

against forestallers. When this question was under discussion, Haldimand submitted the matter to the attorney-general Monk, and received from him a written opinion that the statute of Edward VI. was in force in the province. Assured of the fact, Haldimand issued a proclamation declaring its provisions would be observed. It was of greater importance to act upon this principle, for by it offenders were not subjected to the verdict of juries, but were liable to conviction before the justices of the peace at the quarter sessions. Haldimand's remarks suggest that it would have been difficult to obtain any conviction; he writes, "The old subjects who give the tone in juries are traders, and few of them have any objection or scruple to get money, whether by Ingrossing, Forestalling or Regrattin<sup>g</sup>."\*

The council likewise passed an ordinance in the form of the governor's proclamation, including in its provisions milk and flour. It gave great umbrage to Cuthbert, L'Evêque, Allsopp and Grant. The ordinance was ready for publication, when fortunately it was discovered in Montreal by an attorney engaged to defend a person prosecuted for violation of the proclamation, that the act of Edward VI. had been repealed.

The council, in accordance with the provisions of that statute, had inflicted the penalty of the pillory upon those convicted of its non-observance. The discovery that the statute had been repealed dictated a change in the provisions of the ordinances. The Quebec act limited the powers of the council to the infliction of fine, and three months' imprisonment; it was necessary to obtain the royal approbation for any more severe punishment, before it could become law. The council was, therefore, restrained within this limit; Haldimand strongly expressed his dissatisfaction with regard to the conduct of the attorney-general on this occasion.

Haldimand's effort to obtain good government in another direction met with great opposition. He recommended for the consideration of the council the regulation of fees exacted by officers of the government, and those payable in the courts

\* [Can. Arch., B. 54, p. 365].