

Indus, in the number of excellent native seamen employed on its shores, and in the cheap and abundant materials and resources afforded for ship-building.

II. *Commercial value*.—Guyana possesses 100,000 square miles on the South American Main, watered by several noble rivers, containing a large fertile area capable of supporting several millions of inhabitants, and now enjoying an extensive and valuable commerce with the parent state which is capable of considerable increase in different products.

III. *Maritime utility*.—Gibraltar (as before remarked) offers an illustration of a politically-maritime position, combined with commercial advantages. Its position at the entrance of the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic, enables England to maintain a commanding political influence in the South and East of Europe, in Asia Minor, Egypt, &c. ; while its contiguity to the Spanish, French, and Moorish territories, admirably adapts it as a depôt for the sale of British goods¹.

With this preliminary explanation, we may proceed to classify the colonies, in reference to the foregoing heads.

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| <p>Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Ultra Gangetic territories, Ceylon, Malacca, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, Cape of Good Hope, Canada (Lower), Nova Scotia, Jamaica, and Trinidad.</p> | } | <p>Of territorial importance, commercial value, and maritime utility.</p> |
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¹ Before the opening of the port of Cadiz, Gibraltar imported from England an immense quantity of cotton goods for re-exportation.