



VIEW OF THE OTTAWA FROM THE TOMB.

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counts should be subject to the inspection of the legislature. There were many holders of dual portions, sinecurists and obnoxious persons drawing pay from the public treasury. These the assembly sought to get rid of by refusing to vote their salaries, but the Governor and his councillors desired to shield them, and so required the money in bulk to pay out as they pleased. Papineau, in support of his views, pointed to the checks imposed upon expenditure by the British House of Commons, while the Governor pleaded the "prerogative of the crown." For a dozen years this struggle continued; the Governor demanding that the money for civil government be granted in bulk, and the assembly claiming full control over the revenues of the colony. A number of side issues arose. An Act for the regulation of trade passed by the British Parliament, caused much irritation in Canada. The Receiver-General, Sir John Caldwell, was defended by the

Governor when he refused, until a defalcation of more than £100,000 was discovered, to render to the assembly a statement of his accounts. Concessions were obtained by the assembly very slowly, and nearly every measure passed by the assembly would be thrown out by the legislative council. In the hope of neutralizing his influence and winning his support, the Governor made Papineau a member of the executive council in 1818. The method had proved successful in other cases, but, to the Governor's astonishment, Papineau appeared at the council meetings, and opposed the policy of the government with all his might.

During this period, the population became divided upon national lines. The French-Canadians, with few exceptions, stood by Papineau, while the English residents, fearing "French domination," sided with the Governor. Some French-Canadians, fond of "society," and taught to regard opposition to the established order of things as