

is the boundary of Canada; we will admit of no other; the tracts which you claim are parts of our Colonies of Virginia, Pennsylvania, &c. and we cannot grant away the certain and undoubted rights of our subjects in such a manner. This refusal brought on the war; and in case a future war should happen, in which your arms do not succeed in the manner they did in the last war, you may then find yourself treating-upon the re-cession of Canada to France; will not the French demand the cession of Canada as you limit it by Act of Parliament? Will they not say, you have, by a solemn Act of your whole Legislature, proved to all the world, that in the dispute of limits at the opening of the war we were right, and you wrong; you have chalked out the very limits to it, which we insisted on; and you have confirmed them by an Act of Parliament, how therefore can you, with any propriety, talk of restoring any thing less than what we always claimed as Canada, and what you have since solemnly adjudged to be Canada? And this, I think, in a negociation, may be attended with most serious consequences.

Next, Sir, supposing you preserve the possession of it, let us consider the consequences that flow from this Act; you throw at once the whole people of that Colony into an arbitrary power, for such is that of your Governor, as it has been well stated; and you not only do this to the Canadian subjects, but, by giving to the new province this monstrous Southern extent, you run it down upon the back of the planted part of many of our Colonies, and take away, by one stroke, the charter properties confirmed by Act of Parliament, of those Colonies; you violently seize their rights, and the people who pass the mountains to settle on the Eastern side of them, will immediately find, that by going to live in what they ever esteemed their di-

rect property, they find themselves gone from the freedom of the British Constitution, and meet with all the power of despotism. This is not only a cruel, violent, and odious measure, but it tears up justice, and all its principles, by the root. To think that the inhabitants of those countries, settling in them under the protection of this free Government, and assured by law and Parliament, that they settle under the liberty of their old charter Constitutions, finding themselves, by crossing an imaginary line, deprived of the dearest rights and privileges of English subjects, is a most tyrannical and inhuman conduct. It is sporting with property in a manner that cannot be defended, and for attaining no end whatever that deserves attention.

The noble Lord has said, that the great excellencies of this Constitution are the criminal law and the political law; both of which are given to Canada; but will the noble Lord say, that these include every thing an Englishman ought to value himself upon? Does he think the trial by jury in civil points has nothing in it worth contending for? and by this Act that trial is taken away. Does he think the *habeas corpus* nothing? Where is the Englishman that would not fall into an agony, if he understood that he was certainly to be deprived of those two bulwarks of his personal security, and his property.

*Attorney General*—Respecting the ill consequences that may flow from enlarging the province of Quebec, in case of being forced in a future war to restore it, I cannot see that, in the same light as my Learned Friend; because, I think that the limits and importance of cessions are never dependent upon such arrangements as these, but upon the length of the sword: it is success in the war that gives success in the peace, and by no means the imaginary lines drawn by a state in its Colonies: nor have the limits now drawn any