

to admit Colonial Members of Parliament,—as it would, in fact, alter the principle of Colonial government, not only in England, but of the great maritime states of old, possessing colonies.

That English, Irish, and Scotchmen, can readily attend Parliamentary duties—but that could not be convenient from the Colonies; for, if one colony be permitted to send legislators, all must; even from the East Indies, and all extremities of our Empire; and that, already the number of Members of Parliament is too great for convenience. Besides, instead of legislating for the general interests of the Empire, or even of the Colonies, they would be struggling for peculiar advantages for their own colony, and thus ministers would be plagued to death by particular, and, possibly too often, petty legislation; and, thus the wheels of good government, would be clogged and crippled.

That Colonial Members of Parliament, being elected for three, five, or seven years, could not be without altering the law of Parliament, and interfering with the prerogative of the Crown to dissolve Parliament.

Finally, that to a man emigrating, Parliament cannot be claimed on the score of birth-right, for it is relinquished according to the Constitution by the act of emigrating, so long as the settler resides in the colony, and absents himself from the mother country.

For my own part, I find no difficulty in replying to these objections—the only fair objections that have been pressed upon me; and, I think they will have less and less weight, as the working out of the principles which I have advanced are more and more understood.

Now, whether it would be wise or expedient to represent the Colonies at all, or not, is the question,—and there is no question, that the adoption of the principle of these sugges-