

envoyées par un ami je suppose que la traduction est exacte; néanmoins, je vous avouerai, monsieur, que la dernière phrase de l'avant dernier *a l'ineu* de l'épître dedicatoire ne me laisse pas sans inquiétude, puis qu'elle est loin de rendre la sens de l'original qui à la verité est peu important dans ce passage. J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur, votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur, LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOURT. Hamburg, Septembre 22, [1799], chez Mess. Mattmessen, Salem et Cie." Outside, it is addressed in English, "To H. Neuman, Esq., at R. Phillips', No 71 St. Paul's Churchyard, London ;" and the stamp is "Foreign Office, October 1, 1799."

What Mr. Neuman's rejoinder was I am not able to report. The *Travels* were published in English, first in the quarto form and then in the octavo. I do not see that the translator made any alteration in his language in the second issue. The duke takes for granted, it will be observed, that the translator in his preface alluded to the account given of the policy of the Governor of Upper Canada in relation to the United States, and doubtless he was right in his conjecture. It will be proper, however, to mention that the duke in that portion of his narrative guarded himself against a possible charge of breach of faith. After speaking of the persistent hostility of the Governor against the newly established republic, and of his intention to employ the Indians in any future war with that power, he adds : "I should not have credited these projects had I heard them stated by any individual but the governor himself ; nor should I have ventured to introduce them here, but that, within my knowledge, he has repeatedly communicated them to several other persons." The translator may also have had in view what the duke reports of the sentiments of some military men with whom he dined at Kingston. Amongst these gentlemen, he says, "The general opinion in regard to Canada is, that this country proves at present very burdensome to England, and will be still more so in future ; and that, of consequence, Great Britain would consult her true interest much better by declaring Canada an independent country than by preserving it an English colony at so enormous an expense. The Canadians say they will never be sincerely attached to England, so that if in time of war a militia were raised, not half of them would take up arms against America [he means to say the United States], and none perhaps against France. The British Government commits, therefore, in their opinion, a gross error in expending such vast sums in attempting to