to take these circumstances into your gracious consideration, and to direct that the place of Election be restored to Sherbrooke, the principal Town in the County of Sherbrooke.

And Your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

1st March, 1841.

(Signed,) H. RICE,
and sixty-two others.

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to H. Rice, Esq., acknowledging the receipt of the preceding Memorial.

Government House,
Montreal, 5th March, 1841.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial signed by yourself and other Inhabitants of Sherbrooke, remonstrating against the removal of the Poll, for the County Election, to Lennoxville. In reply, I am to inform you, that in fixing on the latter place, His Excellency was influenced by a desire to avoid the confusion of two Elections for Members of Parliament going on at the same moment in the same place, and the Writ having issued and the Summons been sent out, it is not in his power to alter it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

H. Rice, Esq.,
Sherbrooke.

Letter from the Returning Officer for Shefford to Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch, with an Enclosure.

(Copy.)

West Shefford,
3d March, 1841.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to you certain Queries upon which I wish to obtain a legal opinion as early as possible.

In these Townships heretofore, persons have been admitted to vote at Elections under all the circumstances set forth in these Queries, as also Squatters, who had no color of title to the lands upon which they claimed to vote. In fact, Elections in these Counties have been heretofore so conducted that the Elective Franchise amounted in truth to universal suffrage.

As, no doubt, I shall be called upon to decide in most of the points submitted, it is very desirable that I should be assisted by a legal opinion, in order to the better and more satisfactory discharge of my duties.

I have therefore to beg that you will cause me to be furnished with such opinion at the earliest possible moment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed,) JAS. BOTHAM,

Returning Officer for Shefford.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.,
Civil Secretary,
Montreal.

(Enclosure.)

Questions upon which an opinion is desired.

1. Are the holders of Crown Lands under Quit Rent entitled to vote at Elections, seeing that the License of occupation granted to them contains the following clause:—"That no right of property whatever shall be acquired by the said John Jones in the said Land, nor shall it be competent to him to make any transfer of his interest therein, until all the said instalments shall have been paid, and a grant of the said land obtained as hereinafter mentioned?"

2. If such License does give the right to vote to the original holder thereof, can he transfer such an interest to another as to entitle that other person to vote?

3. Does the purchaser, holding a License in the form herewith sent, derive such an interest in the premises as to qualify him to vote before the whole of the purchase money is paid, and a Patent obtained from the Crown?

4. If it does give such right, can such holder convey to another person such an interest in the land as to entitle that other person to vote before Patent obtained?

5. Is a purchaser of real estate, whose only title is a Bond for a Deed, and who has paid the whole purchase money, entitled to vote?

6. Is such a person entitled to vote, when the whole of the purchase money is not paid up?

7. Is it lawful to keep the Poll open on a Holiday, such Holiday not being a Sunday?

8. Is it requisite that the Clerk of the Poll be an Elector, seeing that in case of the death or illness of the Returning Officer, the Clerk is required to continue the Poll, taking the same Oath of Office as the Returning Officer?

9. Under what circumstances may an Alien-born be admitted to vote?

Copy of License referred to in the 3rd Question.

By the Honorable William Bowman Felton, commissioned for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Lower Canada.

Whereas, John Thomas has paid into the hands of the Treasurer of this Department the sum of £9 12s. 1d. C'y, being the deposit money, or first instalment on £38 8s. 6d. C'y, the value of 73 acres of land contained in the East end of Clergy lot No. 15, in the 6th Range of the Township of Shefford, sold to the said John Thomas under certain conditions on the 30th day of June, 1832.

I do hereby authorize the said John Thomas to occupy the said East end of Clergy lot No. 15, in the 6th Range of the Township of Stanbridge, containing 73 acres, more or less, with the usual allowance for highways; and to hold the same, subject to the conditions expressed in the terms of sale, viz:

First.—That he shall pay into my office at Quebec, or to the Treasurer or Receiver of Rents at Shefford the sum of £28 16s. 4d. C'y, in three equal annual instalments, without interest, commencing on the first day of July, 1833.

Secondly.—That no right of property whatever shall be acquired by the said John Thomas in the said land, nor shall it be competent to him to make any transfer of his interest therein, until all the said instalments shall have been entirely paid and satisfied, and a grant of the said land obtained as hereinafter mentioned.

Thirdly.—That if the instalments are not regularly paid the deposit money shall be forfeited, and the land again referred to sale.

Fourthly.—That whenever the whole of the purchase money shall be paid, the purchaser shall be entitled to a grant of the land by Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, free of any expense, except the fees on making out the Patent, and uncumbered with any further conditions of improvement or settlement.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the City of Quebec, this 10th day of September, 1832.

L. S.

(Signed,)

W. B. FELTON.

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to the Returning Officer for Shefford.

Government House,
Montreal, 5th March, 1843.

Sir,

Having laid before the Governor General your letter of the 3rd Instant proposing certain questions in regard to the performance of your duties as Returning Officer for the County of Shefford, I am directed to express to you in reply His Excellency's regret that it is not in his power to afford you any assistance in the matter. To express an opinion as to the mode of Polling, or the qualification of Individuals as Electors, would on the part of the Executive Government be an interference with the freedom of Elections and the privileges of the Legislative Assembly, which would be justly open to animadversion.

His Excellency must therefore on these points leave you to follow your own discretion, assisted by the provisions of the Law and the information you may derive from other sources.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

Letter from James Hallouell, Esquire, (appointed Returning Officer for the County of Sherbrooke,) to Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch.

Sherbrooke, 4th March, 1841.

Sir,

I was honored by the last Post with a Commission, appointing me Returning Officer of and for the Town of Sherbrooke, bearing date the nineteenth February last; but find, on looking into the oath required to be taken by the person appointed to that office, previous to the execution of the Writ of Election, that it will unfortunately be impossible for me to execute it, as I have no property in this Town sufficient to qualify me as an Elector, which

it is requisite, as you will perceive, that the Returning Officer should himself possess. The fact is, that the land which I occupy in Sherbrooke is the property of my brother, Mr. Robert Hallowell, of Montreal; and, though I have some real property in other parts of the Province, I have none of my own within the limits of the Town which would, as you are aware, be necessary, in order to give me the qualification of an Elector for this place.

On considering the circumstances of the case, it has appeared to me that it might probably tend to save some trouble to His Excellency, if I should look around for the names of such persons as might be found in this community, who would be capable of executing the duties of a Returning Officer, and who would be likely to possess a sufficient degree of impartiality to qualify them for that purpose,—at the present crisis; and it appears to me, as might be expected, there are but very few who would be, in all respects, sufficiently eligible for such duties. There are three gentlemen, however, resident in this Town and its vicinity, either of whom might, as I think, be appointed, with a certain degree of confidence, with regard to the mode in which it would probably be executed: Thomas Austin, Esquire, late a member of the Special Council, John Felton, Esq., Receiver of the Rents of the Crown Lands, and William Lloyd, Esquire, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and a gentleman standing high in the community here.

I perceive, on looking into the documents transmitted to me, that the Writ of Election being directed to "the Returning Officer of the Town of Sherbrooke," without mentioning his name, need not be renewed but will answer the purpose as well on my handing it over to any other gentleman whom His Excellency may be pleased to appoint as a Returning Officer by a new Commission, as if it had been executed by myself, so that the Commission is the only document which it will be necessary to renew, but which ought to be dated on the same day as the present one addressed to myself, viz., the 19th February, which is also the day of the teste of the Writ.

I would beg leave to remark, however, that it appears to me that it will be necessary to postpone the Election, which is now directed by the Instructions contained in the Commission to be holden on the 22nd March, for three or four days longer in order that there may be time to give the necessary notice of eight days for that purpose.

You will oblige me by respectfully communicating to His Excellency my grateful acknowledgements for the honor which he has done me, and the confidence which he appears to have reposed in me by an appointment of so much importance to the Public welfare at the present critical period, as that which he has been graciously pleased to confer on me; and I hope that he will accept my assurance that any favorable opinion which he may at any time evince by charging me with any public duties which it may be in my power to execute, will not be found to be misplaced.

I have only to add that I shall immediately hand over the Writ of Election which now remains in my hands, to any gentleman His Excellency may please to appoint a Returning Officer for the Town of Sherbrooke, on receiving a letter from you containing instructions to that effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAS. HALLOWELL.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.,
Chief Secretary,
Montreal.

Note accompanying the Document which follows it.

New Glasgow

DEAR SIR,

We have sent the accompanying suggestion to His Excellency, and beg you will have the goodness to direct the bearer to the proper Officer for its delivery. If you approve of it, you would do well to second its prayer.

We are,
Wishing you every success,
Yours truly,

(Signed,)

HOYES LLOYD,
A. MACDONALD,
JOHN LLOYD.

Document accompanying the preceding Note.

At New Glasgow, this eighteenth day of March 1841, We, the Subscribers, humbly beg leave to approach your Excellency, representing that, in anticipation of the approaching Election, evil and seducing machinations have been set on foot by a disloyal faction amongst us. The apostles of seduction have travelled throughout the County encouraging and exciting the disaffected Canadians (who are not few in number) to come *en masse* to control the Election, and take summary vengeance on the Loyal portion of the people who oppose their rebellious schemes.

In this state of things, as the inhabitants of New Glasgow and New Paisley, by their manly, daring and loyal demeanor, operated as a check during the late troubles; they have, therefore, become obnoxious to the rebellious and disaffected. Therefore, we dread tumult and the probable loss of life and property. Even if the loyal portion of the Electors should prevail, the Canadians and the disaffected amongst us would take refuge in the Tannery which has been notable for infidelity and disaffection to Government since it existed, for which cause, its destruction would be inevitable; and, on the other hand, should our brave and loyal friends be overpowered by numerical force, unsparing vengeance would be the consequence.

Submitting these considerations to Your Excellency, we humbly beg leave to suggest, that as it is easier to prevent an evil than to cure it, that it would be advisable to send a party of Military to this place, to be stationed at the houses of Wm. Furze and James Monteith, which are situated nearly three miles from the place where the Poll is to be held.

The passage of the military through the County would damp rebellious ardor, and make *J. Baptiste* shrug his shoulders, and after passing to the Poll, would tend to overawe them, as the places mentioned above are on the road side leading to and from the Poll.

We beg Your Excellency to excuse our interference in the above case, as we beg to assure Your Excellency that it is dictated by an earnest desire to preserve life and property, and the furtherance of Your Excellency's judicious administration.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient
and humble servants,

(Signed,)

HOYES LLOYD, J. P.,
A. MACDONALD, Capt.,
New Paisley Volunteers,
JOHN LLOYD, Capt. Militia.

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to Hoyer Lloyd, Esquire, New Glasgow.

(Copy.)

Government House,
Montreal, 20th March, 1841.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial, signed by yourself and two other gentlemen, inhabitants of New Glasgow, praying that Troops may be sent into the vicinity of the Poll for the County of Terrebonne to prevent disturbance during the Election.

In reply I am to observe, that at the approaching Election it will be the duty of the Magistrates—a duty which His Excellency cannot doubt they will perform—to use all the powers with which the Law has invested them for the preservation of the Public Peace, and with this view should there, unfortunately, be reason to expect disturbances, to swear in Special Constables to assist in preventing them. But His Excellency cannot consent, in anticipation of the possibility of disturbances, to move a body of Troops into the immediate neighborhood of the Election.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

Hoyer Lloyd, Esq.,
New Glasgow.

Letter from the Returning Officer for the County of Stanstead to Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch.

Stanstead, 11th March, 1841.

SIR,

I beg most respectfully to obtain the advice of His Excellency the Governor General on the following points for my guidance during the approaching Election, viz. :

1st. Will a person, on being required to take the oath of allegiance at the Hustings, refuse, and heretofore having refused, have a right to vote ?

2nd. Can a person declare himself a candidate at any period of the Election in opposition to those who may have come forward on the first day ?

3d. The Township of Bolton, in this County, having been granted as Tenants in common, and no division since having been made, can the proprietors of such lands be objected to, as to their right of voting, and if so, do they come under the Act of 4 Will. IV. cap. 28 ?

I have no doubt the foregoing points will come up during the approaching Election, and as they are not clearly defined by the Election Law, I wish to be prepared to meet them ; the Election taking place on the 22d instant, I earnestly request an answer at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN CHAMBERLIN,
Returning Officer.

T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq.,
Chief Secretary, Montreal.

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to the Returning Officer for the County of Stanstead.

Government House,
Montreal, 15th March, 1843.

SIR,

Having laid before the Governor General your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, in reply, that to express an opinion as to the course to be pursued by Returning Officers, might be considered as an interference by the Executive Government with the freedom of Elections and the privileges of the Legislative Assembly, which would be open to animadversion, and that His Excellency must, therefore, leave you to exercise your own discretion in discharging the duties of Returning Officer for the County of Stanstead, assisted by the provisions of the law, and the information and advice you may derive from other sources.

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

J. Chamberlin, Esq., &c. &c. &c.,
Stanstead.

Letter from T. A. Young, Esquire, to the Honorable D. Daly, Secretary of the Province, with four Enclosures.

(Copy,) Quebec, 22nd March, 1841.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a communication I received from the Brigade Major, Lord Frederick Paulet, transmitting an extract from a General Order of the 8th instant, with copies of letters I addressed to the Returning Officer, the High Constable, and Inspector Russell, of the Police, which I request you will submit to His Excellency the Governor General.

I trust His Excellency will approve of the measures I have adopted, as, although I do not consider there is any danger of a serious disturbance, yet when religious distinctions are appealed to, as they have lately been, it is difficult to say what may be the result, and I therefore thought it advisable to be prepared for the worst.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servt.,

(Signed,) T. A. YOUNG.

Hon. D. Daly,
Secretary of the Province, &c. &c. &c.

(First Enclosure.)

MY DEAR SIR,

I enclose you, by the General's desire, a copy of an extract* from the G. O. of the 8th instant, and to inform you that should an application for Troops be found necessary, it will be made to the Officer commanding the Battalion occupying the Jesuit Barracks.

Believe me
Yours truly,

(Signed,) FRED. PAULET.

March 20, 1841.

* No copy of this was transmitted to the Secretary's Office.

(Second Enclosure.)

Court House, Quebec,
20th March, 1841.

SIR,

In the event of your requiring the assistance of a Justice of the Peace during the ensuing Election for the City of Quebec, which is to commence on Monday, the 22nd inst., I beg to inform you that I shall remain in my office, at the Court House, every day, until the Poll be closed; and shall be ready to attend to any requisition, which by Law the Returning Officer is authorized to make.

I have required the High Constable to be prepared with a list of the names of such persons (without reference to party,) as may be fit to act as Special Constables; should any be required, and on your application I shall, without delay, call upon them to serve, and swear them in according to Law.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed.)

T. A. YOUNG,
Police Magistrate.

Archibald Campbell, Esq.,
Returning Officer,
For the City of Quebec.

(Third Enclosure.)

Court House,
Quebec, 20th March, 1841.

SIR,

Deeming it advisable to be prepared in the event of any disturbance occurring during the ensuing Election, which is to commence on Monday, the 22nd inst.—I am to request you will be so good as to let me know where I may communicate with you with the least possible delay, and also that you will furnish me with a list of the names of such persons as you may consider fit to act as Special Constables, should any be required, and this without reference to party.

I shall, during the continuance of the Election, remain in my office at the Court House every day until the Poll be closed, and for any further length of time that may be required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed.)

T. A. YOUNG,
Police Magistrate.

W. Downes, Esq.,
High Constable,
&c. &c. &c.

(Fourth Enclosure.)

Court House,
Quebec, 20th March, 1841.

(Copy.)

(Confidential.)

SIR,

I am not of opinion that there will be any serious disturbance at the Election which is to commence on Monday, the 22d instant, but as a matter of precaution, I have considered it my duty to apprise the

Returning Officer that I shall remain at the Court House in readiness to act upon his requisition, should he require the assistance of a Justice of the Peace.

I have also called upon the High Constable for a list of the names of such persons as he may consider fit to act as Special Constables, in the event of any being applied for; and I have communicated with Major General Sir James Macdonnell, from whom I have received every assurance of support, should, unfortunately, the assistance of the Troops be needed.

If, therefore, you require the interference of a Justice of the Peace, or have any information of a contemplated riot, I am to request you will immediately apply to me as Police Magistrate, that I may adopt such measures as the Law points out, and as from the arrangements I have made, can be at once carried into effect.

The printed opinion of the late Chief Justice of Montreal, of which I delivered you a copy, will point out the nature of the affidavits required in some instances, and in making any application you will be cautious to be prepared with the necessary evidence.

I shall remain at my office until the close of the Poll each day, and for any longer time which from your reports of the state of the City, or from other information it may appear to me to be necessary, for the despatch of public business. Any prisoners you may make, can at once be brought to the Court House where I shall be ready to examine into their cases. Should you require the assistance of a Justice of the Peace at any time during the night, or after I have left the Court House, you will always find me at home; and I am to request you will not hesitate to send for me whenever you may deem it necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed.)

T. A. YOUNG,
Police Magistrate.

Inspector R. M. Russell,
Quebec City Police.

Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch to T. A. Young, Esquire.

(Copy.)

Government House,
Montreal, 26th March, 1841.

SIR,

Having laid before the Governor General your letter of the 22d inst., with its enclosures, I am directed to signify to you in reply, His Excellency's approval of the precautionary steps which you report having adopted with reference to the Quebec Election.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

T. A. Young,
Police Magistrate,
Quebec.