

Mr. Moore told Col. Hunter that although his father had not thought much of this memorandum yet it had frequently occurred to him and more frequently lately since the troubles when emigration to Canada had become very common. That his family having become very unpopular from services rendered to the King's troops and loyalists, their residence had become unpleasant, that he had brought them with him and now proposed to ascertain the truth of the memorandum in hopes that the Colonel would allow him a share of the prize.

That Colonel Hunter laughed at his credulity but said that he should have permission at his own charges to dig under the flagstaff as long as he pleased, that all he found should be his own, and upon this encouragement he, Moore, engaged a party and the next day was permitted to begin his labor in presence of a sergeant's party and some of the officers who attended from curiosity, especially Lieut. Humphries, the engineer. That when they got down about seven feet they discovered the skeleton of a man to the great astonishment of all present and most, though expected, to the engineer and Moore who alone knew what to anticipate from this circumstance. All was surprise and conjecture for a few moments when the sergeant proposed to raise the bones but the engineer opposed any movement until the commandant was apprised and his orders received. His orders were for Moore and his party to retire until the next day and a sentinel was left over the flagstaff. It snowed in the night and for several days, so that it was some time before Moore returned with his party to work, but the flag-staff had been removed to another part of the fort, and no trace could be found of where it had stood and permission was denied to make any farther opening in the ground. Moore in relating this story effected to believe that the engineer was not so incredulous of the soldier's veracity as he pretended to be.

Mr. Moore always spoke in the highest terms of Col. Hunter as a humane and honorable man to whom the settlement at Niagara was chiefly indebted for its continued existence through a period of famine in which it could not have subsisted without aid from the military stores which this gentleman opened discreetly to save the settlers. The measure was hazardous as the troops on the upper waters and lakes depended on the stores of Niagara without any means of resupply during the winter. He permitted rations of flour and pork to be issued to individuals in proportion as recommended by two gentlemen of character in the settlement who became accountable to the Crown and individually creditors to the parties thus assisted. No transaction could be more creditable to the parties than this arrangement, Colonel Hunter risked a military