

of inquiry; but the vast amount of good so expansive a principle would accomplish, if it could be made practically effective, would justify not a little both of hope and outlay, before the attempt to bring it into action was abandoned. The particular form of the internal constitution of the candidate community need scarcely be an obstruction; for even, in the extreme case of its being a kingdom, a local and subordinate allegiance to a local king is not necessarily incompatible with a supreme allegiance to the British crown, so long as the connexion continues, as the subinfeudations of the middle ages, if we have need of precedents, sufficiently show. Each of these cases, however, would require careful consideration on its own merits, and probably a special adaptation of the administrative terms to suit its circumstances. The employment of British advisory commissioners during the period of probation, and perhaps in most cases afterwards, at the request of the native authorities, might prove necessary and sufficient for enabling a willing community, anxious to escape from barbarism, to qualify itself to take and retain a place in our system.

We shall venture, then, romantic as it may seem, to add another to the thirteen foregoing articles of administration, as follows:—

14. Communities of foreign descent to be eligible to admission on terms to be settled by parliament in each several case, the general object being security for keeping the principles, and the means ordinarily being the employment by the native authorities, and for their aid, under the direction of the British government, of advisory British commissioners. Continuance in the confederation to be dependent on continued conformity to its principles. Subordinate allegiance to a local king to be held not incompatible with supreme allegiance to the British crown, so long as the colonial relation subsists.

Let us now imagine our colonies so confederated, and the