performed than it was at present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon, Mr. CHAUVEAU presented a peti-

Hon, Sir GEO. E. CARTIER moved t

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU moved for a Bil

Hon, Mr. POPE submitted first report

Mr. HARRISON submitted a motion re-

Mr. HARRISON introduced a Bill

Mr. CARTER moved for leave

ome within Provincial jurisdiction.

favor of preferential eruditors.

of William IV

Washington.

the more speedy apprehension of fugitive

troduce a Bill to abolish assignments in

Hon, Mr. MACKENZIE did not under

stand the matter. It seemed to him to

Mr. CARFER said it was virtually an

Insolvency Bill, and although he did not

recollect the chapter, was in accordance

with an English Act passed in the reign

Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought the matter

Hon, Sir GEO. E. CARTIER feared that

was outside of the jurisdiction of this

the member for Chauteauguay was some-

some facts concerning the Treaty of

Hon. Mr. DORION thought that previous

to the discussion on the Treaty every

possible information should be furnished

that the more information there should

Mr. BROUSSEAU explained that

lative to Cr min al s atistics.

THURSDAY 2nd May, 1872.

The House then adjourned

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

FULL REPORTS of the proceedings in the Dominion Parliament

SESSIONS OF 1870 AND 1871,

Can be had at the Office of the TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

COMPANY These Rh PORTS are published in a manner ex-actly similar to that of the English "HANSARD." No member of Parliament should be without them.

A few copies of the Reports of the proceedings in
the Senste for the Session of 1878, (bound) can also

TWO PRINTERS.

mapent employment by applying immediately at this office. April 18, 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Brickmakers and Laborers-Mr. Croshy. Auction Sale-A Rows. Universal Exhibition. ice, Ice-Thomas Starmer. Temperley's Line of Steamships-David



FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872.

Judge Johnson, as our readers are aware, was appointed temporarily to the Lieutenant Governorship of Manitoba but his appointment has been cancelled Lieut. Governor Archibald for the present remains at the head of affairs

controlling spirit of partizanship which inspires his every action. He rebuked Mr. Mackenzie, because, after having voted prepared to vote against the Government | occasions we have had opportunities of

than in aristocratic well conducted Park fled to France. On the following morning length discovered by her horror stricken fied conduct which has lowered the daughter secreted in the pantry

For people to say, as we notice some of our Grit contemporaries have done of late. that we are compelled to sacrifice our fisheries for ten years in order to save the Old Country from the risk of war, gross mis-statement, which affords pretty statesmen are of opinion that if by allowing American fishermen the use of our which many persons comider in them selves a sufficient equivalent, if by doing this we obtain a guarantee for the pre are making a very fair bargain The Fishery question after all it must be one, inasmuch as the Imperial Government have spent thousands of pounds annually for the protection of the fish eries, as well as ran the risk of grave international complications. We are quite no justification for our giving away what if by an interchange of mutual concessions | up children of school age, and compel a man on the Superannuation Fund when

not far remote past which tend to unite will be transacted with respect to the pro- he would say that the house with which us to her, and make our hearts warm at posed general strike. Far too much ado has been made concerning their sayings and doings. But rity with which British soldiers and sailors | ing athletic game: was invaded by the Fenians, we shall, no doubt, be met by the assertion that that was an Imperial quarrel, and that Great Britain was in honour bound to betriend " to how many more such fillibustering expeditions, organized upon a far more extensive scale, should we not be exposed were it not for our connection with Great Britain?" Without considering what then occurred, however, let us bear in mind that it is to the protection of Great Britain that we owe, in a very great measure, the prosperity as well as the vil and religious liberty which we now

enjoy. We are aware that it has of late

become a favorite practice with a certain class of people in this country to hurl Dominion Parliament. defiance in the teeth of the American nation, and to assert that four millions of Canadians can hold their own against the world. No one can have a higher respect for the bravery and determination of the people of Canada than we have. They have been tried and never found wanting : on many an occasion of danger ;and difficulty. But to suppose that if we had been left to ourselves through all years when as struggling colonists we have won our farms from the forest and been battling with the many obstacles which lay in our path we should have succeeded as we have done, is sheer nonsense. The expense of an independent national exist ence we could not have supported, and our only course would have been to have given up the form of Government which

we preferred, and have become citizens of a Republic in whose future stability majority of us have little faith and for whose political institutions we have little love or admiration. Not only should we feel grateful to Great Britain for the protection she has afforded us, but also for the absolute freedom we have for many years enjoyed in the management of our local affairs. So far as the government of Canada is concerned, we could not be more free were there was an Inspector; in Canada, it was we an independent power. In carrying conducted under direction of Trinity out the great measure of Confederation no pressure was brought to bear by the and the other for the Southern or Bay of Imperial authorities, but, on the contrary, Fundy side. Those two Boards were com a the Premier of Newfoundland said posed generally of men who looked after only the other day, they " acted not only justly, but generously," leaving each Pro- In 1851 Mr. John Harley was on the Comvince to the exercise of its own free will mission-here the hon, gentleman read and discretion. Even in this matter of from the New Brunswick Gazette the Treaty of Washington, Great Britain Up to 1867 he held that position. At the does not demand any concession from us, man of large experience as a shipbuilder, but appeals to our generosity and our and was held in great esteem wherever he loyalty to the Empire. Shall we oppose was known. Subsequently, however, by the wishes of the Imperial Government to poverty, and remained so at the time of what at fault. He should not quariel

PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE. In a new country tike Canada, where mistake abuse for argument than in older communities, it is in the highest degree executive officer, and was in every way important that all the rules which govern | highly qualified for the office. During his parliamentary debates in Great Britain life time Mr. Harley had opposed the should be strictly enforced. On many seeing what disgraceful results have nected. He was a man of energy and exour legislative debates have been free longer in affluent circumstances. Mr. from those scenes of misrule and disorder Harley received the appointment and United States House of Representatives, and we have been fully justified in doing plaints, either of which so. Grateful for the axistence of this bet | actually misery for him to travel to remote the and people, to frown down anything which stake; but, Mr. Mitchell persuade; him wouring at all of that coarse and undigni- hope that his health would improved He House of Representatives, ... We notice antly tendered his resignation-here Mr. indulging in his favourite pursuit of villilanguage which was altogether "unpardo so appears to be the principal object | the Council in a report which he read to of that gentleman's political career. We the House. He read the Act to as applyfine himself to the use of language which titled to twenty-fiftieths of his salary which is admissable on the floor of Parliament, was at that time \$1,200. The matter was He will thus not only avoid bringing our referred, in accordance with the usual sured by the maintenance of peace and legislature into disrepute, but will him- practice, to the Treasury Board, where

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

mpelled to retract what he has said.

Prince Frederick William is dead.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has

A variety of contradictory rumours conreliable. The opinion prevails that all existing international differences will be

At a meeting of the School Trustees last night, Mr. Wilkinson was appointed Tru-

was held yesterday afternoon, at which that such an interchange should be made | rules were made for the closer binding | the Superannuation Act. As respects his

J. Listerk Reid, and a party of surveyors, left yesterday for Manitoba would have us believe? Are there not Assembly is to take place this evening, on the contrary many recollections of the and it is expected that important business

> The majority of the Master Carpenters vesterday. Two or three shops resist, and

Caledonian Society, by which Donald Denine and James Fleming will come out to this country to comnute at the approach-

law to-night was over 5,000. " eather rainy and cold. Trade very brisk.

FIFTH SESSION: FIRST PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, May 2nd, 1892. The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon, Mr. SANBORN asked that the order of the day, consideration of the second report of Printing Committee be discharged, as it only referred to a matter of arrangement between the Committee and their Clerk.

EXPLANATION. Hon. Mr. LEFELLIER DE ST. JUST asked an explanation from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, respecting the tion from Quebec Board of Trade, asking superannuation of Mr. Harley, that logs might be permitted to float down house Inspector, New Brunswick, the Ottawa without being rafted. Hon. Mr. MIICHELL replied that he was glad that the opportunity had been introduce an act to amend the Act relaafforded him of giving an explanation reive to the Statutes of Canada, from the specting a matter which has been brought up elsewhere, with the object of reflecting on he conduct as a public man o amen i the Act to detach the parish of placed an officer, of seventy years of age. St. Felix from the County of Portneus. n a public position during 1867, and had of Colonization Emigration Committee superannuated him list year in order to recommending that the quorum of said Committee be reduced to nine members.

appoint his brother to the same office. Now, he would inform the House that prior to Confederation the practice of conlucting the Light-house service differed in the several Provinces. In Nova Scotia House; in New Brunswick, by Boards the lights, and charged 10 per cent. commission on supplies furnished time of his appointment he was a gentla-In our opinion good feeling, as well as mo- vice was placed under charge of the Detives of policy, compels us to adopt the partment of Marine and Fisheries. He supply of some pamphlets concerning (Mr. M) after due deliberation come to the conclusion that the system in operation in Nova Scotia was the best to adopt-of light houses, make the necessary report of the supplies, and assume a responsibility

> be before the public concerning House would understand the always been associated, and supported was the most important matter to Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL thought that printed of such an importan, document, as that relating to the Treaty of Washinganything except the ability of that genhad taken place with regard to the number him. When the appointment was offered living would depend on it for he was ever, that everything was to be done by Mr. Harley wished to resign. Mr. CURRIER amended his motion although his means of livelihood were at meet Hon, Mr. Mickenzie's suggestions. the care he exercised. Again he reluct

> Mr. CARTWRIGHT called attention to the fact that there was upnecess ary delay in getting the Printing of the House done. He thought the proper authorities ought Mr. Harley held the office, at his personal Bridge and the St. Gabriel Lock, to aclonger, but when the spring came he trade of the country ? ing his duties—he was then 75 years of Hon, Mr. LangEVIN hoped that honorable friend would not insist upon an answer to his question now. services of an able public officer. He then Mr. MACDUNALD, (Lunenberg)-Wheto establish a port of entry at or near the mouth of La Havre River, in the County of Mr. MACDUNALD, (Lunenburg)-Wheto take measures, for the appointment of services, and believed Mr. Harley was ena harbor master for the port of Halifax :

Hon. Dr. TUPPER-Government Whether any arrangement has been made between the Government of Heramount of compensation to be awarded under the 22hd Article of the Treaty of

tion Mr. Harley was clearly entitled to

33 of said Treaty ? offices of the Legislatures of any of the Provinces." In the regulations established law, the agents of the Department of The Treasury Board, he regretted to say, such an officer should be ranked as having had twenty years' service; of the four doubt whatever. They agreed, finally, to accordingly placed on the superannuation ust at the small pittance of some \$216 a cused before the country of having placed successor, it was true he was a relative

Letellier) had placed a notice on the table

Hon. Dr. TUPPER: The attention of or otherwise, to dispose of any of the that gentleman was connected had had Ordnance properties at Levis, and in what the supplying of the light houses for 20 way the Government intend to deal with years and raceived just such prices as they wished; and it was therefore not Hon, Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER: Not at present. These properties had only grieved that the means of continuing the same state of things were no longer avaitable for him. Before sitting down, he them. Nothing more could be done by (Mr. M.) asked permission to refer to another matter which was also to be brought by the Imperial Government. up elsewhere, and in connection with LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF MANITOA which the hon member for Grandville (Mr.

that day If those charges were true, then

the term of years mentioned in Article

questions at present, because they pro-

bably would come up again in the discus.

Mr LANGLOIS-Whether it is the in-

Hon, Mr. LANGEVIN: Any necessary

Mr. LANGLOIS-Whether it is the

sion on the Treaty of Washington.

sir. Johnson hel teen absent from his provided that Lieuten at Governors of adopted, and it was afterwards carried by out of order. judicial duties for a period of nearly two Provinces should hold office, during pleas a large majority of the House the would be a large majority of the H years, colourably on leave of absence. He sure certainly, but they could not be re- call the attention to the disadvantage the ment. That the Speaker do not now leave was not suffering from ill-health; he was moved within the term of 5 years without separate Provinces would labour under the chur, but that the House go into not an old man; he was in the full vigour cause assigned. This was a law of the if the Act should be repealed. This matof manhood, and had only held his office utmost consequence in orde to give ter being one that was exclusively within three months. He said that the expension The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 p.m. for a few years, when leave of absence was Lieutenant Governors a proper amount of the jurisdiction of the General Parli ment. en se of the community of the given to him in order that he might be independence. Yet the hon, gentleman the Local Legislatures could not legislatures could not legislature could not legislature could not legislature could not legislature. sent on special e vice to Manitoba. That assumed to himself to make a temporary upon it. In New Brunswick a peculiar worked satisfactorily, and they was certainly an attack on the independ- appointment. There was, however, now disadvantage would result from the repeal opposed to its repeal. ence of the Juliciary, especially when a good cause for cancelling the appoints on the law Before Confederation that the hon mem coupled with the fact that he continued ment, for it ought never to have been Province had a law providing for the disto receive during his absence his salary as made. He held that the attempt to make charge from arrest of a debtor, which was judge; and at the same time compensa- a temporary appointment to the office of working more or less to the same time compensation for his services at Manitoba. Quite Lieutenant Governor was also a violation the country. It had afterwar a een fo n irrespective of his appointment to the of the Law. He held also that the Conoffice of Lieutenant Governor, the spirit, federation Act provided that Judges Legislature passed an Act to amend it there were against it. It seemed to him if not the very letter of the law was vio- should hold office during good behaviour. The Supreme Court however decided in that the proposed legislation was too lated. The salary of the office of Lieut, and if it were properly construed there cases carried before it on appeal, that the hasty, they had only had the Insolvency Governor was fixed by Statute at \$7,000 would be no power to take away a Judge Provincial Legislature had no jurisdiction | Law on the Statute Book since 1869, and was gaze ted to that office he was so far apply the term to this particular case, but were repealed the Provincial Legislature tember of that year if it was thought as the public could ascertain in the enjoy. to a possible case-by a high office of would have no power to substitute any necessary to give timely notice of its ment of that salary, while as Judge he re | large emolument, to absent himself from | thing else for it, not even a law to provide | taking effect, surely it would only be fair ceived \$3,600. The Act which he had the sphere of his judicial duties, and thus for the discharge from arrest of an unfor- to give similar warning to its repeal. cited in his resolution was passed in 1849, to c eate a vacancy filled by an Assistant tunate debtor, who would be left com- Many merchants had given credit on the and the only exception he found to its Judge, having all the powers of a Judge, pletely at the mercy of any relentless faith of provisions of the Law, and they operation was, the Act passed some eight and holding office during pleasure. It was creditor who chose to pursue him It the should be protected. He thought the years later, providing for the codification entirely out of the question to justify the supporters of this Bill pressed it upon the House should wait for petitions against of the laws of Lower Canada. Under that course taken in making Mr. Johnson Re- House he would offer an amendment the Law before repealing it. Statute Judges might be appointed to corder, and then Lieutenant Governor. exempting the Province of New Bruns- Mr. R. A. HARRISON said the resser codify the laws; but there was no other He did not desire to protract the discus- | wick from its operation exception. It was never contemplated by sion, but if the hon; gentlemen's use of Mr. JONES (Halifax) desired to say a House for not at once going into Committhe law that temporary judges should be the Act was legitimate, it was not consist few words in support of the opinions of tee was that the insolvency law appointed during pleasure. He had not ent with the Act of Confederation, for it the merchants of Halifax. He thought had worked tolerably well, and they brought forward the motion with any desire to attack the Government, and he administration of Justice in Lower Canada necessary to have a well regulated and He had received a resolution recently did not therefore propose dwelling longer to be performed by Judges holding office well defined law regarding debtor and passed by the Board of rate of Toronte. up n it. The Government had undoubt. during pleasure instead of go d behaviour. | creditor. Previous to the Union Nova " that this Board considers that the repeal edly been led into error, and he hoped now that the error was pointed out they which it made possible. He considered having a good insolvency law. They had "of the Insolvency laws would be a grave having a good insolvency law. They had would take steps to remedy it. Good the Act of the Minister of Militia which he endeavored on many occasions to frame "ers, and that the amendments petitioned Governments, better Governments than had attempted to justify shewed a degree such a law as would be acceptable but " for by this Board will be sufficient to the Government of Mr. Gladstone which country to pause before it continued to been successful. He had known on many he regarded as infinitely superior to the place confidence in men who could so act. an occasion, where a debtor had been the operation of the Insolvency Act, the Government of this country, had un. Mr. HARRISUN (Toronto) thought the compelled to meet his creditors and was estate goes into the pockets of the doubtedly fallen in a grave error in the member for Chauteauguay was entitled to so entirely at their mercy that he had creditors, instead of into those of the was this important distinction between Government that they had had the usual and thought that one should, in a new chiefly in collection. He knew of one the two cases, that Mr. Gladstone cer. courage to admit their error and cancel country like this, profit by the experience man whose business had been completely t inly kept within the letter of the law, the appointment, and he thought a man of older countries like Great Britain and ruined by the Insolvency Act, and many while the hon, gentlemen opposite had who made a mistake but who had courage the United States. Some amendments to had lost to a large extent from the same violated both the letter and the spirit. to admit and rectify it, ought to be en- our law might be necessary. He would cause. The arguments had gone to show He ventured to hope that the Government couraged, and not brave abuse thrown at not say, that it was perfect, but he that in some respects the law had worked would set themselves right before the him, and taunted for having done held that thee gentlemen who badly, but they had not stated that the

House and the country, but in any case what was right. There could only be one held views in favor of repealing it were | defect could not be reme lied. He had ne would have the satisfaction of knowing object in prolonging the debate, namely, to bound to give better reasons than they that he had sought to vindicate one of sustain the principle of the independence had yet been able to do for such repeal. the great safeguards of freedom-the of the bench. If they had Constitutional The chief arguments that he had heard the Board of Trade of Toronto. The repeal there was no doubt that the question the legislative and the judicial. Our (hear, hear). Most of the gentlemen who that a man who had been unfortunate, raised by the motion was a very grave one, constitutional liberty had arisen by the nad spoken had taken ground chiefly for ever, have a mill stone wound his and it must be approached as such The growth of the checks, by the efforts of the against the expense which attends the neck Unless we give honest men a chance sume question had arisen and been con. Legislature to reduce within remember administration of the law, and the imper- to recover themelves they will be diven sidered by the Government when they limits, the power of the Executive, and feet manner in which it was administered. from our country.. If the law should be made the appointment. The objection that constitutional liberty was in writing. He held, that if such was the case, they repealed, the result in Ontario wind be, contained in the motion was as to Judge Who was to decide these questions? It should not take the grave step of repeal. that the first execution would sweep away Johnson, while continuing to be a Judge was the judicul power, and if there ever ing the Act, but should offer some amend. everything, and the unscrupulous creft. of Lower Canada, and receiving a salary was a necessity in the history of the coun- ment which would enable the law to be tor would get all, while the others would as such Judge, being appointed as Lieut - try, to maintain intact that judicial power, carried out in the way most desirable. It et nothing at all. The law of the real Governor of Manitoba, with a salary in it was now. It had been attempted to be had been said that in the Province of Vince of Quebec was respect of such office. He might say, argued that if a Judge had leave of ab- Quebec they would be in a better position some respects than that of Ontario, as however, that there was no statute fixing sence, he might do anything, but he was than the other Provinces, if this law were the proces do of the s le were there distr. a salary to the office of Lieut. Governor still a Judge, and except under pressing repealed, and he would say that if such a buted among all the executions. The of Manitoba, which was provided for by circumstances, if at all, there should be law existed in the Lower Provinces as that Busides of Trace of Montreal, forona, Order in Council. The House had already no interferrence with the Judges The now in force in Quebec, there would per Halifax and St. John had petitioned been informed by the leader of the Go- Statute of Quebec that had been brought hape not been the same objection to re- against the repeal of the I w and the vernment that the appointment of Judge into question was a mere declaration of a pealing the Act. But it should be remem- bon member for Hamilton, while voting I hason was merely temporary, and he constitutional principle that judges bered that if this law was repealed they for the repeal of the law, had presented might now say that Judge J. hason did not should be independent, and should in no would simply have to revert to the man a petition from the Board of Trade of expect to receive, neither did Government | way be employed in other positions of chinery of olden times | Then again there | Hamilton, praying the the law might not intend to pay him, a salary on the scale profit. There could be no question that would be no provision for winding up be repealed the hard that the reprepaid to Governor Archibald; indeed, no the position of Lieut. Governor of Mani estates at present in bankruptcy, and hon. salary was to be paid at all to Judge John. toba was a place of profit, and this being gentlemen should show how they proposed Ontario against the repeal of the law. son as Lieut, Governor. He would now so, it was a matter of small consequence to meet that objection. It was much Mr. OLBY and that the bon gentlecome to the question of legality. Judge whether the salary was guaranteed by easier to pull down than to build up, and man had appealed to the magnanuity of Johnson being a Judge of the Superior Act of Par mment or otherwise. He until they proposed some better law it the representatives of Qu bec me had Court of Lower Canada, was under leave trusted that Government influenced by should rem in as it was. When giving the no desire to oppose the interests of the of absence, and his position was filled by the discussion that had taken place would vote he did on a previous occasion he people of Ontario, but he found that each an assistant, who performed all his duties. not in future do as they had in this case | thought he was in accord with the come | successive vote on his Bill had gradually the leader of the Covernment had already but would not even appoint Judges to mercial community of Halifax, but the ay commodate the increased and growing explained on a former occasion that the temporary employment but would leave following he received a telegram from the and Quebec in its lavor. Act of Confederation enly allowed the them on the bench as the guardians of President of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr WORKMAN would not detain the appointment of an administrator of a the constitution and the interpreters of which he would read :the Lieut Governor, but not in a case of Hon. Mr. McDOUGALL said he underof Prince Edward Island and British Co- rected to the violation of a statute of the Insolvency Act." act. Before he resumed his seat he would take to pronounce, as the hon gentleman similar expressions of opinion had eman-

tained that the offices alluded to were sarction it (cheers). stituencies outside of Lower Canada. been otherwise required, which was of it.

pects legal and valid, but concluded by he would have very little difficulty in bers absent when the vote was taken. stating that as an hon. member of the doing that, for on a recent occasion three It could not be denied that the Insolvency House had objected to it, though it was members of that House offered to resign Law of 1869, was an important measure, merely temporary, the Government had their seats and give him the opportunity. and he would impress upon the House the come to the conclusion to cancel the ap. As to his position with the Government, necessity of exercising the utmost care in chants of that city, praying that the Act Hon. Mr. DORION muintained that ber, to approve or disapprove, and when hurriedly repeal a measure of so much of five years. Juige Johnson from the moment of his he was guilty of the inconsistency and importance. The hon. gentleman who acting on his commission, was entitled to indecency of going through the country moved the second reading of this Bill und the salary attached to the office and point | for years, denouncing all public men who | stated that the Insolvency Law was passed ed out that in the estimates for the pre. disagreed with him on the principle of solely in the interest of the debtor, and sent year the amount to be paid as salary Coalition Governments (cheers), and that it was demoralizing in its effects. He of the Lieutenant Governor was included | violati g those principles on the very first (Mr. Savary o ntended that it fully protect under the head of expenditure authorized opportunity (sheers) - when he had done ed the creditors by enabling them fairly by Statute, whereas the Minister of Mili. that, he might be taunted with inconsis to distribute among themselves the thrown upon the St. Valier shoals last tia had held that there was no Statute on tency (loud cheers.) autumn, and another vessel would not the subject. He also maintained that the Hon. Mr. How E said that when on a insolvent, and he read several clauses of have been wrecked on the same spot three terms of the Act of 1849 were not con- previous occasion the member for Halifax the Act in support of his view. It had fined to Lower Canada, and that its pro. introduce i, in the discussion on the been contended that the Law encouraged visions were violated by the appointment Senate, illustrations of violations of the recklessness, but he did not think so the Government has only recently been of a Judge to any other office, no mutter constitution in another House, hon. gen. The creditors had the power of putting an

called to this matter, and it was now under in what Province. The Government had themen opposite enjoyed it very much; estate in insolvency if they thought that a no right to tamper with the independence but now; when illustrations were taken man was conducting his business in a Hon. Mr. BLANCHET-Whether it is of Judges, by granting leave of absence from the Ontar o matters, they objected manner to lead to bankrup cy, and could the intention of the Government, by saie with the express object of giving them altogether. It would appear that what secure his property and distribute it rather am sing scene ensued members on other offices. He should not however was sauce for the go se was not sauce for rateably among all the creditors. How protract the debate, and was glad that the gander (Lughter) dovernment had a lmitted their error and | Hon, Mr. MACKENZIE said, in the among debtors? Many members had stated consented to cancel the appointment matter of the Senate, the illustrations that an Insolv n y Law should not only Mr. Johnson had been appointed for two were not drawn from local matters. years past as Recorder of Manitoba, for Mr. MILLS referred to the coulitions of and that in prosperous times like the which he received a saiary, and at the 1854 and 1867, and said the member for present, there was no necessity for such a of Bill ordered for to morrow. same time received a salary as Judge, and Lanark seemed to have forgotten the law. He was not of that opinion. In at the same time another Judge was per. position he then occupied. Her main times of prosperity many were induced the Dominion Government than was done forming his duties, so that two salaries tained that the Quebec Act of 18d9 was to embark in reckless adventures which

The Richelieu Company's steamer the company's steamer than the company that the steament down or the Proposition that the steaments the control than the country. He did not consider that the steaments the color than the steaments the color than the country. He did not consider that the statements the color than the steaments the country. He did not consider that the statements the country. He did not consider that the statements of the Government the country. He did not consider that the country. He did not consider that the statements the country. He did not consider that the statements of the declaration of the Government the object that the country that the statements of the declarati The majority for the million dollar bycharges are baseless and malicious; and it
law to-night was over 5,000.

Satisfy the House and country that those
the sail the principle of maintaining therefore the hon. gentleman in endeathe independence of the Judiciary, the voring to escape from one violation, had

other. had been so fully established as part than this the very estimates included the Hon. Col. GRAY said that before going Mr. SPEAKER remirded the honor. Hon. Mr. BUREAU offered a few ex of the policy of the British Empire, and sulary under the head of "expenditure of the policy of the British Empire, and authorised by statute." The Minister remarks. He was entirely opposed to the on any particular motion, having a person, having a person of the policy of the British Empire, and any particular motion, having a person of the policy of the British Empire, and a person of th Hon. Mr. BUREAU offered a few ex of the policy of the British Empire, and planations in reference to the mode in all parts of it in which representative in authorised by statute." The Minister remarks. He was entirely opposed to the on any particular motion, having only in the line of Militia stated that it had been repeal of the Insolvency Law the would luded to one that he which the translators of the House per- situtions existed, for so long a period, that of Militia stated that it had been repeal of the Insolvency Law He would luded to one that he intended which the translators of the House performed their duty, on account of an allusion having been made on the previous enter into any argument on the subject
the should not receive the salary of Lieut.

Sion having been made on the previous enter into any argument on the subject it now stood had been framed after a great deal of labor and consideration. It was rose to make was this: day to some delay in the translation of the bill concerning public lands. The fault pointment to the office of Lieutenant ber he might not get more, and gentle rience of the honorable member for Ardid not lie with them, the alterations did not lie with the lie with t del yed the translation. The translators was it at variance with the law, estimates included an extra charge of the authorities on the su ject. On commercial interests of the commercial interests of performed their duties most satisfactorily He thought that a very little considers. Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba of \$1000 | the Committee all the dif- powers and papers in the opinion of the French members. tue would show that at all events it was the opinion of the French members. The Minister of Militia had stated that ferent Provinces were represented each A point of order was hereupon raised. The work had never been more efficiently at vari nee with the general spirit of the particular Province point dout the pect which having be near unit by several by law. The facts of the case were these :- he (Mr. Blake) maintained that the Law liar reasons why the Bill should be members, Mr. S EaKER ruled the month

ence of Parliament as far as Judges were had done elsewhere, but if the hon. gen- Mr. SAVARY had not had an opporconcerned, they could not be pre- tleman would meet him there he would tunity of speaking on the subject before vented from occupying seats in discuss it with him, but he thought it ex- and desired now to say a few words. His the petition of the Board of Trade had the House of Commons for con- ceedingly improper (laughter) to discuss hon friend, the mover of the Bill had provincial constitutions in that House. referred to the vote of last session as Stanstead he would state that that petithe hon, member was wrong in stating The fact the hon, gentleman wanted to evidence of the feeling which prevailed tion had since received the unanimous as pensation to be paid, shall be confined to that the Act of 1857 formed the only ex. support his friends opposite and made against the Insolvency Act. He (Mr sent of the Board. ception to that of 1843. He mentioned his arguments to suit the circumstances. Savary) did not think it would bear that the Act of 1854 16 Vic., c. 13, providing A little time ago the hon. gentlemen was construction. In the first instance ever a for the appointment of assistant judges in | with the Government -then again he was | members representing import nt commer | He had to day heard of the petition which cases of unavoidable absence of judges opposed to them-and now he was with cial constituencies had reversed their the hon member for Montre of Centre exand where the service of the judges had them again, he wished him and them joy votes of last session, and in the second

amended in 1861 when the words " leave | Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALI, said he should the Session, when many members had an official assignee of absence" were added as one of the res. insist on the right in all discussions on left. Nor did he believe that the vote Mr. MAGILL, in explanation to the me sons empowering the appointment of constitutional matters to deal with al. taken the other evening was a fair indicassistant judges. He therefore maintain- parts of the constitution. As to the chal- tion of the feeling of the House and the e i that the appointment was in all res- lenge about entering the Ontario H use country, as there were, at least, sixty memhe stood there as an independent mem- dealing with the matter; they should not

personally.

Mr. COLBY rose to move the House in have Nova Scoti- also exempted from the would not be pressed, so that he need not sert them again he would be ready to independence of the Crown on the one admitted that he had broken the Bill to repeal the In- operation of the Bill now before the rate the point of order. hand and of popular influence on the mentil law of the Constitution. Further solvency Laws.

a year, and therefore when Mr. Johnson from his office and bribe him - he did not over the subject. If therefore this law it did not come into operation until Sep.

be proposed ato advance to the appointment of Mr. Collier to the judicial the thanks of the House for having made been driven from the country. He had lawyers. There were men whose business ommittee of the Privy Council, but there the motion, and he also congratulated seen the want of a well adjusted measure |-before the passing of the Act -consisted liberty, that liberty was secured by checks, against it had not been so much against of the Law woul i be equally prejudicial to tion. Sir GE RGE E. CARTIER said and lines drawn between the executive, the law itself as against its administration

> "The Chamber of Commerce unanimously desire our representatives to use perience in the working of the Act. He

resignation. He referred to the cases stood the complaint to be exclusively di their exertions to prevent the repeal of (Mr. W.) claimed that he had had more lumbia, where, in case of vacancy, the Lower Cana a, and in respect to the fit- He considered that an opinion coming | the House, and from that experience - and Chief Justice was allowed to act as Lieut. | ness of Judge Johnson to fill the position from such a body, representing every Governor, and to Upper and Lower Canada, he believed there could be no objection. branch of commercial industry, was enwhere, under the former regime, the Com. As to the error which the Government titled to every respect at the hangs of the Act had worked admirably, especially mander of the Forces was empowered to might have committed he did not under- honorable members. He understood that also for the appointment of a shipping Chateauguay had appealed to the Statutes respect to the Judiciary and was glad the he believed petitions had been received vote without really knowing the working and questioned the legality of the ap- mistake had been rectified. He referred from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, St. of the Act. He expected a petition by tended to submit bills to the House with He then referred to the Act of 1849, and office of President of the Council in Unmaintained that its provisions only applied | tario, and said that the hon. gentlemen | the leading busine a centres of the Do- had been a charge made against the to Lower Canada, and could not affect ap had taken a very different course from minion. The Dominion Board of Trade merchants of Montreal, that they were pointments outside that Province. He that of the Government in this case for he had also expressed a similar opinion, and sending their goods to the right would not have taken this argument had had first committed the breach of the contended that the views of those and left, and that at twenty live he not been provoked to do so. He main. stitution and then introduced a Bill to bodies represented public opinion. He per cent. in the dollar The charge was offices in Lower Canada, and that if that Hon. Mr. BLAKE said he did not intend reverse the vote given on a previous Act were the only one on the Independ. to enter into any argument as to what he occasion and sustain the Act (hear, hear.)

place the vote was taken at a late stage of was being taken around for signature by

were paid, one to Judge Ramsay, and one | not limited to locality, but to the Judges often turned out disastrously, and led to Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked whether the had admitted that a law was necessary to that the appointment would be cancelled | Hon J. CAMBRON appealed that times of commercial pressure and in that | Superannuation Fund.

of the House by allowing

ST GEORGE E

Minister of Finance

ined the matter pres

order until the matter

H & Sir FRANCIS HINO

member pressed he matte

tention to the metter, and

press the matter m-rely

resuld promise to make such would be justified, he would be justified by the would by the would be justified by the would be would b

something like this -cheme

oded what reduction could

Government ought to alle

goo. If Government would

ise asked they should

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINC

stated clearly the views

He must say disti

witted that the fund at

w larger than was being

w too soon to decide wh

scould be made. As a

ld rather have had a

& w thout charge on

Government did not t

cold pass such a scheme.

mie which he consider

f it proved too much, Go

be quite prepared to reduce

le had hoped the motion

Hen. Mr. DORION said

estice that the present

estion w s good, but t

wil Service Act would

of its being fully ourried

los Mr BLAKE said

a to decide what sho

re some reason why th

ight side, but referring

named by the member

ber ind, muntained that

mongy granted It appe

per-on was over 70 years of

Hop. Bir FRANCIS HING

this que-tion should hav

wought forwa d. e-pecial

sub the present in ther

see dealt with on 1 s O va

imidal had been appour

men service to the Grown

sing paid by Commis 1 h

obs aw metara wale

www. doi: and die

a t Oteo Inge (miles

erannusted. Th-

hardship in the on e was a.

portion of the time of the

roted to the public service

mission, and what free he :

Hop. Sir F. HINCK'S at

which the person in question

another. , That member ha

the own prices, while t

see all the work.

ite seemed included

ment on the gene

Ben. Mr. BUTCHISON

and as to the supplies the

there. He repeated the

matter stating that the or

in Nova Scotia who before they oni ested, but were

parallel to that of Custor

jointed at salaries In

Memplation he was ar

Mary of \$1,200, . After

or years in the Serv on he

negery Board from the

ses for the wh

se received duri

on ten yeurs service

on Mr. TILLEY could

Mr. BLAKE de

of the m de spe ?

man had devote

the member for North

At Con

were paid in New

nt. It was exp

ested that he would not

may be repealed or suspended for a period

from the operation of the Bill. Hon, Mr. BLAKE thought the motion

The SPEAKER ruled that the Committee had already power to except any

The House then went into Committee from cr. ssing the floor.

The Chairman pronounced the motion out amendment and rose. Third reading

SUPERANNUATION.

member for St John and endeavor to Finance had said he hoped the motion A discussion arose on the point of tha