

5th. *Resolved*—That the said province was made an asylum by His late Majesty King George 3d. for such His loyal subjects, who, during the American revolution, adhered to their allegiance.

6th. *Resolved*—That the most earnest and gracious instructions, were from time to time transmitted by His Majesty to His Governors General, to admit into His Province of Quebec all such persons from the United States as had manifested their loyalty during the revolutionary war.

7th. *Resolved*—That in consequence of these instructions the Inhabitants of the colonies, now the United States, who had openly during the Rebellion adhered to the King, or who were able to give proofs of their loyalty, were kindly invited and cordially received into the province of Quebec, and had lands and other benefits bestowed upon them.

8th. *Resolved*—That no encouragement or invitation was ever given or held out to persons living in the United States, and who had made their election by settling or swearing allegiance to those States, to come into the province of Quebec either by the Colonial or Imperial governments.

9th. *Resolved*—That after the division of the province into Lower and Upper Canada, the same policy of encouraging and inviting loyal subjects only, from the United States continued in each, and has ever been the mode of proceeding to this day.

10th. *Resolved*—That notwithstanding the vigilance of the Provincial government, many persons contrived to gain admission into the colony, who were by no means of the description intended by the Royal instructions, and who instead of feeling attached to British laws and government, were rather hostile or totally indifferent as to what government they lived under, provided it suited their present interests, and who deserted to the enemy during the late war.

11th. *Resolved*—That many causes combine to perplex the alien question, when applied to persons coming from the United States, which can never apply to the case of Foreigners from other nations.

1st. The impossibility of distinguishing persons, who were a few years ago the same people, and who still exhibit the same manners, speak the same language and have the same features.

2d. The facility of procuring false proofs of former loyalty, which the colonial government had seldom reason at the time, to suspect, or means to disprove

3d. The remissness of the Land Boards employed in admitting settlers in the several districts of the province.

4th. The desire of many loyalists to bring their friends, connexions and acquaintances into the province, by which they were induced privately to invite them, or to connive at their arrival. These again inviting their friends &c. a sort of stream of emigration from the United States continued to the commencement of the late war: