

is very wrong for any one to dislike another, because he or his forefathers were born in France, or in England, or in any foreign country. We should look upon all mankind as brethren, and know no distinction but that which exists between a bad man and a good man.

Mr. Lymburner also begged that the English Parliament would let the Canadians know what disputes should be settled by the French law, and what by the English law; and he suggested that the French law should govern disputes about lands and houses, &c.; that the English law should settle disputes which might arise between merchants; and that criminals should be tried according to the criminal law of England. He opposed Mr. Pitt's proposal, that the office of Legislative Councillor should be hereditary—that is, that the office should descend to the eldest son of a Legislative Councillor, on the death of his father. He desired that the Feudal Tenure should be gradually abolished, and that Canadians should have more power in their self-government than they before had.

Some of Mr. Lymburner's suggestions were adopted, and the "Constitutional Act" was made law in December, 1791, and put in force in Canada on the 7th May, 1792, by a Royal Proclamation.

In my next I will describe the principal changes which this law created. I remain, truly yours,

J. P.



PUNCTUALITY.—A committee of eight gentlemen had been appointed to meet at 12 o'clock. Seven of them were punctual, but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," says he, "passed away without my being aware of it. I had no idea of its being so late." A Quaker present, said, "Friend, I am not sure that we should admit thy apology. It was a matter of regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour, but there are seven, besides thyself, whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole, to two hours; and only one-eighth of it was thine *own property*."