

culties which have hitherto existed: because a satisfactory choice of councillors would have to be made with reference to the varied interests of a much more numerous and extended community.

It will be necessary, therefore, for the completion of any stable scheme of government, that parliament should revise the constitution of the legislative council, and by adopting every practical means to give that institution such a character as would enable it, by its tranquil and safe, but effective working, to act as an useful check on the popular branch of the legislature, prevent a repetition of those collisions which have already caused such dangerous irritation.

The plan which I have framed for the management of the public lands being intended to promote the common advantage of the colonies, and of the mother country, I therefore propose that the entire administration of it should be confided to an Imperial authority. The conclusive reasons which have induced me to recommend this course, will be found at length in the separate report on the subject of public lands and emigration.

All the revenues of the Crown, except those derived from this source, should at once be given up to the united legislature, on the concession of an adequate civil list.

The responsibility to the united legislature of all officers of the government, except the Governor and his secretary, should be secured by every means known to the British constitution. The Governor, as the representative of the Crown, should be instructed that he must carry on his government by heads of departments, in whom the united legislature shall repose confidence; and that he must look for no support from home in any contest with the legislature, except on points involving strictly Imperial interests.

The independence of the Judges should be secured, by giving the same tenure of office, and security of income, as exist in England.

No money votes should be allowed to originate, without the previous consent of the Crown.

In the same Act should be contained a repeal of past provisions, with respect to the clergy reserves, and the application of the funds arising from them.

In order to promote emigration on the greatest possible scale, and with the most beneficial results to all concerned, I have elsewhere recommended a system of measures which has been expressly framed with that view, after full inquiry and careful deliberation. Those measures would not subject either the colonies or the mother country to any expense whatever. In conjunction with the measures suggested for disposing of public lands, and remedying the evils occasioned by past mis-management in that department, they form a plan of colonization to which I attach the highest importance. The objects, at least, with which the plan has been formed, are to provide large funds for emigration, and for creating and improving means of communication throughout the provinces; to guard emigrants of the labouring class against the present risks of the passage; to secure for all of them a comfortable resting-place, and employment, at good wages, immediately on their arrival; to encourage the investment of surplus British capital in these colonies, by rendering it as secure and as profitable as in the United States; to promote the settlement of wild lands, and the general improvement of the colonies; to add to the value of every man's property in land; to extend the demand for British-manufactured goods, and the means of paying for them, in proportion to the amount of emigration, and the general increase of the colonial people; and to augment the colonial revenues in the same degree.

When the details of the measure, with the particular reasons for each of them are examined, the means proposed will, I trust, be found as simple as the ends are great; nor have they been suggested by any fanciful or merely speculative view of the subject. They are founded on the facts given in evidence by practical men; on authentic information, as to the wants and capabilities of the colonies; on an examination of the circumstances which occasion so high a degree of prosperity in the neighbouring States; on the efficient working and remarkable results of improved methods of colonization in other parts of the British empire; in some measure on the deliberate proposals of a Committee of the House of Commons; and lastly, on the favourable opinion of every intelligent person in the colonies, whom I consulted with respect to them. They involve, no doubt, a considerable change of system, or rather the adoption of a system where there has been none; but this, considering the number and