

sons for thinking so were as follows. In the first place, the English and protestant inhabitants are pretty numerous, being not fewer than three thousand souls, exclusive of the king's troops in the province, as has been found since the passing of the late Quebec act by an enumeration that has been made of them. This number, though far short of the number of the Canadian or French inhabitants of the province, (who are thought to be 120,000, or perhaps 150,000, souls) is yet sufficiently large to afford to the Canadian freeholders a very ample choice of persons to represent them in an assembly of the province. And among them would be found many persons very well known to, and much respected by, the Canadians; I believe, I may venture to say, more so than the generality of their own noblesse or gentry, or even merchants. For many protestant inhabitants have married Canadian women, who were bred in the Roman-Catholick Religion, and who for the most part still continue in the profession of it, without being in the least degree sollicitated or importuned by their husbands, or any of their husband's friends, to abandon it: which creates a familiar intercourse between those husbands and the Roman-Catholick relations of their wives. Thus, for example, Captain John Fraser, of Montreal, lately one of the Judges of the court of common-pleas for that district, and since the
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