

How keenly this is felt by a colonist, appears from the following picture drawn by Mr. Martin, a late member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand: He says, 'the British colonist is, politically speaking, a serf, or rather a slave; for the feudal system, however barbarous it may have been, was in many respects preferable to the system of colonial government. It is true that the serf worked for his feudal lord; but his labour and attachment were rewarded by a certain amount of kindness and protection, which the colonist has never yet experienced at the hands of his self-constituted masters—he is the slave in the hands of the overseer. To persons in England especially, if they are unacquainted with colonial matters, it may appear strange that a colonist should be spoken of in this manner: they cannot understand how persons, whom they have been accustomed to regard as enterprising and independent, can be represented in this unhappy light; but it is, nevertheless, true, as every man finds to his cost, when he arrives in a new colony. An Englishman cannot sell his birthright, but he may be deprived of the best part of it by his government. He will be looked after, claimed, and taxed as a British subject wherever he may be found; but if he should determine upon leaving the united kingdom for any of the British possessions abroad, let him not deceive himself by imagining that he will carry with him any of his political rights to the colony to which he may emigrate. A slave becomes a free man if he be fortunate enough to touch English ground; but an Englishman, if he settle in an English colony, becomes politically a slave.

'The Government of England is called a mixed government; the power is equally divided between the monarch, the barons, and the people; of these three estates the monarchy