

temporary rebuff by the errors and follies of the French revolution, triumphed in 1832. "We are not now settling a new constitution, but finding out and declaring the old one," said Lord Mansfield, in the discussion on the repeal of the Stamp Act. Herein Mansfield was technically correct, and there can be no doubt that under the old constitution Parliament had the power to tax the colonies. Mansfield goes on to press the point. "Every objection therefore to the dependency of the colonies on Parliament, which arises to it upon the ground of representation, goes to the whole present constitution of Great Britain; and I suppose that it is not meant to remodel that too!" But it was; and it had to be done. Here we come upon a new side of Pitt, Pitt the Radical; the man who for the last eight years of his life fought two great battles, the battle of the colonies and the battle of parliamentary reform; and who fought them both on the same ground, that they were necessary alike to English liberty, and to the British Empire. He was a Radical because he was an Imperialist; his home policy and his colonial policy were interrelated parts of one harmonious whole.

The first duty of such a reformed parliament would be the reform of the Navigation Laws. So much he admitted to Franklin in 1775; so much he had long before told Parliament. "Omitting the immense increase of people by natural population, in the northern colonies, and the emigration from every part of Europe, I am convinced that the whole commercial policy of America may be altered to advantage. You have prohibited where you ought to have encouraged, and encouraged where you ought to have prohibited. Improper restraints have been laid upon the continental colonies in favour of the islands." (Speech on the Address, 14 January, 1736). Pitt was the close friend of Alderman Beckford, the leader of the powerful coterie of West India merchants, powerful alike in the city of London and in the House of Commons, but in defence of America and following his insight he throws all such ties aside.

But there is some evidence that Chatham was prepared to go even further. Less than three months after his plan had been rejected by the House of Lords, Lexington was fought; blood flowed between mother and child; the *immedicabile*