

never sets—if we would not be guilty of maintaining an unjustifiable despotism by investing Parliament with power over countries that are unrepresented in it—if we would not tyrannically withhold from our fellow-subjects a right which is undoubtedly their due—if we would augment the power, resources, and permanent stability of the Empire, we are bound by every obligation to accord to the Colonies representation in the Imperial Parliament.

As social exclusiveness begets an aggressive democracy, so political exclusiveness generates hectoring republicanism. Woe betide the future greatness of England, if the governing classes deliberately challenge the issues of a contest on two such pestiferous principles.

When an Englishman emigrates to Canada why should he thereby lose his right of being represented in the British Parliament? Does he cease to be an Englishman? Does he leave the British Empire? Does he no longer owe allegiance to the Queen? If not, why then does he lose his right of being represented in the Imperial Parliament? Is it the part of a wise mother thus to cast off her stalwart and loyal sons?

The difficulties anticipated by Adam Smith on the other side of the Atlantic, have “melted into thin air;” the precient sagacity of the Canadians has discovered the permanent advantages resulting from closer connection. Shall we by our prejudices impede this great politic and patriotic project? Shall we insanely repel the friendly and filial feelings of that great Colony towards this country? Shall we impolitically deny her a share in our representation which is so justly her due? Shall we tell her you have neither lot nor part in the Imperial Parliament? If we should do so, well may the Canadians, conscious of their strength, proud of their wealth, and confident in their untold resources, resent the haughty and impolitic exclusiveness of the British Parliament. Let us pause ere we offend the generous sympathy of this high-spirited people; let us rather concede them a fair share of our repre-