Closely connected with the power of making peace is the power of sending and receiving ambassadors, the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, the punishment of offences in contravention of any treaties made by Great Britain.

Powers to be vested in the mothercountry for the purpose of maintaining order in the Colonial empiro. Having made the reservations necessary to prevent a colony from embroiling the empire with foreign nations, and to regulate its external relations, the next step is to vest in the mother-country such powers as are required for preventing disputes and facilitating intercourse between the various parts of the British empire.

Of these powers the most important are:-

- (1.) The power to fix the boundaries of a colony, to regulate commerce between the different colonies and other parts of her Majesty's dominions.
- (2.) The coinage of money and other regulations relating to currency.
- (3.) Laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency.
- : (4.) Laws relating to copyright or other exclusive rights to the use or profits of any works or inventions.

Taking these subjects in order :-

Reservation of power to fix boundaries of a colony. As to the boundaries of a colony. Bentham enumerates among the causes of war amongst nations "uncertainty as to boundaries." As colonies are independent states in relation to each other, a dispute as to boundaries cannot be settled in the ordinary course of law.

It is, then, for the advantage of the colonies themselves that England should step in as an impartial arbitress; for, without that aid, the peace of the empire may be disturbed and the prosperity of the colonies be destroyed by petty wars, as fierce and unprofitable as those conflicts of the Heptarchy which Milton contemptuously likened to the battles of crows. The different dominion improportion

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