

that a jury in England had found for the Crown, they in Canada had twice, on the same trial, found for the defendant; and the witness at the Bar, Mr. Hey, had informed the House that he had often been put to trouble, because he never could get the Canadians to give a special verdict.

Mr. Byng—The noble Lord had given them such of the evidence as he thought proper, and mentioned the equality of the numbers of the two sorts of subjects; that as to the numbers, it was a matter of indifference to him whether they were 360 or 360,000, they had equally a claim to compassion; that he thought it proper, that wherever an English colony was settled, English laws ought to be established; that he did not approve of the clause now offered, because he thought it not sufficient, yet he would gladly accept of it as part of a good thing, and he made no doubt but the Canadians would, when they became used to the nature of it, love it, and wish to have it in its full extent; that General Carleton had informed them that the Canadians were a docile people; had we any occasion to go to Canada to look for docile creatures? No! there was a sufficient number always to be seen on the opposite side of the House, docile enough to do any thing the noble Lord, their leader, should direct them to do.

Governor Johnstone spoke highly in favour of juries, and recommended the clause.

Right Hon. T. Townshend spoke against the whole of the Bill, and much in praise of juries; and recommended the clause offered in a strenuous manner, setting forth, that the English residents there had not gone to that colony, had they not been invited by his Majesty's royal proclamation; but those who advised him to break his promise, would ad-

vise him to do any thing that was bad.

Mr. Burke, in a very long speech, the first part of which was a keen, pointed vein of humour against the Ministerial gentry, who just then came into the House in great numbers, said, he should not then have arose, only he thought he now seized a happy moment when he should carry his point, for the House had filled, all of a sudden, with people who had not heard any thing that had been said against the Bill, no not even from its being first agitated in the House; that they had now come with good English dinners in their bellies, which would, he trusted, make them good-humoured, and by being thus full of English meat, would undoubtedly be for English laws; that he should have been afraid to attack such a body of power and wisdom as the other side of the House contained, had he not fortunately observed, that the noble Lord, and his two great oracles of wisdom and order, had all differed in their opinions; that finding them at variance, he thought the moment would be fortunate to his cause; the one was for a jury, only now was not the proper time; the other against any jury at all; and a third that it could not be inserted in the Bill. He divided the people concerned in the Bill under three heads: first, the English merchants; second, the English subjects; and thirdly, the Canadians; he said they all deserved support; and though the noble Lord, and his supporters, had so industriously always made use of the number 360 as suitable to their cause, let them only recollect what all the evidence at the Bar agreed in, which was, that the English subjects were possessed of upwards of two thirds of the whole trade; did the noble Lord think then that they were a body of people to be minded? That as to their numbers being small, the noble Lord might re-