

Canada, but entirely from causes produced by enactments of the British Parliament, by the dissensions in Lower Canada, and the unwillingness of that province to aid in accomplishing undertakings that are calculated to bring to both colonies great and equal benefits. The remedy for the embarrassments to which we refer rests entirely with Your Majesty and Your Majesty's Imperial Legislature; and we rejoice that it rests in such hands, well convinced that whatever measure of relief can be accorded to us will be generously and freely granted.

Commons House of Assembly, }  
11th day of May 1839. }

Allan N. MacNab,  
Speaker.

Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

Encl. 2, in No. 6.

REPORT from the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of *Upper Canada*, appointed to report on the State of the Province.

To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly.

The REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE on the State of the Province (unanimously adopted by the Committee.)

Reference to report of last session on the political state of the provinces.

Extract from report of last session.

A respectable military force necessary.

A military force not needed from apprehension of revolt in U. C.

Very few aim at rebellion.

The great body of the people were able to put down any attempt at insurrection.

Whether the great republic of the United States is capable of controlling its own citizens no longer problematical.

The fact of lawless invasion of other countries by freebooters, &c. from the United States, prove that their neighbours are not to expect security from their forbearance or the moral influence of their government, but from their own fleets and armies.

Committee would greatly desire to recall the above imputation.

But a detail of facts will prove it far from being exaggerated.

The truth is stated by the Duke of Wellington, that we suffer those outrages because we are loyal to our Sovereign.

Two invasions had occurred previously to the date of the above report: one at Navy Island, and one at Bois Blanc.

These inroads repulsed by the loyalty and bravery of the militia. None of the people of the country united with the invaders.

The hope that their ill success would have prevented further invasions proved fallacious.

In the report on the political state of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada adopted by your honourable House during the last session of the provincial legislature, the following statement is recorded:—

“The next suggestion to which your committee beg to draw the attention of your honourable House, is the necessity (now too painfully obvious) of keeping up a respectable military force within both provinces.

“It must be sufficiently apparent, your committee believe, that this desire for military protection does not proceed from any apprehension of internal revolt in Upper Canada, at least.

“Recent events have proved how small the number is that aim at rebellion, and how ready and how well able the great body of the inhabitants of this province are to suppress any attempt at insurrection: but the civilized nations of Europe will learn with astonishment, that it ceases to be a question, whether the ‘Great Republic’ of the United States of America, boasting of the superiority of its institutions over those of every other country, has the power of controlling its citizens within the limits essential to the maintenance of peace, and the honourable performance of treaties, solemnly entered into by it with foreign powers.

“The occupation and conquest of Texas in the south,—and the assembling of an armed force on its eastern frontier, openly recruited in its principal cities and towns, commanded by its citizens, and by them also supplied with arms, ammunition, clothing, money and provisions, and transported in the presence of and unrestrained (if not encouraged) by its magistrates and public officers, in steam-boats and other vessels into this province, and landed in it for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the government and wresting the colony from the Crown of Great Britain, sufficiently prove that, if the countries bordering on the United States desire to protect themselves from the inroads of freebooters, pirates, fugitive traitors and outlaws, they must look for security to their own fleets and armies, and not to the honourable forbearance of the American people, or the efficiency or moral influence of their government.”

Your committee are well assured that nothing could afford your honourable House greater satisfaction than to feel justified in recalling the imputation which this declaration conveys upon the integrity of a people with whom it is the inclination as well as the interest of all Her Majesty's subjects, and especially those residing in this province, to keep up the most friendly intercourse. The detail of facts, however, which it will be the duty of your committee to lay before your honourable House and the British nation, will too painfully and undeniably prove that the apprehensions entertained of want of faith and of outrage and aggression on the part of the people of the United States upon Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada, was far from being exaggerated in the report referred to; nor was it less truly stated by the illustrious Duke of Wellington, whose patriotic and powerful advocacy of the interests of his grateful fellow-subjects in these provinces can never be forgotten by them—that these outrages and aggressions were committed for no other reason than that the people of Upper Canada were loyal to their Sovereign.

The Report from which the above extract is taken bears date the 8th February 1838, previously to which two distinct invasions of the province had occurred by numerous bodies of American citizens: the first, the occupation of Navy Island; the second, that of Bois Blanc, followed by the attack on Amherstburg.

Each of these inroads was repulsed by the steady loyalty and intrepid bravery of the militia. Not the slightest disposition was manifested on the part of any portion of the people of this country to unite with the invading force, and it was hoped that the ill success which had attended them would induce those with whom they had originated to lay aside all further attempts to disturb the peace of the province—but this hope unhappily proved utterly fallacious; and it will now be the painful duty of your committee to detail a succession of invasions, piracies, murders and outrages committed by the citizens of the United States upon the peaceful and unoffending inhabitants of this province, such as are without parallel in the history of civilized nations, and, in these days, would be looked upon as disgraceful amongst the most barbarous of mankind.