

tutional system of Great Britain, which cannot be omitted with safety in any attempt to introduce into our Colonies the principles of that constitution; and if we shall have dispelled the vague notions that prevail respecting the necessity for constant and extensive interference with the internal affairs of the Colonies in order to maintain our connexion with them. That connexion, we may depend on it, is secured by every feeling of the Colonial mind, and every interest that binds men to the country which protects them. Nothing can really alienate the Colonies except a government which hurts their feelings and retards their prosperity: and if there is truth in any of the principles of free government, the affection of Colonies as well as of other communities can only be effectually secured, and their welfare steadily promoted, by giving the people a real control over the selection and the policy of their rulers.

A large portion of the wide field of Colonial Government we have purposely left unexplored. We have limited our inquiry into the evil consequences of the general system of our Colonial Government to those Colonies in which representative institutions are established. We have