

(Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay) Penang and Singapore, being the chief exceptions to the general rule¹.

To divide them according to their territorial importance, commercial value, or maritime utility, is the most practical mode of demonstrating their intrinsic worth: but this classification is also very difficult, as a colony may be possessed of all the three advantages, as British India; of the two former, as British Guyana, or of the two latter, as Gibraltar. These three classes may be thus illustrated, and an inference may then be readily drawn how far a colony belongs to one or more of the divisions specified.

I. *Territorial*.—British India contains upwards of half a million square miles, peopled by 100,000,000 British subjects²; its territorial importance, in reference to the opinions elsewhere expressed, is therefore clear.

The commerce of India, though yet in its infancy, amounts to upwards of £20,000,000 sterling³. Its maritime utility consists in the quantity of shipping employed by the settlements, in the excellent harbours of Calcutta, Bombay, Cochin, Trincomalee, Galle, Penang, Tavoi, Mergui, Malacca, Singapore, &c., along an extent of 5000 miles of sea coast, with the navigation of the Ganges, Burrampooter, and

¹ I do not, however, here advert to the cessions made by East India princes to the British Government.

² See Section II. and Statistical Chart.

³ See History of the Colonies, and British Colonial Library, *Asia*.