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said there are above an hundred thousand Canadi-
qualified to serve upon juries; why not take your
ies from them? Because your Lordship will hard-
trust the property of your countrymen to a jury
Canadians only. But the juries may be mixed,---
what proportion? If you take an *equal* number of
English and of Canadians, how are they to decide at
? Or take an *unequal* number, and decide by vote,
in courts martial) then if the majority of the ju-
be Canadians, the verdict will be the same as if the
hole was Canadian, or if you throw the majority on
e side of the English, where is the impartiality, on
hich the Canadian can depend?

Besides, the civil law of France, and the trial by ju-
in L. land, are so dissonant, that the forms of one
never be blended into proceedings of the other;
e rules in respect of tenures, alicnations, dowers,
d inheritances are quite different;---how could the
go on in the two different languages? If the *Ca-*
lian should have a cause to try, how can his *ad-*
ate prepare the process for an *English jury*? Or if
goes to an English attorney, how is the latter to
tle a proceeding according to the laws of Paris?
But in *Criminal law* the case is different; for to
e fact of guilt or innocence, one man is as compe-
nt as another; and in our own courts, it is the
ual practice, where a foreigner is to be tried, to
ve a jury *de medietate linguae*, one half English, one
f foreigners.

I mean not, my Lord, a general defence of the cri-
nal laws of England, as they are of late years mu-
olied and extended. For if a moiety of those who
e condemned were to suffer death, their blood
ould cry out for vengeance; and I am persuaded,
at the frequency of pardons, even where mercy is
e, gives rise to nine in ten of the thefts and robbe-
s that are committed. But the French law of tor-
ture