provement as other land had, and the incumbents would consequently have had the benefit of its increased production.

Mr. Pulteney, Lord Carysfort, and other gentlemen, took part in the conversation; and at length, the blanks being all filled up, the House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

Monday, 16th May.

Mr. Hobart having brought up the report of the Quebec Bill,

Mr. Fox said, that after the discussion which the clauses had received, he did not again mean to trouble the House: there were only two points on which he intended to divide the House, and they were those which related to hereditary nobility, and the number of the Assembly in Lower Canada.

Mr. Powys remarked, that with regard to hereditary nobility, he had only one objection: it was at present customary in Canada to give only one moiety of property to the eldest son. This certainly would much tend to scatter the property. But as we were now to make a constitution not for the present moment, but for posterity, he thought it desirable that there should be something similar to our House of Peers, and therefore he would vote with the right homourable gentleman who brought in the bill.

Colonel Simcoe spoke in favour of the bill, and having pronounced a panegyric on the British constitution, wished to be adopted in the present instance, as far as circum-

stances would admit.

Mr. Fox said, that the hereditary nobility, as proposed to be established in Canada, could never be upon the footing of the British House of Peers. By this bill the power of the King was not limited in conferring hereditary nobility, or only nobility for life.

The House then divided upon the amendment of leav-

ing out the clause of hereditary nobility.

Ayes 39: Noes 88.—Majority 49.

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