

shall give or withhold its confidence to the Administration, pledged openly, fairly and above board to carry out the policy which I have endeavoured to define and I hope have defined with sufficient distinctness. I do not at all doubt myself that we shall enjoy that support. I have received sufficient assurances to satisfy me that that will be so. Nothing but the consciousness of having been animated with a single view to the accomplishment of these public objects for which I have been labouring for these years past could have nerved me to the task which I have undertaken, or could nerve me now to the continuance of it. I trust we shall be animated when we re-assemble with the same desire to discharge our duty without fear, favour or affection. I do not ask, as I have repeatedly told my friends, a blind undeviating support. I do not ask them to sink their manhood, their intelligence and their convictions in my favour. I am the last man to accord such a support to any other man, however eminent he may be, and so humble an individual as myself would be very slow to ask what he would not be willing himself to grant. I only ask them to support me so far and so long as I am carrying out their principles, and, Sir, there is little else, I may say nothing else but the hope that I may be able to accomplish some good to the country and mark the records of its legislation with sound principles which can compensate for the toils and sacrifices which we all know we have to undergo. I acknowledge that hon. gentlemen opposite have endured toils and made sacrifices. We are now in their position ready to undertake these high duties, animated by the principles to which I have referred, and, I have to say, in conclusion, and speaking for myself, that I have not forgotten that the day must come for me as it must come for all—God knows how soon for some of us—*abire ad plures*, to go over to the majority and join the silent nations of the dead; and I trust I may be able to console myself in that supreme moment with the reflection that in this, as in all other transactions of my life, I have endeavored, however weakly, however falteringly, to discharge my duty to the best of my knowledge and as my conscience told me that I should. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. CAMERON followed, and contended that what had fallen from the Hon. Premier was the most complete answer to the objections made against the late Government. It had always been admitted that no personal objection could be made to the Conservatives who held seats in the late Ministry; against himself no personal charge had been brought, and no one would say that the Hon. member for London (Mr. Carling) was not all that he could be desired to be. (Hear.) It was on different grounds that the late Government was objected to—grounds which applied equally as well as that of the hon. Premier. Mr. Cameron then proceeded to deny that the late Government was ever influenced by any member of the Ottawa Cabinet, or by that Cabinet as a whole, and pointed out the impossibility of the House being able to decide wisely on the rules and regulations of public institutions. He claimed that the Hon. Premier violated his own theory of the constitution by retaining his seat in the House after having been sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, and accepting the office of President of the Council. With regard to the proposed Income Franchise Act, he thought there was no step between the abolition of property qualification and the granting of universal suffrage. Mr. Cameron then criticised the remarks of the Premier with respect to the amendment of the Controverted Elections Act, and the fusion of the courts, and said that he and his friends would give every assistance in their power to the hon. gentleman in his attempts to introduce a large increase of agricultural labourers into the country. Then he came to the timber policy of the new Administration, in which the House might find the reason why the hon. member for Ottawa had associated himself with the new Ministry. The Hon. Premier, notwithstanding his declaration when in Opposition that the surplus could be at once dealt with, now declared that he intended to follow suit with the late Government, and do nothing with it at present. He would like to know from the hon. gentleman what difference there was in a Coalition of 1871 and that one of 1867. Had the sweets of office anything to do with this change in his opinions? Mr. Cameron then quoted from a speech delivered by the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works (Hon. Mr. McKellar,) and contended that it carried in its words the condemnation of the present Government, and also from a speech of the hon. Treasurer (Hon. Mr. Mackenzie,) couched in similar terms. But the Hon. Treasurer had not only given his support to the present Coalition Government, but had even taken office with a gentleman who in the language of the day was termed "a dyed in the wool Tory." Mr. Cameron then directed his attention to the case of the Provincial Secretary, (Hon. Mr. Cow,) and after quoting some of the remarks of that hon. gentleman in support of the principles of party Government, claimed that the force of impudence could no further go than in the case of the Hon. Secretary asking his Reform constituents to send him back to the House as a member of a Coalition Government. The Hon. Premier also had a record on this question, and he (Mr. C.) complained of the inconsistency of that gentleman, also quoting from some of his speeches against the principle of Coalitions. He claimed that the conduct and policy of the Government was calculated to bring discredit on the country. There would be no factious opposition to the Government, but he believed that in a short time the facts relating to the formation of the Government would be brought to light, and would bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of hon. gentlemen who still retained any feelings of abhorrence of political turpitude.

Mr. RYKERT followed, and made a few remarks condemnatory of the action of the Government in introducing a Conservative into the Cabinet after the necessity for party Government had been made the great cry at the elections. He charged the Government with having an eye to the next Dominion elections, and contended that the principal reason of bringing the hon. member for Ottawa (Mr. Scott) into the Cabinet was his connection with a powerful league seeking to

obtain a large share of political power. He proceeded to attack that hon. gentleman for inconsistency. He would not offer a factious opposition to any measures which he considered acceptable to the country, but he thought there should have been a larger and more comprehensive programme than that which had been indicated by the Premier.

Mr. HARRINGTON thought that the hon. member for Ottawa (Mr. Scott) was duly qualified to fill the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. MERRICK contended that the present Administration must be held to be founded on the Coalition principle. He felt sorry for some of the hon. gentlemen opposite who had come before the electors as opponents of Coalition Governments, and referred to the addresses of the hon. members for Halton, South and North Oxford, Lambton, &c. He wished to know whether the present Government would offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Scott? This question would come up on the Scott resolutions.

Mr. PARDEE thought that the fitness of Mr. Scott to fill the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands, as testified by the hon. member for South Renfrew (Mr. Harrington) settled the question of the fitness of that gentleman for the position he had accepted. He was prepared to give a cordial support to the present Government. He did not believe that there had been any sacrifice of principle in the arrangements made. The fairer course for the Opposition to pursue would be to wait till the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands was in his place in the House to answer any remarks which might be made respecting the course of conduct he had thought fit to pursue. (Hear.)

Mr. CUMBERLAND made a few further remarks respecting the appointment of Mr. Scott; and said that he would not offer a factious opposition to the new Government.

Dr. CLARKE defended the support given by Reform members to the new Administration; and said that he would give it his most determined support.

Mr. GRAHAM said he would support any good measures that were submitted to the House by either the Government or the Opposition; with regard to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, he had known that gentleman during the last four years, and had always found him straightforward, honourable and consistent; and he did not believe that there had been any change in this respect in the hon. gentleman. He thought the appointment added strength to the Government, as it showed that Eastern interests were not to be sacrificed in the future. (Hear.)

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD claimed that the course of the present Government was a complete vindication of that pursued by the Administration of which he had the honour to be the head. The acts of the Commissioner of Crown Lands during the whole course of his public life, proved conclusively that he was a Conservative of the strictest sect. That hon. gentleman was now stated to be in full accord with the Hon. Premier, which could only mean that he was about to vote in favour of all the measures and principles which he had formerly opposed. He alluded to his own course as one peculiarly reached by independence during his long career, and said that he had never asked any one out of the city of Toronto for advice as to the course he would pursue while he led the Government. At the proper time the meanness and dirtiness of the advances made to the late Hon. Treasurer, would be shown to the public. He believed that the true position of the Ontario Government was to assume not one of neutrality, but of warm support of the Ottawa Government, on all questions which alike affected the interests of the inhabitants of the Province. He would like to know if there was a single instance which could be brought forward where the late Ontario Government had shown themselves subservient to the Ottawa Government? There was the case of the County Court judges, where the bill passed by this House had been disallowed.

Hon. PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL—It was not disallowed.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—I say it was. Hon. PREMIER—I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon. It was stated that the act would be disallowed if it was not altered—it was altered, and was not disallowed.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, said there was another case involving the right of this Parliament to dispose of its own money, in which the late Government had shown themselves not to be subservient to the Ottawa Government. But the present Hon. Premier had on these two occasions, supported the Ottawa Government in its pretensions. He went on to say that he had taken the advice of THE GLOBE in 1867, he would not have been where he stood to-day. But he refused to recognize the advice of THE GLOBE, and was sure he was right. He warned the House that the Government was only carrying out the behests of THE GLOBE. He asserted that the railway policy of the new Government was a fatal blow to responsible Government, and would open the door to a general system of log-rolling. He feared that this policy would leave a lasting blot on Mr. Blake's character as a statesman. He then went on to criticise the proposed Independence of Parliament Act, and said it was somewhat singular that the Premier should say that the members of the House were incorruptible, and then propose that they should not be allowed to be trustees for the disposition of the funds raised in their own localities. He announced that he would oppose the proposed franchise measure, believing that the franchise should be based on holding of land, or the payment of rent. He claimed that the late Government was prepared to deal with the defects in the election law, and with the question of the fusion of the law courts. He argued that the immigration policy of the new Government would be a failure. The Rev. Stylman Herring had complained that those sent out by contributions raised in England, refused to pay back these contributions; how then, could the Government get paid back, if it expended money to bring out that class of persons. The country should not expend the public money in providing farm labour for farmers—men who had no taxes to pay, except on tavern and marriage licenses—men who were well able

to take care of themselves. The scheme, however, was a popular one, and would be praised as something magnificent—but it would be a failure. He defended the policy of the late Government in respect to the lumber, and the protection of the lumbermen. He then said that a member of the new Government was in the pay of the lumbermen, and asserted that the presence of that gentleman forebode no good to the interests of the country. He alluded to the claims that had been made by the Ottawa and Carleton Place Railway Company for 330,000 acres of the best timbered lands of this Province. The demand was made by a band of speculators, of whom the present Crown Lands Commissioner was the agent. That gentleman was personally interested in this grant, and had been importuning him (Mr. J. S. Macdonald) for the past four years, on this subject. He (Mr. J. S. Macdonald) had refused, and he now knew the result. He urged that the Government should at once bring down a scheme to dispose of the surplus, and then proceeded to defend the action of the late Government in establishing an agricultural college, and to claim credit for having adopted measures to expedite the various processes of law. He made these observations as an Independent member, and not as the leader of the Opposition, which he declared he was not. He was surprised that the leader of the Government had not referred in this speech to the policy of the Government on the question of dual representation, nor with reference to the Scott murder. He also asked why the hon. gentleman had not referred to the Washington Treaty, or the representation question in the House of Commons.

Hon. Mr. RICHARDS said he thought it highly improper to appoint to the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands a gentleman who went into that Department as the nominee of a particular interest, an interest which was most deeply interested in resisting the honest payment of timber dues. He attacked the appointment of that gentleman, and charged him with being the paid advocate of an interest that paid \$500,000 a year to the public revenue.

Mr. CRAIG (Glengarry) said he had been a staunch supporter of the late Government, but he considered himself absolved from any obligations to support the members of it now. Since the last vote was taken against the late Administration he had determined to take an independent position in the House. After that vote he considered he was absolved from giving that party any further support, and he was prepared to give the present Government a fair trial. He would allow no former prejudices to make him withhold a generous support to them if their measures commended themselves to his judgment. He confessed he formerly had an impression that they, in the east, would in the new Government be swamped by the influence of the west, but by the appointment of Mr. Scott as a member of the Government that impression was removed. He thought Mr. Scott quite capable of discharging the duties of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. He accepted Mr. Scott as a representative of eastern interests. In looking at the present position of the late Premier, he thought that gentleman might use the language of the wise man and say:—"All is vanity and vexation of spirit."

Mr. GIBSON replied to some remarks of the member for Glengarry in reference to the representation question. With reference to the attacks upon Mr. Scott, he thought the fair and honest course would have been to have waited till that gentleman was present to defend himself.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said that he had done for himself and his colleagues, and did not think that the Ministerial explanations would have been attacked as they had been to-day. He understood this government, to be a Government of his friends and supported by his friends—a Government into which Mr. Scott had come because his views were identical with his (Mr. Blake's). The Opposition had organized a most savage and violent attack on the Government; and if the latter were not able to cope with it they deserved to go down. After the discussion of to-day his friends would see that the country would not suffer for want of violent attacks from the Opposition. He understood a Coalition to mean—a Government whose members held opposing views, but who yielded them in order to get office. Such was not the character of the present Government. Many violent and coarse attacks had been made on Mr. Scott, and statements were made in reference to his position which he (Mr. Blake) never heard of until to-day. Mr. Scott would answer for himself; but if the things were true that had been charged against him, then the late Government should never have moved that he should be made Speaker. He (Mr. Blake) was surprised that a fortnight ago the House should have heard such a high character of his friend, Mr. Scott, and that the same man should to-day abuse him behind his back.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—He is in a different position.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said that Mr. Scott was the same to-day as he was a fortnight ago; and if what were said to-day were true, it would make him unfit for any position. Mr. Blake concluded by moving that a writ issue for the city of Ottawa, in the room of Mr. R. W. Scott. Carried.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE submitted a message from his Excellency, asking for a vote of credit until the estimates for the year 1872 be passed.

The various stages leading to Supply were then moved by Mr. Blake, and adopted.

The House went into committee of Supply—Mr. Pardee in the chair, and passed a vote of credit of \$208,000.

The committee then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again on the 18th day of January next.

ISSUE OF A WRIT FOR SOUTH BRUCE.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE resigned his seat for South Bruce and requested that a writ should be issued for that Riding.—Granted.

Mr. PARDEE moved, that when the House adjourn it adjourn until Thursday, the 18th of January.

The motion was carried. Mr. PARDEE then moved the adjournment of the House.

Richardson on Scott