

revenue in their own hands, and also the pay of the officers of government, as a security for the conduct of these officers towards them." He expands largely upon the first of these under various heads, reviewing past actions and passing judgment upon them. Thence he goes on to the relation of the colonies to the "Empire of the King, Lords, and Commons, collectively taken" and waxes indignant over the situation wherein people of the colonies are no part of the realm of Great Britain...and so long as the colonies shall be esteemed in this relation... so long will there be factions and oppositions, instead of government and obedience." As is well known Pownall suggested remedies for this state of affairs, which may be summed up in these words: "If statesmen would dare to look for truth in the nature of things they would be naturally lead into the true system of government by following with the power of the state, wherever the actual and real power of the system of things leads....; they would see....that there does exist in fact as well as in nature, a real union...an actual system of dominion....This wants only to be adopted into the system of our politics...by the spirit of extending the basis of our operations through a representative legislature through all the parts....so as to form a *grand marine Dominion, consisting of our possessions in the Atlantic and in America; united into one empire, with one centre, where the seat of Government is.*"

He summarizes the relative attitudes of Great Britain and America toward this scheme. The inhabitants of both criticize it as unnecessary, inexpedient and dangerous, for entirely opposite reasons. For all of these Pownall has a remedy, justifying his theory in each case. He sums up the whole matter in these words "The people of America require either a common union among themselves, or a union of subordination, under the general legislature of the state....If Great Britain would cause their interests to be one, and this unnatural rivalry to cease, let them no longer be considered external provinces." In answer to the American cry of unfair taxation he remarks: "This objection can never be made with propriety...by the colonies which are constituent parts of a trading nation, protected by British marines, when they are debts contracted by wars entered in to, the first for the preservation of the Protestant interest and independence of the sovereignty of the mother country, the two latter solely in defence and for the pro-