

by the resources which nature and climate, a rugged or a take bound frontier, have placed at their disposal.

We have, in fact, but one enemy to fear, and, if we are to preserve our independence, but one friend to rely upon. Our only enemy must be the United States, our only ally England. Without the help of the latter in time of war, given to the uttermost, we could do no more than imitate the example of the Swiss under William Tell, or of the Tyrolese under Hofer, and die, like brave men, with some little dramatic effect, but with very little practical use. With the aid of her power, resources and wealth, we may dare to encounter the very worst. Let it be kept in mind always, that, at the present day, the purse is the true arbiter of war. If the enemy can be taught at the outset to calculate the cost of conquest; if he can be taught that by an unprovoked aggression on an unoffending people he has nothing to gain but hard blows and an increased expenditure, he may take thought, and pause in his career; he may compute and compare the costs, the chances and the consequences of such a war, for among the consequences of modern warfare, is the inevitable penalty visited upon the aggressor, of paying to the injured every penny of the expenses incurred. In such a warfare the accountant follows, with equal foot, the tread of the invading soldier; every house that is burnt, every farm that is despoiled, nay, every shot that is fired, finds its entry in this great National Ledger, and the price of peace is the payment of all expenses, and the reimbursement of all losses. Let the aggressor call to mind the millions upon millions paid by France at the end of the war of 1815 to compensate the burning of Moscow, the despoliation of Madrid, and the exactions levied from Germany. He may take warning, and pause in his career, for a war with Canada must be a war of aggression. We want nothing from the United States but a continuance of good will, of mutual intercourse, and reciprocal benefits. We want not