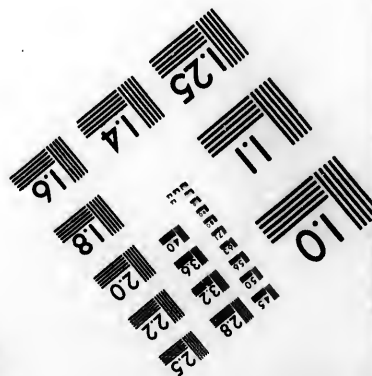
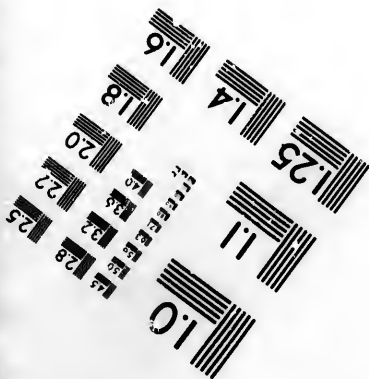
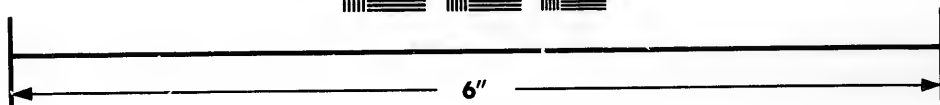
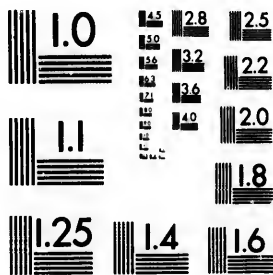


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

24 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

18  
20  
22  
25  
28  
32  
36  
40

**CIHM/ICMH  
Microfiche  
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches.**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

01  
02  
03  
04  
05  
06  
07  
08  
09  
10

**© 1983**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/  
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/  
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

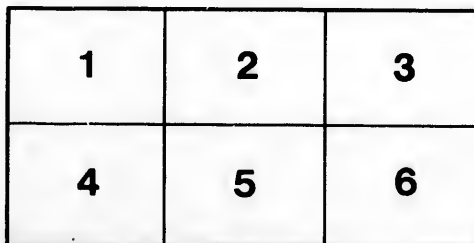
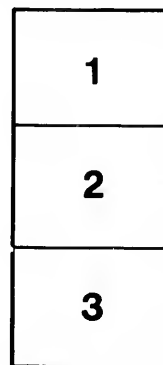
Library of the Public  
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La bibliothèque des Archives  
publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

C

Whose

York,

Printed

A state  
ring  
behav  
by the  
prov  
at Y

Instr  
inhabit  
ralizati  
To

Dear S

instruc  
on beh  
rights  
last se  
made  
petitio  
tee's)  
in their  
with e

Your  
agent  
on you  
a mem  
measu  
request

JES  
ALL  
York

Add  
per Ca  
session  
for the

# FIRST REPORT

OF THE

## *Central Committee of the inhabitants of Upper Canada,*

Whose rights were liable to be affected by the provisions of the Naturalization Bills, reserved last session of parliament for the royal assent.

JESSE KETCHUM, *Chairman.*

York, Dec. 14th 1827.

---

### YORK:

Printed at the Office of the Colonial Advocate, by William Lyon Mackenzie, Printer to the House of Assembly.

---

Published by order of the Committee.

---

*A statement of the proceedings adopted by Robert Randal, Esquire, M. P. during his mission to London, as the bearer of the petition from, and agent on behalf of, the people of Upper Canada, whose rights might have been affected by the provisions of the Naturalization Bills which passed the two houses of the provincial parliament at its last session. Laid before the central committee at York, on the 10th December 1827.*

Instructions to Robert Randal, Esquire M. P. from the committee of the inhabitants of U. C. whose rights are affected by the provisions of the Naturalization Bill.

*To Robert Randal Esq. a member of the provincial parliament of  
Upper Canada.*

Dear Sir:—

The undersigned, being the central committee appointed to nominate, instruct, and correspond with a fit and proper person to proceed to London on behalf of a large portion of the inhabitants of this province, whose civil rights are deeply affected by the provisions of the Naturalization bill of last session, and which has been reserved for His Majesty's assent: have made choice of you as their agent, and as the agent of the persons whose petitions to the British Parliament have been entrusted to their (the committee's) charge; they are ready to defray, from and out of the funds placed in their hands by the petitioners, your expenses on the journey, and herewith enclose to you said petitions.

Your instructions are; to proceed forthwith to London in the capacity of agent for the petitioners against the Naturalization Bill of last Session, and on your arrival there, to cause said petitions to be laid before parliament by a member of the House of Commons, and further that you take such other measures as you may deem most expedient to obtain for the petitioners their requests as expressed in the prayer of their petition.

JESSE KETCHUM,

ALEX. BURNSIDE,

York, April 11th, 1827.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD,

THOMAS STOVELL. } Committee.

---

Additional Instructions from the committee entrusted by the people of Upper Canada affected by the provisions of the naturalization bill reserved last session for His Majesty's assent, to Robert Randal, Esquire M. P. agent for the petitioners against said bill.

REPORT ON THE

Mr. Randal is particularly requested to lay the petition of the people before the right honourable George Canning, a member of the British Parliament, and of the present administration, before he takes any other steps to accomplish the object of his mission. This he is to do as soon as possible after his arrival in London.

JESSE KETCHUM, }  
ALEX. BURNSIDE, } Committee.  
JOSEPH SHEPHERD, }  
THOMAS STOVELL, }

York U. C. April 11 1827.

To Messrs. Jesse Ketchum, Alexander Burnside, Joseph Shepherd, and Thomas Stoyell, the selectcommittee of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, whose rights and privileges were threatened by the provisions of the late naturalization bills.

GENTLEMEN :

In obedience to your instructions, of which the above are a true copy, I proceeded last spring to London carrying with me the petition of the people. On my arrival in that city on the 24th May last I immediately waited upon the right honourable George Canning, who very politely referred me to the Colonial Department. I accordingly presented my credentials to the right honourable Mr. Wilmot Horton, together with a copy of the Upper Canada petition.

On the 7th June I had the honour of an interview with Mr. Wilmot Horton, on the subject of my mission.

On the 12th June, Mr. Hume the member for Aberdeen was pleased to present the petition of the people relative to naturalization, in the house of Commons.

It was ordered to be printed.

On the 13th June a bill to naturalize certain persons resident in the province of Upper Canada was ordered by the House of Commons to be brought in by Mr. Wilmot Horton, Mr. Attorney General, and Mr. Solicitor General; but as its provisions did not meet my approbation it was not proceeded in, but lay over for amendment at that late period of the session.

On the 21st June I received the following note from the under secretary of state.

" Mr. Wilmot Horton presents his compliments to Mr. Randal, and requests that he will call at the Colonial Office at half past 12 tomorrow.

*Downing Street 21st June 1827."*

On the 22nd June I accordingly waited upon the right honourable gentleman, and had another interview with him upon the several matters contained in the petition.

On the same day I received from Mr. Hume and Mr. Warburton, two of the members of the British Parliament, an interesting statement which being important to the petitioners is herewith respectfully submitted to your consideration.

Bryanstone Square, 22nd June 1827.

SIR:—As you were not present, last night, when the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill was read a third time, we think it necessary to inform you of what passed in the House of Commons at that time respecting the civil rights of those by whom you were deputed to this country.

Mr. Hume requested " to know from Mr. Horton whether, as he did not consider it necessary to persevere in the intention of bringing in the Bill for settling the civil rights of those who had petitioned the House (for which the House had given him leave on the 13th inst.) the British Government would send out such instructions to the Government of Upper Canada as would secure the speedy settlement of all the existing doubts both

" as  
" the  
" as  
" Ma  
" to  
" wo  
" wit  
" pea  
" a d  
" Leg  
" for  
" he  
" the  
" Mr  
" the  
" rat  
" We  
" Mr. H  
" good  
" count  
" We  
" and in  
" Colon  
" most a  
" We  
" his an  
" now o  
" sures

Deput  
" Hav  
" berty  
" togeth  
" with s  
" Que  
" the H  
" ber of  
" 23d, 1  
" 1st,  
" he vit  
" Br th  
" sembly  
" Sessio

2nd  
" Canad  
" Comm  
" Journa  
" 3rd.  
" consid  
" of the

## ALIEN QUESTION.

"as to Naturalization and the title to property. That it was necessary for the peace and prosperity of that Province that these doubts should be settled as speedily as possible."

Mr. Horton, in his place, answered, "that he agreed with Mr. Hume as to the importance of having all these points speedily settled, and that it would be the immediate care of the British Government to send out forthwith such instructions as should answer their wishes and orders (as repeatedly declared) being carried into effect, and in such a manner as left not a doubt in his mind of every thing being done by the Government and Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada for that purpose; and that, if unfortunately any difficulties should arise, but which he could not foresee, he should most undoubtedly introduce in the ensuing Session a Bill to carry these objects into effect."

Mr. Hume replied "that he was perfectly satisfied with the statement of the Right Honorable Gentleman, and placed perfect reliance on his declaration that every thing promised would be done."

We hope that this public declaration in Parliament, and in the letter from Mr. Horton to you will satisfy your mind that the Government intend in good faith and sincerity to do justice to the persons you represent in this country.

We would also state as our opinion that, at this late period of the Session, and in the present state of the administration, the mode to be adopted by the Colonial Government is, on the whole, the best that can be followed, and we most anxiously hope it may be attended with all the desired effects.

We may state that Mr. Alexander Baring, M. P. expressed to Mr. Hume his anxious hope that the Government would settle all the doubts and fears now existing as they promised to do, and that he was satisfied with the measures proposed by Mr. Horton.

We remain, Your obedient Servants,  
JOSEPH HUME.  
HENRY WARBURTON.

Mr. R. Randal,  
Deputed from Petitioners in Upper Canada. } now at 22 Downing St.

Having entrusted the petition of the people to Mr. Hume, I took the liberty of asking him several important questions thereto relating;—These, together with that truly honourable and patriotic member's replies, are herewith submitted.

Questions put by Mr. Randal to the Honourable Joseph Hume, member of the Imperial Parliament, June 23d, 1827.

1st. Is His Majesty's Assent to be withheld from the Naturalization Bill that passed the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada the last Session?

2nd. Is the petition from Upper Canada, presented to the House of Commons by you, entered on the Journals of the House of Commons?

3rd. Can that petition be taken into consideration in the ensuing Session of the Imperial Parliament?

Answers by Mr. Hume, June 24th 1827.

1st. *Certainly*—Mr. Horton has stated that his majesty's assent shall be suspended & orders sent out to pass an act to carry into effect the intentions of the British government, as stated in Mr. Horton's letter of June 15, 1827, to you—

2nd. *Yes*; and you shall receive a copy of the votes of the house in which it is printed.

3rd. *Certainly*—Any member of the House may then bring forward any measures on it, which they are now competent to do.



4th. Will the rights & privileges of those persons who settled in Upper Canada since 1793, on the express invitation of the Government of Upper Canada from time to time and the sanction of the Acts of the British Parliament, be preserved until the doubts lately raised as to their being duly naturalized subjects, be finally settled, either by Act of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada or by Act of the Imperial Parliament?

5th. It would be satisfactory to me to have official copies of the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Horton and myself since my arrival in England laid before the House of Commons—can that be done?

6th. As the discontent and unpleasant feeling which exist in Upper Canada extends also to Lower Canada and to the other British Colonies in North America; can any means be adopted to procure the appointment of a commission of 2 or 3 competent gentlemen to proceed to these Provinces and enquire, on the spot, into all the complaints and grievances which may exist there?

7th. Will you give notice in the House of Commons before the adjournment of the House, that you will bring forward the state of Upper Canada in the next Session of the Imperial Parliament, if the complaints regarding our Civil Rights and other grounds of complaint are not redressed?

ROBERT RANDAL.

4th. I understand it to be the intention of Lord Goderich, Secretary to the Colonies, as stated privately to me and publicly in the house of commons by Mr. Horton, to suspend his majesty's approbation of the bill lately passed in Upper Canada (as stated above) and to send clear and distinct orders to the executive government there, to that effect, and the strongest recommendation to the legislative assembly to pass, as speedily as possible an act or acts to settle all these doubts and secure to these settlers all the rights and privileges they enjoyed, unchallenged until 1820;—

And further, that if any objections should arise, or difficulties be raised, in the Legislative Assembly to carry these wishes and intentions of the British Government into effect—He (Mr. Horton) will in the next Session introduce a Bill into the Imperial Parliament to do so.

5th. There cannot, I think, be any objection to that being done: and Mr. Horton has informed me that he intends so to do.

6th. I have been so strongly impressed with the opinion, that the British Government can only acquire a competent knowledge of the real situation of the Provinces, by the enquiry of a commission on the spot in each of these places, that I took the liberty since your arrival in England, of suggesting that course to Mr. Horton; and, although he is not prepared to do so immediately, for reasons he has stated, I think his opinion is, that the British Government will adopt that course next year.

7th. I will now give notice in parliament; & if supplied with all the requisite information to make me completely master of the several grievances, lately stated by you, I shall bring the state of these provinces before Parliament in the ensuing session.

JOSEPH HUME.

On the 28th June I addressed the right honourable secretary for the colonies as follows:—

Mr. Randal regrets that his duty to the inhabitants of Upper Canada, for whom he is agent, constrains him to state to Lord Goderich, the necessity of receiving from His Majesty's Government this afternoon, an answer to the prayer of a petition which Mr. Randal had the honour to bring to the bar of the British House of Commons on the night of the 13th instant, that he (Mr. R.) may have sufficient time to consider the bearings of the writings which he may be honoured with, previous to his answering the same, before the hour in which the House of Commons sits on to-morrow.

27 Wood St. corner Mill Bank, Westminster,  
June 28th 1827.

The Right Honourable Lord Goderich, }  
Downing Street. }

Mr. Wilmot Horton's reply is dated the same day, and is herewith submitted.

Downing Street, 28th June 1827.

SIR,—

10. Lord Goderich has had under his consideration the copy which you transmitted to this department, of the petition addressed to Parliament, by certain Land-holders and others, inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada. His Lordship directs me to express his regret that the measures adopted by his Majesty's Government in the last year, on the subject of Aliens in Upper Canada, have not proved satisfactory to all the parties, for whose relief they were intended.

Whatever objections may have arisen to the details of those measures, they were recommended by Lord Bathurst, exclusively in the spirit of conciliation, and in the belief that no further concession was desired. Lord Bathurst had adopted every means in his power, to ascertain whether the alterations which he projected in the Law, would satisfy the inhabitants of Upper Canada, and his Lordship had the strongest grounds for anticipating the cordial concurrence of all classes of Society in the Province. Although it now appears that some misconception was entertained, as to the real object of the parties interested in this question, yet the Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Council of Upper Canada, cannot be considered responsible for those parts of the present Bill which have excited the most earnest opposition. Lord Bathurst's instructions to the Lieutenant Governor, founded as they were, upon his Lordship's impression, that the measures proposed would be satisfactory, were peremptory and left the Local Governor no discretion on the subject, with regard to the measures now to be adopted by his Majesty's Government, for setting this question at rest. I am instructed by Lord Goderich to make to you the following communication, with respect to the best mode of following up his Majesty's conciliatory intentions as expressed by the late Secretary of State.

The decision of his Majesty in Council upon the Bills respecting aliens transmitted at the close of the last session of the Provincial Parliament, will be suspended until the final decision of the questions which have been brought into discussion.

17 Lord Goderich is ready to admit that all the rights and privileges of British Subjects should be imparted to the whole of that class of Persons who have settled in Upper Canada in reliance upon any assurance from his Majesty's Government that they should be received in that character.

It will of course be convenient to define more clearly the particular individuals in favour of whom this concession should be made. They may therefore be arranged under the four following heads:—

**FOLIO.** First—All persons who have received Grants of Land from the Provincial Government.

Secondly—All persons who have held any public offices in the Province.

Thirdly—All persons who have at any time been admitted by the Provincial Government, or its officers, to take the oath of allegiance.

Fourthly—All persons resident in Upper Canada who had their settled place of abode in the Province previously to the year 1820. To each of these Four Classes of Persons, the privileges of English birth would be granted without any condition or qualification.

The children or more remote descendants of any such persons who may be dead would be admitted to the same privileges which their parents or ancestors if now living could claim.

It will however, be understood that any person claiming to exercise any privilege of a British subject who has not yet taken the oath of allegiance, must first take that oath or make the corresponding affirmation, if he be one of those persons whom the law of the province has relieved from the obligation of taking oaths.

The second case to be considered, is that of persons not falling within any of the preceding descriptions but who have at present their domicile in Upper Canada, having resorted to the province subsequently to the year 1820. I am directed by Lord Goderich to communicate to you his opinion, that all persons of this class who desire to be naturalized as British subjects should be admitted to that privilege. But with respect to them, the three following conditions would be required. First, that they should have completed a residence of seven years before they are permitted to acquire the privileges in question. Secondly that they should take the oath of allegiance or make the corresponding affirmation, and thirdly, that their names should be registered in some public office by some time to be fixed for that purpose, in order that they may be known what particular persons have availed themselves of the proposed indulgence.

It will be understood that all these rules are to be retrospective only. The terms upon which it may be proper to naturalize persons hereafter resorting to Upper Canada or to any other of his Majesty's foreign possessions may probably at an early period engage the distinct attention of His Majesty's Government.

It will also be necessary to observe that the proposed enactments are not to have the effect of repealing any existing statute of the province or any act of Parliament.

There are many questions of property connected with this subject upon which it would be very difficult to form any definite opinion in this country. I am however directed to state that there would be no objection to an enactment, which should in substance provide that the title of the Crown should not be set up to defeat any title to lands acquired by any person, or by the Parents or Ancestors of any Person, naturalized under the proposed act. The more material difficulty would arise in cases where the acknowledgment of the British character of any individual might defeat the legal right of any other private person. Upon that subject Lord Goderich can of course state only the general principles which it appears to him just and reasonable to establish. The necessity of introducing any particular exceptions must be referred to the wisdom of the Provincial Parliament.

The general principles to which I advert are the following. Property which is now held by titles which in strictness of Law might be invalid on account of the foreign birth of the present holder or of any of his Predecessors might be confirmed, if the present holder is naturalized under the intended act.

19

20

21

The  
depar  
most  
the co  
Lord

N  
Sir,  
I  
red th  
consid  
his Ma  
by cer  
nada.

I ha  
intervi  
ous d  
prayer  
Upper

I be  
it is of  
that th  
Canad  
them,  
variati  
risked

I ha  
which  
in obe  
despat  
ernme  
fect th  
- It m  
ne del  
much

## ALIEN QUESTION.

7

- POLIO.** But if any person is in possession of property, which he has acquired on the ground of the foreign birth of any other individual, that possession ought not now to be disturbed, or in shorter terms, the legal disability of any naturalized alien, or of his predecessors, should not be allowed to impeach any title, except those which were actually impeached before the promulgation of the law.
- 19** It should be provided that these rules respecting property are to have their operation from the 26th day of May 1826, the day on which the act was passed for enabling the legislature of Upper Canada to impart all the privileges of English birth to aliens.
- 20** As you have been deputed to represent the interests of the parties more immediately affected by the recent measures, and as you have presented a petition to parliament on their behalf, Lord Goderich has deemed it expedient that you should be apprized of the view which His Lordship has taken of the subject.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

R. W. HORTON.

(Signed)

ROBERT RANDAL, ESQUIRE.

The importance of the last received communication from the colonial department, together with the many points embraced therein, required my most careful consideration; accordingly, on the 29th June, I sent a letter to the colonial office containing my opinions of the measures contemplated by Lord Viscount Goderich. A true copy is hereto annexed.

*June 29th, 1827.*

No. 27 Wood Street, Mill Bank, Westminster.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 28th instant, and the pleasure I feel that Lord Goderich has given his consideration to the copy which I transmitted to the Colonial Department of his Majesty's Government, of the Petition addressed to the British Parliament, by certain land-holders and others, inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada.

I have also to acknowledge my great satisfaction at perceiving at the several interviews, with which you have honoured me, that there is a sincere and anxious disposition on the part of his Majesty's Government to comply with the prayers and representations made by a large portion of his Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada.

I beg to state what I have so earnestly endeavoured to impress upon you, that it is of the utmost importance to the peace and happiness of that Province, that the fears and doubts, respecting their situation, (the petitioners of Upper Canada,) as to their civil rights and the tenure of their property consequent on them, should be settled as expeditiously as possible, and that no grounds of variation from the wishes and intentions of his Majesty's Government should be risked with the authorities in that province.

I have therefore most respectfully to submit to you, that after the proceedings which have been taken by the government in Upper Canada, purporting to be in obedience to the direction signified to that government in Lord Bathurst's despatch of 31st August 1826, it is extremely desirable that His Majesty's government in England should immediately adopt measures here to carry into effect their intentions.

- It may not in England appear of much consequence that this subject should be delayed another year, and perhaps when I foresee that after the lapse of much time of uncertainty and dissatisfaction, the petitioners may again have to

appear at the bar of the British Parliament, to claim their protection: I can assure you, that the immediate settlement of these two subjects is of the most vital importance to the peace, happiness, and welfare of Upper Canada, and I most humbly venture to urge the reconsideration of my request and of the request of all the petitioners; that you will bring into parliament the bill of which you gave notice, which would answer every object we have in view, and assure advantages to the province, of which I cannot give you an adequate idea.

The prayer of the petition from Upper Canada which I had the honour to bring to the bar of the Honourable House of Commons, and the justice of which you were pleased in your place to approve, is, that the Imperial Parliament would redress their grievances and not leave them to be dealt with by the provincial government, divided, and differing as their late proceedings have proved them to be.

I do therefore, most anxiously and most respectfully, as you regard the peace, happiness and welfare of thousands who have devoted themselves to support his Majesty's Government for near half a century, and who have been proud in the name and title of British subjects during that time, request you will submit to Lord Goderich my humble solicitation, that the bill of which you have given notice in the Imperial parliament should be proceeded in. That was the object of my mission, and in my humble but sincere opinion, founded on an intimate knowledge of the feelings and wishes of the province of Upper Canada, no other means will answer the object in view—than giving satisfaction, and security to those, who relying on the faith of acts of the British parliament and on the proclamations of His Majesty's Government in Upper Canada, identified themselves at great sacrifices in the support of His Majesty's government in that province and of the honour of the British name. I humbly beg to state, that I have consulted those gentlemen in whose judgment I have full reliance, and their opinions agree entirely with those I have now stated, and I do implore your reconsideration of my request as of the most vital importance to the welfare of the Province of Upper Canada, and of His Majesty's loyal subjects therein.

I also consider it my duty to lay before you a circumstance that may become of very considerable importance to the peace of Upper Canada, and which I most anxiously entreat his Majesty's Government will keep in view, in giving instructions to the Government of Upper Canada, for the settlement of the civil rights of the settlers in that Province.

By the constitution of Upper Canada, the Legislative Assembly must be changed every four years. Three sessions have passed, and the next election will take place in June 1828, and it appears absolutely necessary that the question of naturalization should be settled before that time, to prevent the disputes that may then take place; as the votes of those who have voted for thirty years, may, in the present understanding of the law, be challenged and refused.

I need not point out to you the consequences that may follow such a state of things, if all doubts are not before then put at rest.

I feel however, after the kind and friendly spirit you have manifested to the people of Upper Canada, in all the communications I have had with you, that it is only necessary for me to bring this subject to your notice, to ensure due attention to it.

With the first 14 pages in your communication of the 23<sup>th</sup> instant now before me, I most humbly submit that the object of His Majesty's Government and of the Petitioners, would be obtained by a short bill passing the Imperial Parliament reciting the 4 classes to be affected, (Pages 8 & 9) and secondly enacting, that each of these classes of persons in Upper Canada, shall enjoy, all the privileges of English birth, without any condition or qualification, and that they shall be, and be held to have been entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of British born subjects notwithstanding any act or law decision to the contrary thereof.

And that the children or more remote descendants and heirs of all such persons who may be dead or shall die before the passing of this act, shall be admitted to the same privileges and rights, as their parents, ancestors, or relations, if now living, could claim under this proposed bill. I am of opinion that the above short and simple enactments which could not be misunderstood would afford all the relief that I solicit all which the province can desire.

With respect to the 2d case of persons not falling under the 4 classes, already noticed (F. 11, 12, 13, & 14.) I think that the 7 years residence after 1820, the taking the oath of allegiance and the registering that allegiance as heretofore, will meet the approbation of all classes in the Province. But, I must object to the mode prescribed in the bill lately passed in Upper Canada for naturalization, where the age, parent's name, his place of birth, and abjuration of all other governments &c. are required.

I most respectfully submit that if (as stated in F. 15.) the proposed enactments, are not to have the effect of repealing any existing statute of the province or any act of the British parliament, they will effectually render the justice and the beneficent intentions of His Majesty's Government nugatory, and of no effect.

And I humbly conceive, that as the doubts respecting civil rights and the claims to titles to property, arose from constructions given by the law officers of the crown, and through their explanation of the existing British laws, it does not appear possible to set those doubts satisfactorily at rest by any other means, or in any other way, than by a bill of the Imperial Parliament, either respecting such acts, or declaratory--that these acts never were intended, or did not apply to prevent the 4 classes in Upper Canada from enjoying all the rights of British born Subjects.

As the calming of doubts and fears respecting titles to property in Upper Canada, is of the most vital importance to its prosperity and peace, I venture to solicit the particular attention of His Majesty's Government to that subject, and I would suggest, that instead of the instructions proposed (in P. 15 to 21, to the government in Upper Canada) that a short clause should be inserted in the bill respecting naturalization, to the following purport.

Clause A.—That from and after the passing of this act, no person or the representative of any person declared to be entitled by this act to the rights, privileges and immunities of British birth, shall be disturbed in the possession, or precluded from the recovery of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in the Province of Upper Canada, on the ground, that such persons or their representatives, through whom he or they may claim, was an alien. But, every title, right, and claim shall remain and be as valid and as good, as they were considered to be and to have been previous to the year 1820, as if no opinion, of either the law officers of the crown, or decision of the courts of justice had been given in respect to the rights and claims of foreign protestants.

Having a most responsible trust to execute from my fellow subjects in Upper Canada, and convinced of its great importance by my own individual case as an example; I most humbly, but most earnestly and respectfully, solicit your cordial attention to the prayer of their petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient humble servant,  
ROBERT RANDAL.

To the Right Honorable  
R. W. Horton, M. P. &c. &c.  
Colonial Office, Downing-Street.

On the same evening I had the honour to receive from Mr. Home a letter on the subject of my mission, enclosing a printed sheet of the appendix to the Commons' Journals, containing the petition of the people of this colony. These documents are herewith submitted.

Bryanstone Square, June 29th 1827.

DEAR SIR,

I have now the pleasure to send you a copy of the petition from the inhabitants of Upper Canada, which I presented to the House of Commons on the 12th of June instant, and which is printed in the votes of the House (as No. 1879) and circulated to every member of the Commons.

I must congratulate you and the Petitioners on the prompt attention paid to the prayer of their petition by the Colonial Department, and in the very anxious desire Mr. Horton has manifested to me, in my interviews with him, to do the fullest justice to the Petitioners.

I beg to assure you that I have had much satisfaction in assisting you and the petitioners, and I shall at all times have pleasure in forwarding the just wishes of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, where I am aware abuses take place which require the superintendance of the parent state to correct.

I would further observe to you that much abuse takes place abroad and is allowed to continue, from the Government at home remaining in ignorance of the truth, and I would strongly recommend the inhabitants of every Colony to send to the Colonial Secretary in London their statements of grievance, as I am confident from the disposition manifested by Mr. Horton and Lord Goderich in your case, that they are anxious to promote the peace and welfare of the Colonies, by removing all well grounded causes of complaint.

Wishing you a speedy and safe conveyance to the Province, I remain

Your Obe't humble Serv't,

JOSEPH HUME.

Mr. Robert Randal, &c. &c. &c.

COPIED FROM THE VOTES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

VOTES, &c.]

12<sup>o</sup> die Junii. 1827.

1351

(N<sup>o</sup>. 1879.)

*Petition of inhabitants of Upper Canada, complaining of an act of the House of Assembly relating to registration of Aliens.*

*Presented by Mr. Hume.*

"A Petition of the Subscribers, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects of British birth or descent, or of British American birth or descent, &c. Inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada, in British North America, was presented and read: setting forth, That the Petitioners, presuming on the well known rights of *Englishmen*, rights in which they ardently desire fully to participate, humbly beg leave to represent that nothing short of the severest affliction could have driven them to pray for the interference of the House in their behalf; the Petitioners pass over in silence the many grievances which have long called for redress, and which have continued to increase in that Colony, in defiance of public opinion though frequently and strongly expressed; but an unhappy policy now spreads a melancholy gloom over the whole face of that Country, and threatens a large portion of the petitioners with the annihilation of their most valued and long enjoyed civil rights, unless they comply with terms most humiliating to the character, they have so long exercised in peace, and loyally supported in war; a large portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada consists of persons who, after the peace of 1763, came in great numbers into that Province from the United States of America, with the knowledge, approbation, and encouragement of His Majesty's Government; most of the Petitioners are of that class, and have from the earliest settlement of Upper Canada been admitted, and uniformly considered to be entitled, to all the rights and privileges, and subject both in peace and war, to all the duties, responsibilities, and obligations of natural-born British subjects; their confidence was not merely reposed in the faith of proclamations, not merely in the prevailing and until lately, unquestioned construction of the law in favour of their allegiance, not merely in the repeated recognition of their rights by the Provincial Legislature, but they believed that the 30th Geo. 3. c. 27, passed by the British

Parliament expressly for their invitation into His Majesty's *North American* territories, would infallibly afford them, in the enjoyment of their liberties, a security which no authority less than a statute could violate or disturb; in all civil transactions in the Province, the Petitioners have invariably been considered as *British* subjects; they have taken and held Land by grant, purchase, devise, marriage, and inheritance; a very large portion of the cultivated land in the Province either is now held or has been held and transferred by them without any question, until lately, of their legal capacity to do so; they have been appointed to various offices of trust and honour under the Colonial Government; they cheerfully served in the Militia, as well in peace, as in the late war with the United States of *America*, and many of them have been receiving the *British* pension since that period, in consequence of wounds received in that severe and trying conflict; they have continually held seats in the Provincial Legislature, and various Provincial Statutes (particularly the 5th *Geo. 3. c. 4.*) have been passed upon the principle that they were to all intents and purposes *British* subjects: they have become connected, in all the relations of social life, with the other inhabitants of the Province, and have contributed by their industry and good order to the tranquility and welfare, and by their acknowledged bravery and loyalty, to the security and defence of the Province; the Petitioners have proved how justly they appreciate the rights they have so long enjoyed, and how fully they are entitled to the confidence, protection and paternal care of His Majesty's Government by the fidelity with which they adhered to the Royal standard in the recent contest when a powerful enemy penetrated into the heart of their Country, and laid waste their towns and villages with fire, sword, and rapine: under these circumstances the Petitioners fondly expected that His Majesty's Government would never regard them in any other light than as *British* subjects, and if from any new discovery in the construction of the Law, their long enjoyed civil rights were likely to be questioned in the Courts of Justice, they had indulged more than a hope that a general Law would have been passed, simple and comprehensive, at once establishing their privileges beyond the reach of doubt, and confirming the usage of nearly half a century; but to their mortification, they find that the Provincial Government have embarrassed the constitutional discretion of the House of Assembly, with certain despatches prescribing the nature of the remedy to be provided, and threatening the refusal of the Royal Assent to any measure not complying with these instructions; under this (as the humble Petitioners consider) undue influence, the House of Assembly, after a long protracted debate (in which members were equally divided for several days) have at last submitted to pass a Bill, under the authority of a late act of the Imperial Parliament, conforming to these instructions, imposing on a majority of the Petitioners terms distressing to their feelings, ruinous to their interest, and wholly at variance with the former instructions of his Majesty's Government upon this subject, as transmitted by Earl *Bathurst*, and dated 22d of July 1825; on this Bill, as now passed, the Members of the House of Assembly were so long, and so equally divided, that there was a tie in the Committee of the whole, and a tie in the House for a whole week, during which time the question for receiving the report of the Bill as amended was four times negatived by the casting voice of the Speaker; and the question for its passing after a third reading, once negatived in like manner, yet it was again put on the Order of the day, and finally passed without further amendment; by this Bill many of the Petitioners who have sustained the character of good and loyal *British* subjects in that province for nearly forty years, are compelled to register themselves as Aliens, before they can longer exercise their long-enjoyed civil liberties; this provision the humble Petitioners view as most degrading, for although Aliens are generally at first regarded with suspicion in all countries, and subjected to many cautious provisions, resulting from a natural and perhaps prudent jealousy, yet persons who have been recognized as subjects for nearly half a century, en-



joyed all their rights and privileges as such, and manfully defended the same in times of peril, cannot but feel ashamed and indignant at the thought that, with regard to them, such provisions should be deemed necessary or expedient; the feelings of many of the Petitioners are further wounded beyond expression, when they are compelled by the proposed Law, at the peril of their utter ruin, to come forward in a foreign character, and repeat that allegiance which they have already frequently confirmed under oath, and sealed with their blood, in defending the Province against an invading enemy; and while they thus secure local privileges in *Upper Canada*, they must acknowledge themselves traitors to their native Country, in consequence of having taken up arms against it during the late war; it is also most humiliating that when they have thus, as they conceive, degraded themselves, they become *British* subjects only in *Upper Canada*, and on entering any other part of His Majesty's Dominions, they must, under the proposed Law, resume the character and disabilities of Aliens, whilst in the event of travelling through the United States of America, the universal renunciation of allegiance for ever, covers them with confusion, and condemns them as traitors; thus wherever they go, they feel themselves pointed at by the finger of scorn; and while His Majesty's other subjects may acquire foreign allegiance, and realize the commercial and other advantages afforded by the same, they are imprisoned in a manner in *Upper Canada*, and cannot, under the proposed Law, enjoy the rights and privileges of *British* subjects beyond its limits, which wholly excludes them even from a free participation in the contemplated canal navigation between *Lake Ontario* and *Montreal* in *Lower Canada*, which is the first market for the produce of that province: in *Upper Canada*, then they are doomed to be registered in a book, to stigmatize them amidst the rest of the community, and to afford to the enemy, upon any future invasion, an index whereby to distinguish those who (according to the municipal laws of the invaders) were fitted only for the gibbet; at the same time that the Petitioners register themselves as new-made subjects, they are compelled, under the proposed Law, to renounce for ever all allegiance to every other State or power, which the Honourable the Legislative Council of that Province, in their Report upon this very question last year, declared to be inconsistent with high feeling, honour, and probity, and suited to the refuse of society; finally, while the proposed Law professes to relieve them from their embarrassment, it operates as a severe penal enactment, for every man will be ruined who from any cause omits to comply with its provisions; it is impossible for the Petitioners to point out the various causes that may lead to this contingency, but one, very likely to occur, in the opinion of the Petitioners, will arise from the circumstance that a large portion of the persons liable to the provisions of the proposed Law are the descendants of *Germans*, who are wholly unacquainted with the *English* language, and having enjoyed their rights and privileges for thirty or forty years, in the exercise of their peaceful agricultural pursuits in a remote and thinly settled Country, cannot at this late period be convinced of the necessity of complying with such obligations; and should the proposed measure pass into a Law in that province, a great majority of them will not only be deprived of their civil rights, by reason of omitting to comply with its provisions, but also be stripped of the very farms which they have so long cultivated; the humble Petitioners challenge the authorities in *Canada* to point out any thing in their conduct from the first foundation of the Province up to the present time, which can justify this refined cruelty towards them, and therefore, most humbly pray the House to interfere in their behalf, so that the Royal Assent may not be given to the said Bill, and that the House may be graciously pleased to pass a Bill at once confirming the usage of nearly half a century, and clothing, without humiliation, the humble Petitioners with those civil liberties which they have long enjoyed, for which they have already fought and bled, and for which they are ready cheerfully to fight again."

On the Friday previous to the prorogation of parliament I had the honour of being admitted to a personal interview with the right honourable Lord Goderich, at the Colonial Office, Downing Street.

The prorogation of parliament by commission took place on the 2nd day of July; I was indebted to the politeness of Mr. Wilmot Horton for an admission into the House of Lords on that day.

The Hon. and Rev. the Archdeacon of York being about to take his departure for Upper Canada, I availed myself of his kind offer to lay before you a brief account of my proceedings up to the 3rd July.

On the 4th July I felt it my duty to address Lord Goderich in the following terms.

No. 27 Wood Street, Mill Bank Westminster, 24th July 1827.

My Lord:

I beg to express my warm acknowledgments for the honour you did me on the 29th ult.--by the interview respecting the affairs of Upper Canada.--for the kindly and friendly manner in which you expressed yourself respecting the claims of the Petitioners in that Province, and for the unequivocal and candid declaration you made; that it was your intention--immediately to forward orders to the Government there to adopt such measures as should afford the fullest relief to the Petitioners, who are now suffering under the doubts that have been raised respecting our rights.

It was your Lordship's opinion, that the instructions to the Colonial Government of Upper Canada,--of which I have been honoured with a copy, might be amended in several of the clauses, and much shortened in their provisions, so as to meet the beneficent views of His Majesty's Government, in confirming the unequivocal rights of Englishmen to the Petitioners.

Your Lordship expressed your own repugnance to the abjuration &c. The impeachment of property, and the period from which it may take place, requires grave reflection, and if I may express my humble, but candid opinion; by striking out all the clauses, from the 14th page, the instructions will then be concise and explicit.

Your Lordship, will do me much honor, to direct, that your pleasure may be made know to me; whether I am to be honored with a copy of another letter of instructions to the Government of Upper Canada on the subject of the correspondence between the Right Honorable R. W. Horton and myself,--and the copy that I now hold, to be given up. And as it was highly satisfactory to me, to hear from your Lordship, that if any thing should occur, to prevent the Government and Legislature of Upper Canada from carrying into effect the intentions of your Lordship, that it would be your care in the ensuing session of Parliament to introduce a Bill into the Imperial Parliament to effect these objects.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's Most Obedient and

Humble Servant

ROBERT RANDAL.

To  
The Right Honourable }  
Lord Goderich, }  
Downing Street. }

On the evening of the 5th I was gratified by perceiving, in his Lordship's reply, that it was the intention of the British government to meet the objections I had made to part of the detail of Mr. Wilmot Horton's letter, and to keep the national faith in the strictest and fullest sense with the Anglo Americans in Upper Canada.

Downing Street, 5th July, 1827.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord Goderich to inform you with reference to the va-

rious communications, written and personal, which you have had with this Department, and more especially to the interview which you had with his Lordship,—that he will send out to Upper Canada, the draft of such a Naturalization Bill as his Lordship would have been prepared to recommend, had it been deemed expedient to have introduced a British act upon that subject, and the provisions of which will meet the objection which you offered to the detail of part of the letter which was sent to you, and which has since been withdrawn.

His Lordship will also direct the Lieutenant Governor to bring the subject of Naturalization before the Assembly at the earliest period. From the nature of the instructions which his Lordship proposes to give, he cannot doubt that the result will be, the passing of a provincial law which will fairly meet the wishes of the petitioners who intrusted to you the charge of their interests, and terminate satisfactorily a Question, which is necessarily of the highest interest to the inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada.

I am Sir,

Your most obedt. Servant,

R. W. HORTON.

(Signed)

R. Randal, Esquire.

On the 18th July I had the honour to inclose for your consideration a farther account of my proceedings as agent for the petitioners. I therein stated to you the final determination of his majesty's council, and expressed my entire satisfaction at our gracious sovereign's intentions towards a numerous loyal and faithful portion of his subjects in British America.

It is a pleasure for me to state to you that from Mr. Warburton, Mr. Alexander Baring, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Brougham, Alderman Wood, and several other leading members of the imperial parliament, to whom I was introduced, I received kind and friendly assurances of their anxious wishes that an early declaratory provision might be made, granting to all the petitioners in Upper Canada the rights of Englishmen.

But it is to Mr. Hume that the most grateful acknowledgments of the Canadian people are due under providence, at this momentous crisis in their affairs. His attention to their interests was unremitting, and he contributed materially to the defeat of the naturalization bills. Mr. Hume possesses great influence in the British House of Commons, and takes an active and important part in the public business of the empire: he is deservedly respected by all parties, and I trust that his manly conduct towards the people of this beautiful and interesting province will not be forgotten, but that his name and the important service he has done us, will be remembered by Canadians with gratitude and affectionate regard.

I have also to lay before you Mr. Hume's last letter to myself, which if now acted upon in the colony, agreeably to the suggestions of the patriotic writer, may prove of infinite service to the people. We are unrepresented in the imperial legislature, and unable at all times to obtain redress of grievance at the hands of the colonial administrations, it is therefore a great satisfaction for us to ascertain that there are members of the imperial parliament who are both able and willing to plead our cause, and to interest themselves for us in obtaining a remedy for our just and reasonable complaints.

London 21st July 1827.

Dear Sir,

As you ask my advice what should be done by the inhabitants of Upper Canada to obtain redress for the numerous abuses which you state to exist now in the administration of the law, the Post office department, &c, &c, in that province, I have only to repeat that the reason of much of the evil being allowed to continue so long, and so injuriously to the interests of the

olony, is, the utter ignorance in which we are in this country respecting the affairs of the colonies, and in particular, respecting the British colonies in North America.

It has been the policy and practice to discountenance in England all applications from these colonies, and to stifle every complaint; and such proceedings have been too successful. I would, therefore, advise your adopting, on your return, a regular organized means of keeping the British public; and, particularly, the independent members of the Imperial Parliament informed of all the complaints and grievances which you have to make, and to furnish them with the means of opposing them in Parliament, or of applying to the proper office to have redress.

There is always expense in printing, copying &c, the various papers to afford the information requisite to make members aware and to put government on the alert respecting the colonies, that some person should be appointed altho' not publicly acknowledged, with whom a committee at York in Upper Canada should correspond, and a person fit to do all that might be found necessary at a reasonable expense, who would keep the committee informed on every subject relating to that province.

In any way that my services can be of use to the colony I shall willingly aid in the reformation of the abuses that exist, and shall, if required so to do, look out for a proper person who should be able to perform the duties for you which I have pointed out.

Wishing you a pleasant passage back, I remain

Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH HUME.

ROBERT RANDAL, ESQUIRE.

I was unable to wait upon you immediately on my arrival in Canada, having during the voyage to New York received a violent hurt in my side which almost proved fatal. I was long in poor health, but so soon as my strength has permitted, I have laid before you in person a full detail of my proceedings on behalf of the people.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful humble Servant,

(Signed)

ROBERT RANDAL.

#### FIRST REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To Robert Randal, Esquire, M. P.

Sir:—

We the committee of York, on the alien question, welcome your return from your agency and congratulate you on the success thereof.—And we offer you our grateful acknowledgements and thanks, for ourselves and for all those who have honored us with their confidence, or entrusted to our care their petitions and subscriptions; for the devotedness, the zeal, the ability, and the success, with which you have discharged the trust and duties confided to your hands:

For by your agency, under the authority of all events, a large portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada have obtained so prompt so full an acknowledgment of their rights, petitioned for to the imperial government, and such an assurance of their being secured beyond any question, as to restore confidence to the heart, and strength to the hands.

The improvements that were suspended are resumed,—the mills which were abandoned for a while and those that were building are now in active operation, the freeholder sets his former value on his estate,—the man that had thoughts of leaving Upper Canada forever, now feels it to be his place of settled abode; and he who was beginning to look on his house as hateful, as it was to be held by a degraded and uncertain tenure, now regards it as his contented home.

Thus, sir, you have been the honoured agent in conferring the Committee, and we trust many others, in their bygone confidence, expressed, in their statement of the 1st April, in which they say: "We do not think the imperial government wishes to abridge our civil rights, make void the King's deeds, or change, alter, or make new conditions."

We have the honour to be,

Dear Sir, Your faithful servants,

JESSE KETCHUM, *Chairman.* | THOMAS STOYELL. } *Committee.*  
ALEX. BURNSIDE. | JOSEPH SHEPHERD. }

York, December 12th 1827.

King-Street, York, 13th December 1827.

**GENTLEMEN:**—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter, approving of my conduct as the agent of the inhabitants of this province who petitioned the British Parliament against the Naturalization Bill of last session of the Colonial Legislature; your approbation affords me great pleasure.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your very humble serv't,

ROBERT RANDAL.

To Messrs. Jesse Ketchum, | Thomas Stoyell &  
Alexander Burnside, | Joseph Shepherd :  
The Central Committee on the Naturalization Bill.

[ **CIRCULAR.** ]

*Committee Room, York, 14th Dec. 1827.*

**SIR:**—We the central committee to whom were entrusted the petitions of several thousand persons, praying that the alien bill might not pass into a law, beg to refer you to the newspapers of the day for a copy of our first report. We are satisfied that Mr. Randal, the agent on behalf of the petitioners, hath done his duty, but however much the House of Assembly may feel disposed to reward him for his trouble, we have no assurance that any bill for that purpose will pass into a law.

We have received, without personal solicitation, in subscriptions, including the monies subscribed towards Mr. Randal's journey to England in 1826, a sum, which, being deducted from his actual expenses as advanced by us during his late mission to London, will leave a balance due us by the public of £100 currency. There has also been other expenses incurred for printing 2000 copies of our first report, which will soon be ready for delivery *gratis*; and several contingencies may occur, for which money may be wanted, before the alien question is finally set at rest. We did not wish to urge a new subscription at an earlier period, because we were aware, that, in proportion to their means, the people would come forward and relieve us from the debts we have assumed on their behalf: and we could do no less than pay Mr. R's disbursements.

We respectfully request, that, with as little delay as possible, you will take the inclosed subscription list, and use your best personal endeavours to obtain in your neighbourhood, such a sum as the people's means may enable them to contribute, and that you send said lists filled up, to us by an early mail, say within three or four weeks at farthest, addressed to "MR. JESSE KETCHUM—YORK," enclosing at same time such a sum of money as you shall have been able to collect towards repaying us for an advance made on behalf of the country.

Please to say how many copies of our first report will be wanted in your place, and they shall be sent, free of charge.

We remain, Your obedient servants,

JESSE KETCHUM, *Chairman.* | JOSEPH SHEPHERD,  
ALEXANDER BURNSIDE, | THOMAS STOYELL.

mitted,  
ir stato-  
rial gov-  
void the

mmitted.

1827.  
roving of  
oned the  
Colonial

L.

1827.  
petitions  
ass into a  
st report.  
ers, hath  
disposed  
that pur-

including  
1826. a  
us during  
of £100  
00 copies  
d several  
the alien  
tion at an  
eans, the  
aimed on

will take  
to obtain  
e them to  
say with-  
CHUM—  
shall have  
alf of the

our place,

