da. It had been urged, that by such means we comlobe. seperate the English and French inhabitants of the sorth vince; that we could distinguish who were origin quarre French, from those of English origin. But was the add he be desired? Was it not rather to be avoided? We tose agreeable to general political expediency? The In be desirable circumstance was, that the French and Enguivile inhabitants of Canada should unite and coalesce, as it vereinto one body; and that the different distinctions of people might be extinguished for ever. If this had the object in view, the English laws might soon have vailed universally throughout Canada; not from force, and conviction of their remainder. from choice, and conviction of their superiority. He people no doubt that, on a fair trial, they would be found within from all objection. The inhabitants of Canada had yy. the laws of France. The commercial code was negatiain established there: they stood upon the exceedingly industible varient custom of Paris. venient custom of Paris. He wished the people of the country to adopt the English laws from choice, and that of from force; and he did not think the division of the vince the most likely means to bring about this desire mini end. In is opinion, this bill was also objectionable will far as it related to the trial by jury, and the habeas contact which the Countries will be the Countries of the countr nance of the province. It was stated by one of the countries at the her that the nance of the province. It was stated by one of the consensual at the bar, that either the ordinance, which gave inhabitants the trial by jury, or that which afforded the benefit of the habeas corpus, would expire before the benefit of the habeas corpus, would expire before the benefit of the habeas corpus, would expire before the benefit of the habeas corpus, would expire before the benefit of the habeas corpus, which is the semicondary to be semicondary to be semicondary to be semicondary. objection to the bill, and ought to be remedied. He transmit ed that the House would also seriously consider the lative ticular situation of Canada. It was not to be companied to the West Indies: it was a country of a different ture: it did not consist of a few white inhabitants number of slaves; but it was a country of great grown population, which had increased very much, and whited he hoped would increase much more. It was a course capable of enjoying as much political freedom, in its most extent, as any other country on the face of

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