

large private party and of having publicly violently opposed measures which he knew had received his (Milnes') decided approbation. The causes of this conduct on the part of the Chief Justice are attributed to the refusal by Sir Robert Milnes to dismiss Judge de Bonne from his seat on the Bench and to his disappointment at not being allowed to act as sole adviser and proposer of every government measure. Whoever was at fault, and the misunderstanding between the two highest officials continued till the retirement of Osgoode in 1802, the effect on the government of the Province could not be otherwise than prejudicial. The division of power between the civil and military authorities was regarded as of great disadvantage, and attention was called frequently by residents and others to the benefit that would arise to the administration of affairs were the old policy reverted to of placing the military and civil government in the hands of a Commander-in-chief. In a letter, dated the 28th July, 1806, signed "Mercator," which from a comparison of the handwriting I am inclined to attribute to Hon. John Young, a member of the Executive Council, this view is strongly urged on the attention of the Colonial Secretary, various reasons being adduced, one of these the jealousy that must and, as a matter of fact, did exist between the military and civil heads of the respective offices; the exact words of the letter respecting the other reasons it would appear proper to give in full. "The energy of the Government is not only weakened and rendered less "respectable by this unnecessary separation, but the Civil Governor is destitute of "the means of maintaining that Stile and Hospitality in which his predecessors "lived, and which, in this country, is an essential requisite to attract and to secure "Respect.

"The Canadians, a military people and always accustomed to a military government, hold not in sufficient estimation a person placed at the head of affairs, who "does not at the same time command the troops, and a great relaxation has, of late "years, been permitted to take place amongst them. Paying no taxes, except upon "articles of consumption, they are scarcely sensible of the weight of any government, "in the present circumstances of the colony." The disputes between the Administrator and the military authorities on the death of General Hunter afford ample proof of the statement that jealousies existed, and this is confirmed by a letter from Milnes of 22nd July, 1807 (Q. 106-2, p. 425.)

On the sailing of Milnes, on leave of absence, Thomas Dunn, as President of the Council, became Administrator, but his government was not satisfactory to some, at least, of his fellow councillors. Chief Justice Allcock between whom and Milnes a good understanding did not appear to exist, following in this respect the steps of his immediate predecessor, Chief Justice Osgoode, criticised very severely the personal peculiarities of Mr. Dunn, and his want of the qualities necessary in the important situation he held (Q. 106-2, p. 386). Prescott, still the nominal Governor-in-chief and who during his active tenure of office was also commander of the Forces, sailed on the 29th of July, 1799, and was succeeded in his civil office by Sir Robert Shore Milnes, and in his military capacity by General Hunter, who arrived a few days before Prescott sailed and on the 16th August reached York (Toronto) to assume the government of that Province. The divided duties of General Hunter led to difficulties in carrying on the administration of Upper Canada, and to a difference of opinion between him and Milnes in respect to payments from the military chest and to other subjects which partook of a partly political or civil and partly military character. Hunter died on the 21st of August, 1805, the military command being