

commonly supposed, and which appear, upon a strict examination, to have proceeded from narrow prejudices, and partial motives of interest, rather than from any extensive and liberal views of policy.

If the objections which occur to the mode of union proposed, are in any degree obviated, let us consider next what material advantages this union will produce to both countries; for unless the advantages are mutual, we need not hope to find advocates for it on either side of the Atlantic.

With respect to America, except in one instance, it seems to give them every thing for which they have fought lately, and much more than they demanded at the commencement of hostilities. They will have an unmolested communication of trade with all the world, besides the West-Indies being thrown open to them. They will have British protection against foreign insult, whenever that shall happen. The Government then will be more secure, and as free as if they had no connection with Great Britain, because the whole civil and military sovereignty is in the power of the Congress and subordinate assemblies in America: and every object of ambition, of interest, and of fame, will remain entire to those who shall wish to pursue them.

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