

"Unfortunately the address of congress to the people of Great Britain, adopted the 21st of October, 1774, had used the following language in reference to the 'Quebec act.'

" 'Nor can we suppress our astonishment that a British parliament should ever consent to establish in that country a religion that has deluged your island in blood, and dispersed impiety, bigotry, persecution, murder, and rebellion through every part of the world.' And 'that we think the legislature of Great Britain is not authorized by the constitution to establish a religion fraught with sanguinary and impious tenets,' &c.

"After sentiments which did their religion so much injustice, the Canadian clergy were not disposed to receive with much favor the following declarations of the same congress in their 'address to the inhabitants of the province of Quebec.' 'We are too well acquainted with the liberality of sentiment distinguishing your nation, to imagine that difference of religion will prejudice you against a hearty amity with us. You know that the transcendent nature of freedom elevates those who unite in her cause above all such low-minded infirmities. The Swiss cantons furnish a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is composed of Roman Catholic and Protestant states, living in the utmost concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever since they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.' "

The Rev. Mr. Carroll, having thus failed in his part of the mission, joined Dr. Franklin and returned to the south. Meanwhile, however, Messrs. Chase and Carroll of Carrollton had been busy with the military part of their embassy. On the day after their arrival at Montreal they attended a council of war, in which it was resolved to fortify Jaques Cartier,—the Falls of Richelieu, an important post between Quebec and Montreal,—and to build six gondolas at Chamblay, of a proper size to carry heavy cannon, and to be