

it. But show a good to us, bearing any proportion to the multiplied evils, proposed to be visited upon them. There is none. Never was there an invasion of any country worse than this, in point of moral principle, since the invasion of the West Indies by the Buccaneers, or that of these United States by captain Kidd. Indeed both Kidd and the Buccaneers had more apology, for their deed, than the American cabinet. They had at least the hope of plunder. But, in this case, there is not even the poor refuge of cupidity. We have heard great lamentations about the disgrace of our arms, on the frontier. Why, sir, the disgrace of our arms, on the frontier, is terrestrial glory, in comparison with the disgrace of the attempt. The whole atmosphere rings with the utterance, from the other side of the house, of this word—"glory,"—"glory," in connection with this invasion. What glory? Is it the glory of the tiger, which lifts his jaws, all foul and bloody, from the bowels of his victim, and roars for his companions of the woods to come and witness his prowess and his spoils? Such is the glory of Ginghis Khan and of Bonaparte. Be such glory far, very far from my country. Never,—never,—may it be accursed with such fame.

"Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
 "Nor in the glittering foil
 "Set off to the world, nor in broad rumour lies,
 "But lives and spreads aloft, by those pure eyes
 "And perfect witness of all-judging Jove,
 "As he pronounces lastly on each deed."

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May such fame as this be my country's meed.

But the wise and thoughtful people of our northern section will not confine their reflections to the duties, which result from the actual condition of those colonies, and their general relations to the United States, they will weigh the duties the people of the United States owe to themselves, and contemplate the effect, which the subjugation of those Canadians will have upon our own liberties and constitution. Sir, it requires but little experience in the nature of the human character, and but a very limited acquaintance with the history of man, to be satisfied that, with the conquest of the Canadas, the liberties and constitution of this country perish.

Of all nations in the world, this nation is the last, which ought to admit among its purposes the design of foreign conquests. States, such as are these, connected by ties, so peculiar; into whose combination there enters, necessarily, numerous jealousies and fears; whose interests are not always reconcilable, and the passions, education and character of whose people, on many accounts, are repugnant to each other; with a constitution made merely for defence;—it is impossible, that an association of independent sovereignties, standing in such relations to each other, should not have the principles of its union, and the hopes of its constitution materially affected, by the collection of a large military force, and its employment in the subjugation of neigh-