

prisonment for Debts—and the Trial of Matters of Contract, where the Cause of Action is of a commercial Nature (as well as of all Matters of Injury in all Cases) by a Jury. These might certainly have been retained without Injury to the Canadians. As to the Article of Juries, the Privilege even of the Option of one was denied them, though they had enjoyed that Indulgence ten preceding Years, and though that Favour was pleaded for with all the Powers of Eloquence, and enforced by the strongest Arguments in the House of Commons, by Mr. BURKE. And with regard to the Habeas Corpus Act, though it was earnestly contended for by a very worthy Member, yet it was rejected without assigning any Reason, and *almost* with Contempt.

On the Head of Assemblies—this Act of Parliament has directed that the Canadians shall be governed by a Council to be appointed by the Crown: so that even the distant Prospect with which they might have flattered themselves, of having one Day a Share in the Direction of
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