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Is it not surprising that in the 19th century an individual could have been found, weak and foolish as to express a desire in an American provincial assembly, to pass a law creating Indian Peers, and entailing their estates on them and their heirs, exempt from all debts, and unalienable by the seofees? But the member for the populous and enlightened county of York went even farther than this.

He (Dr. Baldwin) "hoped the time would come when the civilized Indians would be represented in this legislature, and with this view the proposed bill provided power in the governor to call the count Palatine to a seat in the legislative council, and a right to the seofees of the county to elect two representative chiefs, when, properly educated, to seats in the assembly---[a laugh.] Gentlemen may laugh, because they will not permit themselves to think."

This motion, it appears, was thought so chimerical that the bill was not even referred to a second reading.

I can assure Doctor Baldwin that the experiment of entailing landed property, locking it up FOR EVER, so as that it can neither be bought, sold, nor made liable for the honest debts of the proprietor or his heirs, has, in Scotland been tried for upwards of a century, in virtue of a Scotch act of 1685. One half of Scotland is, this day, entailed lands; some whole counties are nearly all entailed. Proprietors of vast domains entail their lands to their heirs for ever; and, of late, small proprietors have been entailed also, to prevent them from coming under the grasp of their aristocratic neighbours. If one half of Upper Canada consisted of entailed lands, we should have counts Palatine enough, without adding Indian chiefs.

No. 32. *PRODIGAL EXPENDITURE IN FAVOUR OF POOR* *MR. ROBINSON.*

When the Attorney General went to visit "royalty and ministers," as Nicholas said, he had \$8000 paid him for his expenses, besides being allowed his emolument of office rent, salary, clerk, fiat fees, &c. &c. But this political shark had not enough; he therefore got his friend the modest Mr. Hagerman of Kingston, in session of 1824, to offer a set of puffing resolutions for his [Robinson's] benefit, which was added speeches by the firm [Jonas Jones, Hagerman & Co.] If the attorney had at that period nearly \$8000 by his offices, &c. he had more than the country could afford to any man in his situation, and his emoluments deserve to be immediately curtailed, as well the enormous fees chargeable by lawyers in general in this priest-ridden, lawyer-ridden colony.

Mr. Hagerman said "that in making Mr. Robinson, a further remuneration, he would recollect, that he was in the receipt of nearly £2000 a year in this country for his profession; that having been a long time a burthen on his friends, he was obliged to take a house in England, at a heavy expense, and that he was at this moment considerably out of pocket by this appointment; and that when they saw the great advantages this province obtained by his exertions, they would not only make him adequate remuneration, but also, a generous reward for his faithful services."

Mr. Jonas Jones said that the object of these resolutions was to remunerate Mr. Robinson for services to his country; he saw a letter from him in August last, when he had taken a house after living on his friends till he was ashamed to live so longer, and was without the means of supporting himself in England at that time. If he had sufficient means last August, what, he asked, must be his situation at present?

[What thorough paced beggars these Kingston and Brockville hacks proved themselves on this occasion.---*Advo.*]

Mr. John Willson admitted that the conduct of Mr. Robinson in gaining the bill was valuable. He entertained strong doubts about his being connected with the clauses of the Union bill, but the hon. member for Kingston had convinced him on the subject. He thought that as our commissioner was detained at the request of his majesty's ministers, in order to serve this province, that he should be remunerated, that the house should express their reason for doing so in the resolution for that purpose.

[A spoon bill was never yet lost in assembly by the ill timed integrity and economy of the old speaker, who, tho' he was accustomed to retire to his closet, (like the fox to his hole) during the last four sessions, yet when the vote to the officers of the