

and the shop that turns out the best articles of hardware, from a tea-kettle to a steam-engine, will turn out the best iron-clad ship of war. She has a long purse too, and it is well filled with the accumulated wealth of centuries, which every man throughout the land is prepared to expend in her defence, if need be. If she has not many soldiers of her own, considering the extent of her dominions and the space over which they are scattered, she has money, and can hire soldiers and sailors, as the United States did for the last four years. What the one has done the other can do, and will do, or we are greatly mistaken, when the necessity arises. We have no fears for England, whoever may force a quarrel on her. Her foes have always had reason to regret their enmity to her; and Americans, without being superstitious, might take warning from the lessons of the last three centuries in that respect. Spain, when the first nation in Europe, attempted to invade and conquer England; and historians admit that the downfall of Spain dates from the defeat of the great Armada. Louis the Fourteenth of France sought to make her his vassal, and the victories of Marlborough sent the once great king—all his glory departed from him—to a dishonoured grave. Louis the Sixteenth aided the American colonies in their war of independence, and he died by the guillotine; the French republic made war on her, and it fell. Napoleon the First pursued her with implacable hatred, and the crowning victory of Waterloo consigned him to exile and death on a barren rock in the Atlantic. The restored Bourbons sent an army to Spain in opposition to the wishes and policy of the English Government, and shortly after, the old Bourbons were chased for ever from the soil of France. Louis Philippe overreached England in the matter of the Spanish marriages, and we soon see him a fugitive like the elder branch of his family. Many of these may be mere coincidences, but they are not the less curious, and we could recount many more of the same sort. We trust we may not have to crown the list, some of these days, with a melancholy incident connected with the history of the United States of North America.

## REVIEWS.

Books for review should be forwarded, as soon as published, to the Editor, SATURDAY READER, Montreal.

### "ON THE EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION."

This is the heading which Dr. Draper has affixed to the second chapter, or part, of his "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America." The subject of Emigration is one on which a great deal has been written; it has occupied the attention of Rulers and Statesmen from the very earliest ages, of which we have any historic knowledge. Sacred history furnishes us with many interesting details of the undertakings—successes and failures—hopes and disappointments—of the emigrating Hebrew tribes. The history of the Roman Empire is full of information relating to emigration and colonization. Greece owed her greatness chiefly to the extent and importance of her colonial possessions. Spain in the meridian of her greatness pointed with pride to the vast colonies she had created. Emigration has made and unmade half the nations of the earth, has blotted out whole races of human beings, and re-peopled entire continents. Indeed, it is now generally admitted that the present European race owes its existence to the warlike emigrations of an Arable tribe, who carried its invading columns through that continent in a northwesterly direction, pressing before it the aborigines, who receded un-

til they were stopped by the sea. It is not to be wondered at, then, that a subject of such prodigious importance should have engaged the attention of the most eminent men of all times.

Our author has attempted, and not without some degree of success, to do what few writers would be bold enough—should we say brave enough—to undertake or capable of accomplishing. None but an extraordinarily comprehensive mind could successfully grapple with a subject of such limitless extent. To write a history of the past emigration of the whole world; to examine the particular causes, which, in each instance, lead to it, to analyze the character of the emigrants, or rather of the particular grade from which each emigrating column was drawn; to describe accurately the form it assumed in each special case, whether it was individual or tribal, peaceful or warlike; to represent the peculiar result in each distinct instance and the general result of the whole, with adequate reasons for those results, is a task of such remarkable proportions that it might well excite the ambition of a great man; yet our author has attempted even more than this. He has not, it is true, travelled over the whole ground as an historian would, but he has passed over in a balloon, and if he has not produced an elaborate historical picture, he has at least furnished an interesting and beautiful bird's-eye view. But he has not stopped here, he is not content with an historic view of the past, but sets about sketching a prophetic view of the future: and it is this part of his work which, for us, possesses the most practical interest. We will try to "take a photograph in miniature" of our author's prophetic picture.

The United States will in future be subject to four classes of emigration. First, European emigration to the Atlantic States. Second, internal emigration from the Atlantic States to the West. Third, internal emigration from the Atlantic States to the South. Fourth, Asiatic emigration to the Pacific States. The influence of modern, that is, individual, emigration—both on the society from which it issues and that into which it emerges—depends chiefly on the particular grade from which the emigrants are drawn. Our author adopts the same view of the composition of society as that set forth by Machiavelli. He, too, divides it into three orders. A superior order, who understand things through their own unassisted mental powers; an intermediate order, who understand things when they are explained to them; a lower order, who do not understand at all. Now if the drain of emigration is on the lower class, who pass through life in a state of monotonous slumber, who think in monosyllables—the effect upon the society is imperceptible. This class being very numerous, its self-multiplying force will more than compensate for any loss which can possibly take place through emigration. The effect of this class of emigrants precipitating themselves upon a comparatively new society, like that of the New England States, is greatly to retard its intellectual, though it may advance its material progress. This, together with the fact that the internal emigration to the Western States is drawn about equally from all grades of New England society, accounts—so our author says—for the remark so often made that the intellectual progress of the Atlantic States is not in a ratio with their material advancement. If the drain of emigration is on the higher or intellectual order, it is very detrimental to the society. This is evidenced in the case of Spain, whose "best and bravest" were drawn out of the country by the discoveries of Columbus. Spain was at that time the most intellectual, as well as the most powerful nation in Europe. What is she now? The internal emigration from New England to the West seems to be most satisfactory. It is, as we have said before, derived in about equal proportions from each of the three grades of society—the intellectual—the intermediate—the lower—it is, in fact, a transferring of an already formed society to a new and remarkably rich country, with a favourable climate, and no inferior race with which to become intermingled and debased. The Western States must advance, both intellectually and materially, faster than any other part of the Union. The South, however, possesses the most interest at the present time. Leaving aside the bitterness of feeling which now exists between the white population of the South and the North—a feeling which will probably soon pass away as it did between the various parties engaged in the last rebellion in England,—our author proceeds to speculate on the probable effects of Northern emigration to the South, and also of the possible admixture of African and American blood. The former is to have a most beneficial effect on the state of

Southern white society. It is to impart activity to a race whose sameness of ideas and interests—produced by an equableness of climate—had greatly retarded its intellectual and material progress, had created partial stagnation. As regards the latter, or intermingling of African blood, the numbers of blacks and whites being so disproportionate, and becoming more and more so every year, the result will be "purposeless," whatever meaning may be attached to that expression. Our author believes that, at the close of the present century, the white population of the Union will reach ninety millions, and the coloured only nine; this will save the Republic, otherwise it would be in imminent danger, as may be seen by the following paragraph:

"It is not consistent with the prosperity of a nation to permit heterogeneous mixtures of races that are physiologically far apart. Their inferior product becomes a dead weight on the body politic. If Italy was for a thousand years after the extinction of the true Roman race a scene of anarchy, its hybrid inhabitants being unable to raise it from its degradation, how indescribably deplorable must the condition be where there has been a mortal adulteration with African blood."

The fourth class of emigrants which is to find a home in the Republic will be more dangerous to its welfare than the coloured population. They will be drawn from the lower orders of China, Japan, and India. They will carry with them to the coast of the Pacific their native superstitions, their native ideas about religion; and they will endeavour to introduce polygamy. Dr. Draper's ideas on this point will be understood in his own words:

"With Eastern blood will necessarily come Eastern thoughts, and the attempt at Eastern social habits. I have already referred to the political power of polygamic institutions. It must not be forgotten that they are in accordance with the sentiments of Asiatics. Especially, also, should it be borne in mind that they have already obtained a firm root in Utah. There is imminent danger of the spread of those institutions in the West. As men approach the confines of Asia, they seem to be affected by its moral atmosphere."

"Whatever may at present be the strength of the sentiment of disapproval or even of detestation with which we regard polygamy, we can not conceal from ourselves the strong temptations that will arise for its adoption in the West. We should remember how easily and how often, in an evil hour, great and even religious communities may be led astray. Our present abhorrence of this vice is no greater than was the abhorrence of human slavery in England a few years ago. Yet, because of a contingent political advantage—the division and consequent neutralization of a maritime rival—that country forgot her noblest philanthropic traditions, and arrayed herself in moral support of the slave power in America."

"Warned by such a conspicuous example, we need not be surprised if hereafter there should be politicians—statesmen I will not call them—who may see in an extension of the practices of Utah a solution of the portentous problem of the admixture of the Pacific races. As the Saracens Arabized the north of Africa in the course of a very few years, they may believe that it is possible to Americanize those races."

"Fifty years ago it would have been thought incredible that a polygamic state should exist in the midst of Christian communities of European descent; and yet a community, whose foundation rests on a religious imposture, has carried before our eyes that institution into practical effect, and is fast becoming rich and powerful."

"There is always a probability of the public adoption of political ideas when they concur with the interests or passions of those to whom they are addressed; and conversely, it is from a want of such a concordance that attempts at reformation and elevation of the ideas of men so often prove failures."

To be Continued.)

Next week we shall present our readers with a charming new song, translated from the German. It is by the well known and prolific song writer, Abt, composer of "When the Swallows Home-ward Fly." To those who have only indulged in what are called "popular songs of the day," the accompaniments may possibly, at first sight, appear a little difficult; but if a little care be only bestowed upon "getting it up," the beautiful tone colouring surrounding the melody will amply repay the trouble of practice.

\* "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America," by John William Draper, M.D., LL.D. New York: Harper & Brothers; Montreal: Dawson Brothers.