

In the Canadians petition, there is a particular part, which peculiarly claims our attention; as it will go far in manifesting the bounty and candour of our pious king.—It is, where the petitioners say, that “with his majesty’s grant of “juries they were given to understand, that it “would render them incapable of all offices civil “and military.” As our constitution knows no such preclusion, was not this tantamount to saying, if you will petition against this privilege, you shall not only be eligible to offices civil and military, but actually appointed? However, the *best of princes* was not petitioned. The scheme, indeed, against other parts of our unfashionable common law had better success; for the first judges were sent over so totally ignorant of both law and gospel, that, instead of carrying a wholesome, conciliating rule for quieting the minds and possessions of people, they, in the language of the scripture, carried a sword with which they cut down all the ancient fences and bounds, unhinged their tenures, and thus forced the miserable inhabitants to pray that their old laws, respecting civil matters, should be restored: but as you see, by this petition, to be tried by a jury. From all which, it is evident, that the wishes and prayers of the Canadians were for a full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of free-born Englishmen. And as there

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