

the spot, and who, whether willing or unwilling, able or unable, are thus left to an enforced discretion in the case.

" 7. That the Colonial Office is not now in consonance with our institutions generally, some reconstruction having become necessary, in the direction of increased publicity and responsibility. As that office now stands, with a vast and diversified correspondence, not systematically published, but only occasionally or partially so, or long after publicity is of much, if any value, the colonial questions that arise from time to time are practically controlled by the permanent under-secretariat—a body wholly unrepresentative, irresponsible, and, in an official capacity, as before the public, unknown; and however unexceptionable in a private and individual capacity, liable to the official bias and prejudice of all long-continued and unchecked authority.

" 8. That in the interests alike of this country and the Colonies, the cause of emigration is one of primary importance; that, although the control and management of the vast Crown domain of the colonial waste lands has, for the convenience and advantage of both parties, been made over to the respective Colonies, these lands are still under the Queen's Government, and are practically as much as ever open to our emigrating countrymen; and that it would well become the Government of this country to consider the means of a more active intervention in the great national concern of emigration."

MR. BEAUMONT'S RESOLUTIONS.

" 1. That as British subjects in the Colonies, no less than those in the mother country, are bound to render, and do willingly render, allegiance to the Crown of England, they are no less entitled to the constitutional rights of British subjects, and that to withhold from them any of such rights which are applicable to their situation, would be a grave offence on the part of any responsible officer of the Crown.

" 2. That it is of the highest importance to the whole empire to encourage emigration to the Colonies, and for this purpose to make much more largely available than hitherto the almost unbounded resources of Great Britain.

" 3. That the separation of the Colonies from the mother-country would be a capital injury to the British nation, and ought not to be contemplated otherwise than as a remote contingency, to be prevented by every legitimate means of policy and statesmanship.

" 4. That in order to guard against such contingency, and to consolidate and perpetuate the essential relations between her