

one is an old superannuated nation, dependent on artificial expedients for a sickly existence; the other a hale, hearty youth in the prime of his vigor, and requiring neither pestifogging nor quackery to keep him alive.

All this is notorious, evident, palpable. Yet, taking their cue from England, the government and a large portion of the people of the United States, have been stimulated into a course of policy which has shaken this confederation from one extremity to the other, and excited feelings which, if not speedily allayed, will rend it asunder. Under the same influence the whig administration of our government is, for aught we can see, blind or indifferent to the British policy in relation to Nicaragua and the Isthmus, which, if successfully carried out, will enable England at once to arrest the most magnificent project of a Ship Canal across the continent, deprive the United States of a great portion of the advantages they would derive from their acquisitions on the Pacific, and give her a position which would enable her to cripple their commerce at pleasure. It is evident that England will not relinquish the protectorate of the Mosquitoes, unless the government of the United States takes a decisive stand on that question. But we propose to enter fully into this most important subject on some future occasion, and will here leave it for the present.

This base subservency to British opinions, which are always the offspring of British interests, is one of the most pernicious influences operating against the interests and dignity of this confederation, and the progress of free principles. Not the Emperor of Russia, or he of Austria, is so dangerous a foe to the liberties of mankind, as England. The government of that country, while pretending to the enjoyment of liberty at home, and to sympathize in its struggles abroad, is at the same time laboring with a sly, insidious hypocrisy everywhere to discourage its progress, by its literature, its money, and its power. Its leading newspapers have their paid correspondents in all parts of the world, who pretend to know the secret springs of European policy, and play into the hands of their employers, by giving whatever coloring they please to the actions of kings, and the movements of the people, which latter they at one time represent as rational and justifiable struggles for their rights; at another, as the mere ebullitions of an ignorant, licentious ferocity, impatient of all proper restraint, and arrayed against every principle of order and good government. In the former case, you may be sure that the movement is some way coincides with the interests or policy of the British government; in the other, that it interferes with them, either directly or indirectly. This is equally the key to its denunciations of the one, and its sympathy for the other. Every intelligent observer must see with half an eye the motive for all this hubbub on the part of the British scribes, on the subject of the violation of our neutrality in relation to Cuba. It is not that England disapproves the dismemberment of Cuba from the crown of Spain, from any regard to the faith of treaties, or the interests of that power, but that she fears its subsequent annexation to the United States, whose growth and prosperity she watches with a sleepless, malignant jealousy, as the sure forerunner of the decline and downfall of her boasted pre-eminence in arms, in arts, and in commerce. It is here the shoe pinches. There is no danger that Hungary will be annexed, and therefore she pretends to sympathize with the Hungarians; there is great danger that Cuba may be, and therefore she denounces all those who afford her either assistance or sympathy.