

The figure of the old man sunk into the grass while he was speaking, as though the final separation to which he alluded, had, in his own case, actually occurred, and at the next instant, a band of wild horsemen whirled by them, with the noiseless rapidity in which it might be imagined a troop of spectres would pass. The dark and flowing forms were all ready vanished, when the trapper ventured, again, to raise his head to a level with the tops of the leading herbage, motioning, at the same time, to his companions to maintain their positions and their silence.

"They are going down the swell, towards the encampment," he continued, in his former guarded tones; "no, they halt in the bottom, and are clustering together like deer in council. By the Lord, they are turning again, and we are not yet done with the reptiles!"

Once more he sought his friendly cover, and at the next instant the dark troop were to be seen riding in a disorderly manner, on the very summit of the little elevation. It was now apparent that they had returned to avail themselves of the height of the ground, in order to examine the dim horizon.

Some dismounted, while others rode to and fro, like men engaged in a local inquiry of much interest. Happily for the hidden party, the grass in which they were concealed not only served to screen them from the eyes of the savages, but opposed an obstacle to prevent their horses, which were no less rude and untrained than their riders, from trampling on them, in their irregular and wild paces.

At length an athletic and dark looking Indian, who, by his air of authority, would seem to be the leader, summoned his chiefs about him, to a consultation, which was held mounted. This body was collected on the very margin of that mass of herbage, in which the trapper and his companions were hid. As the young man looked up and saw the threatening and fierce aspect of the group, which was increasing at each instant by the accession of some countenance and figure, apparently more formidable than any which had preceded it, he drew his rifle, by a very natural impulse, from beneath him, and commenced putting it in a state for instant service. The female at his side buried her face in the grass, by a feeling that was possibly, quite as natural to her sex and habits, leading her to follow the impulses of her hot blood, but his aged and more prudent adviser whispered, sternly, in his ear.

"The tick of the lock is as well known to the knaves, as the blast of a trumpet to a soldier—lay down the piece—lay down the piece—should the moon touch the barrel, it could not fail to be seen by the devils, whose eyes are keener than the blackest snakes!—The smallest motion now, would be sure to bring an arrow among us."

The bee hunter so far obeyed as to continue immovable and silent. But there was still sufficient light to convince his companion by the contracted brow and threatening eye of the young man, that a discovery would not bestow a bloodless victory on the savages. Finding his advice disregarded, the trapper took his measures accordingly, and awaited the result with a resignation and calmness that were characteristic of the individual.

In the mean time the Sioux (for the sagacity of the old man was not deceived in the character of his dangerous visitors) had terminated their council, and were again dispersed along the ridge of land as if they sought some hidden object.

"The imps have heard the hound," whispered the trapper, "and their ears are too true to be cheated in the distance. Keep close, lad, keep close; down with your head to the very earth, like a dog that sleeps."

"Let us rather take to our feet, and trust to manhood," said his impatient companion.

He would have proceeded, but feeling a hand laid rudely on his shoulder, he turned his eyes upward, and beheld the dark and savage countenance of an Indian gleaming full upon him. Notwithstanding the surprise and the disadvantage of his attitude, the youth was not disposed to become a captive so easily. Quicker than the flash of his own gun, he sprang upon his feet, and was throttling his opponent with a power that would soon have terminated the contest, when he felt the arms of the trapper thrown around his body, confining his exertions by a strength very little inferior to his own. Before he had time to reproach his comrade for this apparent treachery, a dozen Sioux were around them, and the whole party were compelled to yield themselves as prisoners.

FROM LATELONDON PAPERS.
SINGULAR AND AFFECTING CASE.

The distressed situation of six children who were, in consequence of their desolate condition, adopted by a butcher named French who resides in Quebec-street, London attracted much attention some weeks ago. Sir Francis Boddert was struck with the singular humanity of the butcher, who has a number of children of his own, and directed that enquiry should be made into the circumstances of so unostentatious an act of charity. Finding that the facts were correctly stated, the worthy baronet sent a present of 100 guineas to the butcher, and a second hundred guineas for the use of the poor children. It seems that Sir Francis employed a gentleman to inquire into the circumstances attending the desertion of these children by the father, and the adoption of them by this humane butcher; and the following is an extract from the report made to him by the gentleman who instituted the inquiry:—"Having inquired the character of Mr. French, the butcher, in Great Quebec-street, and ascertained that it was respectable, I went to his house, and entered into conversation with him respecting the children he had taken into his family. Mr. French, a plain man, of few words, handed me to the parlour to his wife, who, he said, would give me all the information I desired. Mr. French, a most respectable and intelligent woman, told me that the father of the children owed them (the French's) nearly £1,500. Upon questioning her how he came to owe them so large a sum of money, she said, that her husband had become security to the amount of £1,000; that the father of the children ran away, and left them to pay the money; that the money was raised for this purpose from the sale of two houses, built by Mr. French, with the savings of a careful life. I then asked her how it happened, that she, under such circumstances, took the children in and how it also happened, that her husband had agreed to it? She said, we knew the children; it was no fault of theirs that their father had defrauded us; they were more miserable than can be described, and not to have taken them in would have been cruel in the extreme. She fed them, cleaned them, put aside their rags, clothed them in the garments of her own children, and lodged them in her own house. While conversing with this excellent woman, a tall gentlemanly person came in, and was introduced to me as the gentleman who had seen the children on the Dover Road, and from him I learned the following particulars:—"The father of the children deserted them at Boune, on the Rhine, whence they made their painful way to Aix-la-Chapelle, and thence to Brussels, begging for food,

and carrying the youngest child as well as they could this enormous distance. At Brussels, they were relieved by some English persons, who have there a subscription to forward destitute English to Ostend. At O tend, the British consul put the unfortunate children on board a vessel which landed them at Dover; here they arrived, sea-sick, and all but worn out with misery. The next morning the humane overseer of Dover put them in a coach for London; but they neither gave them food to eat on the road, nor a farthing to purchase any. On the road, the gentleman, who was in the coach, heard that there were some poor children outside, cold and wet with the rain; he handed out his umbrella. At Rochester, he saw the unfortunate and miserable children, and learned from them that they had neither food nor money; he fed them, warmed them, heard their sad tale, and came on with them to London, where they arrived at ten o'clock at night. At the office where the coach stopped, the gentleman gave the coachman money to provide them victuals and lodging, which he undertook to do, the gentleman saying he would call again at the office next morning; but the driver, instead of performing his promise, handed the children over to the care of a black man, who sometimes jobbed about the office, and he left them at one of the most wretched of our wretched hospitals. The people were, however, humane; and finding that the only person in London known to the children was Mr. French, they sent them to his house, and he took them in. Next morning the gentleman called at the office, where all the intelligence he could obtain was that they had been given in charge of a black man; after several hours search, the gentleman found the black man, and through him traced the children to the house of Mr. French, and here he found them. The children still remain in the house of Mr. French, who has eight of his own, the youngest of which is still in arms. Four of the orphan children go to the national school in Mary-le-bone; the eldest, a youth, is variously employed; and one of the girls is afflicted with ague and fever. The extraordinary conduct of Mr. and Mrs. French cannot be too highly estimated; and as it would have been improper to have left such worthy people with so heavy a charge upon them, a subscription has been set on foot, which, it is hoped, may ultimately enable the very worthy people to provide in some way for the children whom they have rescued from destruction.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

This gentleman has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Edinburgh Weekly Journal:—"Sir,—I am extremely sorry I have not leisure to correct the copy you sent me of what I am stated to have said at the dinner for the Theatrical Fund. I am no orator; and upon such occasions as are alluded to, I say as well as I can what the time requires. However, I hope your reporter has been more accurate in other instances than in mine. I have corrected one passage, in which I am made to speak with great impropriety and petulance, respecting the opinions of those who do not approve of dramatic entertainments. I have restored what I said which meant to be respectful, as every objection founded in conscience is, in my opinion, entitled to be so treated. Other errors I left as I found them, being of little consequence whether I spoke sense or nonsense, in what was merely intended for the purpose of the hour. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, Edinburgh, Monday. WALTER SCOTT."

NORTH WEST PASSAGE.

A letter from Mr. Douglas, the botanist, to Dr. Hooker, recently received, dated from the Great Falls, on the Columbia River, contains the following paragraph:—"There is here a Mr. Macleod, who spent the last five years at Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie River. He informs me that if the natives, with whom he is perfectly acquainted are worthy of credit, there is a North-West Passage.—They describe a very large river, that runs parallel with the Mackenzie, and falls into the sea near Icy Cape, at the mouth of which there is an establishment on an island, where ships come to trade. They assert that their people are very wicked, having hanged several of the natives to the rigging. They wear their beards long.—Some reliance, I should think, may be laid on their statement, as Mr. Macleod showed us some Russian coins, combs, and several articles of hardware, very different from those furnished by the British Company. Mr. Macleod caused the natives to assemble last summer, for the purpose of accompanying him in his departure for Hudson's Bay. The sea is said to be open after July."

Lord Cochrane.
FROM SOUTHBY'S HISTORY OF THE PANINSULAR WAR VOL. II.
On the 16th November, 1808, the French attempted to carry Fort Trinidad by storm. They were repulsed. Returning in greater strength, they forced the outer gate, and endeavoured to force the second; but here such a steady fire of musketry and hand-granades was kept up against them, that they retired a second time, leaving many of their men under the walls. During the night of the 27th, an attack was made upon the town; the helpless part of the inhabitants had been removed by sea at the first approach of danger; there were about five hundred men stationed there, some of whom were peasants, the other parts of the garrison. They defended themselves with a courage to which the French, who are seldom just to their enemies, bore witness; but they were overpowered. About 300 fell, and hardly 50 escaped into the citadel. The conquerors immediately established batteries under cover of the houses, then set fire to the houses, and cut off the communication between the citadel and the fort. They rendered it also impossible for the English to communicate with the citadel.

The citadel was soon in a desperate state, and the fort might have been considered so, for it was at this time battered in a breach, and a passage to the lower bomb-proof being nearly affected, the Marines of the Fame were withdrawn. At this juncture Lord Cochrane arrived in the Imperieuse. During the month of September, this gallant officer with his single ship, had kept the whole coast of Langue doc in alarm, destroying the newly constructed semaphoric telegraphs, (which were of the utmost consequence to the numerous coasting convoys of the French) at Bo-dique, La Pinede, St. Magnire, Frontignan, Canet, and Foy; demolished fourteen barracks of the gens d'armes; blown up a battery and the strong tower upon the lake of Frontignan; and not only prevented any troops from being sent from that province into Spain, but excited such dismay there, that 2,000 men were drawn from Figueras to oppose him. The coasting trade was entirely suspended during this alarm; and with such consummate prudence were all his enterprises planned and executed that not one of his men were either killed or hurt, except one who was singed in blowing up the battery.

Lord Collingwood, with his wonted prudence, had intrusted Cochrane with his discretionary orders to assist the Spaniards whenever it could be done with most probability of success, and he hastened to the bay of Rosas, as soon as he knew of the siege,—too late, and yet in time to signalize himself.—Captain Benmet, though he had withdrawn his own men, did not alter Lord Collingwood's orders, and if Cochrane threw himself into Trinidad with 80 seamen and marines, at a time when the garrison, amounting to the same number, would else have surrendered, perceiving that further resistance had been thought unwavering by the English themselves. This garrison was changed, and the new men brought with them fresh hope and unexhausted strength. Cochrane formed a rampart within the breach, of palisades, and barrels, ships' hammocks, cloths, awnings, &c. filled with sand and rubbish; these supplied the place of walls and ditches. Sanson, the commandant, pronounced the breach practicable. His opinion was relied on with the more confidence, because he was well acquainted with the place; but the captain who was ordered to lead the assault thought otherwise; he had been in the Spanish service, and in garrison at that very fort, and he said that it was not possible to enter there; nevertheless, he would make the attempt if he were ordered, with the certainty of perishing in it, and leading his party to destruction. Under such circumstances, it requires more firmness to give the orders than to obey, but it is of a different kind. The order was given, and the officer perished, as he had foreseen and foretold. When the breach had been rendered practicable, a more formidable assault was made. Lord Cochrane had prepared for it with that spiritiveness by which English sailors are so much characterized as schoolboys. He not only stationed men with bayonets immediately within the breach to give the assailants an immediate greeting, but he laid well greased planks across the breach, upon which many of the French slipped and fell in endeavouring to pass. The enemy suffered a severe loss on this occasion.

There was in Lord Cochrane's conduct here, and in all places, the contempt of danger, which in former ages, would have been imputed to a reliance upon charms, and which never fails to inspire confidence. Once, while the besiegers were battering the fort, the Spanish flag fell into the ditch: he let himself down by a rope, through a shower of balls, to recover it, returned unhurt, and planted it again upon the walls. The citadel, at length, having been battered in breach till it was no longer tenable, capitulated, and the garrison marched out with the honours of war. Lord Cochrane then saw that any further resistance in Fort Trinidad was impossible,—and having maintained its shattered walls 12 days after they had been deemed untenable, he embarked all his men and blew up the magazine.

THE
CHRONICLE.
KINGSTON, MAY 11, 1827.
Our English dates are down to the 10th of April. The following items we copy from the Albion.
The corn duties bill passed to a second reading in the House of Commons on the 2d April, by a vote of 513 to 73.
In a London paper of the 23th March, it is said that the correspondence had closed between Mr. Canning and Mr. Gallatin. The Times says, the last letter of Mr. Canning shuts the door upon all negotiations for the present on the trade of America with the British Colonies.
Lord Liverpool continued feeble.
England and Russia are stated to be decidedly in favour of the emancipation of Greece.
The influence of the English in Portugal is mentioned as becoming unpopular.
There is some opposition to the appointment of Mr. Canning as first minister. Business in Parliament has been suspended until the new formation of the ministry is completed.
A riot had occurred at an election in Carmarthen. The military were ordered out, and fired upon, and killed and wounded several persons.
The whole country around Bremen, as far as could be seen, was under water, proceeding from the melting snow.
A conspiracy in favour of Don Carlos, the brother of Ferdinand, is said to have been detected in Spain.
It is asserted that Sir W. Clinton fell back from Coimbra to the line of Zezere.
Mr. Canning intimated in the House of Commons on the 30th March, that His Majesty had signified to the friends of Lord Liverpool, that he could no longer delay appointing a new premier.
The Corn bill passed as first brought in by Mr. Canning, with the exception of the alteration on barley, as mentioned in another part of our paper.
The Albion contains a long Gazette. Among the promotions and appointments we observe the following:
Ordinance Office, March 10, 1827.—Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Sec. Lieut. H. O'Brien to be first lieut. v. Hutchins, dec. d. Feb. 2, 1827.
To be Hospital Assistant to the Forces—James Shields, M. D.
His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland arrived in town on Wednesday morning in the Queenston from York, and yesterday forenoon inspected the troops in the garrison.—This morning, His Excellency and suite embarked on board the Queenston for the seat of Government.
The Montreal papers state, that on the 27th ult. the Royal Engineers, on the Rideau Canal, left that city, to pass through the whole line from Hull to Kingston, in order to set the works agoing from one end to the other.
Persons having books in their possession belonging to the Kingston Library, are respectfully requested to return them to the Librarian without delay, as the books of that institution are to be sold on Monday evening next, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column.
Melancholy accident.—This morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Michael Donnelly, one of the labourers employed in building the new

Episcopal Church in this place, was precipitated, by some accident, from the top of the steeple, and killed on the spot. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and about thirty years of age. He has left a widow and two children.
We have it from good authority, that it is the intention of Government to apply the warehousing system to the inland trade of the Canadas, and that Montreal, Kingston, and St John's, will be declared free warehousing ports—limited as respects imports from sea to British vessels only.
It is also said, that fresh beef, fresh pork, and fresh fish, will be admitted from the United States, duty free, but salted provision only, as at present, admitted for exportation to New Foundland. The duties on Indian and French silk goods, imported from the United States, are to be raised to 30 per cent.; and the duties on American manufactured goods, to the rates levied on British goods, in the ports of the United States. There will be no abatement, it is said, of the duties on Colonial lumber.

MARRIED.—This morning, by the Rev. Dr. Stuart, Mr. James Morris, of Brockville, Merchant, to Miss Emily Murree, of Kingston.

DIED.—At Williamston, Glengary, on the 27th ult. in the 6th year of his age, Duncan Alexander, eldest son of Duncan Cameron Esq. M. P. P.

At Charlottenburgh, Glengary, on the 20th ult. after a lingering illness, Mrs. John Mac Donnell, aged 35 years.

At Lancaster on the same day of Consumption Miss Margaret MacPherson in the 19th year of her age.

ARRIVALS AT QUEBEC.

- April 30—Brig Quebec Packet, Anderson; general cargo.
- Brig Sophia, Neil, Greenock; General Cargo.
- Ship Brilliant, Barclay, Aberdeen; ballast.
- Schooner Sarah Ann, D. Eclot, St. John's N. B.; rum & sugar.
- Bark Ythan, Cairns, Berwick; ballast.
- Brig City of Aberdeen, Duthie, Aberdeen; general cargo.
- Ship Erie, Stoddart, London; ballast.
- Schooner Graspé, Coffin, to S.S. Campbell; fruit.
- Ship Sir Wm. Bensley, Smith, Portsmouth—ballast.
- Brig Marys, Jacobson, Newcastle; ballast.
- Brig Champlain, Hughes, Cork; 106 settlers.
- Ship General Hewitt, Williams, Waterford—453 settlers.
- May 2—Ship Friends, Clark, Newcastle; ballast.
- Ship City of Waterford, Thomas, Waterford; 132 settlers.
- Ship Three Sisters, Ritchie, Leith; ballast.
- Ottawa, Douglas, London; general cargo.
- Ship Europe, Mills, London; ballast.
- Brig Cherub, Miller, Greenock; general cargo.
- Ship Prince George, Morrison, Aloa; coals.
- Brig Favourite, Allen Greenock; general cargo.
- Brig Thos. Farwell, Thos. Baig; 60 settlers.
- Brig Amethyst, London, 13 days from Plymouth; general cargo.

Passed, at anchor, at the Brandy Pots, and in the river waiting for pilots: General Wolfe, Stanworth, Ontario, Wills; Cachstone as Hull; Quebec Packet, Atkinson; and 4 others.

May 3, 7 A. M. 35 square rigged vessels had arrived, and 12 more were announced by the Telegraph.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

TO JOHN ROLFE, ESQ.

Sir,
However you may treat this communication, from the circumstance of its coming to you anonymously, I can nevertheless assure you it comes from one who, having a slight personal acquaintance with you, feels the value of your talents to the country, both as a lawyer and a legislator; and you may take it for granted that, having been born in the country, and having had opportunities to observe and become acquainted with the character and genius of the people, that many others have not, my advice, however humble, is that of one who feels the importance and fully appreciates the necessity of possessing correct ideas of the probable good or evil effect likely to take place, in proportion as that knowledge in all political discussions is more or less evinced by those whose particular province it is to guard the subject from the encroachment of power on the one hand, and against the evil of no less magnitude on the other hand—embarrassing the government from motives no less impure than injurious to the community.
You will readily perceive that for the sake of brevity, I am applying those preliminary remarks to the matter in point as I go along, which is that of the lamentable differences which have during the last session, taken place, I'll not say between the present provincial administration and the House of Assembly, but between the Imperial Government and a very strong party in that house, of which you are the leader.
It is said by an authority which, as a lawyer, I am sure you will acknowledge, that "public opinion is seldom erroneous when founded on just information: but removed as the far greater part are from the source of true intelligence, how easy is it for those who have an interest in imposing upon the public to mislead them by false representations, and alarm them with vain apprehensions?"
I am unwilling to be understood as accusing you, Sir, of wilful and direct misrepresentation, but I mean most distinctly to say, that as the principal member opposed to the views of the home government, and I may safely add, of a very great majority of the people of this Province, upon the naturalization bill, and as one from whom it was natural to expect a very different course, your represent-

ations, although less criminal, as proceeding perhaps from erroneous information, are nevertheless calculated to perplex and mislead many a good subject of His Majesty, and perhaps in some degree, immediately to embarrass the government. It matters not how mischief is engendered, whether from ignorance or wilfulness, the effect is the same, and that man only, through whose means it comes, is responsible to the public for the consequences. As one of that public, and conscious that I shall be borne out in my views by seven eighths of the population of Upper Canada, notwithstanding the repeated attempts, by means of inflammatory speeches and writings, to deceive them, I most fearlessly make the broad assertion, that the measures adopted by His Majesty's Ministers, instead of being by that class of persons whom they are likely to affect, deemed as unjust and illiberal, will be hailed as another, among the many proofs, which the Imperial Government has given of the solicitude and truly paternal regard which it entertains toward this colony in a particular manner.

If there be any injustice or illiberality in it at all, it is to those only and their children who at a well known period emigrated to this country under the full assurance of the protection of the British Government, as a reward for their loyalty and affection, and who are now to be deprived of their birthright by an inundation of those very persons whose fathers to a man revolted against their benefactor in another land. (I speak of those who have lately come in, those who emigrated to this country at an early day, although requiring the same legal provision, having grown as it were with our growth, we have no objection in sharing with them the advantages of a British government.) These are remarks which may be considered perhaps as applying rather harshly even to some of the late settlers, but when we are driven to it we are compelled to be general, and it is now high time that the tables are turned. Let those who, by every means in their power, since the agitation of this bill in the House of Assembly, have attempted to sow discord among the people, by lengthening out every argument and exhausting over and over again, our patience with the thread-bare hue and cry of "disfranchisement," "illiberality," &c. &c. &c. be responsible for the consequences.

It is said by some on both sides of the question, who have deliberately written upon the subject, that the country is alarmed and thrown in the greatest agitation. Now, I can see nothing of the kind. It is true, Sir, that your speeches in the Assembly, followed up by the representations of those members (after the prorogation, whilst on their way home) who in the house "nodded when you would nod," excited many persons, and no wonder, for we had hitherto been so old fashioned as to place the greatest confidence in the representations of the members of Assembly. We had not yet learned the modern diplomatic veracity of that body, or rather of some of its members. Well, Sir, meetings were convened, and numerous and respectfully attended. A great deal of laudable anxiety was manifested. But what was the result? Why, perfect satisfaction, after hearing the bill read, (for very few copies had then as yet been distributed) by all, with the exception of a few renegade Yankees, United Irishmen, Radical Englishmen! electioneering peddlers of politics preparing for the next hustings, and here and there really a well-meaning honest man, but incapable of judging for himself at so short a notice. Now, this is the sum total, I believe throughout the Province—it certainly is throughout one populous district.

But even were it a fact that there exists great alarm and agitation throughout the country with all the Americans who have of late years come to the country, are we to surrender to their very refined feelings all the privileges that have been purchased for us by the sacrifice of the blood and property of those from whom it is our boast to have descended—even our undoubted privilege of a share in the Councils of the country. For it certainly follows, that if so great a proportion of the inhabitants are aliens, as you say, none but aliens will be returned at future elections, and consequently—but I have not patience, the picture to follow your reasoning, is more easily seen than drawn. Perhaps some of Tom Paine's descendants or Tom Jefferson's—Perhaps General Jackson's family will deign to visit us—if so, we are of course to begin with "Whereas doubts have arisen" whether these persons, whose "Fathers and Paternal Grandfathers" certainly were natural-born subjects of His Majesty, are not entitled to British birth, &c. &c. &c. and then follow it up immediately by "allying their apprehensions?"—What trash? Why I am ashamed of the country that gave me birth. This a British Province! A stranger would not believe it—he would at once set it down that the population was made up of American subjects—that not one British subject, whether of American or European birth, was left to assert the name. We read of one who denied his master—his motive might in some measure be considered laudable, as his object was self preservation; but the motives of those who virtually deny that any British feeling is left in the country—"good God! what is their motive; it is not self preservation, but—self applause, as they fondly imagine. They say they can "appeal with satisfaction." I grudge them not their short-lived satisfaction.

And, Sir, it is scarcely credible that you, as a lawyer, should, after the Government have gone every length except that of declaring all American subjects also subjects of His Majesty, should affect to be dissatisfied, nay should use downright defiance—and for what?—not because these persons are not now by this act of grace entitled to every immunity as if they were British born—no, but because the government would not say, in fact, a direct falsehood—a falsehood the most direct and the most palpable—that they always were British subjects.

Now, Sir, to you, as an Englishman, and as a lawyer, (I'll not say as a representative) I appeal. Do you believe—can you be so infatuated and misinformed as to believe—that an alldridy so gross can with impunity be imposed upon a majority of your constituents? I know there are those who have flattered themselves, and some who perhaps still do so, that the canvassing this question has very much excited the people against the government—that they are in great commotion throughout the Province—that little short of open resistance may be anticipated from its effects. Every nerve, I know, has been strained by these Patriots to inflame the country. But, my good Sir, just allow me to lead you into a secret, (however mortifying) and you may set it down as a fact, that no such fermentation has been raised. The people are as quiet, for any thing I can see, as ever they were, with the exception of some of the description above named. No sooner were the people in pos-