

eyes, after their inevitable result has been so unmistakably manifested in the States), or into a Vice-royalty or kingdom, if the spectacle of the union of the fullest liberty with the most unruffled order, of perfect peace with the most widely spread prosperity, as presented by England under a Constitutional Monarchy can suffice to dispel the dreams of visionaries, or the theories of *dilettanti* statesmen, and persuade the yet divided colonies to select for themselves the most perfect model of government that the mind of man has yet conceived, and the best that the world has yet known. The Northern States of the late Union, when their present struggle is over, might by a great effort be able to do enormous injury to the provinces lying on their frontier, if they were content to do so at the price of equal injury inflicted upon themselves, and if the provinces were so reckless of their own safety as to neglect thorough and efficient military organization; but they could not say no, and compel obedience to their commands, to any measure affecting the internal affairs of the provinces, that was the result of the united will of England and her Transatlantic children. The States might bluster; but effectual opposition there could be none.

And to view the question from the opposite side. What assistance could be looked for? All that could possibly be desired or required. There would in the first place be no need for foreign help. So long as England did not oppose the union and independence of her provinces, and would not suffer any other government to do so, there would be no room for foreign help; since the whole question being one between England and her colonies, would not admit of foreign intervention, so long as they were not opposed to one another. Now, that England would not oppose any steps the colonies might take for the establishing of an independent Union among themselves is evident from all her modern policy, and the spirit in which she approaches every colonial question. There was unquestionably, a time when England in common with all the world looked upon colonies as dependencies to be held for the exclusive benefit of the people of the mother country, without any consideration for the welfare of the colonists. All ancient colonizing States, witness the Peloponnesian war, did so. France, Holland, Spain, Portugal, did so. England did not stand alone in her folly. But England has long since discarded all those erroneous notions, which lost her the possession of her thirteen colonies; and it is with England as she is, and not as she was in former years, that her present colonies have to do. And what is England's way of treating her colonies now? Does she not endeavour to conciliate their affection by every means in her power? Has she not granted responsible government to all; not only to those in America, but also those in South Africa and Australia? Does she not refrain entirely from all interference in their internal affairs? Nay, does she not carry her forbearance so far as to