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emigrants themselves; for it is impossible but that they must contrast the imperfect share of management in their own affairs, which they obtain, with what is enjoyed by their republican neighbours. The English constitution, and the colonial branches of it, appear to have been framed for the express purpose of allowing as much jobbery and corruption as possible, short of provoking civil war. When popular indignation is fairly roused, the people's House put an end to the grievance; but as under pretence of restraining popular excesses, a chamber is always given, not appointed by the people, and who cannot be dismissed by them for misconduct, there are no means of punishing them for their misdeeds; and when the storm has blown over, they return to their malpractices, undeterred by the past. In other respects, a colony will be more or less a copy of home institutions. There will be a small court where the fashionable are to show their finery, and where the "vulgar" are to be excluded. Land will be distributed in large tracts, so as to form a favoured class of wealthy proprietors, and difficulties will be thrown in the way of the poor man obtaining a portion. Upon these poor, deprived of electoral rights, and thus forming the degraded class, will be thrown the weight of taxation. Educated they may be, in a way, but not in the way most essential to their own well-being, and to the welfare of the State; for no Government, except a republican one, dare give its people an instruction in political science, which would enable them to perceive how much they are wronged. No other can cultivate that education of the judgment,