

power of making peace and war? Might not our Congress have a communication of that Sovereignty? But how is it possible, at the distance at which we are situated, to fall upon any method, by which to communicate this power, and how could a Council ever be appointed to manage that matter, without such jarring and absurdity as would render their interference inadequate and ridiculous. It must also occur, that a numerous body, like the Congress, can never be so fit for this part of execution as a single person.

3. The third objection is, That giving the natives of this country the privileges of Americans, upon going to that country, will operate like a bounty upon emigration from this country, and induce the inhabitants of Great Britain to settle in America more rapidly than if that country was disunited and hostile. This, I make no doubt, would, in part, be the effect of such a union, and for that reason, I think it might operate as an inducement to America to enter into it with cordiality. Nor can an increase of emigration, in this event, be so great an evil, as an inferior emigration, in case of the two countries being totally separated, since the people who leave Britain to settle in America, may still be considered as a part of our strength.

4. There yet remains to this mode of settlement, an objection which will, perhaps,