

CANADA.

"THE GREAT PROVOCATIONS TO A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

"Let me say nothing now of the keen sense of wrong and injury inflicted. Let me say nothing of the rising gorge at the thought that England took advantage of our crippled condition to do those things to our hurt which she would not have dared otherwise to do. Let me say nothing now of the fact what she did was done to crush a hated commercial rival. Let me say nothing of the fact that she hoped by her course to demonstrate to mankind that the great experiment of freedom to all, now being wrought out by this American Government, was a failure, and thus, in the interest of despotism, to crush out all hope of republican liberty throughout the world. Let me say nothing of the fact that her hostile acts were done in the interest of a confederacy whose corner stone was slavery, and whose object was to perpetuate that slave power which the greed of British merchants and slave traders had fastened on our country in its infancy."

"THE GREAT TEMPTATIONS TO MAKE WAR WITH ENGLAND.

"But I do remember and cannot forget that we have sixteen hundred thousand naturalized Irishmen in this country, every one eager to avenge the wrongs done his motherland, the green isle of the ocean, by British tyranny, which drove him from her soil. I cannot but remember that they require no urging to join our armies in a war with their oppressors, but are prevented by the repressive hand of our government, in the interest of peace and in sacred regard for our treaties of amity, from making war on their own account, and that if we did not hinder them they would take Canada by contract in sixty days.

"I cannot but recall the truth that our Southern brethren, many of the best and bravest among them, who fought against the government, with a vain attempt to rid themselves of the glorious memory of its history, are impatiently longing to fight once more under the starry folds of the old flag. Give the privilege to the brave sons of the South to defend their country again in a foreign war, and especially one with Great Britain—not loved by them any more than by us—and it would bring us all together again, uniting us with one flag, one country, and one destiny. In so much is this reunion the hope of the patriot that one feels almost to doubt whether to achieve it would not be worth all the loss of blood and treasure in such a war. Again, let me not forget that it would be a war upon the ocean—never an expensive one—and where the most brilliant laurels of American arms have been won. And I cannot fail to perceive that the saving of money by the non-importation of British goods, and the stimulus given to American production, would quite equal all the expenditures of the war. I can never forget that in such a war we have no commerce to lose. Quite all our ships are gone already because of the warlike acts of England's cruisers, which we have so long suffered in insulted silence, although we know that we can sweep the sails of her commerce from the ocean. As a republican and a partisan I cannot but remember that whenever a country is engaged in a foreign war the administration of the government is always sustained by the patriotism of the people. Never would that be so signally demonstrated as in a defensive war with England, brought on by the republican administration, in a firm, manly, and strenuous endeavour to enforce the rights of our injured and despoiled citizens, to avenge our insulted honour, and to maintain our fishermen in those rights now taken from them by England's wrongs, which their fathers won for England and themselves with their own right arms. As a party man I do not fail to remember that of the twenty odd hundred thousand votes of the democratic party now in opposition, twelve hundred thousand at least are naturalized Irishmen, who would stand side by side with a republican administration in a war with England—Ireland's oppressor for nearly a thousand years, and would vote as they fought.

"As a politician I have an incentive to such a war, as its result would be the perpetuation of the republican party in power for more than a generation. If, therefore, when we ask for our just rights and indemnification for our losses through her acts, England should incline to offer us, instead thereof, such a war as I have sketched, with such causes, with such hopes, with such results, and such memories, ought not every patriotic American to address to Her Majesty's government a portion of the prayer which we were taught in childhood every day to say to our Maker—so much more beautiful and appropriate in the original than as translated by English bishops—'Suffer us not to fall into temptation?'"