

position to become the *invaders*, and not, as before, the *invaded*, should the United States continue threatening, as they now do, hostilities,\* while we have a good prospect of getting back some of the fertile territory, which the ignorance or weakness of diplomatists allowed our crafty neighbours to seize. I am not hostile to the Americans—I admire the energy, and perseverance, with which they prosecute great undertakings; and, as a friend to social liberty, I wish them success in their endeavours to form a *rei-publicæ* government; but, I owe a higher duty to my own countrymen than to the Americans or French: in common with every good citizen, I am bound by every moral tie, and sacred obligation, to uphold the prosperity and power of the British empire—so long as I can do so without encroaching on the property, or wantonly injuring the rights of others.

I see enough to convince me that nothing would give greater pleasure to the Americans or French than the expulsion of the British dominion from the northern continent, and the consequent degradation of our honour and flag. Let, however, the United States Government remember that 2,000,000 African slaves are in the heart of her dominions. Notwithstanding all her boasted professions of liberty, that the late religious and political riots in New York, Boston, &c. demonstrate that a torch may be lighted up from within which it may be difficult, if not impossible, to quench; that another war with England (now so insidiously intimated) would be carried on

\* Hostilities are threatened on account of our retaining the boundary line of New Brunswick as settled by treaty, and unless we allow the free navigation of our own river the St. Lawrence to the Americans—nay even the navigation of the St. John river was claimed,—but thanks to Mr. (now Lord) Stanley's firmness and patriotism, our minister was directed not even to permit its negotiation.