of the King's natural born subjects residing in the Province; er wisely and justly to protect and govern commercial rights; or to hold out as the means (but would prove a powerful bar) to population.

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That under these laws, our civil rights are ununknown, and property is insecure.

That infinite injury has arisen from holding the mercantile interests and rights to be governed and administered in the King's Court by such laws.

That the merchants in London, trading to this Province, had complained to the King's minifters of these evils, and of the ruinous effects that actually had arisen, and the consequences that must arise, from such a system or code of laws, and had prayed for relief.

That the King's new subjects, the Canadians, in the year 1773, when they petitioned his Majesty to obtain a security in their property and possessions by the known rules of their ancient laws, at the same moment implored his Majesty equally to extend his protecting hands and care to his natural-born (ancient) subjects.

That the constitutional principle of colonization, in every modern empire, is the extension to such colony of the national laws for securing the personal rights of the natural-born subjects.

That such would be the only wife and political means to populate this extensive colony, to increase