

and some of the members told me they saw the money of the country would go one way if it did not go the other, and so they should vote for these motions. I compared the Speaker's conduct in my next newspaper, to that of the spoon hill parliament and of our foolish monarch, James 1st. But three years had still to elapse before the evil would admit of a remedy.

No. 43 a. Bill to increase the salary of the Assistant Adjutant General of Militia.

Note.—The Adjutant General himself had voted to him in a former session an extravagant permanent provision; and the object of the above bill was to give him an assistant to do the work he ought to have done himself.

In favour of this bill voted Colonels Bostwick, Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, Baldwin, Chisholm, and McDonell, and Messrs. Ruttan, Kerr, (the mover), Pattie, & Casey.

No. 44. Remuneration to the Commissioner and his Secretary for going to Lower Canada to settle existing differences.

Messrs. Baby, and Macaulay went down, staid a few days, and came up again.—The former is in the annual receipt of a large salary as Inspector General and Executive Councillor. Mr. Hagerman wished to give them \$4000:—Mr. Nichol was for \$5000.—They received \$2000.

No. 45. **THE IRISH AND THE JONESES.**

January, 1824.

[The following is a faithful copy, from the Observer, of an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Charles Jones, in parliament, on emigrating paupers. We are rather surprised at the friendship shewn to the family by the Irish, after reading such language.] Mr. C. Jones. "The hon. Att'y General said the Government of the Mother Country was at heavy expense sending out settlers from Scotland and Ireland every year: he (Mr. J.) thought it was for their own good they sent out these settlers. Some of the recent importations, were Radicals from Scotland: many of those from Ireland were said to be public disturbers of the peace of that unfortunate country; and happy was the government after a great deal of coaxing, to get rid of them, even at the expense of 15 or 20,000 pounds.

Many have been sent from England who were paupers, and supported at the common expense of their respective parishes; and if it cost the government [or Parishes] £50 for transporting each family to this country, it was yet a good bargain to them, [the Government], for most of these families cost their Parishes £50 yearly for their support. Precious materials, some of these, to populate and enrich a new country!!

It ought not to be said by hon. members that, for such favours we ought to feel conscious of labouring under a very heavy debt of gratitude; for one he [Mr. J.] denied the obligation."

No. 56. **CONTINGENT EXPENSES of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

In the Session, 1821	£244
In the Session, 1824—5, they amounted to.....	395
In the Session, 1825—6, to	619
In the Session, 1826—7, to	1153

This extraordinary increase in the contingent expenses of a body whose session in 1821 was as long as in 1827, induced the members for Middlesex, Messrs. Matthews and Rolph, to move for a conference [17th Feb. 1827] on the subject, with the legislative council.

Mr. Jonas Jones, opposed this course vehemently; he said he had seen an account of their contingencies, and it was all right, perfectly right, quite correct, he would answer for it. Besides, time was short, and he would oppose enquiry. He did oppose it, as did Messrs. Atkinson, Beasley, Burke, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Coleman, Crysler, Fothergill, Gordon, Ingersol, Lyons, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Mc Bride, Perry, Scollick, & Thomsons, Vankoughnet, and White, so the amount was voted, without the members being made acquainted with one penny of the details of £1153, of the funds of this poor province thus taken out of the public chest, probably to encrease executive influence.

No. 47. **AN EXAMPLE.** which the counties in Canada would do well for their own interests to encourage. [Mr. Goessman, in York County, had only two votes.]