

selfish, unprincipled combination of intriguing political knaves resembles the refined and elevated friendship of virtuous and honorable men. The word UNION expresses every thing that is lovely;—CONFEDERATION, all that is hateful. The one is an angel of light, the other a spirit of darkness; and the men who are endeavoring to force an odious Confederation upon us, have stolen the wings of the ANGEL, to cover and conceal the cloven feet of the DEVIL.

Poor Lazarus was unfortunate indeed, when, to illustrate the principle of union, and the value of Confederation, he called attention to "THE TREMENDOUS STRUGGLE AND SACRIFICE" of the Northern States, to maintain a Confederation, a political system so conducive to the peace and prosperity of the Confederate States that it cost probably two millions of lives, and at least sixty hundred millions of dollars in debt and property, in three short years, and ended on the military subjugation of nearly half the Confederate States, and the probable ruin of the whole. Lazarus is certainly a clear headed fellow, and one hardly knows which to admire most, the breadth of his benevolence or the depth of his political sagacity.

THE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

When Lazarus refers to the union of England and Scotland, we have him again up to his neck in the mire of stupidity. "*In her case*," he says, speaking of Scotland, "*union put an end to all international jealousies and dissensions, to prohibitive tariffs, and to that mutual isolation, which wasted its power in assailing instead of building up the strength and resources of the two nations. The lesson is pregnant with instruction to every one of us.*" In spite of the grammatical confusion of these sentences, I cannot help contemplating them with peculiarly pleasurable sensations; and no person can feel more grateful than I do for the suggestions they impart. The political condition of England and Scotland, before the union of 1707, in relation to each other, was fraught with innumerable evils; among which he reckons "*international jealousies*," "*dissensions*," &c. What was the nature of the connection between England and Scotland, when all these evils smote the prosperity of the two States? They had the same Sovereign, but distinct legislatures. They had a *federal union*. It was *confederation*, therefore, to which they owed all these calamities. While confederation existed between them they were miserable and unprogressive. They united and became happy and prosperous nations; and what was the nature of their union? A Legislative union. The two nations became one, the counties of Scotland became counties of England, and *vice versa*. The reason why there were so many elements of discord before the union was that they had separate legislatures, who, representing the people of each kingdom, occasionally brought the two countries into collision with each other. If they had en-