what was the confequence we all know. The firing bulyands and fortreffes of Canada were flormed, and the country conquered by the discipline and invincible bravery of but a small part of the British troops.

There is no room to doubt but fuch an army as was employed in the reduction of Canada, would be more than sufficient for the conquest of all the disaffected American colonies, should fuch a resolution become necessary, in order to reduce them to obedience. For they are open and accessible on every quarter, and have not a fingle fortress to cover them, nor one regiment ef regular troops to defend them; and they are without military stores, without magazines, and without the kill that is necessary for supporting an army. Under such circumstances what would the boaked numbers of our inhabitants avail us against an attack from Great-Britain? If an army was fent in upon us, which a body of forty thousand of our militia was unable to withstand (for it is impossible that a greater nunber of undisciplined men could act to advantage) it would be able to carry defolation through the whole country; and all the men in the colonies, were they firmly united, would not be able to oppose it. But yet, if the army here supposed, should be found unequal to the design of reducing the colonies, Great Britain could fend of her own troops a second, of equal ftrength to the affiftance of the first; to thefe she could add a third of Hessians, a fourth of Hanoverians, and fo on till the work were completed. She could easily take possession of all our fea-coalts where our wealth is principally feated, and force us to fly into the back parts of the country for immediate fafety. There an army of Canadian: might be ordered to meet us, and unnumbered tribes of favages might be let loose upon us at the same time, while our lands would lie uncultivated, our ftores exhausted, our families unsheltered, and those that hap-pened to escape the sword, glittering and slaming both in the front and rear of our fettlements, would foon perith by fickness or famine.

All that is here mentioned Great Britain is able to do; and all this I believe the avoiled do, should the be obliged to enter into a war with the colonies,—provided the Americans had refolution and firmness enough (for so some would call it) to hold out to such extremity. But I am too well acquainted with their character to expect that they would prove thus abstinate in the day of trial. When they come to find that on their side there can be no prospect of victory, but that every day must deepen their distress and render their condition worse and worse;

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