

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1805.

CONTENTS—Debates on the Quebec Bill 65. *Papiers d'Etat*, 71. *Harangue de Sa Majesté*, ib. *Resolves of the House of Representatives of the United States* ib. *Nouvelles Etrangères* 72. *Account of Newfoundland* 76. *Speech of M. de Montesquieu* 78. *Meteorological Table* ib. *Poetry* 80.

DEBATES ON THE QUEBEC BILL.

House of Commons, June 3, 1774.

The House in Committee on the Quebec Bill.

Mr. Baker moved: "that General Murray be examined." Notice was given that the Gentleman was in the House: he was sent for by the Sergeant but was gone. Mr. Baker again made a motion: "That General Murray be ordered to attend the Committee on Monday."

He was seconded by T. Townsend: who said the Minister himself had avowed that General Murray coincided in opinion with Maseres; and he believed that when the General was sent for, the Noble Lord knew that he was not in the House.

Lord North rose in a terrible passion: he said he did not care what the Honble. Gentleman thought or said of him: If the General had been in the House he would have heard him; but he would oppose his being ordered to attend on Monday on account of the delay which it would occasion.

Col. Barré insisted on the importance of General Murray's evidence: the General had been the first Governor of the Colony after it was taken; he must be well acquainted with the character of the Canadians and how they liked the English law.

Captain Phipps, Mr. Fox, Mr. Dempster, Governor Johnstone, Mr. Burke, &c. followed on the same side; the House divided at eleven

o'clock, for the motion 36, against it 90.

June 6: The House in Committee on the Quebec Bill.

Governor Johnstone, after stating his objections to the principle of the Canada Bill, and to the extension of Canada (which was no less than eleven millions four hundred thousand acres more than as claimed by France) read a list of propositions, which appeared to him to be contained in the Bill, amongst which were,

That a state of slavery is better than a state of freedom:

That the Popish religion is better than the Protestant:

That juries are unnecessary, and therefore to be disused:

That monopolies are useful to trade:

That it is easier to go up a river than down a river:

That French laws and commercial regulations are preferable to English:

And that the constitution, which our ancestors had framed with so much wisdom, and established at the expence of so much blood and treasure, is to be destroyed by their wiser sons.

Mr. Burke spoke against the Bill; but confined himself to the point of ascertaining the limits of New York: and proposed the following to be the boundaries of Canada against that province, viz. by a line drawn from a point on the East side of Lake Cham-