

subsequently made a very able report upon the state of all the provinces. He suggested that all the **British American colonies** should be joined in a **union**, or if that were not thought possible just then, that the **two Canadas** should be united. We shall see how these suggestions were carried out. In the meantime, in order to pacify the rebellious portion of the people, he proclaimed a **general pardon** on the 28th of June, 1838, the day on which Queen Victoria was crowned monarch of Great Britain and its dependencies. But rebellion was not yet at an end, for on the very day, the 3rd of November, on which Lord Durham took his departure for England, a second rising took place in the district of Montreal. However, in seven days this also was put down by Sir John Colborne. As the merciful action of the Governor-General had been so badly returned, nothing was left but to make an example of those who had engaged in this second attempt. **Martial law** was put in force, and after a short but fair trial, at which none but direct proof was taken against the prisoners, twelve were executed, and others banished from the country.

10. In the **Western Province**, after the troops had been withdrawn to Lower Canada, the rebels became bold, and began to carry out plans which had been formed for some time. They hoped to take possession of the government buildings in Toronto, and set up their own rule at once, and for this purpose collected in large numbers at a place called Montgomery's tavern, about four miles north of the city, during the first week of December, 1837. But there was no perfect agreement among the leaders, and this gave the loyal people of Toronto time to prepare themselves. The Governor sent out a flag of truce to learn what the rebels wanted. The reply was "independence," and that an answer must be returned