

a century of exclusively home exertion, than the rapid rise of New York is, or than that of any other American city in which I have been.

'The inland city of Birmingham with its suburbs is not less an illustration of native energy. Since the beginning of the century its progress has been as follows:—

1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
73,670	85,755	100,722	146,986	220,000	300,000

It does not equal either Glasgow or New York in size—but its growth, in the centre of an inland district, through the instrumentality of native-born talent working upon native mineral productions, leaves no doubt as to the physiological question of the inherent energy of the home-born who inhabit it.'

The value of immigrants to America may be judged of by the fact that, assuming each to bring with him only 10*l.*, this, for the 200,000 who yearly land at New York alone, makes an annual addition of two millions sterling to the money capital of the country. Then a single year's labour of these 200,000 in agricultural operations upon new land, must add at least 5*l.* a-head, or another million to the capital of the new States; while the increased consumption of imported articles, by the added population, augments the *federal revenue*, which is—and in spite of our preaching and practice will continue to be—derived from the duties levied upon imports.

It is Europe, therefore, that is the main-spring of the wondrous growth of the United States—European capital, European hands, and European energy. The revolts, revolutions, and proscriptions of the Continent, and the bitter discontents and overflowing population of these our islands, are the life and aggrandizement of the Great Republic. New emigrants are not mere additions to its stock of labour and capital; they consist of, or at least comprehend, those daring and resolute, if not always prudent spirits, who are driven from disturbed, or who voluntarily leave more peaceful countries. Thus, a stream of select men is constantly flowing from Europe, by whose audacious activity the filling up of the vast western continent is hurried forward, its material resources developed, and, by the sacrifice of many foreign lives, the first difficulties of settling it overcome. 'If all the native-born Americans,' says Mr. Johnston, 'not being the sons or grandsons of Europeans, were to sit down and fold their hands and go to sleep, the progress of the country would scarcely be a whit less rapid, so long as peace between America and Europe is maintained.' But disturb by the signals of war the now undreaded navigation of the Atlantic, and this stream of brave hearts is arrested. Thenceforward the population, like that of European States, will augment by a natural increase of tamer men only.