

tion for the future succeed in the ensuing. The last war seemed to have opened our eyes, we thought we could then discover whence France and Spain might hurt us most, and where we might have the same advantage over them: but now, when the opportunity offers, we seem to have forgot the being and nature of such conceptions. Louisiana does not want attractiveness, it is the only object that can secure us in North-America; it is much more worthy our commercial views than Canada, the commodities of which are the same as in our northern colonies, and cannot be of any particular benefit, when we have already such plenty of them; and that, without retaining Canada, we should, merely by clipping it of its encroachments, enjoy more than half its profits. But, with regard to the produce of Louisiana, should we not preserve to ourselves a monopoly of tobacco, for which the soil and climate is every way fit, and which there is the greatest reason to believe the French would engross to themselves as they had done the sugar trade, if they were suffered to possess a country so convenient for such a valuable commodity? Should we not likewise rear great quantities of indigo and cotton, articles much wanted in our manufactures, and which we have been often obliged to purchase of those very enemies with whom we are now at war, and whose chief system was to overturn our constitutions? and even in those marshy parts adjoining to the Gulph of Mexico is not the land fit for most kinds of vegetables and nutriment for men and cattle? May not the inhabitants raise more than enough to supply their own demands, and also a share for the Leeward Islands, a trade for which it is conveniently situated; for, tho' they can't
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