

religion and trading intercourse more favourable to the French in Canada and Acadia, were made use of to harrass the British settlers, who (though the two nations were then at peace) were looked upon with a jealous eye by the resident French population. A French writer of some repute, (I refer to a little work, now a scarce book, published by a French officer, during the second siege of Louisburg,) states that the English neglected to cultivate an acquaintance with the manners and customs of the Indians, and it was, therefore, not surprising at the time that they should show less affection towards them than towards the French, who had great regard to their humours and inclinations.

So strong is their aversion to despotic power, says this author, that force will never do—they will yield to nothing but persuasion. Though they know nothing of precepts or subordination, yet they enjoy almost every advantage derived from well regulated authority. Their laws and customs appear impressed on their hearts. In order to gain an ascendancy over them, you must gain their esteem, for they never confide in a person whom they do not value, and this esteem is very difficult obtain.

The savages were exasperated against the English by a speech delivered by Count Raymond, at a meeting of the Chiefs, when, to suit his own purposes, he depicts the most frightful cruelties perpetrated by the English.

The following extracts from this speech, which was circulated among the Indians, will suffice to show the spirit of a document mainly instrument-