

as the avowed declaration of our policy towards them as a stranger state, to make them forget that "they had ceased to be separated from the subjects of the British Crown."\* Extravagant and profuse, after being niggardly and avaricious, we granted them every thing that could facilitate future demands, and shewed to them every disposition that could invite to unjust pretensions.

Supposing that our colonists had associated themselves with France, as the colonists of France had done with England, and that Washington had stood in relation to the Government of Paris, as Quebec stood to that of England, with what care should we not have defined our frontier—with what alertness should we not have watched our Indian allies, securing their rights, and freeing their intercourse—how carefully have prevented the entrance of French population into our possessions, or the contagion of their thoughts amongst our subjects ; and were they less dangerous because they were Republicans and not Loyalists, and because they spoke the English and not the French tongue?

On the declaration of the Independence of the United Colonies, the loyalists, and between whom and those who constituted the Independent States, the most marked line of separation was drawn, and the most hostile feelings engendered, emigrated, and were settled in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Their enemies were treated by us with equal favour. The men who had fought against us during the whole of the revolutionary war, and their children in whom had been instilled the most unconquerable hatred for us,—were freely admitted into the fertile soil of Upper Canada—American citizens were settled in the centre of our still remaining best possessions. Such recklessness, but for the continuation of such like

\* Lord Townsend.