

that more would be asked for if wanted. It was really laughable to hear the king's attorney talk of vaulted lofty roofs, large halls for each house, handsomely decorated ; committee rooms and lobbies, comporting with the dignity of the province.

ROBINSON'S £355 11 1.

No. 70. If ever sheer assurance had its seat in a human countenance, it has it in the Attorney General's physiognomy. Goodness how I was astounded when I first heard of his disgraceful bill charging £500 sterling, for his journey to London on his own business, the last time he was there. How the opposition members of Assembly ridiculed and derided and scoffed the Attorney about his unparalleled meanness in this matter, and ordered the Lieutenant Governor charging the country £50 for a pot or a kettle he had bought for the government house, from Peter McDougal. The Attorney meekly bore all, however, and got his beggarly claim paid at last out of the permanent \$10,000 fund. Two meaner men than the Attorney and Solicitor General of Upper Canada are not to be found under the canopy of heaven. I was detained a month in London giving advice to ministers, said Robinson, and for that small service I make my claim £500. And yet this person was then in the regular receipt of a large public salary and vast emoluments.

No. 70. (a) Resolved that the charge of £400 to the Speaker of the Legislative Council, and the charge of £500 to the late Receiver General, and all appropriations under 6th Geo : 3rd, chap. 26, without the consent of parliament, is unconstitutional, and ought not to be admitted. This just resolve was opposed [and successfully too] by Messrs. Attorney General, Atkinson, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Cryslar, Gordon, C. & J. Jones, McCall Scolllick, Vankoughnet, and Walsh.

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY.

No. 71. Messrs. Atkinson, Clark, Coleman, Cryslar, Gordon, the Joneses [three of them], Playter, Vankoughnet, and Wilkinson, voted with the Attorney General to give this officer a permanent salary, and a large sum of money for attending upon the House for no useful purpose whatever. His salary would [had the measure carried] have been dependant on the executive, and entirely beyond the check of the legislature.

QUORUM.

No. 72. "Mr. Attorney General, seconded by Mr. McBride, moved, that during the remainder of this session, the number necessary to constitute a quorum, be FIFTEEN.--- Which was carried." Journals 2nd Session, p. 116.

By this admission, 3 ministerial tools might have had an opportunity to vote away some of the best bulwarks against arbitrary power now existing in Upper Canada. Fifteen is only one third of the Assembly, and when it is remembered that the other rules of the House, as to the time allowed for bills to go through their several stages, were often dispensed with, this vote must be considered as a dangerous and improper precedent.

ROBERT CHARLES HORNE.

No. 73. We sometimes find fault with the small salaries allowed government officers by our republican neighbours, but it is probably without cause ; for where unlimited power over the public funds is given to governors and their creatures, that power is likely to be abused.

Doctor Horne, sometime government printer, petitioned the present lieutenant governor in 1826, for a balance due him, as he stated, in equity, for printing the statutes, during several years, over and above the niggardly statute allowance of £80 per annum, voted by the house of assembly, for that service. The petition prayed for the further MODERATE sum of £245, and went into particulars. What was my astonishment, after perceiving that Maitland had sent down Horne's petition, with his recommendation in its favour, to the assembly, to find by the Journals, that out of the private fund commonly called the crown revenues, very improperly placed at his excellency's disposal, this same Horne had been paid, in 1822, £50 EXTRA, for the last year he printed these same statutes. over and above the allowance of £80, by parliament.--- And yet Maitland recommended to the assembly to pay him a third time for the same service. Truly these loyal lieutenant governors may be said to have each an enormous loyal conscience, when the funds of this loyal colony and the pockets of their loyal favour-