

and acquaintances, who had fallen martyrs to the cause of patriotism, and their sympathy in the distresses of an oppressed and suffering people. Besides, from the reports that were brought over by the daily arrival of some of the wounded, who had been secreted by many of the French and Irish inhabitants, who, themselves were obliged to bear arms, and who shared the rations which they drew from the government with their wounded, hidden guests, served still more to keep up the bitter hostile feelings, and must have shown to our government, state and national, that whilst tyranny and oppression existed in Canada, dissatisfaction, sympathy, and resistance would be expressed by our people living on the frontier states.

Hardly any intercourse between our people and the opposite shore, would be by the Canadian authorities permitted. Sentinels were stationed at the wharf at Windsor, and no boat was allowed to land or depart, unless undergoing the strictest scrutiny; nor would any of their own people be allowed to leave their shore on any business with the American states, unless they brought with them a pass from the commandant of the place. Yet, notwithstanding all this, some fifteen or twenty of the patriots, by means of forged passes, eluded the guards, and came safe across to Detroit, disguised by their kind and faithful hosts, who had to wear the seeming garb of loyalty. The generous individual whom I hinted at in the commencement of this work, was still faithful to the patriot and the country, and nobly dared, and risked much to aid and succour those that had fallen into the loyalists' hands. The faithful history of that person's deeds would astonish the world, that in so frail and weak a constitution could be found strength of body, and daring to endure the numerous acts of fatigue, which love of country, and a generous, noble nature alone impelled.

On the second day after my arrival at Detroit, I