

of citizens; and that they possess no greater right as British subjects than if they resided in the United States. Your Committee cannot suppose that Lord Durham has *imagined* such a state of society—they are well convinced that some disappointed or discontented person has imposed upon his Lordship's credulity, and led him to promulgate an opinion, the tendency of which to great and permanent injury, cannot be easily counteracted.

No portion of the community can suffer more directly or seriously from the effects of this erroneous assertion, than the very persons, who, it is alleged, are labouring under the baneful influence complained against; and it is with no common satisfaction that your Committee find among their number three gentlemen well known throughout the province, the representatives of three distinct constituencies, and who, being of the number of those who his Lordship states are regarded as aliens in this portion of their Sovereign's dominions, are best able to pronounce upon the accuracy of His Lordship's statements.

One of these gentlemen, Colonel Prince, is an Englishman by birth, and was bred to the legal profession. He came to this Province six years ago, and brought with him a considerable sum of money, which he has expended in purchasing and improving real estate in the Western District. On the first occasion of issuing a commission of the peace for that division of the province, he was included in it; and at the next general election he was returned to represent the county of Essex, by a population almost exclusively *Canadian*; and the Legislature, to mark their sense of his gallant conduct upon different occasions, in resisting the invasion of the country by foreign Brigands, passed a law admitting him to practise as a Barrister and Attorney in all the courts. The Lieutenant Governor soon after conferred upon him the rank of Colonel in the Militia, and entrusted him with the command of a battalion embodied for actual service, and which is still on duty. The *second* is Mr. R. Rollo Hunter, a gentleman of independent property, and a native of Scotland.—He has resided in the Province six years; is in the Commission of the Peace, and has been elected as representative for the County of Oxford. The *third*, Mr. J. A. H. Powell, is an Irishman.—He came to the country since the last war; his father held the rank of Major in the Army; he sold his commission, and settled at Perth, in the District of Bathurst, of which he was appointed Sheriff. Upon his death, his son (Mr. J. A. H. Powell) succeeded him, and has since been returned a member for the County in which he resides.

That which has been above related of the reception these gentlemen have met with, and the total absence of all ground for considering that they have been treated or regarded as "Aliens," may be said of the whole body of British and Irish immigrants who have taken up their abode in this Province; and the three members of your Committee, to whom special reference has been made, conceive that they are bound in justice, calmly, but unequivocally, to deny that Lord Durham has been correctly informed with respect to the feelings of the original settlers in Upper Canada towards them; on the contrary, they know that if there be one matter more than another that they feel a deep interest in and a desire to promote, it is emigration from the British Islands. They are aware of the immense advantage the country has derived from this source, in general wealth, as well as in their social and political relations; and it is universally considered that the check it has experienced from the recent difficulties in the two provinces, is among the most serious, if not the very greatest, of the evils that have resulted from them. And as a proof of the anxiety of the Provincial House of Assembly here, to promote emigration, and to remove every impediment to its increase, the members, at a time when the House was composed almost exclusively of persons of the first and second classes above alluded to, repeatedly and unanimously, called for the disallowance of an Act passed by the legislature of Lower Canada, imposing a tax upon British emigrants landing at the ports of Quebec and Montreal; a tax which was regarded by them as odious—injurious—and unconstitutional.

With respect to the exclusion of British and Irish emigrants from places of honour and emolument in the province, it is sufficient to state that *the vice-chancellor—the master and registrar of the court of chancery—the receiver-general—the secretary of the province—the solicitor general—four out of five executive councillors—and twelve out of the twenty-nine legislative councillors appointed since Sir John Colborne assumed the government of the country—two-thirds of the clergy of the church of England—a like proportion of district school-masters—and the principal and masters of Upper Canada College, with one exception,—have been taken from that class of gentlemen; and it may be confidently asserted that from among them, a large majority of justices of the peace, militia officers, commissioners of the court of requests, and other local appointments have been made,—while it is a remarkable fact, that of the *sixteen* battalions of militia ordered to be embodied for actual service for the*