

been made of the federation of the British Provinces in North America, and that no place has been found in the proposed scheme for provisions adapted to carry it into effect.

To this it might be readily answered, that the association of a group of colonies under a general government subordinate to the English Government has no proper connection with a scheme for the adjustment of the mutual relations between the mother-country and her colonies.

When the union is complete, the united provinces will constitute a colony nobler and more powerful than the several constituent colonies, but not the less a colony within the principles and subject to the provisions of the scheme.

Moreover, the specialty of such a federation in itself places it out of the sphere of a general system, as it is impossible to lay down a general rule for the union of neighbouring colonies into different groups; the mode of union must in all cases depend on the particular circumstances and actual situation of the constituent bodies.

On the other hand, it would be inexcusable to pass over a subject of such vital interest to the prosperity of the colonies, and essential to the proper balancing of the several constituent parts of a Colonial empire.

In the first stages of settling a new country, the difficulty of intercourse naturally leads to a great subdivision of centres of government. Distance is the only cause why Canada should not send representatives to the English Parliament, and be as integral a part of Great Britain as Ireland or Scotland.

As a country becomes more civilized—above all, as railroads and better means of communication are made—the very cause of the dissociation is removed, and the

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