

force of its own, and be ready to act upon the defensive in cases of emergency. The establishment is necessarily governed by that of the neighbouring States, which is very low, not exceeding four or five armed vessels (brigs and schooners) upon both Lakes. The transport of provisions, &c. is quite a secondary object; but as it tends to keep down expence, that service is performed by the armed vessels. The establishment consists of two Masters and Commanders, at 10 shillings per day, and about half a dozen of Lieutenants, from 5 to 7 shillings each per day. The two senior officers have been above fifty years each in the service, and all of them are appointed by the Governor in Chief, so that there cannot be the slightest patronage resting with the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

This pamphlet (or rather Judge THORPE) complains of the inadequacy of the salaries of the Judges, and works up a frightful picture of injustice arising from the power the Lieutenant Governor holds over the judicial authorities. A few simple facts will best answer these misrepresentations. If the Lieutenant Governor had possessed the power of removing obnoxious Judges, would he have suffered THORPE to have continued a day in office after the developement of his views? Another occurrence is peculiarly applicable to the point in question,—a person holding an appointment under government had been guilty of some misconduct, for which the Lieutenant Governor either dismissed or suspended him from his office, this dismissal or suspension became the subject of a civil action, judgment was given against the Lieutenant Governor, and the person reinstated in his office. In short, there is perhaps no part of the British dominions, either at home or abroad, where justice is at present more impartially administered, and person or property more effectually secured.