

this subject, in New-England, and particularly among its yeomanry, the pride and the hope of that country. I have conversed with men, resting on their spades and leaning on the handles of their ploughs, while they relaxed for a moment, from the labour, by which they support their families, and which gives such a hardihood and character to their virtues. They asked——
 “What do we want of Canada? We have land enough. Do we want plunder? There is not enough of that, to pay cost of getting it. Are our ocean rights there? Or is it there our seamen are held in captivity? Are new states desired? We have plenty of those already. Are they to be held as conquered territories? This will require an army there. Then to be safe, we must have an army here. And, with a standing army, what security for our liberties?”

These are no fictitious reasonings. They are the suggestions, I doubt not, of thousands and tens of thousands of our hardy New England yeomanry;—men, who, when their country calls, at any wise and real exigency, will start from their native soils and throw their shields over their liberties, like the soldiers of Cadmus, “armed in complete steel;” yet men, who have heard the winding of your horn to the Canada campaign, with the same apathy and indifference, with which they would hear, in the streets, the trilling of a jews-harp, or the twirring of a bandjoe.

The plain truth is, that the people of New England have no desire for Canada. Their moral sentiment does not justify, and they will not countenance, its invasion. I have thus stated the grounds, on which they deem, and I have felt myself bound to maintain, that this contemplated invasion of that territory is, as it respects the Canadians, *wanton and cruel*; because it inflicts the greatest imaginable evils on them, without any imaginable benefit to us; that, as it respects the United States, such an invasion is *senseless*, because, ultimately, ruinous to our own political safety; and *wicked*, because it is an abuse of the blessings of divine providence, and a manifest perversion of his multiplied bounties, to the purpose of desolating an innocent and unoffending people.

I shall now proceed to the next view I proposed to take of this project of invading Canada, and consider it in the light of *a means to obtain an early and honourable peace*. It is said, and this is the whole argument in favour of this invasion, in this aspect, that the only way to negotiate successfully with Great Britain, is to appeal to her fears, and raise her terrors, for the fate of her colonies. I shall, here, say nothing concerning the difficulties of executing this scheme; nor about the possibility of a deficiency, both in men and money. I will not dwell on the disgust of all New England; nor on the influence of this disgust, with respect to your efforts. I will admit, for the present, that an army may be raised; and that, during the first years, it may be supported by loans, and that afterwards, it will support