

the part of patriots. Let this policy be ably represented in our legislative hall. Let the Parliament of Great Britain and the Congress of America sanction it. Then the English speaking people of America will be one nation, the greatest, richest, and most intelligent that the world has ever seen; and the two great families of Anglo-Saxons will join hands across the Atlantic in a clasp of eternal friendship.

THE PROVINCES AS STATES.

Under Continental Union each Province would retain its name, organize its own internal government, and make and enforce all its own civil and criminal laws. Our village, town, city, township and county councils, having been borrowed from the States and not from Britain, would remain as they are at present. It is probable, however, that we would of our own accord gradually reduce the number of the members of these councils in accordance with more business-like ideas. The majority of the custom houses between Canada and the United States would be abolished. We could, and likely would, retain our present educational system. Our Provincial parliaments have since Confederation been in all the essentials, Republican and not Monarchal, therefore as State parliaments they could remain unchanged. We are in fact in all our Provincial matters now Americans and not British, only we do not know it. We would obey the same Provincial laws as we do now. In addition, however, to the present legislative and executive powers of our Provincial or State Parliaments, they would have full power over the criminal laws and some others. We, and not the Premier, would probably, though not necessarily, elect the members of the Provincial or State Cabinet. In the Republic a State Cabinet consists only of a Secretary of State, a State Treasurer and an Attorney-General, though we could have a dozen in the cabinet if we wished. Our present Provincial Lieutenant-Governor would be elected by the people; and be called the Governor of Ontario, Quebec, etc. Each province or state could have its own judges, appointed as at present, deciding the same cases by the same laws and with the same juries. It is not compulsory upon any state to adopt the elective system of appointing judges. There would be a few Federal judges in addition, appointed by the House of Representatives, to decide upon disagreements arising out of foreign treaties, disputes between states, etc. These we would very rarely come in contact with. In short, each province or state would remain as it is at present, as regards all the essentials of its internal management, the only difference would be the increased independence and legislative and executive powers of our local provincial