

of the general government, still further complicated by the pretensions of the separate state sovereignties. The law of nations, as it stands, has been found generally sufficient for the purposes of intercourse between European governments; but either an express modification of that law, or of those of the United States, will be ultimately necessary, or unfriendly collision between the United States and every other country with which she may come in contact, is likely to be the result.

To resume.—The great means of successfully remodelling the government of the colonies appears to be—

1st. The incorporation with the mother country, and the endeavour to Anglicize the whole population.

2dly. The freedom from any other commercial restrictions than such as are imposed on Ireland, or any other integral part of the British empire.

Whether, in carrying into execution these main points, it be found advisable to have a general representation in the colonies, or that they should send members to the English Parliament, are grave subjects of reflection and consideration, but on which judgment should rather be formed by those to whom it belongs, when in the colonies, than on this side of the Atlantic.

M. N. O.
London, 13th April, 1838.

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