duties were much less onerous than the public officers.

Hon. Mr. Cours. If we establish the hon

Hon. Mr. Cozzs. If we establish that the average mimitted by the hon. from Darnley (Mr. Clark) it will, in my be quite sufficient and, if he will more blank be filled up with that among second his motion. It is high time debate should close. This Committee not rise again, I think, without having disposed at the measure before them officers should not be allowed to exerce finence over members of this House, as fore, Mr. Chairman, I beg leave to u the Committee the propriety of dispose question at once.

the Committee the propriety of dispose question at once.

The Hon. the Straum—after havin shortwide of the public career, in the of the gentleman now holding, the Attorney General adverting to his havin comparatively a stranger in the countained a seat in the Assembly, where called "the Constitutional Lawyer," an immediately compleyed by the "Spea Cooper) has a kind of Deputy Law C his being thence called to the Legislativ of which he is utill a member—proceed that it would not be wise to provide sue for the Attorney General as would a quite independent of other avocations, all along been an agent for an Insura and, he ought not on account of the a his malary, to be required to give up as business or pursuit, so long as it was business or pursuit, so long as it was housest or disreputable. It would not wisely, he (Hon. the Speaker) though vide that the incumbent of the office of General should not be at liberty, whiling the appointment, to attend to the tion of any business but that of his would, in his opinion, be quite suf direct that the public business shoulh have precedence in his office.—The General had, he believed, rendered man gratuitously, for which he might have Hon. Mr. Cozas. They should alle ever it appeared to them would be a pensation for the services of the General. £100, he (Hon. Mr. Coles) would be a fair salary for the Soliciton he would not be required to give time for it. If he had a fixed salary, do no more than he ought to have been by the Attorney General, the coun have to pay £300 a year, perhaps, t services which ought to have been by the Attorney General, the coun have to pay £300 a year, perhaps, t services which ought to he his sole de but it ought to be remembered that it out of the pockets of the people.

Mr. Mooxer. Mr. Chairman, I move blank be filled up with £350; and sum be the Attorney General. Salar for, all services to be performed by his Government or the country, in his official duties required but a small por time; and, as to the idea that more at an alary would be a ve

an ins public services. The classical duties required but a small por time; and, as to the idea that more at necessary for the due performance duties, than was requisite to enable a cessfully to conduct the affairs of ordi and that, therefore, his (the Attorney Grecompence should be much higher, it tainly not embedded by him. Witeven to questions of law, there were far from him, whose opinion he wquite as soon as that of any lawyer.

Hon. Mr. Pore. What I find fault simply the Attorney General's engaging business, or his attending to other avoc sides those of his office; but I object to glaring impropriety of his conducting husiness, or his attending to other avoc sides those of his office; but I object to glaring impropriety of his conducting husiness. In his public offices. I do it, without the amallest ill will to that g and I hope the notice which has been to improper practice, in this House, will have the effect of preventing it for the What observations I have already made practice of transacting private business effices, are applicable only to the me impropriety of such a practice; but, looki that, I see that very sorious evils to interests might arise from the tolerating officer's carrying on the private business ney-lender or bill-broker in his publif it he allowed, occasions may, and I arise, when interests will interfere wit charge of public duty; and experience I us that, in such cases, a man's public viewer highly it may have been accounted by himself or othera, has not always be sufficient to preserve inviolate his own his public trust. If, for instance, a m trader, having received pecuniary account the hands of the Attorney General, a leader, should become seriously emba his business, and have Bonds in the T secure the payment of certain fouries, we the same time, stood privately indeba lender, abould become seriously empa his business, and have Bonds in the T secure the payment of certain duties, with a sum of time, stood privately indebt Attorney General, on account of such accommodation, it was quite possible the acase, the Attorney General being p acquainted, with the real state of the c traders affairs, as, in all problility, he from the nature of his private transact hin-might conceive it quite right to g his own behalf, and, if possible, to as ment of what might be due to himself, he gal steps should be taken, by him, on the the recovery of the dutien; and the comight be a serious lose to the public it was certainly the duty of the House by every precaution in their power, as cocurrences.

On a further consideration of the a Salary to the Attorney General! 2400. to a serious line favor of that amount.

SOLICITOR GENERAL'S SALA

SOLICITOR GENERAL'S SALA

How. Ms. While moved a claus
viding a salary, in lieu of fees, for the
General; and the Chairman having
question thereon; it was agreed to wi
opposition.

How. Mr. Colass then moved that,
be £100; and this motion was also
without opposition.

PROTHOROTARY AND CLERK

and the color of the Chairman And Cherk

How. Mr. While Salary, in lieu of fees, for
thomotary and the Clerk of the Crown

Host. Mr. Parma. He did not ob
communing of the fees either of the
General or of the Solicitor General,
anlary, and unither, perhaps, would
to the catchinhing of a fixed salar
Quient's Printer, in lieu of charges,
be would reserve his opinions conce
question, until the loss, member for