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tongue and vote for the attorney-generalship, as a stepping stone to a sinecure judgeship and ultimately a pension. Many of his votes are corrupt to the very core. To veil his views, he exhibited, year after year, a big law reform bill, never intending to try to carry it. Eleven members, when Sullivan died, remonstrated against the useless filling of his place, and the open knavery of two superior common law courts and two chief justices in one town. Hincks, Richards, Rolph, Morris & Co. put us off, and governor and council made Richards a judge as the reward of his trucking subservience; and his whole connexion are divided down into place-holders and fat contract or office-seekers.

1853.

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**AFFORDING PRETEXT TO BORROW.
VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS.**

Government stuck into the Supply Bill of 1851, £10,000 for the Government House at Toronto, not intending to build one, but as a pretext for more borrowing in London. Last session such items as Asylums for blind, deaf, and dumb, Houses of Correction, &c., &c., to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, were inserted, and no location for them assigned, nor plans exhibited. Some one of them might be started before election if it would bribe a place to vote in a dishonest member. The bill of Supply for 1853 was withheld till an hour or two before the session closed, when not half the memoirs were present. [See Journals, page 1118.] It contained grants for sectarian schools—schools where the protestant bible or the catholic one, is denounced as base, bad, fraudulent, forged, &c.—grants of many thousands to the most useless purposes—salaries raised enormously and in bad faith (as for instance those of the two Speakers)—pensions to idle ladies, and other enormities—and to show that I had no confidence in the government I voted alone, a nay. The yeas were 35, and among them were

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| Hincks! | Langton! | Brown! |
| Morrison! | Cameron! | Merritt! |
| Malloch, | Prince, | Richards! |
| Wilson, | Sherwood, | Lyon, &c. |

Rolph and Christie did not vote. Only 37, out of 84 members were present—the minority of a house which had declared itself, by a vote of 2 to 1, a gross imposition upon popular representation, was legislating in the absence of the majority—and the legislature were to adjourn in two hours for a twelvemonth.

All rules were set aside. Hincks introduced his supply bill; had it read once, twice, thrice, committed, reported on, engrossed in French and English—sent to the clerks—passed thro' all their mock forms—and assented to by Lord Elgin—the whole within the space of 3 or 4 hours!!! [See Jour. 1118, &c.]

On the vote to borrow hundreds of thousands of dollars in Europe at 6 per cent, with the Chest full here, and a dozen FUNDS lent out at interest or for nothing to speculators, that day (see page 1119 of Journals), voted

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| Rolph! | Merritt! | Fergusson! |
| Christie! | Hincks! | Stevenson. |
| Langton, | Cameron! | Wilson, &c. |

SUPPLIES OF 1852.

The same trick of holding back the Supplies was played by the Hincks Rolph state jugglers in 1852.—They pretended that the session was but half a session—asked a vote of supply *en bloc*—waited till we were just ready to disperse—said they were afraid of the cholera—got Prince to order the House to the right about, and £180,000 were voted without enquiry [see Jour. p. 469] by

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| McNab, | Christie, | Morrison! |
| Prince, | Robinson, | A. Wright! |
| Hincks! | Langton, | G. Wright, &c. |

☞ Rolph was just then ☞ invisible.

THE TAX ON SUGAR.

Hincks is the most keen and artful of tax masters. Not content with a tax on sugar of fifty dollars on every £100 value, he exacted the double tax of 9 shillings in every 112 lbs. in addition to the \$50. The Americans place a very small tax on foreign sugar, but it is to encourage their own Louisiana sugar planters. With an enormous surplus, and our officials treble paid, we of Canada had no need thus to tax a necessary of life.

Last session Brown moved (April 13, 1853, page 721 of Journals) to continue the \$50 tax on Raw Sugar, but to reduce the 9s. tax per cwt. to 4s. 8d., or a half penny the lb. Lost! Among the Noes were

Street,	Hincks!	Hartman!
White!	Christie!	Robinson,
Patrick!	Morrison!	Crawford,
Cameron!	Ridout,	A. Wright!
Richards!	Dr. McDonald,	Mattice, &c.

Rolph was present at the previous vote, but (like me) *invisible* at this vote. I was at tea, and I was sure of a majority. Yet we eventually got 3s. per cwt. of a deduction. It is said that the Americans complained of our cheap tariff, and that all is done that can be done to increase taxation.

SUNDAY LABOR.

June 6, 1853, the bill to stop all Sunday labor in post offices and on canals, by clerks, bookkeepers, &c., so that Sunday might be a day of rest, was called up, when Hincks, seconded by Morin, moved to kick it out without discussion. Brown moved a day for the second reading, and government got the worst of it, tho' among the votes to kick out the bill were

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| Rolph! | Morin. | Richards! |
| Cartier, | Hincks! | Sherwood, |
| Drummond, | Seymour, | McLachlin, |
| Stuart, | Tessier, | Dixon, &c. |

The second reading came on June 8, and Morrison, McNab, Gamble, Johnson, Hartman, J. A. McDonald, and both Wrights, were invisible at voting time.

Rolph wheeled round in its favor. To kick it out voted Cartier, Sherwood, McLachlin, Morin, Young, &c. and they DID kick it out. Only two Upper Canada yeas! Independent of the religious view, surely a day of rest in seven is a most benevolent idea. [See Jour. p. 1003 and 1035.]

GRAND TRUNK INQUIRY.

This is a dishonest scheme to withdraw the control of twelve millions of dollars to be borrowed in Britain (on security of every house and farm in Canada), from the country, and give it to a few crafty land jobbers, railway jobbers, privileged bankers, sharpers, &c.—as also to give other moneys to their charge. It provides for an expenditure of 30 million dollars without any competition or division of the work into moderate contracts; it bought up our poor Speaker (McDonald) whose family gets 60 miles of it without competition; it enabled Hincks & Co. to speculate in Maine railway stock; it connects the executive with the company as the directors; it removes responsibility by allowing directors to neglect the duty; and pays double the price for 1000 miles of work, or £10,000 nearly for what thousands would be glad to do just as well for £5,000; and preparing the way for heavy embarrassment, when Galt, Holtz, and other annexed on chisselers will stand from under.

For the 3rd reading of the Grand Trunk bill voted only 28 members, in midst of cholera, (Nov. 2, 1852), among whom were

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| Rolph, | Richards, | Prince, |
| Robinson, | Crawford, | Cartier, |
| Ridout, | Drummond, | Stevenson, |
| Hincks, | Fergusson, | G. Wright, |
| Baraham, | Christie, | Morin, |
| Street, | Clapham, | Scotte, &c] |

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