

preserved their tranquility, by those measures which we now recommend, by proving to all parties, that though desirous of peace they were prepared for war; were prepared to place their houses, their families, and the bones of their fathers, under the protection of their swords, and to stake the last drop of their blood on the success of the contest.

I would answer that, if driven into a war we can buy at a price, cheap to ourselves, the full co-operation of the British navy; that our numerous merchant ships can speedily be converted into ships of war; that, by withholding supplies from France and her allies in the West Indies we can most effectually aid the operations of her enemies; that Britain, being thus enabled, to call home a great part of her present force in the West Indies, will encrease still more her internal safety, and the superiority of her navy in Europe; and, that New Orleans and the Floridas must fall into our hands, whereby we shall secure the navigation of the Mississippi, free ourselves from a troublesome neighbour, and obtain complete controul over the Southern Indians.

I would answer, in fine, in the words of a celebrated writer, " that where courage is not wanting, all other means will be found or created."

I might conclude this long address, my fellow citizens, by an exhortation to summon up your fortitude, and prepare bravely to meet the attacks which may be made on our country. The subject supplies ample materials for an appeal to all the feelings which distinguish the Patriot and the Hero. But I know it is not necessary. The men who fought at King's Mountain and the Cowpens, do not need an exhortation, to bleed for their country, should she be forced to call for their assistance: And I know that, in case of that awful event, which we so anxiously desire to avert, America will again find the sons of Ninety-six District among the bravest of her defenders.

Philadelphia, May 25th, 1797.