

ations." and further on he says "that the capacity and ability of the persons to be chosen, for the Council of State and for the Grand Council be their only qualification whether members of the respective bodies that choose them or not." (20)

Cadwallader Colden, after the persual of these above mentioned documents approved of the Union scheme; but thought it could be carried out by mutual agreement, without appeal to Parliament. If the colonies were willing to and agreed to lay the same duties, and apply them to the security and defence of all, what more would be required? He thought the salary of the Governor should be paid by the colonies. Also he objected to so much power being given to the Council, as they were not removeable by the Crown, and seemed to have a negative on the acts of the Governor. In his eyes this was dangerous to their dependence on England.

In referring to this plan of union, a later writer, G. R. Minot, says, (21) "In contemplating this instrument, one can hardly suppress an enthusiastic spirit of conjecture upon the state of America and Europe, had it taken place. . . . If connected with the strong government of Great Britain, it would probably have lasted so long as to retard greatly, perhaps forever to prevent, the revolution of 1776, and its extensive consequences. Blinded by fatal national prejudices, the British colonists would yet perhaps have considered French, Spanish, and other foreign nations as their natural enemies. The commerce of America, so diffused through new channels in Asia and the north-west coast of her own continent, might still have been restricted by the hand of monopoly. . . . The British Cabinet rejected the plan for want of sufficient powers in the throne, whilst the provincial governments, fearing the royal prerogative would have been too prevailing an influence, united in the same decision, from opposite motives." (22)

A pamphlet entitled "The Crisis," author's name not given, upon the situation which was engrossing the attention of Europe at that time, namely "peace or war?" digresses to the state of America in this year, 1756, for the American continent would need to be attended to in the event of either result. In the opinion of this writer there were two things necessary to the proper treatment of the American problem. First, the placing of the French within

(20) Benjamin Franklin's Life and Works, (Sparks, London, 1843).

(21) Mass. Bay Continuation, G. R. Minot, (London, 1798).

(22) Minot History of Mass. Bay, p. 198 et seq.