and abstract principles, though of unquestionable justice, *per se*, require the greatest caution in applying them to vast and varied masses of men, under different degrees of civilization. It is also desirable that by such a contemplation the ruling authorities may be induced to examine, whether the present system of home government is the best that can be devised for administering the distant affairs of so many, and such varied millions of the human race.

CHAPTER II.

SECT. I. Nature of free government; reasons for its modifications .---SECT. II. Division of colonial governments into three classes-Canada government as an illustration of the first; its principles and details-The East Indian and other governments.-SECT. III. The executive power in England over the colonies—Authority of the colonial minister, unsuited to the present extent of the colonies-The Board of Control and Court of Directors' authority over India-Authority of the Lords of the Treasury, of Parliament, and of the King in Council.-SECT. IV. Colonies and the mother country, bear the same relation to each other, as children to a parent-Necessity of strengthening the social ties, when the natural are weakened-Inadequacy of the present Colonial Office government-Reform therein-Plan of a Board of Colonial Commissioners-Advantages resulting therefrom-Examination of the proposition of colonial representatives in the Imperial Parliament-Present imperfect system of colonial agency.-SECT. V. Internal government of the colonies, in relation to the legislative and executive councils, and in reference to the British Government-Examination of the question of elective assemblies-Responsibility and irresponsibility.-SECT. VI. Governors of colo-

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