

ther aggravated by the disadvantages attending them, under an English government, do not make this observation more applicable to the present point? What great and mighty good, Sir, can England hope for from a colony established upon a principle of religious persecution, and from subjects, the best and most reputable of whom are irrecoverably poisoned with the dregs of superstition? What, Sir, can England expect from a people nurtured from their earliest childhood, and educated, as they advance in years, in all the hardness and ferocity of the native savage*; a people who enjoy, by hereditary right and adoption, and, indeed, whose only patrimony is, the united good qualities of a whore and a thief?

* To expect an implicit, or passive obedience from such people, more especially as the capitulation authorizes them to retain their ghostly fathers, would be extremely absurd. Have not the colonies of New-England and Nova-Scotia tasted frequent instances of the fidelity of the Acadians? Do they not even now bewail the ravages and massacres committed by them? Nay, were not these Canadians who took the oaths of neutrality upon the surrender of Quebec, and were maintained with our provisions, the greatest part of the winter, the foremost in joining the army of the Chevalier Levi, and the most urgent for escalading the walls though we had an army at that very time in the heart of their country, and another preparing to enter it from another quarter? Can we doubt then, that if there should be the least prospect of a communication with

* In what light the Canadians are considered by our colonies is remarkably illustrated, in a late instance of the address of the assembly of New-York to General Amherst; wherein the assembly, among the advantages accruing from the reduction of Canada, particularly felicitate their country on an end being put to the ravages and murders committed by "the savage native, but more savage Canadian."

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