

That some unauthorised individuals were prone to insult those whom they viewed, at the moment, as a fallen enemy, must have been the case. That the individuals, thus insulted, may have felt themselves aggrieved and annoyed, cannot be doubted—that a great many were thrown into prison, (against whom the clearest proof of high treason, was in the hands of the magistracy,) but who were released without trial, a mercy which they most thankfully accepted, can easily be proved. That they were perfectly innocent, could only have been placed beyond dispute by a trial, but in the cases of the great number of individuals arrested; there were not only good grounds of suspicion, but means of proof of guilt, and it would be far, indeed, from being the interests of the parties themselves to provoke an inquiry.

It is true, that magistrates, sometimes looking to the circumstances of their own immediate neighbourhoods, rather than to the policy of the Government at large, proceeded with more zeal and strictness than the case demanded; but what good reason for complaint has the criminal, arrested for high treason, in the discovery, that the magistrate, by whose authority he is arrested, has a political leaning different from himself?

It is stated, in Lord Durham's report, that it was generally believed, that the pardon of Samuel Lount, and Peter Matthews, was solicited by no less than thirty thousand of their countrymen. The number of petitioners—men and women—who petitioned for these criminals, appear, upon examination, to be four