

nobility, the disinterestedness, and the purity displayed. More than all, as states they must surmount their own difficulties, and adapt their institutions to the wants, necessities, and wishes required by their particular position.

Now, if this be the true view of a colony, it follows that the duties and obligations must be handled in a practical manner with the prescience and power of statesmen. It will not be wise to include before their time questions such as attention has been drawn to in the recent circulars to the Colonies. Let all consideration of separation from England be dismissed from the mind, and attention given to the following points :—

1. *Internal Development* should be the paramount principle of action, including the careful administration of the lands; a wise system of taxation; the diffusion of knowledge; the abolition of all effete and worn-out institutions which arrest progress in the old countries, but the removal of which should prove in the best sense that the Colonies are the schools for testing theories and practising the arts that have yet to advance the world.

2. *Defence*, as a question of internal regulation, will always adapt itself to the growing power of the Colonies. Where there is wealth, protection will follow; and where ordinary self-love exists, defence is sure to accompany the sentiment. The militia of Canada, the volunteers of Victoria, the contingent force of New Zealand, are healthy, vigorous symptoms, added to which, the naval armaments of Victoria, promise that no weak or pusillanimous dreams belong to the men upon whom action devolves, or those with whom the honor of the rising state is confided.