

life should be settled on him! No sooner said than done—Messrs. McDonnell, Clark, Walsh, Baldwin, Wilmot, Kerr, Rutten, Crooks, Gates, Burwell, Vankoughnet, Nichol, Archibald McLean, and Geo. and Rob. Hamilton, supported the motion, which became a law.

No. 97.

ORANGE CLUB BILL.

This bill to put down the Orangemen, was thus named in the Assembly.... Doctor Haldwin moved that it should be engrossed, and the yeas were Messrs. George Hamilton, Clark, Nichol, Hapdal, Wilmot, John Willson, Baby, Hornor, Gordon, Baldwin, Jones of Leeds, Hagerman, Crooks, and Casey—14. The nays were Messrs. Chisholm, Pattie, Rutten, Kerr, Burwell, R. Hamilton, Vankoughnet, Shaver, Walsh, and Hostwick—10. Next morning, however, when Doctor Haldwin moved for the final passage of the bill, Mr. Hagerman either slept out of the House, or came late in the day so that he was out of his place when the vote was taken, as was Mr. Wilmot. To the enemies of the bill was added Messrs. Casey and Gates,—it was 12 to 12; and the Speaker tomahawked the bill, so that the Orangemen remained as before. Messrs. Hagerman and Wilmot were in their places the same day, and divided on the next division.

No. 98.

PARSON STRACHAN'S COMMON SCHOOL BILL.

That vile tool of a corrupt government, old Speaker Willson, brought in the act to make permanent the Common School Bill. Little did the country know the insidious provisions of Willson's bill, and how much it changed and altered the original, or else Willson's name would have been universally execrated. The fact is, for I now know it, old Willson got the bill from Dr. Strachan cut and dry, and yet he (Willson) introduced it as his own. [See statutes chap. 3.—Passed Jan. 10th 1844.] It provides, among other things, that \$2000 a year shall be at the disposal of such a board of education as Maitland may choose to set up (Strachan Robinson and Co. are his present members) for the purpose of being employed in the purchase of books, and tracts, designed to afford moral and RELIGIOUS instruction, to be distributed among the district boards of education (Strachan and Co. again here) and in indigent settlements. So that the old Speaker and his supporters became catspaws to Strachan, and made a permanent public provision out of the province funds for purchasing Episcopalian books and tracts to convert the youths of the colony to the established faith. I printed by contract at one time 2000 English Church catechisms and was paid out of this fund. The rest of the cash went to England, with Strachan, who brought back thousands of episcopalian books for youth, never ordering any thing larger than a tract to be printed within the colony.

This statute debars teachers from receiving a share of the school money until examined and approved of by one of Strachan's district boards of education—the appropriation of the trustees of the school goes for nothing, although they are the proper judges. Strachan's cunning enabled him to perceive that such a clause as this would lay the poor teacher of youth, entirely at the mercy (not of his worthy employers but) of his (Strachan's) convenient and courtly boards; for unless a member of the board certifies to the fitness of the applicant, &c. &c. he has no share in the common school money. In the Home District, the case of Mr. Appleton, is enough to excite horror in the minds of the country people, against this busy intermeddling priest; that case is before the legislature, and will yet receive due attention. Strachan and his board, in this district, have, I hear, restricted the common school money, to 22 schools only, of their own arbitrary selection. The accounting of all parties is to the Lords of the Treasury in England; and whether there is any corporation dinners, &c. at 2 guineas a head, deducted, I know not. There must have been a very deluded majority in favor of having a good bill thus most shamefully mutilated to serve the political purpose of a corrupt administration, for it appears by the journals that no division took place during the progress of the bill through the Commons. Dr. Strachan's craft consisted in getting John Willson, then an undeservedly popular member, to father the measure; and should teach the people caution, so that men of shrewdness, as well as integrity, may hereafter sit in our assemblies. Within a month or so after John Willson did the archdeacon this especial service, I find his reverence did him the honor, to gazette his name as a favourite of royalty, along with Colonel Crooks and Chisholm, as a Burlington Canal Commissioner.

No.

The vote for sending Colonels Givens and Coffin to jail for contempt of the people's representatives in parliament.—Against sending Coffin to prison, voted Messrs.

Attorney General, Scullick, Vankoughnet, House until Henry Gless, Scullick, Vankoughnet, No. 100.

A colonial law, further government, corruptions, if not \$16,000 manage the that money 1844, has a put the covered to call for and take prove that cases could (see clause McLean, Jones, Hagerman, what we re No. 101.

When I voted for the passed the r Act. He a sum of m parson of England.

Fraser, in Mr. Peter both the la like Mr. B taken, and of equal le do—you a weighed as No. 102.

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S. P. Jarvis tration, an then in ja No. 103.

In Feb name figur Hagerman

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