

British Parliament? Or is it because a seditious faction within the bowels of the State, by their intrigues and cabals, so incessantly engrosses the time, and distracts the councils of Parliament, that it cannot pursue those means which the dictates of reason and common sense point out as necessary to the safety of the empire?

Whatever may have been the reasons that no adequate propositions, no terms which could lead to a more constitutional union between the two countries, have been settled in the British councils, and tendered to the Americans, it is certainly high time, after a four years military contest, that it should be done. True wisdom directs, that reformation should take place as soon as defects and mistakes are known. A procrastination of remedy ever gives to the evil intended to be removed, time to encrease, and often places it beyond the reach of the most perfect skill.

To conclude these reflections: When I take a view of the present state of Europe, nothing is wanting to convince me, that the welfare of Great-Britain, depends on the recovery of her lost authority over the Colonies, and on a more perfect union with them.

When I consider the principles which ever did, and ever must bind the several parts of civil society together, I am also convinced, that the duration of that union must depend on the principles of polity by which the two countries shall be united, and that it will be longer or shorter as those principles accord or disagree with the fundamental rights upon which the British Government is established.

And when I reflect on the present state of the Colonies, I am equally satisfied that this is the favourable moment for settling that union, and securing the subordination of the Colonies to the latest period of the British Government.

Impressed with these sentiments, I have been induced to lay the foregoing facts and reflections before the Public. I have briefly recited the causes