

no means have been left untried by the former to exclude the latter from the American continent, and where force could not be resorted to every species of craft, cunning, and, what in an individual, would have been deemed robbery has been used; territory has been occupied that, the United States had no more right to than the Chinese or Swiss,\* and when by the shameful neglect of the English government, such usurpation was, for a short time, allowed, it was next placed in the American maps, and returned to congress as a part of the United States. Nothing but the grossest mismanagement, and which had every semblance of cowardice on the part of Mr. Oswald, our plenipotentiary, and those whom he represented, could have allowed the Americans to divide with us the great lakes of Canada, much less to have passed up Lake Superior, and occupied the whole of Michigan Lake and the fine Missouri country.

But no question could by any possibility fuller illustrate the crafty and disingenuous policy of the United States' government, than that of a claim to upwards of 10,000 *square miles* of one of the finest sections of the Anglo-American empire; the admission of which by England would deprive Lower Canada of 6,918,410 acres,† and New Brunswick of 2,372,010 acres; while the United States would make

\* I allude here chiefly to the Colombia tract and Madawaska, L. C.

† The county of Hertford (now Bellechasse), would lose 466,100 acres; county Devon (now Islet), 1,926,360; Cornwallis and Gaspé (now Bonaventure) 4,525,950. Total 6,918,410; according to the projected boundary between Lower Canada and New Brunswick, the latter, by the admission of the United States, would lose 2,372,010 acres—making a total loss to the British Empire, to say nothing of political considerations of 9,290,420 acres of rich and fertile territory.