Roanoke Tobacco Company-Jas. Buchanan. Bay Mare Lost_John Hilliard. Authorised Discount R. S. M. Bouchette



MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1868.

County Official Paper.

For notices of Property for Sale or to Let see Fourth Page.

we recently directed attention, that of Megan- the reductions in the staff to be recommended tic was omitted. We are glad to notice by can very well be made. And this admission the proceedings in the House of Commons, carries with it the confession of inexcusable on Friday last, that the petitions filed against extravagance in the management of the the return of the Hon. Mr. Invine, for that | Canadian Assembly, so that we are bound will be no contest in his case.

Some of the Halifax papers having by blunder got affoat. It is very simple, the

MR. R. G. HALIBURTON, M. A., of Halifax, "Intercolonial trade, our only safeguard without affecting the interests of present "against disunion," which deserves the care- incumbents. But even admitting that the it contains much valuable information of their proceedings. Having reduced the staff apropos of the situation. The very title of the House to the lowest point of efficiency strikes us as a truism, for, without inter- we think they can very well afford to dischange of trade, our mere political Union pense with any cheese-paring of the salaries could hardly be expected to live long in this of those who remain. It should be remememinently utilitarian age. We call atten- bered that there is very great responsibility tion to the publication of the pamphlet to- attaching to many of the permanent officers day, copies of which may be obtained at of the House, and it does not seem to be in DESBARATS, and shall refer to its contents on the interest of its service that their position the first favorable opportunity. THE Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON, Senator, from duties must, from the increase in member-

N. B., on his way to resume his Legislative ship, have been made considerably more duties at the Capital, where he arrived, as operous. We believe that the Committee we have already mentioned, on the 25th in- will have fully satisfied the expectations of stant travelled from his residence at Bathurst, the public by reducing the staff to the actual N. B., to Riviere du Loup, a distance of some requirements of the service, without entwo hundred and forty or two hundred and croaching upon the salaries of those officers fity miles, through the section of country | who have responsible duties to perform, and traversed by Major Rosinson's line of survey whose positions ought not in justice to be for the Intercolonial Railway, and following made worse than they were before. this line nearly the whole way. The snow, though by no means heavy, was quite sufficient for good sleighing, until after passing the Metapedia section, when it became so scant as to make travelling by sleigh somewhat difficult. There was no appearance of heavy | that he was not ready to proceed with the drifts, nor even of a fall of snow during the three remaining indictments against the dewinter, to the same extent as appeared about | fendants until the next assizes. The Crown' the neighborhood of Quebec. Since Mr. was prepared to admit them to bail in \$1,000 Fragreson's arrival here, he has had letters | each, and two sureties in \$500 on each indictfrom home incidentally mentioning the fact | ment, and Jane Tierney in \$800 and two surethat the farmers in the neighborhood of ties in \$400 cach. The sureties being for John Bathurst were ploughing on St. Patrick's Tierney, William Tierney and Joseph Day, an evidence of early Spring which does Quinlan; for Michael Tierney, John not occur in this part of the Dominion. It Graham and John McGuire; for Murtagh has been generally held, we believe, that the for Daniel Buckley, indicted under the name and Mr. FERGUSSON has had an excellent opportunity of verifying the fact during his

THE Ottawa "Mechanics' Institute and stitution, nor as yet quite as extensive as its friends desire to make it. But it has done much good in its day, and is destined to do still more if only the public will support it as it deserves. The Directors, desirous of increasing its efficiency, have been endeavorcongratulate your Lordship and the County at ing to add to its means, and with this view large upon the small number of Bills laid beon "the revolutions in English literature." We hope, for the credit of the literary taste of the city, that there will be a large audience. not only for the interest attaching to such a subject in such hands, but also because of the importance of sustaining this most popular of the literary institutions of the city. | quest-your Lordship will be pleased to grant We say "most popular," because in scope it appeals to all classes for support; and as Ottawa is ambitious of something like cosmopolitan manners-nothing less should satisfy the capital of the Dominionwe think it behoves its citizens to give some what more of encouragement than they have chair will be taken at 8 o'clock, before which time we hope the theatre will be filled -- parquette and gallery.

THE Contingent Committee of the House of Commons has been actively at work for towards effecting greater economy in the service of the House. We formerly announcbeen decided upon to dispense with the services of a number of messengers | and a half, or two cents at once, and drop the and servants, and otherwise to effect a con- ad valorem duty altogether? This latter is siderable saving. The following are the one cent and a quarter specific on all grades. mitter, unless they should reconsider their | equitable and fair to all. Specific duties are decision before reporting to the House : ten foreign refiners, also in favor of the shipping twenty-one messengers, six of Boston and New York, and they are, be-

neeting on Friday lack it was also decided to ommend a reduction of twelve and a-halt per cent. on all salaries over eight hundred dollars; the total saving between proposed reductions and dismissals, as compared with the Canadian Legislative Assembly, amountng to something in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. Today it is understood that the Committee will overhaul the system of supplying the in favor of the Robinson line, are as varied House with stationery, and consider whether as the signatures over which they are pub it would not be more economical to substi- lished. Come in what shape they will tute a stated allowance to members in lie. to. whether in nicely got up pamphlets, in the the present system. This will probably com I shape of communications to the newspapers, plete the subjects to be reported upon, and or as editorials, there are always certain diswhich will challenge as much public attention

ASSIZES -- FIFTH DAY.

The defendants in the Tierney cases were

The court was opened at 9:30 a.m.

lish in Saturday's issue :-

The Grand Jurors do present-

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

That they thank your Lordship for the able

and explanatory address given them upon the

duties as Grand Jurors. They would also

nd found everything apparently in perfect

prisoners as regards their tood, lodging, daily

exercise, and religious worship on the

well being and interest of the people.

AN EQUITABLE TARIFF.

Sir.-The wholesale grocery men say the

what they want now is an " equitable tariff"

equitable" might make us expect to hear o

omething which would do even-handed jus-

what they propose is a duty of one cent and

quarter per pound specific, alike on all qual-

ties of raw sugar, and 25 per cent, ad valuem,

I beg to ask is it "equitable" to charge as

much on cheap sugars as on the dearer grades?

Why do they not have the boldness and the

consistency to propose a specific duty of a cent

but to mask the gross injustice of the proposed

A tar-Il wholly ad valorem would be really

substantially differential duties in favour of

tice to importers of sugars of all grades.

Ottawa, March 27th, 1868.

to the Editor of THE TIMES : "

JOHN SCOTT, FOREMAN.

unless, as we have said, the Committee may tinguishing characteristics which identify verse some of the decisions already arrived them as proceeding from the one source. at we may expect soon to have before the much has this man who keeps a mill con-House a Contingent Committee's report stantly griading out assertions for the Northern Line, and against every other, indulged in invective, abuse, inuendo, and vulgar per as did that which was recently disposed of by sonalities, that he really seems to have taught himself to regard such indulgences a It must be presumed that the Committee effective weapons against sober facts in the have kept steadily in view the efficiency of eyes of common sense people. Let me tel the service of the House, and that therefore him, however, such a line of conduct only is dicates a weak mind, or a weak position Over the signature of " Examiner' our friend is again at work in your paper of the 26th here are his familiar epithets in abundance such as "Specious Article," " Man of Straw," County, have been withdrawn, so that there to make our acknowledgment to the new "knot of speculators," "ingeniously trumped blood infused into the Legislature by the ac- up," "cooked up figures," "Scheming hain8 cession of the Maritime Provinces for the of a clique of interested speculators," " clique geonomical "revival" which has taken &c. It is rather amusing to find " Exammistake announced that the Hon. A. G. place. But "revivals" of all kinds are iner," after starting with the assertion that Ascainal b had been appointed to the Senate, liable to run into excess, and while we accord there is not the slightest chance the Contingent Committee every credit for a the Frontier Line being adopted; that desire to act justly by the public service, and the arguments of the "Man of Straw" the public servants at the same time, there are not worth the trouble of demolishing, for Nova Scotia named in the Queen's pro- may be, we think, valid objection taken to devoting nearly two columns of your paper the sweeping reduction by a fixed per centage | to an attempt at demolishing them, and to an until the first day that business was resumed of all the salaries of those who, now that the especial reference to the financial and general condition of the St. Andrew's Railway, a road no portion of which can be used if any can be adopted. Let me say that with regard to this St. Andrew's Railway, he takes a very extreme view, and puts the affairs of that road city, has just issued a pamphlet, entitled reductions made to operate prospectively, in the worst possible light; and further, I know that the portion of the St. Andrew's ful perusal of our public men at this parti- Senate was justified in making these reduc- Woodstock and Western Extension, is in good yet, had time to peruse it; when we do, we should apply to the service of the Commons, piece of road. With reference to the connectshall speak of it as we find it, but having and for this reason that the service of the ing links "Examiner" knows very well they already seen some of Mr. Halibuaton's latter is necessarily much more ard ous are being built with great rapidity, and he productions, and knowing the great-atten- than that of the former. We hope, therefore, ought to know that since they were fairly tion he has paid to the subject, we doubt not that the Committee will reconsider this part started work has not been suspended on any of them for want of means, and he should not make statements to the contrary. It is a links, suspended "Examiner" says for want who offers to build the Northern Line, and who is represented by " Examiner" as being so amply provided with funds, &c. Men who make reckless charges against and are constantly imputing selfish and unpatriotic should be rendered pecuniarily inferior

motives to others, are most frequently actuated by such influences themselves. There is no recessity for any such course to be pursued what it has been heretofore, seeing that their in arguing this question, which for the sake of verything patriotic, national and good should se approached only with a desire to elicit the ruth, and to reach a decision for the public miner's" notice, that in his estimate of the cost of the two lines, he, when making up

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Reply to " Examiner."

Sir,-The readers of the various articles

colonial can scarcely be deceived into the l

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

the expense of the Frontier Line, puts down the 109 miles, and the Nova Sectia section, at \$5.500,000, or nearly \$50,000 a mile, adopting Fleming's estimate, but in summing up the cost of the Northern line, he allows for the reager will at once perceive, a very impartial calculation. Then the distance to be built of | duct the Major Robinson line, is, by "Examiner," of course not intentionally, stated erroneously The distance is clearly established by an article over a star in the Tixes containing " Ex- | dar aminer's" article. It is rather strange that Examiner's" fallacies should be published and exposed in the same paper. I quote from

" Now, sir, without wasting words on this matter, I beg to give you the figures from Robinson's report, and leave you to decide how far your assertion is sustained

Eel River to mouth of Metapedia. . 30 Metapedia to mouth of Nuget River 86 of Charles Buckly, James Greaves, John Glea-Nuget River to River du Loup. son, and Maurice O'Keefe, one of them being mrety in \$500 and two in \$250 each ; for Jane

Tierney, against whom there are only two Add for distance between Shediac indictments. James Connelly and Thomas and junction of the E. and N. minlan. This finished the business of the A. Railway 3 The following is the presentment of the

Grand Jury which we were unable to pub-This distance Mr. Fleming by his allowance for curvature increases to...... 390

Difference...... 12 opening of the Court in regard to their sever-We have, then, 390 miles from River du Scotia section, in all 499 miles. This shows. even by Major Robinson's surveys, that the fore them. That they have visited the gaol | line to be constructed is 477 miles, and by order. Every care seems to be taken of the as Fleming has done in all the lines, it makes 499 miles. "Examiner" may contradict these

Then "Examiner" proposes to save 48 bath : and the cleanliness and general order in the building is highly creditable to all the miles by following the Upsalquitch valley, Now, "Examiner" knows-nobody That the detective and police of the City of knows better-inat it has been decided that the route by the Upsalquitch is altogether im-Ottawa deserve the thanks of the County at large for their services in bringing to light practicable; but supposing it were not so, and crimes of a most serious nature against the that line were adopted, where would the advocates of Shippegan being made an Atlantic harbor for trans-Atlantic steamers be ? They the Grand Jury, they most respectfully re- would be nowhere, and the strongest arguments in the minds of many for a Northern

> " Examiner" persists in ignoring the offer made by a body of men who comprise some of the wealthiest men in Canada (" men of straws, miner.") to build the Frontier line from River \$7,000,000 or \$9,000,000; and insists upon making it amount to \$12,052,000. miner." as to what the Northern line can be outly, bruised.

built for to both lines, stand thus 499 miles at \$31,000 \$15,469,00 From River du Loup to Fredericton

Nova Scotia Section, 3,379,000 12,379,00 109miles at \$31,000. Balance in favor of Frontier. \$3,090,000 to Woodstock for \$2,000,000 less,

the balance in favor of the Frontier via Woodstock, over the Northern, would be \$5,090,000 But if built for subsidy the difference would entitled to all the support that our citizens allay these fears. Now with regard to "Examiner's" statement that a gentleman has offered to build the Northern line for \$31,000 per mile, there

Fifthly, the Northern line would not affect n sterially the trade over Western Extension. Conclusion, the American shareholders in Western Extension are interested in making large sacrifice in order to send the Intercolonial by the North, and is it not possible that the proposition to build the Robinson line is made in the interests of the Americans-those put forth in regard to the route of the Inter-Americans of whom "Examiner." under many of his aliases, has such a terror of having anything to do with the Intercolonial. lief that the brains which create, and the Now, sir, I wish to quote a sentence from hands which pen the voluminous documents Examiner," and respectfully but firmly demand the proof; he says the Frontier line must give way to the Northern as a means of opening up for settlement a region much

should have anything to do with looking b tter adapted as a home for the emigrant after the servants of the Local Governments than that which will be opened by any other of the Maritime Provinces. ue," and for the present must leave him. Hon, Mr. HAZEN said it had been cus-tomary in New Brunswick for the clerks of Yours, CONPEDERATE. Ottawa, March 27th, 1868.

To the Editor of THE TIMES. Sin, -- In your issue of this day, there appears a communication upon the important subject patents, with reference to a letter in the Lader signed by " Eureks," which I may faith tully translate: "I have found him." The opening paragraph sets forth a truism in stating "that it is due to the public that attention should be called to the Patent Laws," and it is with much satisfaction that can assure " Eureka" that the Government

REPLY TO "EUREKA" ON THE PA

TENT LAWS.

It would have been well if " Com." or Eureka" had distinctly stated who were the rtain Americans who were making efforts to b nefit by the New Brunswick Patent Laws, and to give the reasons, (best known to himself, I suspect) why they are making such ef-

have anticipated him in this duty, and have

given, and are giving, much attention to the

Your correspondent informs the public that a movement is on foot for the purpose of pro tecting the rights of Canadian mechanics, and artizans and inventors.

inventors must feel deeply indebted to their warm friend the originator of the movement, but they would inform "Eureka" that they have discovered long ago that the rights of Canadian inventors are not at present in House. He said he quite agreed with a great having duties to discharge in relation to jeopardy, and that their true and best interests | deal said by the hon, member who moved the | matters other than those coming within would be secured by a liberal patent law. Your correspondent shows great ignorance of the American Patent Laws, when he states | was. If he had been a member of the late, shall be officers of Canada, and shall continue that " Americans are permitted to utilise every " foreign invention, and are protected in its "enjoyment in their own country," and I vould request him to refer to that section of to propose their reduction. He puld have been made." That is the right principle, and the law which he thinks will support such an

It does not require much argument to prove that by opening the door to American inven- right have the most of these employees to be should not the same principle be applied to ors, we not only secure a great influx of American patents, but also of American capiof means, is under charge of the gentleman tat for the manufacture of articles patented, and that reciprocal laws will also open a wide field to the Canadian inventor, which, under present circumstances, is almost closed to him, by the fee of five hundred dollars ex-

> Any system that would sanction or support piracy, robbery, or any other mode by which the appropriation of another man's invention, against his will, can be effected, must b objectionable in principle and demoralising in practice, and I trust that our poverument and our Legislature will act for the of Canada, and not merely for the advantage of interested parties, who may have "stolen' American inventions, and wish to "steal" You'rs faithfu

> > LOCAL NEWS.

DISCREELY BOYS. -Two boys were fined \$2 each at the Police Court for disorderly con-

Lacrosse.-The Ottawa Union Lacrosse PERSONAL .- The Consul-General of France t

British North America, and the Spanish Consul-General, are expected to arrive in the city Young & Rappour, both being practical

workmen, and having devoted their attention particularly to the working business, wi guarantee all watches and clocks repaired by them. Watches, clocks, jewellery, and meer schaum pipes repaired, and satisfaction given or no charge. Sr. ALBAN'S SCHOOL HOUSE READINGS .- On | working from morning till night every day in | brought into the other House

be given by the Hon. A. G. Archibald, Lieut. Colonel Coffin, and Mr. B. G. Hallburton Instrumental and vocal music by Mr. Harvey, Mr. Stickell, and Mr. Sinclair.

OTTAWA, March 26, 1868.

Greatest degree of cold registered durin the previous night, 25 above zero. 8 a.m., 30 above zero.

1 p.m., 45 " " 6 pan., 53 ". . # OTTAWA BUSINESS COLLEGE. - By reference

our advertising columns, it will be seen that Messrs. Musgrove and Vachon propose to carry on the old British American Commercial College under the above name, where they profess to furnish superior facilities for acquiring

RUNAWAY .- On Saturday as Edward McGillivray, Esq., was passing over the Sappers' Bridge in his buggy, he was met by a lumber cart drawn by Mr. Gallagher's mare-the one sustained a severe cut on the left elbow, and The facts, applying the statement of " Exa- | was otherwise considerably, but not danger-

Mg. McGgg's Lecross.—We would remind Thos. D'Arcy McGee, M. P. The lecturer and necessary to mention them to secure a large house. Mr. McGee's powers as a lecturer always attract large audiences; bis subject toinvested with great interest, and the

can accord to it. THE PARLOR EXTERTAINMENT .- This exhibiis no official authority that I know of for took place in Webster's Hall on Saturday permanent clerks, and sixteen extra writers: sides, directly hostile to the maritime interests this assertion. But admitting it to be so, and evening, before a large audience, composed know that the Government had a Bill now betotal 53. With respect to the last named class, however, Mr. Speaker is to be authorised to employ any number not exceeding ten, which the service of the House may require; that will be something less than of the Dominion.

Instead of one cent specific and 20 per cent. Instead of one cent specific that the gentleman whose name has been principally of young people. The entertain-Instead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

Instead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In stead of one cent specific and 20 per cent.

In the first place I have wait bound to repair the departments in using a considerable economy. With respect to the consister of the

IN: PARLIAMENT : 187 SESSION. THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1868.

(Continued.) upon these officers of the late Legislative Council of Canada as being officers of this House, neither did he think the Dominion

both Houses to receive an equal salary and the same custom was followed here; but could any could go back to New Brunswick, and say a whole people of the Dominion of Canada. this report, will be, we have dismissed a few | the same people of Canada bound to see justic

much more duty than the other. give the detail of the transactions connected Commons. He did not think that principle | Legislature of Confederated Canada. He con-

> for the House to consider was, whether the Clause of the Union Act, says "Until the salaries proposed by the Committee were suffi. Parliament of Canada otherwise provides clent compensation for the officers of the all officers of the several Provinces, amendment. No one was more indisposed to the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exinterfere with salarles than he (Mr. Ritchie) | clusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces Legislative Council of Canada, and these sala- to discharge the duties of their respective ries had existed at that time, he should not offices, under the same liabilities, responsibilihave been disposed, as a member of that body, ties and penalties, as if the Union had not said the reduction should be made prospective. | though the framers of the Act of Confederatio new Constitution, and he would ask by what officers of the Government of Canada; why here at all? Att those officers who hold the Legislature of Canada? The reason that their offices from the Governor-General have clause of the Act did not include the officers a right to be here, but any other employee of of the Legislative Council of Canada was, bethe House comes here with the possibility of cause it is a constitutional branch of the Lehis services not being accepted, inasmuch as gislature, and it was their privilege to fix the it is for this House to say not only how many | salaries of their officers, without the action of employees there shall be, but who they shall be, the other branch of the Legislature, or of the How is it that the officers who have been em .. Executive Government. If the framers of the ployed in the Legislature of Canada are here. Act of Union had said the officers of the Leand no officers from Nova Scotia and New | gislative Council of Canada shall be officers | Brunswick? Why not bring our officers from of the Senate of Canada, they would have Fredericton and Halifax at the same time? | intruded upon the rights of that body, there-These persons here are the old servants, not fore, that provision was not made, although of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but of the principle was established. It is better to Ontario and Quebec. What would be said if judge the Ministry by their actions than by we should come to the House and ask pen- any other standard. Let us judge by their sions for the old servants of the Maritime Pro- actions what were their intentions : were the vinces. The question we have to consider is officers dismissed or their salaries reduced on not whether these persons should, or should | the 1st of July? If the Ministry do not give an not, receive pensions, or a consideration, for example of dismissing their officers, why ask the if they do, they must receive them, not from | Senate to do it. Let it be settled by the Civil the Dominion, but from the Provinces of On- | Service Act, that the salaries in all the Detario and Quebec. If it be true that the Gov. | partments of Canada shall be reduced, and he ernments of Ontario and Quebed have passed | would support it. It has been said that over these old public servants and employed | adopting this report we will be setting an exnew ones, and they have lost the opportunity | ample to the Ministry and the other branch of giving them situations in those two Legisla- of the Legislature; if they do not tollow our tures they can have no claim upon this Do- example, will we have to come back and minion Senate. He would ask his hon, friend | crease the salaries of our officers. He did not

Hon. Mr. HAZEN-That is a legal quibble. port a measure of this kind to be applied to Hon. Mr. RITCHIE way surprised to re- | the House of Commons. ceive such an answer : it was not the lan- Hon, Mr. CAMPBELL said be had stated guage which he would use under the circum- | that this question could not be a ministeria stances. He would be careful how he asked | measure, although the Government were anxhim a question again in a similar way. In lous to see this report adopted. He believed was against his feelings for him to speak it | if it was adopted, the other branch of the Lefavor of the report, as he would rather in- | gielsture, and the Government, would endeacrease every man's salary here than take one f vor to carry out the same principle in the cent from him. In the Lower Provinces they | House of Commons, and to pursue the same were not accustomed to pay their officers such | course in the public departments. large salaries, as they are paid here. It was | Hon, Mr. TESSIER said the question very well to talk of a reduction of salaries all | not whether the Government were in favor o over the Dominion : there were men in offices | the policy of economy, but it was whether the of the Dominion who possessed intellectual members of the Government, as a body, would faculties of the highest order, and who were support this measure of retrenchment if Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, readings will the year, and get less salaries than gentlemen

hon, friend should take offence at the phrase "legal quibble," which was used so often in Government voted against a measure of this the courts of law. He would put it before kind in a committee of the other House. WEATHER TABLE .- Noted by Wm. Hearn, the House whether or not it was a legal quib. Hon. Mr. MI CHELL said the principle Optician and Druggist, Market Drug Store, ble. What was the point in dispute? Take economy was advocated by the gentleman althe clerk for instance : what was he on the luded to, but his desire was to adopt such tive Council of Canada. What was he on the House as well as in the Committee. first day of July? A clerk of the Senate of Hon, Mr. TESSIER said the Government the Dominion of Canada. Is it not then a legal | were responsible for the Civil Service Bill, and | penses of the Legislature.

had made in his own Department? Office when that Confederation was extended. given to the French clerk in excess respect of a petition to which the Long is the Long is been virtually held not to any retrenchments, and that his hon, triend must and New Brunswick had a right to their tair clerk. His hon, triend (Mr. Tessier) had Then as to Petition No. 1 fore the other House, which would accomplish exercised to the injustice of any other Pro- which had been submitted from the money was paid on seen a considerable economy. With respect to the vince. If Canada has not provided for cer- other House; that Act did not affect presented in respect of the

give their attendance here without receiv- of the old Legislature of Canada would com- \$500, while our messengers are paid \$700 as ing any indemnity. It should be thought pare favorably, as to respectability and \$800. He mentioned this to show that an honor to be called to a seat in the Senate efficiency, with the officers of any other Legis- Contingent Committee had every dispose without receiving any indemnity. He had lature, wherever it may exist. The chief clerk to be liberal in fixing the salaries. He mis nttended the Legislative Council for a great received the salary of £850 after 46 years' seroffices, and would be a very small affair.

Hon, Mr. TESSIER would make a few re marks upon this subject. This question hon, gentleman say the duties of the Speaker | ought not to be one of money, but a question of the Senate were as arduous as the duties of of principle. They were about to commit an the Speaker of the House of Commons. They act of injustice in regard to persons who had received an equal salary, Sessional allowance, small influence, and no recourse before any and travelling expenses, because they were tribural, but had what he conceived to be paid not according to the duties they per- right on their side. He did not deny but the formed, but according to the dignity of the Senate had the power of reducing salaries, and two Houses. This rule has been maintained dismissing servants, but there was a rule of both here and in the British Parliament. The | equity which was followed in every civilized people of New Brunswick would never be country. In the country from which we satisfied with this economy of cutting down derive our constitution there were no exthe salaries of officers who had been so long amples of servants being dismissed within the service. If the committee had a report out a compensation, if they were worthy of it. recommending that every salary in the Do. It had been said that we were beginning under minion should be cut down ten per cent, in- a new state of things, but by whom were this cluding our own, then after adopting that we new state of things brought about? By the measure of economy has been adopted which the whole people of Canada have by their will would add to the revenue some thousands a made a new order of things, and in conseyear. All we will be able to say, if we adopt | quence certain officer are abolished, are not poor messengers and left them starving in | done to those parties? This is the rule adopt-Ottawa. This is miserable economy, and ed in England : if a judgeship or any office there is no justice in it. Economy is one supposed to be permanent be abolished by thing and injustice is another. He was quite | Act of Parliament, the person holding that prepared to adopt a motion for reduction if office has a right to indemnity, and according each case was brought before them separately, to the rules of Parliament a remuneration, or but as the matter stood now he was bound to another situation, is given him, where he can vote for the amendment. He would like to enjoy the same salary as he had before. have the hon. Postmaster-General explain | believed the framers of the Act of Confederawhy the Speakers of both Houses have an tion never thought the officers employed equal salary when one had to perform so the late Legislature of Canada would be dismissed on the plea that they were not pro-Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that it would | vided for by the Confederation Act. Under a say, "Euroka," I have found him! and then less sum than the Speaker of the House of this clause did not refer to the officers of the applied to the subordinate officers of the sidered the principle was the same, and the

reason it was not put in was because it would Hon. Mr. BITCHIE said the only question not be constitutional to do so. The 130th Now we are meeting for the first time under a thought proper to fix that principle for all the His hop, friend (Mr. Tessier) said because the that they should endeavor, as much appropriate the list they should endeavor. think the Ministry, as a Ministry, would sup-

he supposed would be the action of the Gov-

Hon, Mr. TESSIER said a member of the

many years without any remuneration, and he vice; he is now chief clerk of Parliament and unanimously agreed to by them on the b would acquiesce in having the principle the guardian of the most important laws of a compromise, although they felt to adopted here. If the chairman of the Con- passed in the Dominion, in which great scale of salaries was still in excess tingent Committee would recommend a damage could be done to the country by tual requirements of the service measure of that kind, which would have an merely striking out one word and adding an- tod that with all their efforts they a effect upon the Legislature and the Depart- other, therefore we say he ought to be paid a satisfied some of the hon, metals mental officers of the Government, then we higher salary than the clerk of any Court in House, and they had to fight the ban would show some economy, but this reduct the Dominion of Canada. The clerk is res- again. He regretted he had been old tion proposed is only in regard to a few ponsible for a large amount of money which say what he had, but candor and tale passes through his hands, and during forty-six pelled him to take this course. All A motion was made to adjourn the debate | years he has committed but one small offices were abolished by until to-morrow, which on being put was lost. mistake, which he made good by taking the Act, and no one had a The Speaker then left the chair, it being six money from his own pocket. He has not complain. We in the Maritime Pro always received this large salary; he com- not come here with claims for commenced with a salary of £100 a year, we have scarcely asked for more than and it has only been during the last eleven of the whole building, and these were years that he has enjoyed his present salary. or two of the Departments. We feel as It is estimated that his average salary has to account to the country for our action pounds a year. To show what had been done amount, as of principle; if we also in England when it had been found neces- amendment we will assent to the sary to dismiss public servants, he read an that we are to adopt the officers of the extract from " Todd's Parliamentary Govern- Legislative Council of Canada and then ment," stating that when a new Divorce and of Assembly of Canada, and take name Probate Court was established in 1857 pro- selves to indemnify them as if it was a vision was made to compensate the Proctors that still continued in existence. He who had presided in the old court which was friend from St. John (Mr. Hasen) then abolished ; this compensation amounted pushed for an argument said withto the sum of \$116,000 per annum. It is the this body on the 30th of June was the law of the English Parliament to provide of the Legislative Council of Canada, and compensation for its officers, and why should | 1st of July he was clerk of the Senate less it not be the law of the Dominion Parlia- mission from the Governor-General" ment? He believed that it was of much more his hon, friend say if the clerk had not been impostance that a good practice should be appointed, he would have come here a followed, and a proper principle laid down, demnification more than the clerk of than to economise in a small amount which | Scotia? The same officers, when appear would do injustice to persons who were not became new officers, and the amount of guilty of any impropriety, and who certainly muneration they were to receive we

> full share of the responsibility of the report. | this amendment sustained after the ador-This question was not one of sentiment; they of the report upon which this is land had a duty to perform which they should dis- must go upon the principle embeds charge irrespective of sympathy, but coupled former report, that this Committee manner with feelings which should commend themsel- nize no officers, as officers of this body at ves to our judgment. The arguments in favor | time this Legislature first met. That prine of the amendment were based upon the fact | was adopted by the solemn Act of this | that the persons to be affected by this report | without a division, and they would now a had vested rights to offices in this Dominion. fy themselves if they set saide that prins The grounds upon which that amendment is upon the ground that they were been officers of this Dominion, except upon in the Lands of the members, who would be sufferance, with the understanding that they to justify themselves to their own consists were to take just such salaries as would be and to the people of the country. fixed by the Senate. His hon; friend (Mr. | Hon. Mr. WILMOT thought if place Tossier) had based his argument entirely upon | was adopted it would cause a great on the English practice. He would treat the hardship to those persons affected by it English practice with respect, but here we were | would rather see the measure apply to fe not wholly bound by the English rule as re- incumbents. He characterized the prise gards pensions and indemnity. All those rules | and action of the Government as most on from "May's Parliamentary Practice" Lave | vegant and wasteful. He said that never been acted upon here, because they are | Dominion was now in a worse condiapplicable to cases where officers have been | sustain any expenditure than the terment emoved by those who appointed them. We vince of Canada. Every measure brough are arguing this question upon a state of ward, so far as New Brunswick wasconthings which has only been in being within | was to take money out of the pockets the last year. What is that state of things? poor and put it in the pockets of the rick These are officers of the late Legislative to take the burthens off the rich and per s County of Canada which has passed away. on the poor. It had always been his or people of the Dominion of Canada agreed to ble, to employ the productive laber onfederation, they should indemnify every country to promote its prosperity. The officer affected by that Act. This is the logical | ing of even \$400,000 would amount to conclusion of his argument. If we adopt that | cents a head on the population, and he argument we must indemnify every officer in | ed whether the people throughout the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick affected by | nion would be made much more pres that Act. If he should come here and ask | by it. His principle was that while the indemnification for the officers of Nova Scotla | tised economy they should not do be removed by this Act the reply would be that | When he saw salaries reduced from the is a question which only affects Nova Scotia. | to \$800, and \$1,350 to 1,100, he bellen His hon, friend said the Legislatures of Nova | were doing injustice. If economy out Scotia and New Brunswick were left; so they carried out, it should be carried out a were, but they were shorn of many of their | department of the public service. The powers, and reduced almost to municipal economy which was practised in New Bru bodies, and the consequence was that many of | wick in regard to Judges' and other six the officers had to be removed, but was it ever | should be extended throughout the De contemplated that they should come to the | The question was then taken on thems Dominion for indemnification? We had to ment cut off two departments with all their staff, but they did not come here for compensation. Cauchon, Cormier, Duchesnay, E. H. J. Toe Union Act gave them three legislative monchel, Ferrier, Hagar, Leslie, Letelle bodies to provide for in Canada, and if a little St. Just, Locks, McDonald, Malhlot Mi pains had been taken in this matter from the Mills, Oliver, Boss, Shaw, Teuler, Win first of July, until the meeting of Parliament, | Wilson .- 21. we might have been spared this trouble. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had to make their own arrangements, but the theory was not started there that we were bound, according to the English practice, to pension of Foster, Guevremont, Hamilton (In these persons. At any rate, we did not act | Holmes, Lacoste, Leonard, McClelan, in. upon it. If we adopt this amendment, we will McCully, McMaster, Macpherson, establish a principle in this Legislature which | Odell. we will have to act upon, and we will have to | Steeves, Wark, Wier .- 36.

> Hon. Mr. TESSIER-How many officers in favor of one of the blanks in the

Hon, Mr. DICKEY said there was quite a of the members from the Maritime Profit number of them, including the Board of Works and Receiver-General's Department. There | Senator he had no right to pledge any were many officers in Canada affected by that of the country to forego anything they Act: the old Crown Lands Department had | right to, If his hon friend would bring the been swept out of existence. Were they not to be indemnified as well as the officers of the Committee, be was sure every man in live Legislative Council, as they have an equal claim? His hon; friend (Mr. Tessier) said he felt inclined to vote against this report because it did not include in its provisions that indem-The Contingent Committee have nothing to there had been any chance for such a motion being carried, he would give his hon, friend

and hoped it would be adopted by the House, he for one being prepared to support it. If this House resolved unanimously not 30th day of June? A clerk of the Legisla- economy in the report as would carry in the to take the indemnity, they would save \$58,-200, and show to the country that they were serious in their endeavors to reduce the ex-

quibble to say he is not continued in his there it was stated that no officer should be . Hon, Mr. DICKEY said it was quite open office? His commission is from the Gover- | said under a certain age. The salaries to be for the hon, member to move a resolution in nor-General of Canada, and he has been a the first year, \$100, and never to exceed this House to deny himself this indemnity, continuous public servant for forty years; \$1,800. The maximum rate to be not over but it would come with greater effect from o therefore he considered it would be doing in- | \$500. This showed a retrenchment was to those who had to travel a thousand miles to justice to displace him from office, or make a be made in public offices, but there is a clause come to the seat of Government, and who in the Act which says, "nothing in this Act had not free passes over the Grand Trunk Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS said he had not the shall affect the salary of any officer in the Railway. We all know, it is very well for pleasure of personally knowing the officers | Civil Service at the time of the passing of gentlemen to say "you might have done and servants of the House, but he had heard this Act, so long as he shall continue in something else, but as you have not done on all hands, of their fidelity to their duties. office." The principle of this Bill shows that semething else, you shall not have my sup-It was unquestionably a very delicate thing | the policy of the Government is not well | port in this." He had never hear! of a course a commercial education. Classes have been to interfere with the salaries of old and faith. settled on that point. He believed it was the of economy recommended, but it was met in opened in writing, phonography, and book- ful servants, still the House had a duty to per- true policy consonant with British practice. the same way, " why not go to some other form in this matter; and could not escape it. There was another objection made to this Department, or to yourselves." We should Now it had become the duty of the House to amendment, which at first sight appeared very take the question upon its own merits. He No. 2 appoint its servants; and if they found that strong: it was said the officers of the Legis thought hop, members should be satisfied with there were more of the officers of the old Le- latures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | the assertion of the Postmaster-General, that gislative Council than were becessary for the had the same right to an indemnity as the this question had more in it than the mere on 19th of November, 1867. There Senate, it became indispensable to decline officers of the late Legislature of Canada. reduction of \$13,000, a year in this body, recognizance entered into, but a money trenewing the appelutments of some of them. They are right in saying so; who disputes it? because it was an example which was about to was made by the petitioner on the 9th is that broke a horse's leg by a kick two or three He (Mr. Chapais) had examined the subject He liked to see hon. gentlemen standing up be followed in the other branch of the Legis- ember, in respect of a petition to be weeks ago-when, for some reason best with every desire to avoid, if possible, the un- for their rights. If the Imperial Parliment lature and in the Public Departments. What -a certificate by the Chief Clerk of pleasant necessity of dispensing with the ser- had passed an Act abolishing the Legislatures | will be the effect of rejecting this report? If of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he it is rejected there cannot be another success-Hon. Mr. TESSIER wished to know if the would like to know if their officers would ful effort made to reduce the notoriously large No. 1, which was first presented to the du Loup to Woodstock, or Fredericton, for buggy, badly breaking it, and throwing him action was to be understood as one, the re- not have come forward and said salaries connected with these Departments. sponsibility of which was assumed by the they had a right to indemnity. They do If this amendment was carried he would give on the ground that no Speaker's not claim it because they have appointments | the whole thing up as hopeless, as it post- | had been endorsed on the Petil Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS said if the Govern- in their own Provinces; but is this the case poned the operation of this scale until after the suant to Sec. 17 of the Controve ment had wished to assume the responsibility in the late Legislative Council of Canada? death of the present incumbents. Has not Act, I reported to the House that the they would not have allowed the Senate or Before whom have they to come to get their there been resolution after resolu- was obj the Commons to take it up independently as rights? Have they to come before the Pro- tion on the journals of the House 170- The petitioner adopted the course they had. He would vote as a Senator, not as | vinces of Ontario and Quebec? In the Pro- | viding for the same thing, but instead of this | ing a second petition, being with night at Her Majesty's Theatre, for the bene- a Minister. - The hon; member then said that vince of Ontario they have no Legislative reduction being made, the salaries have been limited by the Statute, and the fit of the Mechanics' Institute, by the Hon. on the 30th June, 1867, all the public servants | Council by the Constitution, therefore these gradually increasing; now when we are inhad, in effect, gone out of office, and could officers cannot be appointed as officers of a augurating this New Dominion we are asked | 2 ? pretend to no vested rights in their situations. body which does not exist. It any of the offi- to take the highest scale for our officers, and to It is clear from Sec. 16 that the the object of the lecture alike commend them. However, sympathizing with them, he had cers of the Legislatures of New Brunswick pass a resolution that at some future day we not available for Petition No. 1. selves so strongly to the public that it is only done what he could to get them the best con- and Nova Scotla were dismissed by the Act of will take into consideration the propriety of effect of my ruling on the object. ditions he could from the Committee on Con- Union, or by the Act of this Dominion, they reducing them. He would ask his hon, sitting member, " Praying that the ngencies. He was quite cognizant of the would have a right to come here and come friends if they could give any grounds to hope | tion be not received of pr public feeling on this subject, and it was that plain, but if they are dismissed by their own that any good would result if this amendment the conditions prescribed by the while Confederation was generally approved, Local Legislatures it is their own affair, was adopted, or whether or not it would be that the Chief Clerk's certific there was as general-a-dread of increased ex- What was the state of affairs before the first shelving the question and doing away with any produced to the Sp penditure and consequent taxation. The ac- day of July? The Clerk of the Legislative good we expect to result from it. His hon, certificate endersed on the pelli M hanics' Institute, for which he lectures, is tion now proposed would tend i great deal to Council was in possession of papers and mon- friend who moved the amendment had said ing been complied with. ey to a large amount : he filled the office and | there was a question of nationality in the re- | Petition No. 1 is, therefore, in Hon. Mr. TESSIER would like to knew paid the officers, and being the Clerk of Con- port. The only question of nationality he out of the question sleepelber from the Hon. Minister what reductions he federated Canada, he would still continue his could see was that \$200 a year had been be no claim for costs out

were not responsible for this new state of entirely to the Senate. How is it to Hon, Mr. DICKEY said he would take his sympathy the members can expect to be

and could r

ered to the

The deliver

evidence, n

non; and

be a question

was, or was

by law to b

dence to the

holding the

seen and it

Juries also.

stituency la

Clerk's rec

Argenteuil

of Argente

acts of the

One or to

ged which

can be no

in the certi

dition, unit

on the oth

Chief Cleri

tificate be s

it had been

when it wo

ting memb

clare the se

MIDN

MADRID,

American n

ed to Mr. H

Francis Tr

as so much

again and

The author

The Fen!

commerce.

entered at (

the 45th reg

Mates that

Mexican B

eport a Bil

between N

The min

CONTRETS-Mon. Messieurs Allen, Arm

Non-Contents-Hon. Messleuts & Doucet, and asked for him the consist

give the subject, not only a fair, but ages

Christie, Dever, Dickey, Dickeon, Ferga Flint, Foster, Guevrement, kerman,) Holmes, Lacoste, Clelan, McCrea, McCully, McMaster, pherson, Mitchell, Odell,

Hazen, Leslie, Letellier, de S. Locks, McDonald, Malhiot, Milet, Oliver, Ross, Shaw, Tessier, Wilmo, M.

ow at three o'clock. SPEAKER'S DECISION

OBJECTIONS TO RECOGNIZATE CONTROVERTI'D ELECTR

Published by permission

al seras Ba

Breeze of force of the format free to the format free to the format was sured.