

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM. The following letter, which we extract from the "Jewish Intelligence," will be read with great interest. We are happy to be enabled to add, that in quarters most likely to be well informed as to the truth, the accounts published of the dangers and difficulties which beset the bishop in the seat of his diocese are believed to be wholly destitute of foundation:—

BEYROUT, Jan. 17, 1842.

In the kind providence of God we arrived here in safety on Friday morning last, after a very stormy and dangerous passage of six days from Malta.

I cannot describe our feelings on getting the first sight of the land of our forefathers. After leaving Malta, we were, on account of strong gales, &c., obliged to stop two or three times, once in the island of Crete, or Candia, near Carbusa bay, which formerly was a nest of pirates, destroyed by English men-of-war, of which expedition our Captain (Gordon) was one, ten or twelve years ago. We were obliged to remain quiet the whole night near this place, which is dangerous for landing by night; but we arrived here early in the morning, not having been able to sleep the whole night on account of the awful tossing of the ship. We went on deck by day-break, and had the first sight of the mountains of Lebanon, which were covered with snow. It is truly an interesting and cheering sight to us, as you may easily suppose, and quite made us forget all our misery during the past night, and the whole voyage.

We anchored here about nine o'clock, at a mile's distance from the town, which is beautifully situated on an eminence, having behind it the magnificent range of mountains, Lebanon, &c. In the absence of the English ships, our first object was to communicate with Colonel Rose, the Consul-General, to whom the second lieutenant immediately went with Lord Aberdeen's despatches. In the course of an hour the consul came on board. I am thankful to say, all our fears about our landing, &c., vanished on hearing from him that all was now quiet, and that he had heard of nothing likely to obstruct our course. He goes with us to Jerusalem. If we leave to-morrow evening, we shall hope (D. V.) to land at Jaffa the next day, and if Mrs. Alexander keeps up her heroism (or rather Christian courage) we may expect to be in the Holy City by Friday.

I have had the gratification of already holding a confirmation in my diocese, viz., at Beyrouit. Three very respectable and promising young men sent a very interesting memorial to me on Saturday night, and begged to be confirmed, if possible. I therefore sent for Mr. Williams early in the morning to examine them, and, if satisfied, to arrange for the service at three o'clock. We had a very respectable assembly at the Consulate, of about fifty persons. This will at once prove the necessity and desirableness of having a bishop to represent our Church in this interesting country. I hope we shall ere long have an English Clergyman to officiate at Beyrouit, where at present the Americans only have a service, to which the English residents from necessity go. One of the war-steamers stationed here, the Vesunius, arrived on Saturday from Jaffa. The Captain (Omaney) with some of his officers left Jerusalem only on Wednesday. Mr. Nicolayson had been at Jaffa a fortnight ago expecting us, but was obliged to return; we shall therefore have to make our way by ourselves.

brought us thus far will still continue to guide and protect us from all evil. I will now leave the remaining space to be filled up at Jerusalem. Adieu for the present.

JERUSALEM, Jan. 5.

Our hope expressed in the above closing remark has been realised, and our journeying fears removed through the tender mercy of our God, to whom be praise and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

On Friday evening we arrived in safety in the city of our forefathers, under circumstances of peculiar respect and honour. I can only wish half England to have witnessed our movement from Ramleh to Jerusalem, on the last day of our journey to the Holy City, a day never to be forgotten. Never were the goodness and preserving love of God more manifest than in the circumstance that our whole party should have got over that day's journey without the hairs of any of our heads being hurt. It is impossible for me to describe the awfully dangerous state of the road from Ramleh to Jerusalem. It is nothing but one continuation of awful ascents and precipices, over most strangely rugged paths, which no English horse or other animal could encounter; and yet all arrived in safety, except a few things which were lost on the road.

But, independently of the danger, it was a most interesting day; the weather was most extraordinary in our favour. The rain, though apparently ready to burst forth upon us in torrents, as is the case in this country, which would have drenched us all, as we had no covering, was restrained till after our arrival, when it did come down in torrents. The clouds hid the sun, which, even at this season, is powerful enough here to have added greatly to the discomfort of our journey. But our God is faithful, and he made us realise the 91st Psalm.

We formed quite a large body,—the Consul-General, (Colonel Rose,) with seven or eight of his escort, Captain Gordon, and six or seven of the officers of the *Devastation*, Mr. Nicolayson and Mr. Berghem, who met us at Jaffa, and accompanied us, Mr. Johns and the American missionaries, with escorts, who came to meet us about three miles from Jerusalem, and at last the chief officers sent by the Pasha, who had himself come to meet us in the afternoon, but was obliged to return, as night came on, and it was damp, (we arrived about six o'clock,) and a troop of soldiers, headed by Arab music, which is something like the beating of a tin kettle. Thus we entered through the Jaffa gate, under the firing of Salutes, &c., into Jerusalem, and were conducted to Mr. Nicolayson's house, where we were most kindly and hospitably received, and all felt overwhelmed with gratitude and adoration, which is most justly due to Him who has hitherto proved himself better to us than all our fears.

Though fearfully exhausted on our arrival in the evening, we all felt comparatively well after a night's rest, which we all enjoyed in the two rooms of Mr. Nicolayson. He kindly gave up his own bed to us; and the rest of the party, and six children, two ladies, and two female servants, have beds made up on the floors of the sitting room. This is still our abode, and I expect will be for some days to come, as few of our things have as yet arrived. Owing to the state of Mrs. Alexander, we were unwilling to remain at Jaffa till after our baggage was sent off, and so we left almost everything to follow us.

Mr. Nicolayson engaged the best house that was to be got for us in Jerusalem—the one that was occupied by Mr. Young, but it would be considered in England a miserable hovel. When first I came to see it, it gave me the idea of a dungeon, which seems to me here, almost universally the appearance of the houses outside. I am happy to say, Mrs. Alexander is quite satisfied, and

so are the rest of the party. It is a great mercy that we have all learned in whatsoever state we are to be content, and this will sweeten our lives everywhere, and especially in Jerusalem.

We had service in the temporary chapel on Sunday last. I preached my first sermon from Isaiah lx. 15; Mr. Williams preached in the afternoon, and Mr. Nicolayson conducted a German service in the evening. We had a very good congregation, all our friends, the Consul-General, Captain Gordon, and the officers, being present. Our feelings on the occasion can be better imagined than expressed, as you may easily suppose. We also had the Sacrament, and it will be pleasing to the ladies of Reading to know, that the handsome communion service which they presented to the church was made use of for the first time by the Bishop of Jerusalem.

We are under every possible disadvantage here; scarcely anything fit for use in the way of provisions, &c., is to be got here, but everything must come from England or Malta. The few things which are to be got here are excessively dear, and servants in particular.

UNITED STATES.

THE WAR OF THE CAPS.—In Boston, if not elsewhere, the interest awakened for a time by the *Doric* war of Rhode Island is now entirely merged and lost in a war about caps. Not night-caps, nor ladies' caps, nor percussion-caps, nor knee-caps, nor small caps, nor soldiers' caps, nor caps of the climaxes, nor babies' caps, whether of velvet or fine lace, nor skull-caps, nor any other kind of caps except the caps of college students. The young gentlemen of Harvard, it seems, have lately taken it into their heads, like college boys in England, to wear certain caps, made of we know not what, nor in what shape, but probably much like those worn by many of the students in our University. Some ill-conditioned fellows beheld in these caps what they thought proper to consider a legitimate and fertile subject of ridicule, and imitation caps, made of pasteboard, and with greatly aggravated proportions, made their appearance on the heads of sundry negroes, boys and "loafers." A student meeting a negro with one of the mocking caps upon him, very unwisely gave him a cut or two with a whip, and tore the cap from his head; and in a moment the city was in an uproar.

Imitation caps appeared in all quarters, all vying with each other in exaggeration of size, absurdity of form, and violence of material. Hence riots, rows, fist-cuffs, pitched battles, broken windows, attacks on the buildings of the University, and altogether a very disgraceful state of things in general—occasioning no little anxiety and distress to the faculty, and in the University much confusion and detriment to study.

On Monday evening an attempt was made to burn one of the University buildings, which was happily discovered in season to prevent any serious mischief. The students believed that this attempt had some connexion with the cap-war, and were greatly excited. We hope the authorities of Boston will exert themselves, and vigorously, for the suppression of farther outrages. And the students must not be too sensitive about the honor of their caps. Let the mockers wear them, if they will, and take no notice. In a few days they will grow tired of their own impertinence, if disregarded.

NEW YORK, May 24th.—The frost of Friday night was more severe than was at first supposed. About half of the anticipated crop of grapes, it is supposed, will be cut off. One gardener, we learn, lost 250 hills of pole beans.—Such is only a specimen of the devastation.—*New Haven Palladium*.

There was quite a heavy frost in this city vicinity on Saturday morning, which did much damage to fruit and plants. A note which we have received from Mr. Amos Ransom states that his thermometer stood that morning at 29½ degrees above zero.—*Hartford Courier*.

Massachusetts, May 24th.—On the 3d instant, destroyed thousands of the tobacco plants, cabbage plants and vegetables.

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAINS.—Passengers from Boston, by the noon train yesterday, say that the mountains, on the summit level, were covered with snow about an inch deep, yesterday morning.—*Albany Argus*, May 21.

There was a snow storm at New Bedford on Friday afternoon, and a severe and destructive frost in Boston and the vicinity on Friday last.

The cotton crop appears to be doing well at the south, and all accounts concur in stating that the prospect of an abundant wheat harvest was never more encouraging.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.—The Royal Geographical Society have awarded one of the gold medals annually placed at the disposal of the Society by the Queen, to the Rev. Professor Robinson, of this city. The award was in consideration of the valuable additions to geographical knowledge given by him in his work on Palestine.

TRIBUTES TO HUMANITY.—We understand that six gold medals, each bearing on one side a portrait of Queen Victoria, have been transmitted by the British Government to the Department of State, to be bestowed on the captains of six American vessels—New York packet ships, we believe—in recognition of their humane and successful efforts to rescue the crews of wrecked British vessels.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

Charles F. Mitchell, ex-Member of Congress, lately convicted of Forgery, and most unaccountably admitted to bail, in New York, has, as was to be expected, absconded; and defrauded justice of her due.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, May, 21.

The following interesting letter to Mariners, from Captain Basil Hall, published in the Nautical Magazine, points out a means by which they can obtain a correct latitude by the planets Venus and Jupiter:—

OBSERVATIONS OF PLANETS AT SEA DURING THE DAY. H. M. S. Indus, off Cape Trafalgar, 20th August, 1841.

SIR,—It occurs to me that many practical seamen, readers of your admirable periodical, may be pleased to learn that they may obtain their latitude by the meridian altitude of Venus, and sometimes by that of Jupiter, in the day time, an advantage which may frequently be of considerable use in the navigation of a Ship.

You will, no doubt, remember, that in the fine clear skies of the Tropics, we are in the habit of using Venus for this purpose.—But you may perhaps not be aware that she is very often available in these northern regions. On the occasion of this voyage, from England to the Mediterranean, I have amused my leisure, being a passenger, with observing the latitude daily, both by Venus in the morning, and by Jupiter in the evening, the sun being well above the horizon in both cases.

It will sometimes happen that these planets cannot be seen with the naked eye, and yet be quite within the range of the inverting telescope of a sextant. In these cases, the simplest method is to compute the altitude as near as the dead-reckoning allows of; then fix the index of the sextant to this angle, and by means of the back screw bring the telescope as close to the plane of the sextant as possible. If the telescope be then directed a little to the eastward of the meridian the planet will be seen dancing along the horizon like a brilliant spot, and its altitude may be obtained with great precision.

While I am writing on this subject, I may call the attention of nautical men to the great advantage of determining the latitude by the meridian altitude of the stars during that portion of twilight in which both they and the horizon are to be seen distinct. People too often wait till it is so dark that the line of the horizon becomes indistinct; whereas the true time to take the pole star, or any other star whose time of meridian passage suits, is after the sun has set, or before he rises.

You will remember, too, I am sure, how often we profited by the period in question to take sights for time by the stars, and thus not only to get the latitude, but the longitude, by chronometer, nearly at the same time—both in the morning early, and late in the afternoon.

As almost every ship now carries a sextant, I may give it

as a good rule, that whenever the horizon is sufficiently distinct to be seen clearly with the inverting telescope, the latitudes taken, whether for latitude or for time, may be safely relied on.

I am aware that there is nothing new in this communication, but possibly it may not be the less useful on that account, for practical men, who wish to do their business in the best way, are generally glad to interchange information of this kind with persons who have had much experience.

I remain, &c., BASIL HALL, Captain, R. N. To the Editor of the Nautical Magazine.

DISTRESS.—The commercial intercourse between the different countries of Europe, and their settlement in other quarters of the world, has now become so great, that derangement of business and distress among the working classes in any one country is soon felt in all; and these derangements and distresses again react on each other.

Lower Canada, with its long winters and frugal population, has escaped the longest the wide spreading distress in the United Kingdom and the United States. The interference of the British Parliament with the Lumber Trade, established under its own acts, coming at a time when there was already a stagnation, in consequence of the great stock in the market, is bringing the common misfortunes home to Lower Canada. The usual wages of labour for the season are suddenly reduced, and many are without employment, in the work to which they have been accustomed, and for which they are the most fit. Mechanics driving out of employment in the United Kingdom, are coming in, and find no employment here. The distress at home drives them away, and the depressed wages there, occasions great quantities of the articles which they produce to be sent out to the Colonies, and sold at prices which will not permit of competition by the tradesmen in the Colonies, without a reduction in the prices of labour and the expenses of living to the rate in Great Britain. This is particularly the case with the shoemakers and tailors in this town, trades in which a great number of the Emigrants have been employed. The prospects of the agriculturists, and indeed their want of capital, prevent them from hazarding the employment of additional labour, and taxation is coming in, to complete the common misfortune.

One of the evils which produce the most mischievous effects to the Emigrant is the exaggerated notions which have been spread among them by interested persons, as to the prospects and wages in America; with these false notions, they do not set to work, but wait on for high wages, which it is impossible that they should get, and so spend the little money they have got, and are exposed to sickness, want and starvation, no legal provision being made for paupers in this country.—*Quebec Gazette*, May 27.

THE TIMBER DUTIES.

The following is the last of the series of Correspondence between the Quebec Merchants, then in London, and the home authorities, on the subject of the proposed alteration in the Timber Duties. Although their efforts in favour of the trade have not been attended with the desired success, they are not the less meritorious, and the Gentlemen concerned are well entitled to the thanks of their fellow citizens.—*Id.*

2, NEW BROAD STREET COURT, 16th April, 1842. MY LORD,—We have the honor to acknowledge Mr. Wilbraham's note of the 15th, and regret that it is not in your Lordship's power to grant the interview prayed for.

Impelled, however, by a sense of the danger which threatens us, and feeling it a duty we owe to the numerous class of colonists whose fate is involved in our own, we beg for the last time to address your Lordship, in the hope our representations may eventually obtain that consideration which we feel they are entitled to receive.

When we had the honor of waiting on your Lordship, you were pleased to make the gratifying declaration "That it was not the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to injure the Colony."

Your Lordship also referred us to the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in the letter with which you favoured us to Mr. Gladstone, your Lordship was pleased to "express a sanguine hope, that he (Mr. Gladstone) might be able to satisfy us, by details into which your Lordship did not feel competent to enter, that our fears were founded on a misapprehension of the real state of the case.

We deeply regret that our interview with Mr. Gladstone produced no satisfactory result. That gentleman studiously abstained from entering into any detail applicable to the only important point on which your Lordship specifically referred us to him for information—namely, the calculations on which the proposed measure is founded.

Mr. Gladstone, however, did admit our representations to be of so important a nature, that he strongly recommended us to submit a statement of our case to Sir Robert Peel.

Your Lordship is aware that we acted on this suggestion,—but the Memorial we addressed to Sir Robert Peel being couched in general terms, we feel it has become requisite that we should state more particularly what are the few concessions we now seek, and these are so moderate in their nature and extent that we are persuaded Her Majesty's Government would not hesitate to grant them, if they were in any degree aware of the very serious injury which this measure is about to inflict on Canada.—They are,

First.—That the additional protection intended to be given to Deals, of 3s. per load, be at least equally extended to Timber.

Second.—That the duty thus fixed for 1842, should remain undisturbed for a period of not less than two years, in order that a fair opportunity might be granted for testing the power of the Colonist, under the diminished amount of protection, to compete with the produce of the Foreigner.

Third.—That the Bill may be made immediate in its operation, or not later than the 5th of July next.

We have the honor to remain, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Humble servants, GEO. WM. USBORNE, GEO. BURNS SYMES, EDWARD BURSTALL, WILLIAM CHAPMAN, HENRY CALDWELL.

To the Right Honorable LORD STANLEY, &c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, May 30.—The port of Quebec, since yesterday, has looked something like former times. The Easterly wind, which has prevailed since yesterday forenoon, brought up about forty vessels, many of which are anchored in the Stream. The whole of the arrivals since the opening of the navigation amount to about a third of the number at this time last year.

It has rained since yesterday evening, and to-day, the 30th May, our surest mark of the progress of the season has nearly disappeared—the last spot of the winter's snow on Point Levy; but we do not take the loss much to heart, seeing that we may expect a fresh supply before five months hence.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—The sloop of war *Volage* arrived at Kingston on the 12th of May, from Santa Martha and Carthagena, having on board \$350,000 in specie. All was quiet in New Grenada.

BARBADOES.—Favourable accounts have been received from Barbadoes. Agricultural prospects are cheering.

ST. DOMINGO.—Accounts received yesterday fully confirm the disastrous statements of the effects of the earthquake at St. Domingo, previously given. The destruction of property was immense.—Three fourths of the entire population of Cape Haytien were destroyed; among the number we regret to record the name of Mr. Charles Carvelho, an eminent merchant of that town. Among others who have met their end by this awful visitation, was the family of the British Consul: he was taking a ride at the time, and thereby escaped. The American Consul and the whole of his family were destroyed.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—As vessels arrive from different ports in the West Indies we learn that the earthquake of the 7th of May was felt, more or less sensibly, in all the Islands,

BERMUDA, May 25.—The Royal Mail Company's Steam Ship *Dec*, in three and a half days passage from Nassau, N. P., anchored in Five Fathom Hole yesterday, at three, p. m. She will leave to-day on her homeward voyage, at 2 o'clock.

LOSS OF THE STEAM SHIP MEDINA.

(From the *Nassau, N. P., Royal Gazette Extra*, of May 20.) By the arrival of the R. M. Packet schr. *Larne*, we have learnt the disastrous fate which has befallen the Company's Steamer *Medina*, at Turk's Island, on the 12th inst. It is very gratifying, however, to know, that this loss—so great in a pecuniary point of view—has not been attended with that of life or limb. Captain Burney, with his Officers, have remained at the wreck, in order to effect the saving of every thing that may be practicable. Among the passengers on board the *Medina*, when wrecked, were the Earl of Elgin, his lady, and Lady Charlotte Bruce, Lt. Col. Falls, D. A. G., Commodore Byng, Capt. Paget, R. N., J. J. Crawford, Esq., H. M. Consul for Havana, together with several other passengers.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1842.

By the Steamer *Pocahontas*, from Picton, which arrived yesterday afternoon, we have received files of London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. For the following brief summary of the news, which will be found to embrace, in a condensed form, nearly all the principal articles of interest, we are indebted to the *European*:—

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 4, 1842.

We lament to have to announce, as the most prominent topic of public interest on this side the Atlantic, intermingled with sympathy in the British Colonies and the United States, two additional attacks upon the life of England's Queen. Our readers will, however, learn with joy that Her Majesty escaped the fate designed for her by the assassin, and lives unhurt and undiminished to respond to the hearty congratulations of her loyal subjects. The assassin appears to us to be a youth of desperate fortune, and emulous of fame of the worst description, so that he might temporarily obtain, at the ultimate sacrifice even of his life, the means of a gaoil subsistence.

The Income Tax Bill and the Tariff have nearly passed the House of Commons, and will speedily be taken through the House of Lords, and receive the Royal assent. The alterations that have been made in the customs' duties, as originally proposed, during their progress through the lower house, are very trivial.

Next to the Tariff, the Parliamentary business that has occupied most time, has been the subject of bribery at elections, which appears to have been disgracefully prevalent at the last contest.

The proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which has just concluded its sittings, and which have been most violent, have attracted much attention, and legislative interference, it is said, will be necessary. The Assembly has declared against patronage altogether, and deposed the Strathgogie ministers.

Sir Robert Peel has volunteered a declaration, that after a careful investigation into the conduct of Capt. Elliot, in China, he has arrived at the conclusion, that "every confidence may be placed in his integrity and ability to perform his functions." The Captain has, consequently, departed for his consular post at Texas, which removes, of course, any remaining doubt, if any existed, as to the formal completion of the treaties between Great Britain and Texas. Lord Aberdeen has, we are informed, expressed an opinion that the international obligations of England will compel him to recognize the blockade of the coast of Mexico by Texas, should it be effective.

The past week has been an unfavourable one for commerce: the markets in almost every case have been a very dull state; the home trade has been shy purchasers, and shipping orders for goods have been unusually small. The inactive state of affairs is much complained of, and prices of all articles adapted for export are unusually low; but as the Tariff is in a fair way of being soon settled, we hope to be able to report a more satisfactory state of things shortly. That the trade were never more bare of stock than at present is admitted by all parties.

The letters received from Lancashire and Yorkshire are a little more satisfactory.

The weather is still delightfully fine, and there is a fair promise of abundant crops.

The Cork election committee have resolved that Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and Edward Burke Roche, Esq., had been duly elected.

The Queen held her last levee for the season on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace. It was most numerous and brilliantly attended, in consequence of the late attempts on her Majesty's life, and never did a British monarch witness a more hearty and enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty and attachment. Her Majesty and Prince Albert appeared in excellent health and spirits.

On Monday week, the unhappy man, Daniel Good, underwent the extreme penalty of the law for the crime of which he had been found guilty, viz., the murder and mutilation of Jane Jones, and of the perpetration of which, by his hand, no shadow of reasonable doubt can be entertained, but which, to the very last moment of his existence, he persisted in denying.

Captain W. Allen had sailed from Ascension for the Niger before any orders from home could arrive to stop the expedition. The accounts from the settlement were of a nature to require very prompt measures to rescue the colonists from the pressure of the surrounding population and their faithless barbarian chiefs; and Captain Allen lost no time in proceeding to their aid.

The newly appointed Bishop of Gibraltar is the Rev. George Tomlinson, M. A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The right of search, and the commercial relations between France and the United States, have lately been much discussed in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, and by the journals.

Some further obstacle has been started at Lisbon to the completion of the Portuguese treaty with Great Britain.

In Spain, there is likely to be another change of ministry. The Indian mail, which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday night, brings, we lament to say, an account of the fall of Ghuznee. The place capitulated and surrendered, on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabul. On the other hand, Colonel Pollock had forced the Khiber pass, and taken possession of the forts commanding it, and would, no doubt, march to the relief of Jellalabad. General Sale, in a sortie from that place, overthrew the insurgents. A rumour prevailed that Akhbor Khan had been badly wounded.

General Knott had gained some advantage on the side of Kandahar, but General England had not yet joined him. It was reported that Shah Soojah had been poisoned.

There is no news from China.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; On Tuesday, the 7th instant, as, by this time you are, no doubt, aware, we had a visit from the Lieutenant Governor, who I have seen for the first time since his assumption of the government. I am much pleased with him. His Excellency seems determined, and quite capable of making himself acquainted with all things affecting the interests of the Colony. His familiar, yet dignified, address, and frankness of communication, soon win your confidence, and enable you to yield with ease what information you consider may be useful to him. His Excellency is evidently aware of that part of the science of Government which requires, that before you can govern with strength and success, you must be acquainted with society—with the mixed opinions and feelings of men, and have a faithful knowledge of the state of your country. How different his demeanour from the self-seeking dignity and repulsive formality of our late Governor, Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, who, having pleased a connected few of your Charlotonians, flattered himself he had secured the good opinions of the whole country.