

collect that there was an old vulgar saying, "that one Englishman was always worth two Frenchmen," that, in this case, he thought them preferable to fifty Frenchmen; that he would be willing to give a Canadian every indulgence in his power, but not grant that indulgence at the expense of the English; that if these Noblesse were the only persons (as they appeared to be by the evidences at the Bar) that were against the English laws, he would sacrifice them, and all the Noblesse of England and other countries, but he would make the majority of the people happy. But the reason the Noblesse did not like the English laws, was on account of the manner in which they had been represented to them; namely, that they were a string of religious and civil persecutions, which would entirely hinder them either from exercising their own religion, or from having any share in the government of their own country; that, remove those prejudices which the Noblesse had imbibed from misrepresentations, and he would be bound to say that they would not only admire our laws, but petition to have them; that, as to the Noblesse hating juries, because it trusted their property to their inferiors, it was a principal reason why he would give the Canadians a jury, in order to protect their property from the arbitrary proceedings of the Noblesse, who, in all countries, always wished to have the poor under their controul; that as to the English laws not being esteemed by the French, he could produce mountains of books, wrote by Frenchmen, on the justice and excellency of our laws, where they approved of the trial by jury as one of the greatest excellencies our Constitution produced; that the noble Lord had invited him, and others, to come and offer their opinions, setting forth, that the Bill was imperfect, and he wished to alter it, yet

he had not attended to what had been offered; that, in the Committee, when he meant to propose a clause, the noble Lord told him he might do it with propriety on the Report, and that they would be no other obstacle in his way, than that ~~he~~ would oppose it; he said he was greatly obliged to the noble Lord for his candour, for it had spared him much trouble, having intended to offer several clauses, which he should, with great justice, be called obstinate, was he now to attempt it, when he knew there was such a glorious triumvirate of power and wisdom formed against him; that he sincerely believed the French were in awe of us, yet he could not help thinking but that they must be astonished, that a people who had such powerful arms should have such weak heads. He strongly recommended the state of the merchants as an object of the noble Lord's attention, setting forth, that their property was always in a fluctuating state, and that they run great risks of their whole fortune, to benefit Government as well as themselves.

On the question being put, it passed in the negative; 88 to 4.

Right Hon. T. Townshend proposed a clause to make it a temporary Bill, and to limit its duration to seven years. This produced a short debate, but it passed in the negative without a division.

Mr. Dempster proposed a clause for giving notice of all laws to be passed, which likewise passed in the negative.

Mr. C. Fox proposed a clause to secure to the religious orders their rights and properties, as a corporate body claiming under the capitulation; which shared the same fate with the preceding.

Lastly, when all the clauses were