

policy and destructive tendency of the present system, as well as their own fitness to discharge the important duties, for which they were elected.

A Colony like ours, which has so much to GRANT, as the word is understood in Great Britain, would be certainly enriched by the misfortunes of the Mother Country, providing there was nothing in its conduct to give offence, not to a Radical, but to a constitutional mind; and whether those circumstances, which we have and shall state, the truth of which cannot be questioned, be sufficient to sour the mind of the Emigrant, and put a total stop to emigration, the Public alone is able to judge.

It must be obvious, if we can place any confidence in the word of Mr. Vansittart, whose sincerity, in all cases, where the subject is an object of consideration, cannot be doubted, that the present system has been planned and proceeded upon without the unanimous consent of his Majesty's Ministers. In support of this, let us carry in our mind the system pursued by the Parent State at the present time, and up to the period of those fees having issued. She has expended upwards of 70,000*l.* during the last year, in the transportation of Emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope; a country in our opinion, not possessing one half the advantages to an Emigrant settler, that this does; if the high fees upon land were abolished; the whole of which might, by a just representation of this Colony to the government, be saved to her.

It is truly ridiculous to suppose that the members who compose the Cabinet of Great Britain would offer advantages to subjects emigrating to one part of her dominions, and throw every obstacle in the way of those proceeding to another; at a time, too, when they are holding out inducements