

gether, near half of whose inhabitants are buried alive in Pennsylvania, where it is made a principle of religion not to fight. Why therefore we should be so partial to secure our northern colonies, who are infinitely more capable of withstanding an enemy, and throw all the burthen on our southern colonies, who have a frontier so much more extended, and are in every respect much more incapable of defending themselves, is very absurd, and the more unaccountable, since such an unequal distribution of our favour, could not be of any emolument to the mother country.

If the French should be obliged to give up the entire possession of Canada, they would, no doubt, endeavour to supply that loss, by an effectual establishment in Louisiana, where they have at present got a very considerable footing; and where, if they should ever become well settled, we shall, too soon, too sadly, experience that we have indeed done *something*; that we have greatly strengthened an enemy, who is already greatly too strong, and that we have enabled them to effectuate a scheme, which may, in time, give them such advantage over us as to endanger our own independency, as well as that of all Europe: leave them Louisiana, and we shall quickly find, that an ensuing peace, will only prove a truce to a more expensive war, and a more powerful and obstinate resistance. We are told, (from Machiavel) "that a government seldom long preserves its dominion over those who are foreigners to it; who, on the other hand, fall with great ease, and continue inseparably annexed to the government of their own nation, which" is proved "by the fate of the English conquests in France." Now, I would submit, whether the state of religion among the Canadians, still far-