

do not see that between the alternatives of dependence and separation lies the real secret of a lasting connexion—that of common partnership. But then, say the objectors, this will not last unless there be an actual federation, nor can equal citizenship logically exist without some sort of congress of legislature, allowing everyone a voice in the control of common affairs.

It is quite true that the next generation of Colonists may not be so much attached to England as those who now feel the strongest of all attachments—that of associations with childhood, early life, and education. It is also possible that the present idolatry of the British Sovereign will be succeeded by some cooler sentiments of loyalty, in progress of time. It may indeed be conceded that there is something incomplete and even contradictory in the theory of fellow-citizenship of which the home-citizens retain a sort of elder brother's share, being alone capable of direct representation in the central Council which must have the chief voice in general policy.

There is, therefore, some weight in the objection to the theory of equal citizenship, and self-support throughout the empire, that it rests on the supposition of a partnership, in interests and in government, which is defective in its full application, and that it requires a constitutional monarchy to hold together a too incongruous membership on terms of common nationality.