and the intention is, explicitly, avowed not to suffer the attrinment of the desired army to be prevented by any vulgar notions of economy. Money may be obtained. What, by means of the increased popularity, derived from the augmentation of the navy, what, by opening subscription offices, in the interior of the country, what, by large premiums, the cupidity of the monied interest may be tempted, beyond the point of patriotic resistance, and all the attained means being diverted to the use of the army, pecuniary resources may be obtained, ample, at least, for the first year. And, sir, let an army of thirty thousand men be collected, let them be put under the command of a popular leader, let them be officered to suit his purposes, let them be flushed with victories, and see the fascinating career of military giory opening upon them, and they will not thereafter ever be deficient in resources. If they cannot obtain their pay by your votes, they will collect it by their own bayonets; and they will not rigidly observe any air-lines, or water-lines, in enforcing their necessary levies; nor be stayed by abstract speculations concerning right, or learned constitutional difficulties.

I desire, therefore, that it may be distinctly understood, both by this house and this nation, that it is my unequivocal belief, that the invasion of Canada, which is avowed, by the Cabinet, to be its purpose, is intended by it;—that continuance of the war and not peace is its project. Yes, sir, as the French Emperor said concerning ships and colonies, so our Cabinet, the friends of the French Emperor, may say, with respect to Canada and Halifax.—"They enter into the

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Mr. Quincy was here called to order by Mr. Hall of Georgia, for intimating that the members of the Cabinet were friends of the French Emperor.

Mr. Quincy said, that he understood that the relations of amity did subsist between this country and France, and that, in such a state of things, he had a right to speak of the American Cabinet, as the friends of France, in the same manner as he had now a right to call them, the enemies of Great Britain.

The Speaker said, that the relations of amity certainly did subsist between this country and France, and that he did not conceive the gentleman from Massachusetts to be out of order in his expressions. That it was impossible to prevent gentlemen from expressing themselves, so as to convey an innuendo.

Mr. Quincy proceeded—If, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia, and his political friends, would take one thing into consideration, he, and they, will have no reason to complain, in case the cabinet be of that immaculate nature, he supposes. No administration, no man, was ever materially injured by any mere "innuendo." The strength of satire is