

member of the Imperial Government arguments in favor of this Union, when Her Majesty's Government have already evinced a disposition to leave the settlement of the question entirely in the hands of the Colonists themselves? Your Grace will observe that many of the very facts which show the necessity for a Union, are likely to hinder its accomplishment by the Colonists' own unaided efforts, and indicate the desirability of the Mother Country taking a lead in the measure. The narrowing tendency of the present political contests of the Colonies upon the minds of their politicians, has already been alluded to. Your Grace need scarcely be reminded that a large proportion of the class of local and ephemeral politicians everywhere, always favor disunion and disintegration; because in a large sphere their occupation would be gone, and they would be obliged to make way for more enlightened and abler men. It is not improbable that many of this class in British America would oppose the Union, did its accomplishment appear imminent. As also mentioned above, legislation, throughout the Colonies generally, has unfortunately assumed, of late years, a very partizan character. So far is this the case, that in more than one of the Provinces it is extremely difficult to get any measure, however important to the interests of the public as a whole, passed through the legislature, unless it can be made to appear that the measure in question will ensure special substantial benefits to the faction which then happens to be in the ascendancy, or tend to weaken their rivals for political power. The projected Union of the Colonies would not lead to the aggrandizement of any one now organized political party, in any Colony of North America, at the expense of any other party. Hence a reason why a considerable number of the public men of the Colonies might exhibit an indifference, or possibly a hostility, towards the proposed measure. These anticipated objections are, it may as well be confessed, entirely conjectural. The writer does not *know* that any objections would be made, from any Colonial quarter, to this step. He has never once, either in public or private, heard any objection urged to a Union of the Colonies, although the subject has been pretty widely canvassed of late years; whilst he is aware that many of the most prominent statesmen of British North America are its open advocates. Nevertheless, owing to the temper of too large a number of the Colonial politicians, and the character which their discussions too often assume, and to the propensity of petty, local demagogues everywhere to oppose all such changes as this, it is considered not improbable that the Union could not be effected without clamors against it being raised from some quarter: that is, if the accomplishment of the object were left wholly to the action