

federacy whose only object would be to secure impartially the freedom and the rights of all.

Few of our readers would blame us for indulging in the luxury of such anticipations, even if they believed them to be of no stronger stuff than a day-dream. But has not the question, even in its philanthropy, a rational and sober side? Surely the earth is not doomed to everlasting discord! But how is it to be raised and purified? Never did a country hold, in relation to the rest of the world, the position now held by England. It is not a eulogium on ourselves, but a tribute to the influences which have operated upon us, to say that, with all our faults, never was power so extensive held with so strong a disposition to use it beneficently. We are placed by parts, in every region, and at opposite ends of the earth, dispersed yet closely knit, with highly diversified conditions and pursuits, yet of one mind and tradition. Every tribe we touch admits our superiority, and looks to us either in the conscious fear of weakness, or with the brightening hope of participating in our elevation. Have we this high station for nothing? Or shall we not rather hope that some such use of our powers as the federalization of the British colonies, on principles sanctioned by our own constitutional history and experience, may prove one of the means of fulfilling the high purposes for which our pre-eminence has been given to us?

Of the two books whose titles are placed at the head of this article, one is a history of the struggles, vicissitudes, endurance, errors, revenges and progress of our American colonies from their earliest days; the other is one of the latest expositions of our now elaborated system of colonisation. The former is a full and impartial repository of facts, neither unfaithful to the true glory of the American patriots and their predecessors, nor yet to the higher interests of truth. The latter is a valuable collection of recent documents, which presents a view of emigration and immigration not only