

Mr. James Wilson it was truly surprising that after all we have heard of the loyalty of the Upper Canada, that they members will get up here and talk so much about disloyalty and treason. Why, Sir, it might be supposed we live in the Sultan's dominions, when we cannot freely express our opinions without the cry of disloyalty being raised against us. Why should hon. members raise so much of it, when there is nothing of the kind within our knowledge in any part of the Province? But Sir, this has always been the way ever since I can remember, every man who wished to remedy any abuses was hunted down with the cry of disloyalty, revolution, and all that; for some poor unfortunate Irishman, but it caught a Scotchman, (laughter,) Mr. Gourlay, Sir. He urged the people to petition parliament for a redress of their grievances, and that was called treason and revolution then; and for doing so he was seized and put into a loathsome dungeon at Niagara, and afterwards banished to the United States. Those who did so were the disloyal; for they acted contrary to the laws of the land; and Sir, I consider this cry of loyalty is just a hunting upon the people, to keep them from looking into the abuses of Government. I hope, Sir, we shall hear no more of it; for this is just what I can see in the debate on His Excellency's Speech. I will say no more, but hope we shall get on with the business of the country, and then we will do more good than if we were to cry disloyalty and treason till the close of the Session.

The original resolution was adopted, and the address finally passed and carried up to His Excellency.

From the Toronto Courier of the 31st inst.

CITY COUNCIL.—This day the City Corporation ends its memorable career, bequeathing to its successors, the legacy of collecting £500 of bad taxes, and paying fifteen hundred pounds of good debts. So much for the late Mayor's pledges of taxing us lightly, and keeping us out of debt.

We spent the greater part of the day yesterday behind the Bar of the House of Assembly. When we entered the hall, Mr. Gowen's notice for taking into consideration Mr. Hume's letter, was called over, and that gentleman rose, and said it was not his intention to go into a lengthened debate upon the subject at that time or perhaps at all, should the motion be about to submit, he adopted, which he read, and which had for its object, to refer Mr. Hume's letter to a special committee of the House, &c. and he should reserve any observations which he had to make, when the report of that committee should be brought up.

Mr. Perry rose to propose an amendment in which he strongly denounced the letter of Mr. Hume, if he meant to intend any thing revolutionary, which he, Mr. P. did not believe; but if Mr. Hume was culpable, so also was the late Governor, for some acts of his—so also was the Legislative Council—so also was the Solicitor General, Mr. Hagerman, for what he had spoken—and so also was Mr. Gurnett, for an article which had appeared in the Courier. All this made a part of this lengthy amendment. Mr. Perry argued at great length to prove that Mr. Hume meant no separation from England, but from the Mother Country—that if he did suppose we were on the eve of revolution, he was induced to do so by representations from the country made by the Tories—that he was, therefore not to blame—that the people of this country were loyal people, and wished for no separation from England. He repeated his old speech about the "mind's eye"—Sir Peterkin Maitland—Messrs. Hagerman and Boulton—and the influence of the Tories—&c. & consumed about an hour and a half of the time of the House as it appeared to us, with very little effect.

Mr. Gowen then rose—and as several reporters will do justice to his speech. It was masterly, argumentative, pointed, energetic, and well delivered, and could not fail to produce a strong impression in the House; while it must have raised him in the estimation of all who heard him, as a public man. His self-possession was highly creditable to him. He was denouncing the disgraceful and disgusting misrepresentations which had been made in Mr. Mackenzie's printed productions, when he was called to order by the Speaker, as being improper in any Member to speak in such terms of any hon. Member. Mr. Gowen said he was bound to obey the decision of the Speaker, though he had craved leave to deny its propriety. Mr. Perry had travelled out of his way to allude to the subject, and he, Mr. Gowen was prevented from replying to it, and he very adroitly recited the following quotation from Goldsmith—

"Tis a fine world, our Masters, right or wrong,
Our foes may talk, but we must hold our tongue;
Or fight like boys, must bear a willing mind."
He however, proceeded, and concluded one of the best speeches we have heard delivered in that House—and such was the impression produced when he sat down, that a smothered applause behind the bar and in the gallery accompanied the manifestation of the same feeling throughout the House.

Mr. Hagerman followed, and paid a deserved compliment to Mr. Gowen, and his thank's (Mr. H's) speech was one of his happiest efforts; it was an exhibition of his characteristic independence of mind—while his reasoning was clear and conclusive—he proved beyond all doubt, the object of the amendment, was to stigmatize & to vilify him, by placing on the journals of the house his name, and accompanied by words which he never used, and which conveyed a meaning he never intended by the words he did use—the speech was cool, dispassionate and conclusive, and we were delighted to see the effect which Mr. Hagerman is able to produce in the house when he prevents his feelings from leading him into violent invective.

Dr. Duncombe followed—and in strong terms denounced Mr. Hume's letter—we regret we were not at the moment in the House—he, however, proposed the following amendment:

Dr. C. Duncombe moves, that, after the word moves in the original motion, the words be expunged and the following inserted—That this House, as the Representatives of the sentiments, & Guardians of the rights and interests of the people of this Province, have witnessed with feelings of regret and utter detestation the suspicion of disaffection and disloyalty to His Majesty's Government, as construed to it upon the people of this Province; by the seditious representations and advice, contained in a letter purporting to be written by Joseph Hume, Esquire, Member of the Imperial Parliament, dated 26th March, 1834, addressed to the Chief Magistrate of the City of Toronto, and published in the public newspapers of this Province, stating

that "a crisis is fast approaching in the affairs of the Canada which will terminate in freedom and independence from the baneful domination of the Mother Country;" and that to accomplish this object, the conduct of the Americans between 1772 and 1782, and the result should be ever in view by the inhabitants of these Provinces.—The inhabitants of this Province are fully sensible of the many advantages they derive from their connection with the Mother Country, and the apprehension that there is a disposition on their part to dissolve that connection, must be most injurious to their best interests in the Councils of their Sovereign's Government, and is most repugnant to their feelings of strong and tried attachment to that Sovereign and the constitution under which they have the happiness to live.

Mr. Norton addressed the house, and submitted a third amendment, which appeared to us to be as insipid as it well could be.

Mr. Morrison followed—and amongst other things said that this was not the place for discussing Mr. Hume's letter, he was charged by some hon. member with saying in the Common Council, that the House of Assembly was the proper place to discuss it which he denied; on referring, however, to the minutes of Council it was perfectly apparent that he, Dr. M. was mistaken in his charge; Mr. Hume's letter, he told his old school jokers, which he has repeated a thousand and one times—read extracts innumerable, till he drove the members into knots to amuse themselves as they best could—or to stretch their legs by a promenade through the House—or to pay visit to the shades below, to enjoy a refreshing cup of Mrs. Bell's tea. The Speaker, poor man, we sincerely pitied him—he could do neither one thing nor the other he amused himself by reading a book as long as he could and then lean his head upon his hand, and if he did take a nap we think he did himself no justice, under the circumstances—what the strangers behind the bar were in no very courteous terms abusing this "little fellow" as he elegantly designated himself during his speech, for wasting their time, as well as that of the House and preventing them from enjoying the pleasure, which they would derive from some more rational speech.

We would like to see this man attempt to conduct himself as he did last night in the British House of Commons—we will answer for it, that he would not have been allowed to proceed in his desultory harangue for even a quarter of an hour without an admonition from the Speaker, and within a second quarter he would have been caught down even if his persevering effrontery had been twice as great as it is. The Speaker of the House of Assembly of U. C. is endowed with more penetration perhaps, and its members are blessed with a great share of patience.

It was impossible to mistake the "little fellow's" object, and it was one of his usual pieces of chicanery and finisse—he said he should vote for neither the motion or the amendments, of course he must show the weakness of his own party and give a proof of his fallen influence in the House and the only chance he had to avoid this was to give the question the go-by, by a trick which could only be done by trying out the House and preventing them from coming to a decision. About 10 o'clock the Speaker called him to order as having gone into matters wholly irrelevant, and Mr. Perry which he would not carry his amendment proposed an adjournment of the House—by which means the decision with respect to Mr. Hume's letter remains suspended, and in order to obtain it the whole business must be gone over.

This discussion has produced one important result it has enabled us to arrive pretty nearly at the political character of the House. Mackenzie has (for ever) lost the support of all except his own nominees, who as yet, at least hardly dare to desert him; they are five in number. He is made use of by the Anti-British side of the House when it suits their purpose—that is, he is held in slips, ready to be let loose on any emergency. The British side of the House are too independent to have any thing to do with him, even to make use of him.

There are a few members who have not yet given a decided demonstration as to which party they will join—but as they are working men and we believe honest and intelligent men, we anticipate their influence will be given in all cases in the support of real public improvement—so that after all that has been said of the boasted majority of Anti-British members—on all questions of great public utility the majority we trust, will be decidedly on the other side.

Monday, January, 26th, 1835.

Mr. Secretary Rowan brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor several messages, with accompanying copies of despatches received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Downing Street, 30th June, 1834.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 43, of the 3rd of April last, enclosing an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, praying that His Majesty will be pleased to recommend to Parliament the enactment of a Law to explain the meaning of the Act 3rd Geo. 4th, c. 119, and to secure to Upper Canada a proportion of all duties decreed at the Port of Quebec; and also to oblige Lower Canada to pay to the Upper Province her proportion of the duties withheld under the present construction of the Law. In reply I have to request that you will acquaint the House of Assembly, at the next meeting of the Legislature, that His Majesty's Government regrets that it has not been possible to adopt and carry into execution any decision on the subject; but that it will not fail to receive due consideration before the next session of Parliament.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 6th Aug 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to receive your Despatch, No. 29, of the 4th of April last, accompanied by an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, praying that His Majesty would be pleased to recommend to Parliament, that the duty now imposed on wheat, grain, and flour, the growth and produce of the Province, be remitted. In reply I have to inform you, that His Majesty's Government does not think it advisable to make any change upon the duties of Canadian corn apart from the consideration of a general change of the duties of corn.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd of April last, transmitting an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the tax imposed by the Legislature of the Lower Province upon all emigrants or passengers arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the United Kingdom. I have not failed to pay the most serious attention to the representations contained in this address, and it is with regret that I have felt myself unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by disallowing the act in question. I beg to assure you that I am at all times disposed to give the utmost weight to the representations of His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada; and I feel most deeply the importance as well to His Majesty's interests in Europe, and in respect to those interests in British North America to assist in the increased prosperity of the Province, and of the promotion of the agricultural and general interests of the Colonies, which are closely connected with the introduction of industrious emigrants from Europe. If, on consideration, I differ from the opinion of the Assembly in regard to the expediency of assenting to the Lower Canada emigrant tax Act, it is rather from a doubt of the applicability of the reasoning to the case before me, than from any dissent from the general principles they laid down.

If the tax to which they object, were imposed, it would be the expediency of the Government of the Lower Province, the Act in question would have been most improper and unjust, and in my opinion it ought not to have been permitted to acquire the force of Law. But so long as the funds are strictly limited for the relief of poor emigrants landed in the Lower Province, and are applied to such purposes only, and are subject to public enquiry and supervision, it does appear to me, that such an enactment is not objectionable, and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

It is obvious that the distressed state of emigrants on landing at Quebec, reported and perhaps exaggerated in this country, could not but produce very discouraging effects upon the minds of the emigrants themselves; and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

The temporary nature of the enactments in question enables His Majesty's Government to review from time to time the evidence, which may be adduced to justify their renewal; it will be my duty to see that the relief of the emigrants, which is the object of the Law is strictly confined to what is required for the sake of the emigrants themselves; and if it can be made appear that a greater amount is collected, than the relief of the emigrants may require, or that it is levied or applied in any other than the manner intended, I shall not hesitate to resort to all the legal means within my power for the correction of such abuse. I have to request that you will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the House of Assembly in reply to their address.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd of April last, transmitting an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the tax imposed by the Legislature of the Lower Province upon all emigrants or passengers arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the United Kingdom. I have not failed to pay the most serious attention to the representations contained in this address, and it is with regret that I have felt myself unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by disallowing the act in question. I beg to assure you that I am at all times disposed to give the utmost weight to the representations of His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada; and I feel most deeply the importance as well to His Majesty's interests in Europe, and in respect to those interests in British North America to assist in the increased prosperity of the Province, and of the promotion of the agricultural and general interests of the Colonies, which are closely connected with the introduction of industrious emigrants from Europe. If, on consideration, I differ from the opinion of the Assembly in regard to the expediency of assenting to the Lower Canada emigrant tax Act, it is rather from a doubt of the applicability of the reasoning to the case before me, than from any dissent from the general principles they laid down.

If the tax to which they object, were imposed, it would be the expediency of the Government of the Lower Province, the Act in question would have been most improper and unjust, and in my opinion it ought not to have been permitted to acquire the force of Law. But so long as the funds are strictly limited for the relief of poor emigrants landed in the Lower Province, and are applied to such purposes only, and are subject to public enquiry and supervision, it does appear to me, that such an enactment is not objectionable, and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

It is obvious that the distressed state of emigrants on landing at Quebec, reported and perhaps exaggerated in this country, could not but produce very discouraging effects upon the minds of the emigrants themselves; and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

The temporary nature of the enactments in question enables His Majesty's Government to review from time to time the evidence, which may be adduced to justify their renewal; it will be my duty to see that the relief of the emigrants, which is the object of the Law is strictly confined to what is required for the sake of the emigrants themselves; and if it can be made appear that a greater amount is collected, than the relief of the emigrants may require, or that it is levied or applied in any other than the manner intended, I shall not hesitate to resort to all the legal means within my power for the correction of such abuse. I have to request that you will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the House of Assembly in reply to their address.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd of April last, transmitting an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the tax imposed by the Legislature of the Lower Province upon all emigrants or passengers arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the United Kingdom. I have not failed to pay the most serious attention to the representations contained in this address, and it is with regret that I have felt myself unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by disallowing the act in question. I beg to assure you that I am at all times disposed to give the utmost weight to the representations of His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada; and I feel most deeply the importance as well to His Majesty's interests in Europe, and in respect to those interests in British North America to assist in the increased prosperity of the Province, and of the promotion of the agricultural and general interests of the Colonies, which are closely connected with the introduction of industrious emigrants from Europe. If, on consideration, I differ from the opinion of the Assembly in regard to the expediency of assenting to the Lower Canada emigrant tax Act, it is rather from a doubt of the applicability of the reasoning to the case before me, than from any dissent from the general principles they laid down.

If the tax to which they object, were imposed, it would be the expediency of the Government of the Lower Province, the Act in question would have been most improper and unjust, and in my opinion it ought not to have been permitted to acquire the force of Law. But so long as the funds are strictly limited for the relief of poor emigrants landed in the Lower Province, and are applied to such purposes only, and are subject to public enquiry and supervision, it does appear to me, that such an enactment is not objectionable, and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

It is obvious that the distressed state of emigrants on landing at Quebec, reported and perhaps exaggerated in this country, could not but produce very discouraging effects upon the minds of the emigrants themselves; and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

The temporary nature of the enactments in question enables His Majesty's Government to review from time to time the evidence, which may be adduced to justify their renewal; it will be my duty to see that the relief of the emigrants, which is the object of the Law is strictly confined to what is required for the sake of the emigrants themselves; and if it can be made appear that a greater amount is collected, than the relief of the emigrants may require, or that it is levied or applied in any other than the manner intended, I shall not hesitate to resort to all the legal means within my power for the correction of such abuse. I have to request that you will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the House of Assembly in reply to their address.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd of April last, transmitting an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the tax imposed by the Legislature of the Lower Province upon all emigrants or passengers arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the United Kingdom. I have not failed to pay the most serious attention to the representations contained in this address, and it is with regret that I have felt myself unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by disallowing the act in question. I beg to assure you that I am at all times disposed to give the utmost weight to the representations of His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada; and I feel most deeply the importance as well to His Majesty's interests in Europe, and in respect to those interests in British North America to assist in the increased prosperity of the Province, and of the promotion of the agricultural and general interests of the Colonies, which are closely connected with the introduction of industrious emigrants from Europe. If, on consideration, I differ from the opinion of the Assembly in regard to the expediency of assenting to the Lower Canada emigrant tax Act, it is rather from a doubt of the applicability of the reasoning to the case before me, than from any dissent from the general principles they laid down.

If the tax to which they object, were imposed, it would be the expediency of the Government of the Lower Province, the Act in question would have been most improper and unjust, and in my opinion it ought not to have been permitted to acquire the force of Law. But so long as the funds are strictly limited for the relief of poor emigrants landed in the Lower Province, and are applied to such purposes only, and are subject to public enquiry and supervision, it does appear to me, that such an enactment is not objectionable, and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

It is obvious that the distressed state of emigrants on landing at Quebec, reported and perhaps exaggerated in this country, could not but produce very discouraging effects upon the minds of the emigrants themselves; and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

The temporary nature of the enactments in question enables His Majesty's Government to review from time to time the evidence, which may be adduced to justify their renewal; it will be my duty to see that the relief of the emigrants, which is the object of the Law is strictly confined to what is required for the sake of the emigrants themselves; and if it can be made appear that a greater amount is collected, than the relief of the emigrants may require, or that it is levied or applied in any other than the manner intended, I shall not hesitate to resort to all the legal means within my power for the correction of such abuse. I have to request that you will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the House of Assembly in reply to their address.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd of April last, transmitting an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the tax imposed by the Legislature of the Lower Province upon all emigrants or passengers arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the United Kingdom. I have not failed to pay the most serious attention to the representations contained in this address, and it is with regret that I have felt myself unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by disallowing the act in question. I beg to assure you that I am at all times disposed to give the utmost weight to the representations of His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada; and I feel most deeply the importance as well to His Majesty's interests in Europe, and in respect to those interests in British North America to assist in the increased prosperity of the Province, and of the promotion of the agricultural and general interests of the Colonies, which are closely connected with the introduction of industrious emigrants from Europe. If, on consideration, I differ from the opinion of the Assembly in regard to the expediency of assenting to the Lower Canada emigrant tax Act, it is rather from a doubt of the applicability of the reasoning to the case before me, than from any dissent from the general principles they laid down.

If the tax to which they object, were imposed, it would be the expediency of the Government of the Lower Province, the Act in question would have been most improper and unjust, and in my opinion it ought not to have been permitted to acquire the force of Law. But so long as the funds are strictly limited for the relief of poor emigrants landed in the Lower Province, and are applied to such purposes only, and are subject to public enquiry and supervision, it does appear to me, that such an enactment is not objectionable, and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

It is obvious that the distressed state of emigrants on landing at Quebec, reported and perhaps exaggerated in this country, could not but produce very discouraging effects upon the minds of the emigrants themselves; and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

The temporary nature of the enactments in question enables His Majesty's Government to review from time to time the evidence, which may be adduced to justify their renewal; it will be my duty to see that the relief of the emigrants, which is the object of the Law is strictly confined to what is required for the sake of the emigrants themselves; and if it can be made appear that a greater amount is collected, than the relief of the emigrants may require, or that it is levied or applied in any other than the manner intended, I shall not hesitate to resort to all the legal means within my power for the correction of such abuse. I have to request that you will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the House of Assembly in reply to their address.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd of April last, transmitting an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the tax imposed by the Legislature of the Lower Province upon all emigrants or passengers arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the United Kingdom. I have not failed to pay the most serious attention to the representations contained in this address, and it is with regret that I have felt myself unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by disallowing the act in question. I beg to assure you that I am at all times disposed to give the utmost weight to the representations of His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada; and I feel most deeply the importance as well to His Majesty's interests in Europe, and in respect to those interests in British North America to assist in the increased prosperity of the Province, and of the promotion of the agricultural and general interests of the Colonies, which are closely connected with the introduction of industrious emigrants from Europe. If, on consideration, I differ from the opinion of the Assembly in regard to the expediency of assenting to the Lower Canada emigrant tax Act, it is rather from a doubt of the applicability of the reasoning to the case before me, than from any dissent from the general principles they laid down.

If the tax to which they object, were imposed, it would be the expediency of the Government of the Lower Province, the Act in question would have been most improper and unjust, and in my opinion it ought not to have been permitted to acquire the force of Law. But so long as the funds are strictly limited for the relief of poor emigrants landed in the Lower Province, and are applied to such purposes only, and are subject to public enquiry and supervision, it does appear to me, that such an enactment is not objectionable, and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

It is obvious that the distressed state of emigrants on landing at Quebec, reported and perhaps exaggerated in this country, could not but produce very discouraging effects upon the minds of the emigrants themselves; and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

The temporary nature of the enactments in question enables His Majesty's Government to review from time to time the evidence, which may be adduced to justify their renewal; it will be my duty to see that the relief of the emigrants, which is the object of the Law is strictly confined to what is required for the sake of the emigrants themselves; and if it can be made appear that a greater amount is collected, than the relief of the emigrants may require, or that it is levied or applied in any other than the manner intended, I shall not hesitate to resort to all the legal means within my power for the correction of such abuse. I have to request that you will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the House of Assembly in reply to their address.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd of April last, transmitting an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the tax imposed by the Legislature of the Lower Province upon all emigrants or passengers arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the United Kingdom. I have not failed to pay the most serious attention to the representations contained in this address, and it is with regret that I have felt myself unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by disallowing the act in question. I beg to assure you that I am at all times disposed to give the utmost weight to the representations of His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada; and I feel most deeply the importance as well to His Majesty's interests in Europe, and in respect to those interests in British North America to assist in the increased prosperity of the Province, and of the promotion of the agricultural and general interests of the Colonies, which are closely connected with the introduction of industrious emigrants from Europe. If, on consideration, I differ from the opinion of the Assembly in regard to the expediency of assenting to the Lower Canada emigrant tax Act, it is rather from a doubt of the applicability of the reasoning to the case before me, than from any dissent from the general principles they laid down.

If the tax to which they object, were imposed, it would be the expediency of the Government of the Lower Province, the Act in question would have been most improper and unjust, and in my opinion it ought not to have been permitted to acquire the force of Law. But so long as the funds are strictly limited for the relief of poor emigrants landed in the Lower Province, and are applied to such purposes only, and are subject to public enquiry and supervision, it does appear to me, that such an enactment is not objectionable, and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

It is obvious that the distressed state of emigrants on landing at Quebec, reported and perhaps exaggerated in this country, could not but produce very discouraging effects upon the minds of the emigrants themselves; and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

The temporary nature of the enactments in question enables His Majesty's Government to review from time to time the evidence, which may be adduced to justify their renewal; it will be my duty to see that the relief of the emigrants, which is the object of the Law is strictly confined to what is required for the sake of the emigrants themselves; and if it can be made appear that a greater amount is collected, than the relief of the emigrants may require, or that it is levied or applied in any other than the manner intended, I shall not hesitate to resort to all the legal means within my power for the correction of such abuse. I have to request that you will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the House of Assembly in reply to their address.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd of April last, transmitting an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the tax imposed by the Legislature of the Lower Province upon all emigrants or passengers arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the United Kingdom. I have not failed to pay the most serious attention to the representations contained in this address, and it is with regret that I have felt myself unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by disallowing the act in question. I beg to assure you that I am at all times disposed to give the utmost weight to the representations of His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada; and I feel most deeply the importance as well to His Majesty's interests in Europe, and in respect to those interests in British North America to assist in the increased prosperity of the Province, and of the promotion of the agricultural and general interests of the Colonies, which are closely connected with the introduction of industrious emigrants from Europe. If, on consideration, I differ from the opinion of the Assembly in regard to the expediency of assenting to the Lower Canada emigrant tax Act, it is rather from a doubt of the applicability of the reasoning to the case before me, than from any dissent from the general principles they laid down.

If the tax to which they object, were imposed, it would be the expediency of the Government of the Lower Province, the Act in question would have been most improper and unjust, and in my opinion it ought not to have been permitted to acquire the force of Law. But so long as the funds are strictly limited for the relief of poor emigrants landed in the Lower Province, and are applied to such purposes only, and are subject to public enquiry and supervision, it does appear to me, that such an enactment is not objectionable, and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

It is obvious that the distressed state of emigrants on landing at Quebec, reported and perhaps exaggerated in this country, could not but produce very discouraging effects upon the minds of the emigrants themselves; and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

The temporary nature of the enactments in question enables His Majesty's Government to review from time to time the evidence, which may be adduced to justify their renewal; it will be my duty to see that the relief of the emigrants, which is the object of the Law is strictly confined to what is required for the sake of the emigrants themselves; and if it can be made appear that a greater amount is collected, than the relief of the emigrants may require, or that it is levied or applied in any other than the manner intended, I shall not hesitate to resort to all the legal means within my power for the correction of such abuse. I have to request that you will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the House of Assembly in reply to their address.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd of April last, transmitting an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the tax imposed by the Legislature of the Lower Province upon all emigrants or passengers arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the United Kingdom. I have not failed to pay the most serious attention to the representations contained in this address, and it is with regret that I have felt myself unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by disallowing the act in question. I beg to assure you that I am at all times disposed to give the utmost weight to the representations of His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada; and I feel most deeply the importance as well to His Majesty's interests in Europe, and in respect to those interests in British North America to assist in the increased prosperity of the Province, and of the promotion of the agricultural and general interests of the Colonies, which are closely connected with the introduction of industrious emigrants from Europe. If, on consideration, I differ from the opinion of the Assembly in regard to the expediency of assenting to the Lower Canada emigrant tax Act, it is rather from a doubt of the applicability of the reasoning to the case before me, than from any dissent from the general principles they laid down.

If the tax to which they object, were imposed, it would be the expediency of the Government of the Lower Province, the Act in question would have been most improper and unjust, and in my opinion it ought not to have been permitted to acquire the force of Law. But so long as the funds are strictly limited for the relief of poor emigrants landed in the Lower Province, and are applied to such purposes only, and are subject to public enquiry and supervision, it does appear to me, that such an enactment is not objectionable, and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

It is obvious that the distressed state of emigrants on landing at Quebec, reported and perhaps exaggerated in this country, could not but produce very discouraging effects upon the minds of the emigrants themselves; and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

The temporary nature of the enactments in question enables His Majesty's Government to review from time to time the evidence, which may be adduced to justify their renewal; it will be my duty to see that the relief of the emigrants, which is the object of the Law is strictly confined to what is required for the sake of the emigrants themselves; and if it can be made appear that a greater amount is collected, than the relief of the emigrants may require, or that it is levied or applied in any other than the manner intended, I shall not hesitate to resort to all the legal means within my power for the correction of such abuse. I have to request that you will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the House of Assembly in reply to their address.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd of April last, transmitting an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the tax imposed by the Legislature of the Lower Province upon all emigrants or passengers arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the United Kingdom. I have not failed to pay the most serious attention to the representations contained in this address, and it is with regret that I have felt myself unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by disallowing the act in question. I beg to assure you that I am at all times disposed to give the utmost weight to the representations of His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada; and I feel most deeply the importance as well to His Majesty's interests in Europe, and in respect to those interests in British North America to assist in the increased prosperity of the Province, and of the promotion of the agricultural and general interests of the Colonies, which are closely connected with the introduction of industrious emigrants from Europe. If, on consideration, I differ from the opinion of the Assembly in regard to the expediency of assenting to the Lower Canada emigrant tax Act, it is rather from a doubt of the applicability of the reasoning to the case before me, than from any dissent from the general principles they laid down.

If the tax to which they object, were imposed, it would be the expediency of the Government of the Lower Province, the Act in question would have been most improper and unjust, and in my opinion it ought not to have been permitted to acquire the force of Law. But so long as the funds are strictly limited for the relief of poor emigrants landed in the Lower Province, and are applied to such purposes only, and are subject to public enquiry and supervision, it does appear to me, that such an enactment is not objectionable, and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

It is obvious that the distressed state of emigrants on landing at Quebec, reported and perhaps exaggerated in this country, could not but produce very discouraging effects upon the minds of the emigrants themselves; and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

The temporary nature of the enactments in question enables His Majesty's Government to review from time to time the evidence, which may be adduced to justify their renewal; it will be my duty to see that the relief of the emigrants, which is the object of the Law is strictly confined to what is required for the sake of the emigrants themselves; and if it can be made appear that a greater amount is collected, than the relief of the emigrants may require, or that it is levied or applied in any other than the manner intended, I shall not hesitate to resort to all the legal means within my power for the correction of such abuse. I have to request that you will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the House of Assembly in reply to their address.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd of April last, transmitting an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the tax imposed by the Legislature of the Lower Province upon all emigrants or passengers arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the United Kingdom. I have not failed to pay the most serious attention to the representations contained in this address, and it is with regret that I have felt myself unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by disallowing the act in question. I beg to assure you that I am at all times disposed to give the utmost weight to the representations of His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada; and I feel most deeply the importance as well to His Majesty's interests in Europe, and in respect to those interests in British North America to assist in the increased prosperity of the Province, and of the promotion of the agricultural and general interests of the Colonies, which are closely connected with the introduction of industrious emigrants from Europe. If, on consideration, I differ from the opinion of the Assembly in regard to the expediency of assenting to the Lower Canada emigrant tax Act, it is rather from a doubt of the applicability of the reasoning to the case before me, than from any dissent from the general principles they laid down.

If the tax to which they object, were imposed, it would be the expediency of the Government of the Lower Province, the Act in question would have been most improper and unjust, and in my opinion it ought not to have been permitted to acquire the force of Law. But so long as the funds are strictly limited for the relief of poor emigrants landed in the Lower Province, and are applied to such purposes only, and are subject to public enquiry and supervision, it does appear to me, that such an enactment is not objectionable, and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

It is obvious that the distressed state of emigrants on landing at Quebec, reported and perhaps exaggerated in this country, could not but produce very discouraging effects upon the minds of the emigrants themselves; and that it cannot have any serious tendency to check that emigration, from which His Majesty's Government, no less than the Assembly of Upper Canada, anticipate the most beneficial consequences.

The temporary nature of the enactments in question enables His Majesty's Government to review from time to time the evidence, which may be adduced to justify their renewal; it will be my duty to see that the relief of the emigrants, which is the object of the Law is strictly confined to what is required for the sake of the emigrants themselves; and if it can be made appear that a greater amount is collected, than the relief of the emigrants may require, or that it is levied or applied in any other than the manner intended, I shall not hesitate to resort to all the legal means within my power for the correction of such abuse. I have to request that you will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the House of Assembly in reply to their address.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
T. SPRING RICE.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1834.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd of April last, transmitting an address to the King from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, upon the subject of the tax imposed by the Legislature of the Lower Province upon all emigrants or passengers arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the United Kingdom. I have not failed to pay the most serious attention to the representations contained in this address, and it is with regret that I have felt myself unable to advise His Majesty to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly by disallowing the act in question. I beg to assure you that I am at all times disposed to give the utmost weight to the representations of His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada; and I feel most deeply the importance as well to His Majesty's interests in Europe, and in respect to those interests in British North America to assist in the increased prosperity of the Province, and of the promotion of the agricultural and general interests of the Colonies, which are closely connected with the introduction of industrious emigrants from Europe. If, on consideration, I differ from the opinion of the Assembly in regard to the expediency of assenting to the Lower Canada emigrant tax Act, it is rather from a doubt of the applicability of the reasoning to the case before me, than from any dissent from the general principles they laid down.

If the tax to which