

In 1719.—In
constitution,
ernment, and
in some
have no in-
are easily

he nearly 6000
Barier, is well
thereon, it sets
rate in import-
errors. It
of the church
that nothing
to erect an
against the
to be cancelled,
the monies a-
education, and

altogether; and
viz. Messrs.
Burnham, and

feeling with the
was moved. It
ent), Burnham,
pson, and Van-
have supported
it was not done,
leman said they
as, which he re-
l.

anism, was ask-
errors in it, with-
form any idea."
y. Gordon, had
the different de-
tyerian minister,
the more courtly
in the committee
Why," says John
member for 24,
the different Chris-
and seemingly
THEY WERE
a poor opinion of
[The foregoing
atholics, quaken.

case of Robert
which Henry Boul-
r. Randal's) peti-
d by the house.
e to be tried on
Scotlick, McDe-
Morris, Cameron
the above member
aid under the tr

ble.—Morris's conduct was very extraordinary.—He said at the third reading, that had this been a bill to allow the case to be tried over again by the court of king's bench he would have agreed to it; but he had taken good care when the house was in committee of the whole on the bill, not to propose any such amendment, nor did he now offer to go back into committee to repair according to his own plan the glaring injustice believed to have been done Mr. Randal. I never saw selfishness and such low cunning more visibly displayed in the world, than by Morris, during the last session.

No. 93. Revenue raised in Quebec, &c. under the 14th Geo. III. Until lately, I was ignorant that the duties raised upon the people, on goods imported, by virtue of the act of the 14th George IIIrd, were not granted by the commons, but merely subtracted from the sum wanted, and a vote required for the balance. Such, however, is the case—and a most dangerous, evil and unconstitutional principle is thereby annually recognized. The people surrender into the hands of a colonial unchecked government, a large revenue, raised upon the governed; and allow it to be squandered on persons who ill-deserve it; to the injury of the province.—A resolution was proposed on the evening before the close of the session, pledging the House to take the sums arising under the above act under the control of parliament. Nineteen voted in favor of this resolve. But the following 41 persons, thought it safer to trust this \$20,000 or \$30,000 a year, in the hands of Sir Peregrine and Doctor Strachan, and opposed the resolve—viz. Messrs. Attorney General, Walsh, Jonas Jones, McLean, Burnham, McDonnell and Cameron of Glenagarry, Coleman, and Vankoughnet.

No. 94. Mr. JAMES CROOKS.

I discover by the Journals that Mr. Crooks's terms of absence from his parliamentary duties, without leave of the House, became so long and frequent as to cause Colonel Nichol to move that the House should order his attendance. The vote was 16 to 17, and Mr. Crooks had leave to take his time, so he kept away until a new writ had been ordered for Lennox and Addington, and did not then vote on the question of subjectship therein involved. When he came down from Flamboro' I perceived that the votes were generally with the court party.

No. 95. ADJUTANT GENERAL COFFIN, AND THE MILITARY COLONELS.

On the 6th March 1823, Colonel Nichol, Colonel Gordon, Colonel Crooks, Colonel Ruttan, Colonel Burwell, Colonel Robert Hamilton, Colonel Hagerman, Colonel Morris, Colonel Bostwick, Colonel Archibald McLean, Colonel Vankoughnet, with Subalterns Shaver, Gates, and Casey, and Commissioner Charles Jones, (15 persons) voted £365 annually (= to \$1460) as a salary to Ensign Nathaniel Coffin (of the half-pay or superannuated regulars) for acting as Adjutant General of Militia;—and they at same time relieved him of the easy burthen of the said office (the duties of which could be all done with ease by the assistant) by voting a salary to an assistant adjutant general of £600 a year; the same 15 militia worthies voted, thrilly, \$240 for contingencies, ie pens, ink, paper, and postages, to the aforesaid splendid establishment.—This profligate measure was completed in all its parts and made permanent. It was proposed to limit its operation to four years, which was opposed by Colonels Nichol, Ruttan, R. Hamilton, Archibald McLean, Burwell, Hagerman, Vankoughnet, McDonnell, and Bostwick, and by Messrs. Shaver, C. Jones, and Gates. So that altho' Colonels Crooks, Gordon, and Morris, of the Royal Scotch Fairservice corps, were absent, the bill passed on the 10th March, 1823.

Fitzgibbon, who was then assistant to Coffin, and did the whole business of the department, has never been known to lose an advantage for lack of what polite people call a good stock of assurance; he had, moreover, a peculiar knack of his own, which fitted him extremely well for a lobby member—so he came forward next session (January, 1824) and asked an additional \$200 a year of salary, as assistant. O yes, O yes, responded the militia guardians of the public purse—and Fitz's income from that source instantly became \$800 instead of \$600, and the profligate allowance was made permanent to his successors in office. In favor of this capsheaf to parliamentary folly voted Colonels Burwell, Baldwin, &c. [For votes see No. 43 a, page 18.]

No. 96. A PENSION TO THE CHAPLAIN.

It is well and generally known that the Reverend Robert Addison has nearly \$1000 a year salary as a Church of England parson at Niagara, and further that he is a very extensive landholder, and a wealthy man. As it was inconvenient for him longer to earn an extra gum as chaplain to the assembly, by a personal attendance at York, Mr. Hagerman moved, seconded by Vankoughnet, that A PENSION of \$200 a year, for