

sent to England, it will, at least, from the moment of its passing, set at rest every difficulty respecting the title to real property, and obviate other inconveniences to which many persons are now exposed: and with respect to those rights connected with the Legislature, if it be ineffectual in conferring them, as I must say I think it would be, the persons claiming those rights would only remain subject to the same doubts as at present.

In the desire to confer them, all are agreed, the bill would profess to do no more than His Majesty's Government have expressed their approbation of; and, if the King's government should feel it necessary to disallow the bill, we can only imagine that they would do so with the determination of supplying all that was desired, by an act of the Imperial Parliament. In that case they will have the advantage of seeing by this bill, what provisions the Legislature of this country desires, and will have the most certain information of the difficulties felt or apprehended and the particular remedy which it is thought proper to apply to them.

But, Sir, I have no intention to press this bill, if it is against the sense of the committee, and I will proceed to state, that there is another course which must readily suggest itself to us all, and which deserves consideration. May we not pass the bill in such a shape as will confer all other rights of British subjects, except those which are especially mentioned in the 31st of the King? This we are competent to do of course, and the question is therefore merely one of expediency.

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