

tions, would alter the principles upon which our Colonial policy is based ;—I need not say, that it has been my object to prove that the modification and alteration of those principles, would be wise and expedient ; and, that the actual state of the Colonies, imperatively demands that change ;—and my concluding remark will, I hope, strengthen what I have already advanced.

The British system is well adapted for merely British Island purposes ; but for extensive and continuous Empire, and for uniting into one vast people the men of British origin, it is certainly defective. Men of British descent never did, nor will they ever, consent to be treated as inferiors ;—if a man, by the act of emigration, forfeits any one of his birth-rights according to the Constitution, it is, to my mind, a still greater cause for change. Colonists can only be kept down by compulsion,—experience has fatally proved this. It by no means follows, that because you extended to Englishmen their birth-rights, that, therefore, Hindoos were to have the same privileges,—their privileges are *not their* birth-right ; nor would small colonial matters come before Parliament ; they would be disposed of by the *local legislatures*,—Parliament would be *relieved* from most Colonial questions, which now, as is objected, “plague the Members to death.”

Misfortunes rarely teach nations ; but one would think that the loss of an Empire, *viz.* America, would have sunk deep into England’s heart’s core. Give the Colonists what they seek ; no half measures, but absolute equality with the natives of England ; and, in case of need,—and England knows not when her necessities may require it,—many thousands of men would go from the Cape and the Australias to assist in maintaining the integrity of the Empire, in the maintaining of which they were really interested.

Whenever England consents to make her Colonies part and