

conclusive, and there would have been no possibility of escape. When the hon. Member for Glamorgan and Mr. hon. colleagues went to the Government, it was their bounden duty to have searched the archives, and found the documents brought in yesterday, and at the next session lay them before the House, in justice to Mr. Fisher. On the 21st of February, 1884, Mr. (Mr. Ritchie) had moved the following resolution in the House, which was carried with the following result:

"*Resolved*—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to furnish, for the information of the House, copies of all despatches, minutes of Council, memorials, documents, or correspondence, that may have been written by His Excellency, or transmitted through him, to the Colonial Secretary or the Government of the mother country, on the subject of the reasons presented as the last State of the Colony, and of the expediency of the reduction of the salaries of certain officers; to also, all despatches, minutes of Council, memorials, documents, or correspondence that may have been written by His Excellency, or transmitted through him, to the Colonial Secretary or Government of the mother country, on the subject of the resignation of the late Chief Justice, and the appointment of the present Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, together with copies of all despatches or correspondence relative thereto, received from the Colonial Secretary or Government of the mother country; and also, all despatches, minutes of Council, memorials, documents, or correspondence that may have been written by His Excellency the then Lieutenant Governor, or transmitted through him, to the Colonial Secretary or Government of the mother country, with reference to the resignation of the Hon. William Balfour as Puisne Judge, and the appointment of his successor, together with copies of all despatches or correspondence relating thereto, received from the Colonial Secretary or Government of the mother country, and

He had already furnished the Legislature. There was a resolution plain and distinct—that could not by any possibility be misunderstood:—and the members of the Assembly were sent down in answer to the Address. All the formalities were there, but whenever the plain and narrow of the subject was approached it was evaded, and a line of asterisks inserted instead. Hence at the time that something of importance was enacted—the hon. mover of the amendment had now proved—on the 28th of April following he moved the following resolutions:—
1. That the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor be directed to require from the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government of this Province, full copies of all despatches, correspondence and documents which may have been written by the Lieutenant Governor, or transmitted to him, or which may have been received from the Colonial Secretary, on all matters connected with the subject of the Address, so that His Excellency may be furnished with full information to enable him to deal in a satisfactory manner with all questions of a local character; and further
2. Resolved:—That the information furnished by His Excellency in reply to the Address of the House of the 21st day of February last is unsatisfactory, the same being merely extracts of despatches, while full copies were asked for and deemed necessary to enable him to enable them satisfactorily to answer the questions of a local nature therein referred to; and

To this an amendment was moved to expand the whole of the said resolutions after the words "local affairs of this Province," &c., and substitute
 "So far as consistent with the Public Service,
 so that this House may be furnished with full information to enable them to deal in a satisfactory manner with all questions of a local character."

It was an attempt to give the question the go-by, and to prevent any further discussion of the despatch; he submitted to the House.

And who voted for it? He found the names of the Hon. Messrs. Hankin, Portlow, and Street, and Messrs. Williston, Montgomery, McPhelin, Robinson, Thompson, Porter, and Stiles; while the amendment was negatived, and the original resolution sustained, by the Hon. Speaker, and by Messrs. Ritchie, Hamilton, Johnson, Crane, Barbour, Teal, Gordon, Chapman, Gotsdoff, Tully, Hatherly, Macdonald, Macpherson, Macleod, Harland, Macdonald, Parry, Grant, Finlayson, Gault, Gilman, Hayward, Gray, Wilnot, Macpherson, Neesham, Stiver, and Beaulieu—thirty in total.

This was responsible government vindicated by an overwhelming majority of the House; it was a distinct expression of public opinion, and Government ought to have understood therefore that they must obey the wishes of the people in carrying out local self-government, or retire. But there had still held on to their places, and still suppress the evidence, until yesterday it was brought to light by the hon. mover of the amendment. He contended, then, that the Government, by acting in this manner had proved recreant to their duty.

With regard to Sir Edmund Head he wished to avoid harsh terms in commenting upon his conduct. He had always treated him (Mr. H.) personally, with perfect respect; but what did he say to the grave consideration which he gave to you do not like it, you may take your own course."

The only conclusion any reasonable man could come to after this, was that they were determined to hold on to their offices at any sacrifice of principle, and any sacrifice of the people's privileges and rights. It was a gross insult to the House, and the Government who the despatches were taught down nullified, and the evidence suppressed; he could not resist that that happened before he himself came into office, and that the Government's conduct was not condemned by a two-thirds vote (laughter), as the division was thirty to ten—

Then he (Mr. K.) moved a resolution on the 29th of May, that the Government were guilty of perjury. The judges had been appointed as unconstitutional, and the hon. Attorney General moved as an accused

In its opinion this Committee the mode of such appointments should have been the subject of grave remonstrance by the Council to Her Majesty's Government.

It is to be noted, however, and it was subsequently ascertained, that the grave remonstrance had actually been made on the 10th of January previous—the day on which the hon. Attorney General was appointed to the office. They look at it—

“The Executive Council in 1870, when they had under consideration the recent provisional appointments of the Hon. J. A. Wilmut to the office of Attorney General in this Province, deem it their imperative duty to express their hearty disapprobation of the mode of the appointment of the Secretary of State for the Colonies their opinion of the unusual mode of this appointment.”

What? Did they say the appointment was a breach of the constitution of the country? No; they merely complained of the unusual mode; and

"The Council are willing to admit, that the minutes of Council of the 21st October last, on the subject of the Chief Justice's resignation, might be considered as a virtual recommendation of the then senior Justice Judge of the Supreme Court to the office of Chief Justice."

Now, he entertained a high personal respect for Mr. John Hamilton, Keane, Paterson, and Hume, who had been the members of Council. (Mr. Hall did not know much about it, and knew them to be men of great ability, and he was sorry for their own credit to see their names attached to such a document. The paragraph he had just quoted from concluded thus—

But, with regard to Mr. Hume, the opinion of Mr. Hume was not in favour of Mr. Hume's appointment.

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"That it is the duty of the Local Government to bring forward measures of education and re-education, beginning with the salary of the teachers, and going through the Public Schools, the High Schools, and the Universities."

"That it is the duty of the Local Government moved on at once to the consideration of the resolution which was carried by a majority of 70 to 16, and which embodied the sentiments of the people. He would ask, then, whether in reference to the despatches, and minutes of Council of Education, and the resolutions of the Legislature, carrying out responsible government, and the resolutions passed from time to time in this house, whether in reference to the reduction of salaries, or the improvement of the system of education, he failed, the expectations of the

He contended they had not, but had been recreant to their duty. But he would go further, and condemn the Government for its conduct. The Attorney General had taken issue with him. The Government had been obstructed by a factious opposition. That he denied; he had assisted successfully in carrying out their law measures, and in placing them in the hands of the people. To him, colleagues (Messrs. Wilmut and Gray), they were acting together, fighting side by side against the Opposition, and his confidence in them was unshaken. He regretted extremely the course they had now taken, which compelled him now to come forward to oppose them. In the year when he had taken his seat in the House, the Government took his own colleagues, the Government fell into the railway scheme of Mr. Hove of the North. That gentleman had misled the people, and he had been deceived. He was not a party to his mistake, but in his own sincere regret.

In the first scheme been preserved in and pushed on and pushed on with vigor, the great railway then in contemplation, would now have been the first thing to have been done. The second scheme, railway materials, provisions, and everything else was cheap; but they had wasted the means in impracticable schemes, until everything became dear. The hon. Attorney General said what the Opposition complained of: He regretted that they complained of the Government for not doing the great principles of economy, and for not being more economical, by bringing to the Governor-General, the great offices of the Crown were established for the benefit of the country, and if a man of office he ought to be prepared to leave it to leave the country required it. Such language

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John might have terminated his interference with the Government could bring to bear, was disavowed on the 15th of May, and the election did not take place until the 19th of May. The Government Commissioner, Mr. de la Haye of St. John, was not appointed until the 17th of June. What was the inference to be drawn from this? Was it that the Government had no influence on the election, or was it purely negative influence? Had the ballot system been in operation, no one could tell how another voted, and no one could tell how many votes there was another thing to which he must allude; and that the stupendous fraud attempted in the election of 1878, would have been exposed. That proved the necessity for altering the law and no Government ought to have remained in power until the law was amended. With the present law they were placed in an awkward predicament, as to the rights of the world, in all probability, he taken up in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate of the United States, he was prepared to vote for an amendment because the Government had no right to interfere with the rights of the people, and the rights and privileges of the people, and he admitted to bring forward such measures as the country required in their hands. He hoped that the Government would be able to protect the rights of the people, respect the rights of property, labour for the general good, and that the Government would be able to retire, they would do so without any loss or retaining.

Mr. CHASE said, that he was not prepared to say that he had no power to do so. He supposed, when the House was adjourned, that the Government would be able to meet that the commercial men of St. John would be able to do so.

of reciprocity cases), for which they were really called together; but since John Gentile thought proper to admit another course, he thought it better to leave the subject open. I think a fair & honest discussion between Government and the Opposition would do any good that could be done. I am sure that Mr. Ritchie knew that he did not intend to bring up anything that could embitter the people, and he responded to it. He regarded it as a fair question, and he was not sure that he did not think it was for the good of the country to bring up the present question so far in advance of the regular session, that he could stand over until January, when the regular session would take place, as the people of this country were suffering for the ratification of the tariff, and he was not sure that he was not in the premises. Had it not been the first time that the benches been filled with old men, it would have been a very different question; but when he looked round and saw eighteen or nineteen new members, and heard that the Government were not prepared to pledge to oppose the Government, and that he was entering the house, and knowing nothing of the subject, he was not sure that he was not

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denied it at their hands. His honorable friend (Mr. Ritchie) had said the Government had been tried by their own actions. He (Tracy) asked them if they should not try their acts, and he challenged any man, member or law that, from and after the time when he was elected, the Government had acted in violation of the Constitution. He said that the Government was not there to hear the honorable member's speech. He stated that the honorable member had charged the Government with what happened in 1851. He said that the Government in 1851, on the ground that they had submitted wrongly to the Governor's appointment of the Chief Justice and a Justice Judge, had been the opinion of the House now, it was not the opinion of the House in 1851, and he was left in a minority. And was he to be tried now for what he had said in 1851? He said that the Government, and for what he had denounced on

ers of the house, but was over-powered by
others. The hon. member who now accused
him and his colleagues in the Government, had
been elected by the intelligent constituents of
the House. He acknowledged the ability of the hon.
member—he had heard him on the floor of the
House years ago, contending with the eloquent
and able men for responsible government, and other
important subjects. He was not going to be
influenced on some point or other, had dissatisfied
constituents. His hon. colleague (Mr. Ritchie)
stated that it was his duty, and the duty of
the hon. Surveyor General, when they joined the
Government, to search the Archives, and hunt up
any interesting portion of the documents and draw

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He suggested, "If he was such as the Hon. member described him when he was a member of the Government, I should not be surprised to find them to deal with."

"I did not accuse the Governor of anything—of anything, except in the case of Sir James, I said he was a friend of mine. The Hon. member is only excusing him, he was not, and did not know."

"Sir Gray—This was only one winter. The Governor had it all his own way. Well, the Governor got up to his eyes in the matter, and I am sure, like this boy, I have known a member for the explanation. He (then) said the Government in August, 1870, was not in a position to do anything, according to the rules of Responsibility, had been voted, he was ready to give up the matter, and I am sure he had been found fault with. Had Sir John had voted for giving any more money, he would have been assailed simultaneously, at meetings of the several parties, a majority of the members of the Government would have been obliged to see the people manage their own political affairs, but because they trusted up to the Government, they would have been obliged to see the people manage their own political situations in after life. (Hear, hear.) The Government had been found fault with, and they would have been found fault with. This I repeat, why they had been found fault with by the Hon. General. But if the present election

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stand the first scheme when they heard their mistake. Before he and the hon. member for the County of York had been counsel had been placed on record that such a vote would not accept of a loan to build a line and Quebec trunk line, unless money was raised by the sale of the lands of the North American line. Some time those members of the Canadian Ministry in this Province; they went on to Halifax, and then to New Brunswick, and then to this Province, and there they agreed upon for the construction of a railroad to Cambridge, over the valley of the St. John. They were then to go to the Province of New Brunswick, and carry out that scheme. They then came to this Province, and there they were met by a powerful English firm for the construction of the European and American line, and they were going on to the same instances over which neither the Govern-

the House having control—circumstances the prosperity of the whole Empire would be sacrificed to the narrow selfishness of a few, as it otherwise would be in three or four months the commerce running from San Pedro to the Bend, and waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and of Enderby. That was progressive. The Government had to be made all the more in reference to railways that all the business could have made under the circumstances the measure the Government had forwarded and carried was the law reform—consolidation and confounding of the States so that they were free to do as they pleased.

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importance of the
appeal will be
made by
T. W. D. GRAY
JOHN ALEX.
ALEX. HIGGINS
CHARLES H.
WILLIAM A.
WILLIAM L.
JAMES M.
GEORGE M.
J. E. BULL
SAMUEL
EDWARD

County Treasury, or from a Commission upon Public Moines, which may receive new burials in the cemetery as such Public Officers shall be elected to a seat in the House of this Province, or of sitting and voting.

Provided always that nothing herein shall extend so as to constrain to extend to any person holding the Office of Attorney Solicitor General, Provincial Secretary General, from being elected to a House of Assembly of this Province, or sitting and voting therein, anything in this act, order or resolution.

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College, with perfect safety, pay-
ing \$100 per annum in his pocket,
was to affirm the principle—to ex-
amine make exceptions if it could be
and expedient to do so. He had
present in the question, and honorable
bear him witness that the course
and the grounds he took on the
consistent with all his previous in-
tercourse said he entirely agreed with
said by the hon. gentleman the
ill, but it was impossible to pass
on. He should, therefore, move
question," which was then put and
to be continued.]

ASYLUM, SAINT JOHN.

was requested to publish the fol-
lowing in the *Orphan Asylum* in this
edition of the kind is undoubtedly
and we therefore commend the
consideration of our readers:—

whose names are herewith sub-
scribed, call the attention of the benevo-
lent to aid in the establishment of
institutions, to the necessity for found-
ing in the city of St. John a
for orphan children, which they feel urged
to do from a very strong desire
expressed by different individuals to
this effect.

visitation that has fallen upon having suddenly deprived a number of both their parents and children upon their exertions of widowed women indigenous, has thereby shown an institution, where the children are to be received and provided for able to provide for themselves, or be suitably situated.

During the presence of such an epidemic as which has visited this city, visitations may be more frequently attended with cholera, and more especially cholera, which has been or twice visited a community to issue,—but also in ordinary times the high rate of mortality in such cases occurring from time to time for the protection and support, which is aided by institutions of such kind and this country indeed, where child-finding employment at an early age, is readily disposed of among individuals or subjects who are so ready; but it cannot be doubted, that such cases they are but ill-proportioned way, and are suffered to continue, and visitations of such

now contemplated established, for parents who would be thankful to be known that their little ones would be provided for.

Transmission, a number of Ministers of several denominations of Christians met together upon the subject, and the conclusion that it is proper, desire, to make an appeal to the favour to enlist their sympathies in the work of establishing an asylum for destitute government children. The institution should be open for destitute orphans of all classes of districts, that all who are fit to be taken into this asylum should be on the same terms, and entitled to the same, namely—a home, food, clothing, and instruction, under a judicious and experienced management, to the fundamental truths of religion be the basis and standard of such instruction. It is further suggested that it is in these privileges should be carefully trained, as far as their capability, to habits of industry, cleanliness, and that their moral conduct be watched and encouraged. It is being of object of desire in their behalf to show a Christian home in the world.

During about the establishment of this appeal in the first instance is avoidance of the public for gratuitous, and the gentlemen whose names are so highly esteemed in the world venture to hope that when this

object is fully considered, their prompt and judicious response.

D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Rongor, Rector of St. James' Church, Rongor.

DR. SPILLER, Minister of the Presbyterian Church of the Congo.

CRAY, Minister of the Congregational Church, Rongor.

MISTHONG, Curate of St. James' Church, Rongor.

THURM, Rector of St. Simon's Church, Rongor.

SMITH, A. M., Minister of Sydney New Church.

MISTHONG, Rector of St. Mark's Church, A. M., Wesleyan Minister, and Curate of St. John South Church.

SMITH, Minister of Germania Street Baptist Church, Rongor.

INXON, Minister of Bethesda Street Church, Rongor.

WARRIS, Seamen's Chaplain.

K11, Minister of St John's
 Church.
 K12, Minister of Carleton Presby-
 terian.
 K13, Minister of Free Christian
 Church.
 All will be thankfully met by any
 Minister or by Mr. John Kinsman,
 Street.