

population of Lower Canada, the seigneurs, landholders, and peasantry of this province, set in opposition to the grantees of land in the upper; for the whole tenor of his observations went to imply that an increased number of representatives was necessary in the Assembly of Upper Canada, in order that, in case of an union, they might not be outnumbered by the representatives of Lower Canada, and so have their system overturned. I am apt to believe that, when the true merits and bearings of the case come to be considered in the Imperial parliament, it will not be either the old and settled population of Lower Canada, nor the poorer, but industrious and persevering yeomanry, of Upper Canada, but the illiterate Scotch traders, extortioners, pedlars, and transitory visitors, that infest and contaminate both provinces, but especially the Lower, that will be considered, with respect to us, as 'a worthless mob of vagrants.'

This Col. Nichol is, however, famous for his *parliamentary* and *gentlemanly* language; but to use a phrase, which from the style of his education, he can not but both fully comprehend, and be much pleased with, "what is bred in the bone will not out of the flesh," we therefore need not stare at the further specimens of chaste, refined, and elegant blackguardism that are presented in his speech (as reported) on the motion for the appointment of a reporter of the debates by the House.

Mr. John Wilson, who introduced the motion, said, with truth, that it was one which met with the universal concurrence of the people. The people were pleased and gratified with the reports that were given during the last session; they never before had an opportunity of judging of the conduct and proceedings of those delegated by them to the House. If it ever were necessary, or it ever were expedient, if it ever were proper to employ a reporter, it was so now. By the reports, men possessed of rights and liberties which they hold dear and sacred, and which were now attempted to be infringed upon, would be enabled to judge of the fitness or unfitness of their members at a future election, and without them, it would be impossible for them to judge of their talents or virtue. It was, therefore, fit and proper that the people should possess that information which would enable them to guard against deception, and select those men for their representatives who are devoted to the constitutional interests of the country. There was one objection made against the principle of paying a reporter, namely, because it was unprecedented; but the house ought not to stand upon this peculiarity. If it was expedient to grant a sum to a reporter, they should make it a precedent; for the want of one was a trifling objection.

Mr. Nichol said, he would give his decided negative to the motion. He deemed that it was never proper, necessary, or expedient, to employ a reporter; and the time of the house