

perusal of the manuscript, was in favor of the publication of the work. That it would be ferociously attacked by a small class of Colonial politicians and critics, and held up as a libel on the Colonial system, and on Colonists themselves, was a circumstance I did not disguise, for I have always noticed that, whilst these gentry are constantly deploring the want of every kind of Colonial literature, and ascribing this circumstance to the system itself, they exercise all the influence they possess to render such literature impossible, by doing all in their power to crush every effort (however feeble,) which may be made to create it. Notwithstanding this, I have strong hopes that the "Governor of Cacona" will succeed, and still stronger hopes that some good will come out of its publication: for as a Colonist myself, I repudiate the weakness which would make us ashamed to be told of our faults, or that exquisite modesty which is too sensitive and refined to bear to look at a good natured caricature, because there may be in the drawing something that reminds it of itself. The world has benefitted largely by good-natured burlesques, and many a folly which all the serious preaching in the world could not cure, has been driven from the stage of living realities by a joke. It is reported of a great man, that seeing the celebrated Beau Nash approach while he was engaged in playing with some children, he stopped in the midst of his merriment to exclaim—"let us be grave, boys, for a fool comes this way." For the "grave fools" the "Governor of Cacona" will doubtless have no charms, but there is another and a wider class—disciples of the old Greek—who in this, as in other matters, will hold it to be true philosophy to "laugh and grow wise."

I may observe, in conclusion, that the author has not failed to recognise in Cacona the existence of a higher order of politicians—men animated by a real desire for the country's good, and whose efforts are as disinterested