

wanted to add to the evil by an increased representation—the expense of which would amount to £1000 per annum, and would by the present Bill be doubled—he was sure the people would not bear it in his part of the Country, for Cash was scarce, and members wages must be paid, or property sacrificed—He was opposed to increased representation as well as to the University—He did not care whether the member was the instrument of Government or not—they could not be relieved by having a member of that sort—their bankruptcy was owing to such members, and it was they who reduced the House to the necessity of acknowledging it. He could not but be surprised how Gentlemen could represent the Bill as fair and just to all classes, when they give to a dozen what they withhold from 1499—let the University go into operation, and the House will not be illiberal.

Mr. Nichol combated the argument of the last speaker, and ridiculed the idea of Freeholders murmuring at paying 6d. a piece for the support of one member, or 1s. for two—The Electors in his country would be willing to pay one pound, instead of one shilling for proper talents and proper persons to represent them.

Mr. Jones opposed the motion of Mr. Van Koughnett, and supported the clause adopted yesterday—He was surprised to hear the Gentleman last but one speak of the poverty and business of the people, when that very Gentleman had wished two years ago to get twenty shillings a day from the pockets of the people, as their Representative—He (Mr. H.) ought to be the last Gentleman in that House to complain of the increased expence by reason of the increased representation. The Gentleman on his right (Mr. V.) vehemently opposed the Bill throughout, although he had last year voted for the Bill without the clause relating to the University—He (Mr. J.) maintained, that the present Bill would increase their talents and numbers—and add weight to any measure they proposed for the good of the Country—He trusted that the University would not sink into that state of self degradation which had excited so much alarm in the minds of the opposite Gentlemen, by selecting a representative possessed of no other qualification than that of being the tool and creature of Government—He differed widely from them, and looked forward to the time when that body would return men honoured for their learning & scientific researches, and revered for their Patriotism and virtue.

Mr. Frazer would have no objection to the clause, provided the University were established.

Mr. Durand said that the clause might be introduced when the University went into operation, but as the Bill then stood, he should resist it—It could not be for the good of the people to introduce into that House, a member who was understood to be a Government member—but the Bill would not pass the Upper House unless the clause for a member from the University were admitted. Was it not of consequence that a member should come to that House, and turn the scale, not a member returned by 1500, by 50, but by a few persons? He asserted that though members might not possess his (Mr. N.) abilities, they had solid and sound heads—He would be friendly to the measure at a proper season. There was no necessity for the House to solicit for a member of enlightened mind and education to propose and forward measures—they were, unfortunately for the country, in the habit of adopting fast enough the measures of Government.

He approved of the increased representation, as it would be more difficult to allure 40 or 50 members by a good dinner than a less number. He was willing to do away with the wages to members altogether, as the country had not the money to give. The people were suffering because they had no way to dispose of their produce. He thought an increased representation for the country was useful, and would support that part of it.

A division took place, on the clause introduced upon Mr. V's motion, which was lost.

The committee rose and reported Bill as amended.—Report received.

Mr. Burwell moved that the Representation Bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House went into a committee on the Pension Bill—reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House went into a committee of the whole upon the Bill for the relief of Adam Baker. It was read the first and second time, went through a committee, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, 1st March.

The Bill for the better division of the County of Prince Edward into townships, was read a third time, and a committee appointed to carry it up to the Honorable the Legislative Council.

The Representation Bill was read a third time, and a committee appointed to carry it to the Upper House.

Mr. Van Koughnett said he was averse to the representation of the University, and wished to have his dissent recorded upon the Journals. He hoped the Honorable Gentlemen would recollect that they were fettering the rights of the people, and that this was the last time they would have it in their power to do their duty on this subject to the country. It was contrary to every principle of common sense to suppose that the House was doing its duty by allowing two or three persons to send a member amongst them. The Honorable member, Mr. Nichol, asked if members were afraid of meeting a Government mem-

ber. He (Mr. N.) was a Government member some years ago, and the evil tendency of the Bills of 1816, which he supported, are well known. What security had the House, that he would not turn from opposition to Government, and unite his talents, with all the talent issuing from that body, against the interest of the public.

Mr. Nichol rose, and was called to order. He said the acrimony exhibited against him by the Honorable Gentleman was unmerited—and he trusted that the House would indulge him, as his character had been attacked and reflected upon, when they knew that the words were taken down, and would be given to the world—He was not ashamed of the votes he had given in 1816. He did not like to have it said that he was attacked and was not able to defend himself.

Messrs. Jones and Durand spoke to order.

Mr. Nichol said he was prepared to answer the attack made upon his character, and would have done it, if he had been indulged by the House.

Mr. Jones was surprised that the Honorable Gentleman (Mr. V.) who was opposed to the Bill, should select a particular clause to be expunged, and not openly and manfully come forward and oppose the whole.

Mr. Van Koughnett said he did things openly and manfully—he was not in the habit of going behind the bush like (cry of order, order, from all sides.) He moved that so much of the Bill as related to the representation of the University be expunged.

Mr. Durand supported the motion, as he was averse to the appointment of a Government member. They had too much influence already, without having an additional advocate in that House. He was as ready as any man to forward liberal establishments in the country for the advancement of education among the rising generation, but did not see the necessity of a member being appointed for the University.

The Draft of an address to His Excellency on the resolutions for salaries, fees of officers and clerks employed in the Provincial Government, was read the first and second time, and the fifth rule of the House was dispensed with so far as related to the same.—Mr. Nichol supposed some person would withhold the papers called for—there were pernicious advisers lurking in the administration, who opposed every thing beneficial to the country. It was the essence of the House of Assembly, and their undoubted right to know to whom they gave their money, and how it was applied. It was the administration, not the constitution, they should blame, and if they found out no means of proceeding against the maladministration, they were not worthy of being there. He (Mr. N.) would look narrowly into all corrupt practices, and nothing should deter him from coming forward, asserting his rights, and bringing justice upon the evil and corrupt administration of the country. Every man had a right to support his own opinions, and should not submit to scornful treatment from a few individuals who had made themselves hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Mr. Jones supported the address, but could not approve of the language used by the Honorable Gentleman, as he knew of no corruption in the administration. He did not imagine that resolution would meet with opposition in any quarter, and believed the administration were as ready to give, as the House was to ask. He was as ready as any Honorable member to support the measure under discussion—it was their undeniable right to ask, and he was sure their demand would not be refused. He could not support the motion without again expressing his disapprobation of the sentiments uttered by the Honorable Gentleman.

Mr. Durand supported the motion, and stated that unless the papers called for were produced, he would not vote for supplies or any thing. His constituents demanded it, and he would endeavour to have their demands satisfied.

The House went into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the address to His Excellency.

Mr. Nichol said that the resolution proposed by him was to enable the House to obtain official information of facts, which he had become possessed of in a private way. The document was in consequence of no authority, though it came into his hands in an honourable manner. He had nothing against the Person at the head of affairs in this Province—he was satisfied with his public acts and intentions individually, and was sorry that he was obliged to submit to the Executive Council. He should read that document, and point out the improper additions to the salaries of individuals in this country—He could, as a member of that House, call ministers weak, wicked and profligate. Mr. Fox told Lord North in the English House of Commons, that he would take him to the Block—The information he (Mr. N.) wanted might not bring a minister to the block, but it would bring things forward that were necessary to stop the waste of public money, and prevent it from being thrown away upon sycophants.

The address was engrossed, read a third time, and passed, and a committee was appointed to carry it up to the Legislative Council.

Adam Baker's relief Bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Upper House.

Henry Deming's relief Bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Upper House.

The Receiver General's Pledge Bill was read a second time. The

House went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Nichol gave his decided and cordial support to the Bill, which ought to have been passed years ago. He should exhibit to the House a secret document, a copy of an official one, containing an account of the detailed expenditure of the Province. The Document was nearly worn out, as his curiosity often led him to peruse it.

Statement of the Gross Annual Revenue of the Crown, and other Branches of Revenue at the disposal of the Crown.

By the grant of £2500 Currency in aid of the Civil List,	£2500 0 0
Annual Rents now payable on reserved lands	406 13 4
Amount of duties, &c. under the 14th of the King, estimating the same as in 1815.	1439 2 9
Amount of 6d. per acre for grants of land,	400 19 0
Amount of the Seal,	449 16 3
Amount of fines, forfeitures, &c. taken,	310 0 0
Rent of mills, farms, licences, &c.	300 0 0
	5156 11 4
Excess of the per centage to the Receiver General,	1251 0 0
	£6407 11 4

EXPENDITURE.	
To Lt. Govr's Office,	£776 0 0
To the Executive Council Office,	599 15 0
To the Secretary of the Province,	328 0 0
To the Register of do.	153 10 0
To the Receiver General,	291 0 0
To the Surveyor General,	528 10 6
To the Inspector General,	424 0 0
	3250 15 6
To the Clk. of the Crown	36 0 0
To the Attorney General	90 0 0
To the Govt. Printer,	90 0 0
To the Administration of Justice,	1500 0 0
To 4 additional Clergy,	460 0 0
To 1 do.	50 0 0
To half fees for U E Loyalists, Military claimants, & sons & daughters of U E Loyalists,	200 0 0
	2666 0 0
To Major Simons,	193 0 0
To John MacDonnell,	90 3 1
To Jno. McDonnell, Jas. McGregor, and Philip Empey, £67 10s. each	202 10 0
To the Lieut. Governor in lieu of fees,	1000 0 0
	3588 7 2

Observations.

On the Revenue of the Crown it is necessary to remark that the sum of £2250 granted in aid of the Civil List, must be deducted as it is to be specially, and has already particular charges against it.

The remaining items are fluctuating, and cannot be taken at more than £2477 11 4.

This leaves a balance against the Crown Revenue, so long as it is charged with the payment of the public officers, of nearly five thousand pounds.

But it appears most reasonable that all the Public Officers (the Heads of Departments excepted) should be paid by the Province, as it is entirely about Provincial business that they are employed.

To be more particular,

1st. Deduct the sum granted in aid of the Civil List,	£	s.	d.
	2250	0	0
2d. The sum saved by the per centage formerly allowed the Receiver General, which may be assumed by the House,	1251	0	0
3d. The balance of 6d. per acre, and fees of the seal are fluctuating, and cannot safely be taken at more than half, deduct therefore,	429	0	0
	£3929	0	0

The present items can hardly be taken at their present amount.

Gross Revenue of the Crown,	£6407 0 0
Leaves at the disposal of the Crown,	2477 11 4
	275 3 8
Reduced to Currency,	£2732 17 0
Amount of expenses of the Public Officers,	7515 7 8
Deficiency to be supplied,	£4782 5 8

As the expences of these officers vary, and other contingencies may occur, an appropriation of not less than £6000 per annum becomes necessary, which may be accounted for like other monies granted by the Legislature.

The salary to the Receiver General at first was £200, and the fees, which were small, occasioned an application from Mr. Russell to the Lords of the Treasury, who granted him £500 a year salary, without any fees.

Mr. McGill thought it proper, and he (Mr. N.) thought it wise in him to receive the salary and all the fees. The percentage was small in Mr. Russell's time. It now amounted to £700, and in the year 1814, to £1460 Sterling.

The pernicious advice of some one in the administration prevented Government from sending money to any but to heads of Departments. It was his wish that Clerks should be retained without a reduction of salary on account of their being poor—but he did not like to see money squeezed out of the Treasury of Upper Canada, or prevented from going into it, in consequence of a monopoly of fees by persons amply rewarded for their services, as Heads of Departments. Mr. McGill looked upon the fees as his peculiar right, although the country was at the expense of paying all the Clerks and pressed for £20,000. They ought to resume it. The administration, by their budget, expected it. It would relieve some of the claims upon the public chest.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill as amended. The Bill was received, engrossed, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL'S SALARY BILL.

Mr. Nichol moved that the Bill be read a third time this day three months. He went over the same ground as before, and stated that it was impossible, according to the information he received

from Mr. Jarvis, that the Receiver General could receive the salary they might give without the approbation of Ministers at home. The best mode of proceeding would be to let the Government make a communication to them upon it before they passed the Bill.

Mr. Jones pointed out the injustice of taking the fees from the Receiver General without augmenting his salary, as he would in such a case have only £200, the sum allowed Mr. Russell, instead of £500.

Mr. Durand thought it improper to vote a salary to the Receiver General without the sanction of the Government at home. He was sure the document read that day by Colonel Nichol would induce the country to think there was mismanagement and mal-administration. The sum received for per centage by the Receiver General should be resumed by this House. He was willing to allow every officer employed in the Provincial Departments a liberal and handsome salary. It was degrading to the House to lean to the passing of one bill from an apprehension lest another should not pass elsewhere. It displayed corruption in some branch, and in none more than themselves, for the measures of that House ought to stand or fall by themselves.

The motion of Mr. Nichol was carried.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Mr. Nichol stated that the subject was of a serious nature. Gross overcharges had been made, which ought to be redressed. He might obtain redress at his private expence by prosecution, but he was not patriotic enough to serve the public in that manner. When he mentioned the matter at a former Session, he and the House were treated with ridicule—he was told it was ridiculous to interfere with the Post Office, that a Department, created by an English act of Parliament, might go on as it pleased, without any right on their part to interfere with it. But he (Mr. N.) claimed the right, the undoubted right, whenever he saw a great public grievance, to bring it forward, and they were bound to have it redressed. He had certainly suffered by the regulations of the Department, yet it was not on his own account, but on account of the public that he brought it forward. The Emigrants in his neighbourhood were great sufferers—they were principally Highlanders, and he hoped on that account to have the support of the Member from Glengary. Letters coming from England, directed to his neighbourhood, would cost 2/6, but by being transmitted from one post to another, the charge amounted to 4/2. He showed that a letter from York to Dundas was charged 8d, which ought by act of Parliament to be 5d. to Grimsby 10d. which ought only to be 6d. and that similar overcharges were made from other Post Offices. He therefore proposed an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency to lay before the Prince Regent the grievances complained of, and to have the same redressed by His Majesty's Ministers.

The Committee rose and reported the Resolution. A Committee was appointed to draft an address upon the same.

The Flour inspection Bill was read a second time, and went through a Committee, which obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Van Koughnett obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal part of, amend, and continue an act passed in the 24th year of His Majesty's reign, granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be applied to the use of Common Schools throughout the Province, and to provide for the regulation of said Common Schools.

Mr. Van Koughnett obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the regulation of Winter Carriages throughout this Province.

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, 2d March.

The draft of an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the Post Office, was received and read.

Mr. Cameron attended at the Bar of the House, and presented accounts, by direction of His Excellency.

On the motion of Mr. Nichol, the Public accounts were referred to a Committee of finance, to consist of five members.

Mr. Jones proposed that Mr. Nichol's name should be placed at the head of the Committee, and his name (Mr. Jones) struck out.

Mr. Nichol said he declined being a Member of the Committee, on account of the treatment he had met with on a former occasion, when engaged in that business. He had been told by Members in that House, who had treated him with sneers, that they had better information than he possessed on the subject. They received their information from Mr. John MacGill. He read resolutions adopted by a former Committee, and insisted that all the evils that had arisen were pointed out by him at that time.—Upon the report of the Committee depended the prosperity of the country; and having been employed for years, and done his duty as a faithful Member to his constituents, he could not but decline being a member of the present Committee. He did not like his feelings to be irritated; though he had patience, he was not a Job.

Mr. Jones' motion was carried, and Mr. Nichol's name was placed at the head of the Committee in the room of that of Mr. Jones.

Mr. Nichol moved that the Committee of finance have power to send for papers and persons.—Carried.

ADDRESS ON THE POST OFFICE RATES.

Mr. Nichol stated that the address was of the

utmost importance, and as the Session was short, and was to terminate on Tuesday, as he was informed, he should move that the 5th rule of the House be dispensed with. The address was read a second time, and the motion carried.

Mr. Nichol moved that the minutes of evidence taken relative to the Post Office be sent up to His Excellency for his information. It was necessary to enable His Excellency to judge of the fairness of the proceeding that the Documents should be submitted to him. Justice, though slow, comes at last. This matter had been brought on four years ago, with orders of a like nature, & had it not been for the inquiring manner in which an end had then been put to their functions, the country would not have been in its present state. They had been told they had no right to interfere in this business, or the claims of the Militia for Land. He was happy that a new era had arrived—the errors of the Executive Council were discovered, a great change had taken place, and instead of being not treated with disrespect they would be looked upon as men worthy of their trust, by humbling and setting limits to the arrogance of those characters, who traduced them in their grave deliberations by addressing and thanking Governor Gore for the indignity offered them.

Mr. Jones supported the motion. He was one of the members who favoured the motion for enquiry four years ago, and he would do so again. It was the duty of that House to interfere on all occasions when the interest of the country required it, and he was of opinion the present measure was necessary. An evil did exist—it was noticed and felt in all parts of the country—and the present proceeding must redress it.

Mr. Durand was thankful to the Honorable Gentleman (Mr. N.) for his exertions on the present occasion. He could not however agree with the Honorable Gentleman in saying that the era for enquiry into abuses had only now arrived. It was always the era for such purposes, and would continue so, as long as they enjoyed the blessings of the British Constitution.

The Committee reported the address as amended. It was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

The Receiver General's poudage Bill was read a third time.

The Flour inspection Bill was read a second time, and having gone through a Committee was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The forfeiture amendment Bill was read a second time, and went through a Committee of the whole.

FRIDAY, 3d March.

Major Hillier delivered a Message from His Excellency, with the account of the estimates of supply for 1821.

The Upper House required a conference on the Bill for increasing the Representation of the House of Assembly at one o'clock, and a Committee was appointed to meet them at that hour.

The Flour inspection Bill was passed, and a Committee appointed to carry it up.

The Estimates brought down from the Lieutenant Governor were referred to a Committee of finance.

The Forfeited Estates Bill was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Upper House.

Mr. Cameron presented papers relating to forfeited estates.

The House concurred with the Committee on the subject of the Representation Bill, and a Committee was appointed to acquaint the Upper House that they adopted the Report on the subject of the Representation Bill clause.

Mr. Durand brought in a Bill to confirm certain marriages solemnized in this Province—Read the first time.

COMMON SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. Jones proposed a clause to compel the Treasurers of the District Schools to return the sums remaining in their hands into the Treasury of the Province.

Mr. Durand opposed it, and said it would be an act of the greatest injustice were they to allow a veil of darkness to be thrown over the minds of the rising generation, on which the sun of information was beginning to shed its rays. They had voted a small pittance for a noble purpose, and would they now wrest from the hands of the Treasurers this sum, which had been intended to enlighten the minds of our youth? No—Justice claimed it for the valuable purpose for which it had been designed. He trusted that the whole of the money in the hands of the Treasurers would be appropriated to the use of Schools, as there were no other funds applicable to such uses. Could a bird fly without wings? How inconsistent would be the conduct of the House to pass an act for the purpose of education, and have no funds for carrying it on!

Mr. Jones said the Honorable Gentleman (Mr. D.) was unfortunate in his arguments—he had promised to support a Bill to build a Gaol and Court House with the money—if he was eloquent, he should be consistent.—If the District of Gore had a board of Education that would not be satisfied with the sum appropriated, and appropriated, in consequence of their wrangling, he (Mr. D.) should bring a charge against them before the Executive, which if not answered there should be brought before the House.

Mr. Nichol coincided with Mr. Durand. The remote Districts had a right to participate according to the population. The Executive usurped a power of not allowing any person to be a Schoolmaster but a British Subject—and in consequence of this regulation the London District was deprived of the advantages of the act. Would the House allow the District to be thus deprived by the wickedness, the corruption, the injustice of the Rulers? (Order.)

Mr. Jones spoke to order—and said that the question before the House was the subject of Common Schools, not the mal-administration, or corruption of the Executive, whose conduct did not merit such opprobrious language.

Mr. Durand insisted that Mr. Nichol was perfectly in order, and that the Gentlemen out of order, were those who were in the habit of interrupting the debates by the cry of order.

Mr. Nichol had no intention of charging the head of the Government with mal-practices, it was his advisers who were the responsible characters. He never would identify the Governor with the Executive—he had no intention to charge His Majesty, or the Prince Regent, with any such conduct; every person under them was responsible. "The King could do no wrong," but wicked ministers lost their heads, and wicked and corrupt Governors were brought to trial. He had not the slightest intention to cast any reflection upon the present Governor, whose conduct merited approbation—it was the base and wicked Executive, and the late Governor Gore.—He would not be brow-beaten by any persons.—The House had passed an act to benefit the Districts—the Executive, by their wicked order, had prevented its operation—Schoolmasters could not be obtained until the late emigration—and now they wanted to take the money away, when it was on the eve of becoming useful. They had made a law, and suspended a British act of Parliament. Some Districts obtained the advantages of the School Bill—others were prevented by the act of the Executive. They had passed a law for the payment of Pensioners, but they had not been paid for the last three years, and the School masters under the present act must share the same fate.

Mr. Durand said the Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Jones) had alluded to his consistency. He was in the habit of coming to that House, and voting on that floor for such measures as tended to the public welfare. He would not support the clause of the Honorable Gentleman, as it was unfair to take from the Districts the sums appropriated for Education. If fair at first, it was fair to continue them for the noble object of enlightening the minds of the rising generation. He thought the money should be retained by the treasurers for the purposes of education.

The Speaker said he would not follow Gentlemen in the wide field they had taken. He differed entirely with them as to the injustice of taking the money from those who did not apply it to the purposes intended by the act of Parlia-