

nimity and honourable intentions of our brethren across the sea. These veterans would become guides to the Provincial Legislatures when questions of difficulty arose, and would embellish social life by the refinement of their manners, and the fruits of their large experience.

But, they would not all return. Some, it is to be hoped, richly endowed by nature, and improved by study, might win the favour of their Sovereign and the confidence of Parliament, and rise to the higher posts and employments of the State. If they did not, it would be because they were unworthy, and their Countrymen could not complain—if they did, the free participation of North Americans in the honors and rewards of the Empire, would be proved and illustrated; and a field would be opened to our youth, which would enable them to view with indifference the prizes for which their republican neighbours so ardently contend.

Mark, my Lord, the effects which this system would have upon our Legislatures, and upon our people. Is there a young man in North America, preparing for public life, who would be contented with the amount of study, and the limited range of information, now more than sufficient to enable him to make a figure in his Native Province? Not one—they would ever have before them the higher positions to be achieved, and the nobler field of competition on which they might be called to act. They would feel the influence of a more lively emulation—and subject themselves to a training more severe. Our Educational Institutions would improve—a higher standard of intellectual excellence would be created; and not only in society would the influence be felt, but in the Courts—the Press—and in the Provincial Parliaments, there would reign a purer taste, and a more elevated style of discussion.

These are a few of the advantages, my Lord, which I believe would flow from this concession. The views I entertain might be variously illustrated, and explained with more accuracy of detail; but I feel that your time is precious,