

凡尔纳科幻探险系列

英汉
对照
全译本

Family without a Name

[法] Jules Verne 儒勒·凡尔纳/著

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《英汉对照凡尔纳科幻探险小说系列》

《无名之家》

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《英汉对照凡尔纳科幻探险系列》编译委员会

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导 读

《无名之家》是凡尔纳小说系列中与众不同的一本，它呈现得不是科幻的世界，而是残酷的现实。小说以1837年加拿大民族独立运动为历史背景，讲述了一批爱国志士为争取民族独立抗击英国殖民者的可歌可泣的事迹。主人公让·桑侬是一位年轻、忠诚、智勇双全的爱国者，一位在加拿大家喻户晓的起义领袖。不幸的是，如此一位爱国者的父亲居然是个被整个加拿大唾弃和憎恨的出卖独立事业的叛徒。正是为了偿还父亲欠下的对民族，对国家的债，让·桑侬和哥哥若阿那都在独立事业中献出了自己宝贵的生命。

小说宏观上反映统治者与反抗者冲突的同时，更突出地表现了微观上人与人之间的冲突，特别是在对待让·桑侬身世的问题上人们情感与理性的冲突。关于父债子偿的争论发人深思。父债是否应该子偿？尽管读者均会给出自己的答案，然而，如果我们身处让·桑侬的境地又应如何呢？读者们会从小说中得到解答。

亲爱的读者们，当你读罢《无名之家》后，是不是觉得让·桑侬的遭遇和命运与小说《天龙八部》中的乔峰很相像呢？不错，金庸先生正是从此汲取了人物原型塑造了自己作品中的盖世英雄。或许有的读者会置疑，毕竟把让·桑侬和乔峰联系在一起显得有点儿离谱。无论怎样，他们留给我们的精神是不变的，正如小说结尾一句话的诠释——崇尚自我牺牲，才能成就英雄。

写给读者的话

读小说可以划分为三个阶段。第一个阶段是以了解故事情节为主,读者关注的是书中形形色色的人物以及他们不同的遭遇和命运。第二个阶段的读者注重透过故事本身去体味它反映的社会现实和作者的情感,进而去品味人生的涵义。第三个阶段的读者则从纯文学的角度把握小说的构思、布局和创作技巧。

由于目的不同,阅读的方式也不同。所以,这三个阶段并没有层次高低的分别。英文小说的读者大多是以学习英语为目的,限于对语言的理解程度,不便也不可能按照后两个阶段的要求阅读。因此,读者们大可不必过高地要求自己,看懂大概内容即可。这样,阅读的负担便减轻了,学习的过程也回复了读书原本的目的——娱乐。

为此,我们特别提醒读者,在阅读时,切莫拘泥于生词。本丛书中任何一部英文小说的单词量均在 12,000 字左右,几乎包括了全部英语常用词汇。遇到生词是很正常的,一见生词就查字典的作法并不可取。过分地关注单词带来的只有扫兴和挫败感。为了保持阅读的兴趣和连续性,建议读者尝试着去抓句子的中心意思,对与中心意思联系不大的单词不必理会。只有与中心意思密切相关的生词才有查字典的必要。无论一页书上有多少生词,翻字典的次数也别超过三次,这是保持阅读连贯性的关键。假设每天看五页书,一页书上记三个单词,一天便掌握十五个单词,正是人脑每日能够熟记的单词量。照此速度,读者在两个半月内即能将本书轻松看完。如果需要将上述数字与英文水平挂钩的话,大学英语四级水平的读者在读完本书后,应能通过大学英语六级考试。而不足四级水平者,则可达到四级水平。

此外,读者应充分利用中文译文。本书的译文对照原文段落在同一页上配附,帮助读者方便和灵活地阅读,碰见生词和海涩的句子时,读者即可与译文对照。对于个别难懂的段落,也不需费神推敲,可直接阅读译文。由于有了对照译文,读者免去了动辄查字典之苦,也能初探英语翻译之端倪。这正是我们精心设计的初衷。

当然,读者在这部小说中收获的不仅仅是英语,故事本身也给了

我们许多启迪。

我们相信,按照以上的建议阅读本书,读者会受益匪浅。

目 录

Chapter 1	Historical Background	1
第 一 章	历史背景	
Chapter 2	Twelve Years Earlier	14
第 二 章	十二年前	
Chapter 3	A Huron Lawyer	31
第 三 章	一名休伦族律师	
Chapter 4	The Villa Montcalm	49
第 四 章	蒙特卡姆庄园	
Chapter 5	The Stranger	67
第 五 章	陌生人	
Chapter 6	The St. Lawrence	80
第 六 章	圣劳伦斯	
Chapter 7	From Quebec to Montreal	94
第 七 章	从魁北克到蒙特利尔	
Chapter 8	An Anniversary	104
第 八 章	纪念日	
Chapter 9	Maison-Close	117
第 九 章	梅纵克劳孜	
Chapter 10	Chipogan Farm	127
第 十 章	希波干农庄	
Chapter 11	The Last of the Sagamores	146
第 十 一 章	最后一位萨格摩尔人	
Chapter 12	The Dinner	167
第 十 二 章	晚宴	
Chapter 13	Musketry At Dessert	179
第 十 三 章	席间枪声	

Chapter 14	The Opening Skirmish	193
第十四章	第一次遭遇战	
Chapter 15	St. Denis and St. Charles	208
第十五章	圣丹尼斯和圣查尔斯	
Chapter 16	De Vaudreuil At Maison-Close	227
第十六章	在梅纵克劳孜的德·沃德勒伊	
Chapter 17	The Next Week	243
第十七章	下一个星期	
Chapter 18	The Investigation	256
第十八章	搜查	
Chapter 19	Walhatta	271
第十九章	瓦尔哈达	
Chapter 20	Fort Frontenac	286
第二十章	弗宏德南要塞	
Chapter 21	Joann and Jean	298
第二十一章	若阿纳和让	
Chapter 22	Navy Island	308
第二十二章	海军岛	
Chapter 23	Bridget Morgaz	320
第二十三章	布里吉特·莫嘎	
Chapter 24	Expiation	332
第二十四章	报应	
Chapter 25	The Last Days	344
第二十五章	最后的时日	
Chapter 26	The Night of the 28th of December	355
第二十六章	十二月十八日晚	
Chapter 27	The Last Phases of the Insurrection	365
第二十七章	起义的最后阶段	

Chapter 1 Historical Background

'We Pity the wretched human race, who for the sake of a few acres of ice are cutting one another's throats' commented the philosophers towards the end of the eighteenth century. The reference was to Canada, for whose possession the French and English were at war.

Two years previously, when all America was claimed by the kings of Spain and Portugal, Francis I had exclaimed 'I'd like to see the clause in Adam's will which left them this vast heritage!' And he had some reason for saying so, for part of this region was soon to take the name of New France.

The French, it is true, have not been able to keep this magnificent American colony. None the less, much of its population still remains French, and is attached to Ancient Gaul by those ties of blood, of racial identity, and of natural instinct, which international politics can never break. And those 'few acres of ice,' as they were contemptuously called, now form a Kingdom whose area is greater than that of Europe.

A Frenchman had taken possession of these vast territories in 1534. Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, had followed deep into the heart of the country a river which he called the St. Lawrence. A year later another French explorer reached a group of log-huts - 'Canada' in the Indian language - which has become Quebec and another hamlet which has become Montreal. Two centuries later these cities, about the

第一章 历史背景

“可怜那不幸的人类,只为争夺几亩冻土而自相残杀。”18世纪末的哲学家曾如此评价。那几亩冻土指的是加拿大,英法为了争夺对它的占领而爆发了战争。

两年前,当整个美洲被西班牙和葡萄牙占领时,法兰西斯一世曾大呼:“我倒要看看亚当的遗嘱,是哪一条留给们如此巨大的遗产!”他有理由这样说,因为,美洲不久即将有一部分地区成为新法兰西。

法国人事实上未能保住这块富裕的美洲殖民地。不过,该地区的大部分人口依然是法国人,并且由于血统,人种及天性这些政治所不能割裂的联系,他们仍属高卢人种。至于那些被嗤为“几亩冻土”的大陆,现已是一个比欧洲还大的王国了。

1534年,一位法国人占领了这大片领地。圣玛罗的雅克·卡地尔紧跟着深入该国的中心地带,一条他称为圣劳伦斯的河流。一年之后,另一位法国探险者到达了一片木房子——印第安语的“加拿大”——后来有一个成为魁北克,而另一个小村就成了蒙特利尔。两

same time as Kingston and Toronto both claimed to be capitals, until, to put an end to their rivalries, Ottawa was declared to be the centre of government of that great American colony which is now known as the Dominion of Canada.

In 1606 another Frenchman, Champlain, founded Quebec, and a few years later the English established their first settlements on the shores of Virginia. Then were sown the seeds of national jealousy which developed into a struggle between England and France in the New World. The Indians were drawn into it, the Algonquins and the Hurons siding with Champlain against the Iroquois, who allied themselves with the forces of the United Kingdom.

The war continued intermittently and with varying fortunes. It involved horrible massacres, and ended only when, after Wolfe and Montcalm had fallen on the Heights of Abraham, Louis XV, by the treaty of 1763, ceded to England all rights in the whole Canadian territory.

But the English did not understand how to conciliate the peoples who had submitted to them; they knew only how to destroy. But a nationality cannot be destroyed when most of its inhabitants have kept the love of their former motherland and her ideals. In vain did the British try to impose English law on the French Canadians, to force them to take an oath of loyalty. As a result of energetic protests a Bill was passed in 1774 placing the colony under French legislation.

个世纪以后,直到金斯敦和多伦多自称首都之时这些城市才结束了敌对状态。他们中的渥太华被宣布为那一大片美洲殖民地即现在的加拿大自治领的政府中心。

1606年,另一位法国人尚普兰建立了魁北克。几年以后,英国在弗吉尼亚的海岸上建立了第一批定居点。从此,国家之间嫉妒的种子就播下了,后来发展为历史上的英法之争。印第安人也卷进了争斗,阿尔贡肯族和休伦族站在尚普兰一边,抗击与联合王国结盟的易洛魁族。

战争断断续续地进行着,局势变幻莫测。战争中出现了对恐怖的大屠杀,直到沃尔夫和蒙特卡姆在阿伯拉罕高地阵亡屠杀才算结束。路易十五通过1703年的条约,把整个加拿大领地的所有权利都拱手让于英国。

然而,英国人并不懂得如何安抚归属于他们的民众,他们只知道摧毁。但是,当民众仍然心存对原有国家和她的理想的热爱时,这个原有的国家是无法摧毁的。英国试图把他们的法律强加于法裔加拿大人身上,强迫他们宣誓效忠英国,但这一切都白费心机,民众积极抗议的结果是于1774年通过了一项法案,规定殖民地实

Now, having nothing further to fear from France, the United Kingdom found itself faced with the Americans. Their forces even marched upon Quebec, but did not succeed in storming the City. A year later – on 4th July 1776 – came the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

Then came a distressing time for the French Canadians. The English were obsessed by one fear, that their colony would escape them by joining the great Federation and seeking refuge under the Star-Spangled Banner which the Americans were unfurling just over the horizon. But nothing of the sort happened – which is to be regretted in the interests of all true patriots.

In 1791 a new Constitution divided the land into two provinces: Upper Canada in the west, Lower Canada in the east, with Quebec as its capital. But the struggle continued between the two races, at first solely on the political field. The royalists – the loyalists, as they called themselves – even thought of repealing the Constitution of 1791, and of reuniting Canada into one province, so as to give more influence to the British element, and to proscribe the use of the French language, which was still the language of parliament and judicature. But the ‘reformist’ deputies protested so energetically that the Crown gave up this detestable scheme.

Yet the dispute became more embittered, and the election led to serious clashes: in 1831 a riot in Montreal cost the lives of three French-Canadian patriots. Meanwhile, thanks to emigration, the English element in Canada was re-

行法国法律。

如今,联合王国不再惧怕法国了,却发现自己又面临着美国人的威胁。美国军队已行进到魁北克,只是没能攻占城市而已。一年以后,即 1774 年 7 月 4 日,美国发表了独立宣言。

令法裔加拿大人苦恼的时刻来临了。英国人则被恐惧困扰。他们害怕自己的殖民地将脱离英国加入大联邦,寻求美国那刚刚展开的星条旗的庇护。然而这种事情从未发生,真正的爱国者才不愿看到这种事情发生呢。

1791 年,一部新的宪法把这片土地分为两个省:西部地区是上加拿大,东部地区为下加拿大,魁北克为其首府。但是两个派别的争斗仍在继续,起初只在政治领域。保皇派——效忠派——他们的自称——甚至考虑撤销 1791 年的宪法,把加拿大重新合并为一个省,这样就可以加强英国化,排斥法语。因为国会和法院仍在使用法语。不过改良派极力反对,致使英王放弃了这项不得人心的方案。

然而,争端愈演愈烈,选举导致了严重的冲突:1831 年,在蒙特利尔的骚乱中有 3 位法裔加拿大爱国者丧生。同时,由于移民的增加,在加拿大的英

inforced, and became more audacious than ever; its only aim was to anglicise Lower Canada at all costs. The patriots, on the other hand, had decided to resist, legally or otherwise. From so tense a situation, terrible conflicts might arise; the blood of both races would flow on a soil originally conquered by the courage of the French explorers.

Such was the position in 1837, when this record begins. It is essential to understand the antagonism between the French and the English, the vitality of the one, the tenacity of the other.

And yet was not that New France a fragment of *la patrie*, like Alsace and Lorraine, which were to be torn away thirty years later by a brutal invasion? And the efforts made by the French Canadians to regain at least their autonomy — is it not an example which the French of Alsace and Lorraine should never forget?

It was indeed to make arrangements in view of a probable insurrection that the Governor, Lord Gosford, the Commandant-general, Sir John Colborne, Colonel Gore and the Chief of Police, Gilbert Argall, were consulting together on the evening of 23rd August, 1837. The symptoms of a revolt were only too evident, and they had to be prepared for any emergency.

‘How many men can you muster?’ Lord Gosford asked Sir John Colborne.

‘Far too few, I regret to say,’ the general replied, ‘and I’ll have to call in some of the

国势力得到了增强,他们比以往任何时候更加嚣张。他们惟一的目标就是不惜任何代价使下加拿大英国化。另一方面,爱国者们则决心抵抗,不论合法与否。如此紧张的局势,使冲突再所难免。两个民族的鲜血都将流淌在这块曾经为法国探险家的勇气所征服的土地上。

这就是1837年时的局势。故事就从这个时候开始。法国与英国之间的敌对情绪是故事至关重要的背景。一方充满朝气,另一方则顽固不化。

新法兰西无疑是祖国的一部分,正如阿尔萨斯和洛林(30年后一次残酷的入侵把它们割离了)。法裔加拿大人为重获自治所做的努力难道不是阿尔萨斯和洛林的法国人永远铭记的一个先例吗?

鉴于随时可能发生起义,1837年8月23日晚,总督高斯福勋爵、总指挥官约翰·科尔波恩爵士、戈尔上校以及警察局长吉尔伯特·阿高尔,聚在一起商量对策。起义的征兆已非常明显,他们必须准备对付任何紧急情况。

“你能召集多少人马?”高斯福勋爵问约翰·科尔波恩爵士。

“少得可怜。”指挥官回答道,“我只能从国家军队中召

troops from the country. I cannot bring into action more than forty battalions and seven companies of infantry, for we can't possibly withdraw any from the garrisons of the forts at Quebec and Montreal.'

'What artillery have you?'

'Three or four field-guns.'

'And cavalry?'

'Only a picket.'

'If you have to disperse those troops over the adjoining countryside,' Colonel Gore reflected, 'there won't be enough. It's very unfortunate that you had to dissolve the constitutional associations formed by the Loyalists. Then we should have had hundreds of volunteers, whose help we should not despise.'

'I could not let those associations continue,' Lord Gosford explained. 'Their contact with the people would have led to disturbances every day. We had to avoid everything that might have led to an explosion. We're on a powder-magazine, and we must walk in felt slippers.'

The governor was not exaggerating; he was a man of great ability, and a conciliatory disposition. Since his arrival in the colony he had shown much kindness to the French colonists, having—as was well said—'a dash of Irish gaiety, which harmonised very well with that of the Canadians.' If the rebellion had not yet broken out it was because of the circumspection, the kindness, the spirit of justice which Lord Gosford had shown; both by nature and by conviction he was opposed to violent measures.

'Force,' he said, 'may compress, but it

集,最多不超过 40 个营 7 个连的步兵,我们不能把魁北克和蒙特利尔要塞的驻军撤回来。"

"你有多少炮兵?"

"3 门到 4 门野战炮。"

"骑兵呢?"

"只有一个骑兵团。"

"如果你把部队分派到各个村庄,"戈尔上校说,"那样兵力肯定不够。很可惜你必须解散由效忠派组成的立宪会,要不然就会有成百上千的志愿兵。我们可不能小瞧他们的力量。"

"我不能叫那些协会继续存在,"高斯福勋爵解释说,"他们与民众的任何接触都会引起骚乱。我们要避免可能导致暴乱的每一件事情。现在我们身陷火药库,必须穿着毛毡拖鞋走路。"

总督并未夸大其词,他是一个极有能耐的人,而且性情温和。他来到殖民地以后,对殖民地的法国民众表现出了相当友好的态度,正像人们对他的称赞:"他既有爱尔兰人的欢快,也有加拿大人的愉悦,两者非常和谐。"起义之所以还未爆发,就是因为高斯福勋爵所表现出来的谨慎、友好以及公正精神,这些既出于天性又出于信念——他反对暴力。

"武力,"他说,"或许可以

does not suppress. In England they forget that Canada is next door to the United States, and that the United States ended by gaining their independence. I can see that in London the ministry wants an aggressive policy. By the advice of the Commissioners, Parliament has passed by a large majority a resolution to prosecute the opposition Deputies, to make use of the public funds, to alter the constitution so as to double the number of the English electors. But that does not show much wisdom: there'll be bloodshed on one side or the other.'

This was indeed to be feared. The steps taken by the British Parliament had produced an agitation which only wanted an opportunity to declare itself. Secret councils and public meetings were arousing public opinion. Threats were being exchanged at Montreal as at Quebec between the Reformists and the supporters of the English domination, and the police knew that a call to arms had been circulating throughout the country. The governor-general had been hanged in effigy. All they could do was to prepare for the outbreak.

'Has Monsieur de Vaudreuil been seen at Montreal?' Lord Gosford asked.

'He doesn't seem to have left his house,' said Gilbert Argall. 'But his friends keep visiting him, and they're in daily touch with the liberal Deputies, and particularly with Gramont of Quebec.'

'If an outbreak occurs, it will undoubtedly be due to them,' Sir John Colborne agreed.

'Then why not arrest them?' asked Colonel

用来规制,但不能用于镇压。在英国,人们早已忘记了加拿大是美国的邻邦,而美国以获得独立而告终。我了解伦敦的内阁想实行侵略政策。议会在议员的建议下以大多数通过了一项决议,弹劾反对党并利用公众基金,改变宪法以增加英国选民的数量。议会的举动是不明智的,总有一方将会躺在血泊之中。"

这确实令人担忧。英国国会所采取的措施已引起了骚动,一有机会就会爆发。秘密和公开的集会早已经煽起了民众的情绪。蒙特利尔和魁北克的改良派与英国自治领的支持者相互发出了威胁。警察知道起义的呼声已经传遍整个国家。已经有人烧掉了总督和总指挥官的画像。而总督他们所能做的一切就是作好平定叛乱的准备。

"德·沃德勒伊先生在蒙特利尔出现了吗?"高斯福勋爵问。

"他似乎并未离开他的家,"吉尔伯特·阿高尔说,"但他的朋友不断地拜访他。他们每天都与自由党的代表们联系,尤其是魁北克的格哈蒙。"

"要是发生暴乱,就一定是他们干的。"约翰·科尔波恩爵士说。

"为什么还不逮捕他们?"

Gore. 'Why doesn't your lordship destroy the plot before it is hatched?'

'If it doesn't get hatched first!' The Governor-general turned to the chief of the police. 'Didn't Monsieur de Vaudreuil and his friends take part in the insurrections of 1832 and 1835?'

'They did,' Sir Gilbert Argall replied, 'or rather there was good reason to think so; but direct proof was lacking, and it was impossible to prosecute them, just as it had been in 1825.'

'That proof should be obtained at any price,' Sir John Colborne declared, 'so that we might put a stop to the intrigues of these Reformists once and for all. There's nothing more hateful than civil war! But if it comes to that, we must show no mercy, and the struggle must end to the advantage of England.'

Such words were characteristic of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Canada. Sir John Colborne was the man to put down a revolution with all due vigour; yet to take part in secret investigations such as fall to the lot of the police would be not at all to his taste. Hence for many months police agents had had the whole of the task of watching the proceedings of the French-Canadian party. The towns and the parishes of the St. Lawrence valley had swarmed with detectives. At Montreal, in place of those constitutional bodies whose dissolution Colonel Gore regretted, the Doric Club - all its members were the most fanatical of loyalists - had taken upon itself to suppress the

戈尔上校问,“阁下为什么不在他们密谋达成之前就消灭他们?”

“要是他们不曾密谋呢!”总督转向警察局长,“德·沃德勒伊先生以及他的朋友参加过1832年和1835年的暴动吗?”

“参加了。”吉尔伯特·阿高尔爵士答道,“或者说我们有理由这样想,但缺乏直接的证据,就像1825年那次一样,我们无法控告他们。”

“要不惜任何代价以取得证据。”约翰·科尔波恩爵士说道,“那样我们或许可以永远地制止改良派的谋反。没有什么比内战更令人可憎的了!但如果战争最终还是爆发了,我们必须毫不留情,战斗的最终胜利者必须是英国。”

这就是驻加拿大的英军总司令约翰·科尔波恩爵士的本性。正是他才热衷于积极地扑灭起义之火,而诸如靠警方去秘密打探的方式才不对他的胃口呢。所以此后的几个月,警探的所有任务就是监视法裔加拿大人的活动。圣劳伦斯峡谷的每一个城镇和教区都有侦探在活动。在蒙特利尔,立宪团体都已解散,戈尔上校对此十分遗憾。取而代之的是多立克俱乐部,其成员都是最狂热的效忠派分子,他们使尽招数镇压反抗者。高斯福勋爵担心暴

insurgents by all possible means. And Lord Gosford feared that at any moment, day or night, the outbreak might occur.

It can be understood, therefore, how the Governor's friends urged him to support the bureaucrats — as the supporters of the Crown were called — against those who upheld the national cause. Besides, Sir John Colborne was not the man for half-measures, as would appear later, when he succeeded Lord Gosford in the government of the colony. Colonel Gore, an old soldier and a hero of Waterloo was all for acting vigorously, and without delay.

On 7th May this year a meeting, in which the leading Reformists had taken part, had passed a number of resolutions, which were to become the political programme of the French Canadian opposition. Thus they proclaimed that 'Canada, like Ireland, should rally round a man endowed with a hatred of oppression, and a love of his country, which nothing, neither promises nor menaces, can shake.'

The man who said this was the Deputy Papineau, who had an immense popularity among the French-Canadians.

At the same time the assembly decided to abstain as much as possible from consuming imported articles, and only to use the country's own products, so as to deprive the government of the revenue obtained from the duties on foreign merchandise.

Lord Gosford replied to these declarations on 15th June, by a proclamation forbidding seditious meetings, and by ordering the magistrates and officers of the militia to disperse them.

动随时都可能发生。

因此,我们可以理解总督的朋友们为什么敦促他维护官僚——即国王的拥护者——反对那些支持民族独立的人。此外,约翰·科尔波恩爵士并不是那种犹豫不决的人,这一点在他此后担任高斯福勋爵的职务时表现得甚为明显。戈尔上校则是一位老军人,是滑铁卢之战中的英雄,他极力主张迅速展开有力的行动。

这一年的5月7日,在一个有改良派主要人员参加的会议上通过了一系列决议,这就是法裔加拿大反对党的政治计划。他们宣称:“加拿大要像爱尔兰一样,团结在一个人的周围,此人要憎恨压迫,热爱祖国,面对任何许诺与威胁都决不动摇。”

说这些话的人是议员帕皮诺,他在法裔加拿大人中深得人心。

同时会议决定尽可能抵制进口物品,只用本国产品,以此来减少政府从外国商人的税收中得到的收入。

针对这些宣言,高斯福勋爵于7月15日宣布,禁止煽动性的集会,命令自卫队员驱散他们。