

midst of many reverses steadily pressed forward in his opposition to Hutchinson.

Hutchinson regarded the contestants with love for both in his heart, while on the one hand, deeply regretting the exasperating intermeddling with local affairs indulged in by the British authorities, and on the other deploring the movements of the public mind in the Colonies, rapidly landing the Colonies in the conclusion that schism was a necessity.

He breasted the rising storm with sorrowing heroism. The enemies of England were determined that if they could not win Hutchinson to their side they would destroy all his influence with the people. They had already shown what manner of men they were in the sacking of Hutchinson's mansion. But that act was repudiated by the people of Massachusetts and the loss sustained by the owner made up to him by the Commonwealth.

As Governor of Massachusetts he prepared and delivered a speech to the two Houses, January 6th, 1773, of which it is said by high authority that "the cause of the Tories in America probably never received a setting forth more detailed and able." It was more necessary than ever for those who had committed themselves to the advocacy of schism to destroy Hutchinson. Franklin secured letters written by Hutchinson to friends in England, from Sir John Temple, who delivered them to Franklin under strict injunctions of secrecy. They were letters written by a public officer to persons in public station, on public affairs and intended to advance public measures. Franklin had an old grudge against Hutchinson because the latter took energetic and efficient measures to stamp out a paper-money craze, that originating in Massachusetts in 1690 when paper-money was introduced to defray the expenses of an unsuccessful expedition against Canada, had resulted in a chaotic condition threatening destruction, great as Bryans' in 1896, of the social organism. Franklin, the prototype of Bryan, advocated paper-money, wrote a pamphlet in its favour and, following "poor Richard's" maxims, turned a good penny by printing the notes. Franklin saw his chance to destroy Hutchinson and at the same time advance the cause of the revolution. "He must have known," says Goldwin Smith, "that these letters had been stolen or at least improperly obtained." He had copies of them made and sent to a friend with the following letter:—

July 7th, 1773.

"You mention the surprise of gentlemen, to whom these letters have been communicated, at the restrictions with which they were accompanied, and which they suppose render them incapable of answering any important end. One great reason for forbidding their publication was an apprehension that it might put all the possessors of such correspondence here upon their guard,