

tuaries of the Lord are forsaken, pastors and their flocks are separated and scattered abroad. I have seen a pious clergyman, who was settled on our western frontier, and witnessed the distressing scene, when they first heard the declaration of the present war. He was one, who forsook his habitation.

Such confusion and distress did the news spread through our frontier settlements, stretching the distance of fifteen hundred miles. And the same confusion and distress spread through the British frontier to the same extent.

But what is this bloodless misery and alarm, compared with the thousands and hundreds of thousands, by sea and land, who will perish in this war, if it come not to a speedy close? Ah, how painful to the benevolent heart, to view hundreds of thousands of immortal souls, plunged into eternity in all their unpardoned guilt, and hurried in despair to the tribunal of a righteous God!

Should our government and Great-Britain adopt the common practice of belligerent nations, to do to each other all the injury in their power, no tongue can express the scenes of blood and wretchedness, which we should shortly behold.

Our defenceless sea coast, for fifteen hundred miles, is exposed to the floating batteries of the British navy. Our most populous and flourishing towns and cities they might quickly lay in ashes. On our extensive frontiers, we are exposed not only to her regular armies, but to the lawless savages, who may be excited to arms and let loose upon us with relentless cruelty and unbridled carnage. The savages of the wilderness are still numerous, revengeful and terrible. We hope and pray, that such horrid deeds may not be permitted: that God would restrain the wrath of man.

To these circumstances we may add, that there are nearly twelve hundred thousand slaves in the United States, who are restless in their bondage, and might be easily excited to arms. Agents may not, perhaps, be wanting to engage in this nefarious work. We