

eighty were brought to trial, and condemned to be hanged. But some of these were permitted to return home on account of their youth, and the sentence of others was changed to transportation to Van Dieman's Land. Ten were executed at Kingston for the attack at the "Windmill," while three suffered the same penalty at London for sharing in the "Windsor" affair. Many of those banished died abroad, and after several years the survivors were released and allowed to return home. The same indulgence was extended to Mackenzie, Papineau, Nelson and other leaders, who lived to repent their wicked rashness, and to try and atone for it by more useful services.

17. Thus ended the "Canadian Rebellion" and the "Patriot War," which had only delayed reform in the constitution, besides adding all the evils consequent on civil war, and creating mutual distrust among the people themselves.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

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| 1. Union of 1841. | 8. Schools—Dr. Ryerson. |
| 2. Terms of Union. | 9. Sympathy. |
| 3. Governor-General. | 10. Immigration—Pestilence. |
| 4. Colleges. | 11. Rebellion Losses Bill. |
| 5. Municipal system. | 12. Social condition. |
| 6. Changes by death. | 13. Public debt. |
| 7. Ashburton Treaty. | |

1. While the last scenes of the rebellion were being enacted, Lord Durham's report had been printed in England, and copies of it had reached Canada. The project of **Union** with the other provinces was freely discussed, and met with much favor in the House of Assembly in Upper Canada, but was voted down by the Upper House,