

000. Two-thirds of the mercantile and trading classes in all the States of the Union became insolvent during these disastrous years; and such was the suffering and public discontent in the northern States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New England, that altogether overcame their sentiment of nationality, and the inhabitants, when peace arrived, were formally taking steps to break off from the Union, assert their national independence, and make peace with Great Britain, the future protector of their republic.

A war fraught with such disasters to the United States, was not without its evils, also to the inhabitants of Great Britain. In ordinary times the cessation of the North American market, which at that period took off, on an average of years, twelve millions' worth of British produce and manufactures, would have been most severely felt, and it was mainly to its stoppage that the great distresses in England in 1811 and the first months of 1812 had been owing. But this market had, from the operations of the American embargo and non-intercourse act, been long in abeyance; commerce had discovered new channels; and an ample compensation for its loss, for the time at least, had been found in the markets of Russia, Germany, and Italy, now suddenly thrown open to British enterprise by the triumphs of the Allied arms. But a lasting effect, fraught with consequences injurious to British manufacturing interests, was found in the forcible direction of a large portion of the capital, and no inconsiderable part of the industry, of the United States, to manufacturing employment, an effect which has survived the temporary causes which gave it birth, and, by permanently investing large capitals in that species of industry, has rendered the subsequent exports of Great Britain, if the vast increase of population in the United States is taken into account, by no means so considerable as they were before the war. When the great and growing extent of the British colonies, and the prodigious market they have opened and are opening to British manufacturing industry, both in the eastern and western hemispheres, are considered, this dependence for the sale of so large a portion of our manufactures on any foreign nation whatever, may possibly appear to be fraught with serious danger, and its curtailment rather a benefit than an injury; but an unmix'd evil has arisen from the jealousy of British manufactures, which has necessarily grown up, especially in the Northern States of the Union; from the growing importance of their own fabrics, and the animosity against this country, which has in consequence arisen in those States which, when the war commenced, were most firmly attached to our alliance.

When to these results are added the incalculable amount of blood shed and treasure wasted, the misery and distress which are necessary attendants of the devastating march of opposing armies, it is almost impossible to conceive the madness which will hurry two kindred nations into war; and yet not a year passes in which England and America are not by some comparatively trivial accident or incident placed on the very verge of a collision. Now, there seems a prospect of lasting peace—that it may continue, few who read the work before us will fail anxiously to pray.

BATTLES OF THE BRITISH NAVY; FROM A. D. 1000, to 1840.—BY JOSEPH ALLEN.

An interesting statistical or chronological work, giving a brief history of the naval battles which have been fought by Britain since a period of half a century before the accession of "The Conqueror." The work is compiled from official records, spread over an immense number of tomes, and must be highly interesting, as well as peculiarly gratifying, from the large portion of "Victories" it contains. Mr. Allen is the author of a book known as "England's Wooden Walls," which won for him a considerable degree of celebrity. This new work will materially increase it.

We have been under the necessity of giving up a very large portion of the present number to the continuation of the beautiful story of "The Miser and his Son," which it is intended to conclude in our next, with a view to preserve unbroken our rule of making each volume complete within itself. The deeply interesting character of the story will, we flatter ourselves, make what has been a necessity to us a pleasure to our readers.

The unexpected absence of the author has made it impossible for us to continue in this number E. L. C.'s delightful "Legend of the Apennines." It will also, however, be concluded in the number for November.

The excellently written tale, by "M. W. B." which has been for some months postponed from a want of room, will be found in the pages of our present number. We trust that we may have the pleasure of receiving for the next volume an occasional contribution from the same pen.

To the Sketch of the life of "Galileo" we would respectfully direct attention. To the graceful and elegant writer to whom we are indebted for the articles under the title of "Sketches of the Italian Poets," we also owe this valuable paper, which we are satisfied will be fully appreciated by the readers of the *Garland*.