

discuss here, with a view to influencing the minds of the members of any of those bodies to whom it may be submitted for approval, any detail of a scheme which will doubtless be accepted, or rejected, as a whole by such bodies. But there is one point upon which the author conjectures that the Convention may feel a delicacy in propounding any views, especially for the approval of the Imperial Government—that is, as to the Constitution of the head of the proposed consolidated Colony of British North America.

So late as 1854,—when the first of the following papers was written,—and even later, republican propensities seemed to be so rampant in North America that one could scarcely venture to hope for a popular hearing to any proposal for extending or perpetuating the monarchical principle. Even British Americans—truly loyal British Americans, believing themselves firmly attached to royalism—had, unconsciously perhaps, become imbued, to a certain extent, with republicanism. Fortunately, a great change has come over us. The anticipations of those who had ventured to predict the utter, signal failure of republican institutions on this continent, have already been fully verified. The last, much-vaunted model republic, the United States, has proved an ignominious failure beyond all question to any person outside its borders. Glance over the whole of South America, where *Nature* seems to have provided everything for the development of great and prosperous nations ; and the only political organization which the philanthropic cosmopolite can regard with anything approaching to satisfaction is that of the Empire of Brazil, a monarchy. Coming into North America, we find that Mexico, with all the natural elements of greatness, has, during half a century of republican rule,—or rather, misrule,—been all that time in a state of anarchy. Just now, that long distracted nation is adopting the monarchical form of Government, and with prospects of tranquillity and prosperity combined which it never enjoyed before.