

boundary, with the known object of invading Canada, who were permitted to pass without molestation. In some instances, they were encouraged in their enterprise by contributions of money, provisions, and other necessaries. A government is JUSTLY held responsible for the acts of its citizens. And if our government be unable, or unwilling, to restrain our citizens from acts of hostility against a friendly power, such power may hold this nation fully answerable, and declare war against it. In every community will be found a floating mass of adventurers, ready to embrace any cause, and to hazard any consequences, which shall be likely to make their condition better. And it is said, that the larger portion of our citizens who have engaged in military enterprises against Canada, are of this description. Many *patriotic* and *honourable* men were, *at first*, induced, by their *sympathies*, to countenance and aid the movement, but when they found this course was forbidden both by the laws of their country and by its highest *interests*, they retraced their steps. There are *many*, however, who persevere in their course, in defiance of the law and the interests of their country. They show themselves to be enemies of their country, by trampling under foot its laws, compromising its honour, and involving it in the most serious embarrassment with a foreign and friendly nation. If we disregard the faith of treaties, and our citizens engage without restraint in military enterprises, against the peace of other governments, we shall be considered, and treated, and justly too, as a nation of pirates." Let the British people ponder well on these things—let them ask themselves have they no "*patriotism*"—have they no "*sympathies*?" Will they tacitly endure that one of their fellow-subjects, only suspected of being engaged in the destruction of the *Caroline*, a piratical boat, should be seized, immured in a dungeon, on a charge of murder, by this people, at whose hands we have suffered such dire and unredressed wrongs? That a senator in congress should gloat with a savage satisfaction on the prospect of his conviction, and the certainty of his execution? Will they still preserve the same criminal indifference, and remain under the same delusion as Mr. Webster created, who, after reviling Great Britain, in congress, deriding her strength, and defying her power, on the subject of the boundary; at the public feasts in this country, declared friendship, admiration, and regard for the people and the country? Will they not open their eyes to the conviction of the deep and fixed hatred of this people, when their great oracle, Mr. Clay, in reference to the very attacks so righteously denounced and condemned by Judge M'Lean, should say, and in sight too of the very spot where British subjects

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