

tinies of the people were various. England had concluded peace *pro forma*, but she continued hostile in fact. Great Britain was but a small island, yet her sovereign was a king over extensive regions, and many islands in various parts of the globe: the example of several of her colonies rejecting her authority, and uniting in support of each other, was dangerous to the parent country; it was found impossible to subdue them by force, it was determined to do so by intrigue, corruption, and robbery.

The colonies remedied one great inconvenience by forming a general constitution in 1789, which stands an unrivalled instance of patriotism, wisdom, and justice; a rapid growth of population, and extension of commerce, a cultivation of literature, arts and sciences, were fast advancing to a point that would outrival England in every respect.

As this state of things advanced in America, England proceeded to measures of increased violence and injustice, Seeking for pretexts, in principles novel, unknown to other nations, and even contravening her own established practice, she left to America the alternative of submission to her will, or resistance by war; the latter was resorted to.

The history of the Revolutionary war is already before the public. It is a valuable record of what men determined to be free, can do. This war brought into a phalanx that mass of military patriotism, which under the immortal WARREN, commenced its career of glory at Bunker hill;