

States of the Union; so that it will be a most arduous task, for the most sanguine advocates of America in this country, to efface the just and strong impressions which their remonstrances are calculated to make upon the public mind. In the present critical state of our relations with the United States, it will therefore be proper to exhibit the whole conduct of their government towards Great Britain, from the day of their assumed independence, to the hour when they have wickedly and rashly plunged themselves in war with the parent state, from which they sprung. The result of such an investigation, cannot fail to draw the attention of public men to the pursuit of the REAL INTERESTS of the mother country, as well as to those of her colonies and dependencies, in every part of the globe.

The first proposition which we deem it expedient to demonstrate, is, that the commerce of the United States of America, is not so essential to the welfare of the British Empire, as has been too generally imagined; but that, on the contrary, the prosperity, security, and independence, of those States, depend more immediately on the friendship and protection of Great Britain.

If we advert to the condition of our colonies, during the war between Great Britain and America, a period of eight years, when those colonies were bereft of all the usual supplies from the latter, we shall find, that they, nevertheless, flourished exceedingly; a proof of itself, that they CAN exist and prosper, without any intercourse with the United States.

One of the most striking features, in the history of colonization, is the extraordinary circumstance of the sudden increase in population, culture, and wealth, of the remaining portion of British America, after the peace of 1783; a portion of our empire, which, until that event, was a mere vast expanse of land and waters, traversed only by wandering tribes of Indians, for the purposes of fishing or hunting, or inhabited by a few straggling settlers, who cultivated small portions of land, in solitude, penury, and destitute of encouragement. Since the separation of the United States of America from this country, it has been fashionable to consider our remaining colonies upon that Continent, as possessions of little comparative value, in a commercial light; and important only as military stations. Many circumstances have contributed toward the currency of this unjust prejudice. The geographers and historians of the United States, in their details of their extent, divisions, resources, and population, scarcely condescended to notice the remaining British settlements in that portion of the globe, as if they were anxious to hide from the inhabitants of Europe, the attractions which