

of British institutions, and the peculiar aptitude of his race for self-government, be associated with the country which has afforded a magnificent field for the development of such results?

Let every Briton, moreover, keep in mind the fact insisted upon in commencing these suggestions, that whatever territory may be acquired by his Anglo-Saxon brethren, on this Continent, is no more for the benefit of them and their posterity, than for him and his. A Briton can reach Oregon in as little time, nearly, as a citizen of the United States, and on arriving, would have every essential advantage which the latter could claim.

To conclude, should any two men who were transacting business with each other to an enormous amount, differ in opinion respecting their respective titles to a tract of wild land, of vastly less importance to the wealth and happiness of either, than the preservation of their amicable relations, would it not be wise in them to leave the question to arbitrators, with a determination to abide their award whatever that award might be? Where peace is far more important than the object in dispute, is not this the only honourable way of settling the question without a collision, immensely more injurious than the worst possible award? Even if some injustice should accrue, no dishonour could arise from such a course of procedure.