

entitle a contemplated Union to make treaties and be engaged in war, "as may to the Colonies seem wise and expedient"—that is, without regard to the interests or the will of the rest of the Empire; or, plainly, in practical disconnexion therefrom.

The writer does not attribute the highest importance to the recent speech at Boston of General Butler, nor to the still later Presidential Address. But the threat these hold out of non-intercourse, foreshadows more or less remote probabilities, and indicate belief, fostered, one is afraid, by observation of ugly facts, that undue concern for the maintenance of trade and manufactures is a snare and a danger to Britain. Why should the British people longer so exclusively cultivate and depend on manufactures and trade, as to give ground and encouragement for inimical or hostile treatment? Are we not disregarding the manifest interests of the United Kingdom and of the whole Empire,—and the opportunities, the duties, and the career, which possession of invaluable and almost boundless territories of our own, where the British and Irish peasant, more prosperous than at home, would be gratefully loyal to our Queen and institutions, unequivocally present and press upon us,—when we abstain from considering the best means of welding the Colonies to one another and to ourselves as a *UNITAS FRATRUM*? Why, in these times, when the air all around is surcharged with electricity that may bring the pealing and pelting thunderclouds of war over our heads, do we neglect the ready and noble means which union with such a hardy