

stored; in fine, that a nation which weighs its purse against its rights, never fails in the end to lose both one and the other.

To shew that we will submit to injuries for fear of loss, amounts to bribing foreign nations with our own money to insult and attack us.

I would answer that, we magnanimously resolved to resist the power of Britain more than twenty years ago, when our resources were infinitely less than at present, and our situation for employing them far more disadvantageous; and that this resolution created the means of resistance. I would answer that, we possess a population probably little short of six millions; a country abounding with every thing necessary for the subsistence and arming of troops; more ships and sailors than any nation on earth except England; an extensive revenue, not felt by the people, and capable of very great increase, without oppression; an union among ourselves, cemented by habit, mutual interest, and affection; a martial spirit and enterprize, which so gloriously displayed itself in the war for our independence; experienced officers formed in that war, and still ready to bleed for their country; a wise government possessing our confidence, and capable of uniting and directing our exertions; in a word, that steady persevering courage, that lofty unconquerable spirit of independence, wherein the true strength of nations consists, more than in population, in wealth, in fleets, in armies, or in generals; and which, wherever it exists, finds all other means or makes them.

I would answer that, we still possess WASHINGTON, the Hero and Patriot, who conducted us with so much glory through our former struggle, and whose martial figure, which age has rendered more venerable, without impairing its strength, would again be seen at the head of our armies.

I would answer that, with not half our numbers, few of our other advantages, and in a situation far more contiguous and more exposed, the Swiss have courageously and successfully maintained their rights, and