

“ that they might prove their own guilt. (Laughter.) What must be thought of men who
 “ argued in this manner in the press. Having, however, done his duty with the aid of
 “ men of all parties who said that he should not be crushed, what more or less could be
 “ asked than that the matter should be thoroughly prosecuted by the House of Commons
 “ itself? (Cheers.) He never believed that so long as the Ministry could prevent it,
 “ there would be any enquiry permitted. (Cheers.) He never thought that Sir *Francis*
 “ *Hincks* would testify that being advanced in life, he would prefer cash to prospective
 “ profits. (Laughter.)

“ When Sir *John A. Macdonald* called himself a man, and when, laying his hand on
 “ his heart, he declared that there was no truth whatever in the charges which had been
 “ made, was it likely he would have appeared before a Committee and have said that
 “ there were papers in the hands of another party which would prove all the charges
 “ against him, and which he had sought to destroy. (Cheers.) Was it likely that he
 “ would have told them of that telegram asking for another \$10,000, with the assurance
 “ that he would, if he got that last demand, ask for no more? (Cheers.) Circumstance
 “ had, in this matter of delay, been constantly in favour of the Ministry, but Providence
 “ had, on the contrary, been always against them. To-day it was a contest of Providence
 “ on one side and prorogation on the other; and if they would stand by their own rights,
 “ they would find that Providence would gain the victory. (Cheers.) He then returned
 “ thanks to several able men who had assisted him in carrying on this prosecution—
 “ men who were not all of the party to which he belonged, but who had firmly lent him
 “ their support. There were indeed as many Conservatives as there were Liberals who
 “ would feel deeply humiliated at the reflection that the prerogative of the Crown had
 “ been to-day trampled in the dust for the sake of screening men, who had rendered
 “ themselves guilty of the worst crimes against the liberty of the people. The Hon.
 “ Sir *John A. Macdonald* always showed himself in favour of a Royal Commission, but
 “ that project did not take with the House. The honourable members, however, have
 “ the promise of this blessing being shed upon them, and Sir *John A. Macdonald* would now,
 “ no doubt, be most anxious to prove his own guilt. (Cheers.) They might, however, see
 “ that Sir *Francis Hincks* did not rush to the front with much alacrity when his evidence
 “ was called for; yet, under this blessed Commission, this great alacrity will, of course, be
 “ exhibited by him. He did not believe it. Sir *Hugh*, according to his judgment, when
 “ called into the witness box would say that he cannot criminate himself. The Com-
 “ missioners would say certainly not, and the Right Honourable gentleman would then
 “ rub his hands and say he never thought of that, and that he is inexpressibly sorry.
 “ (Cheers.) He had in Parliament told the House that he could prove these charges
 “ which he had made, and told them now that although temporary contumely had been
 “ thrown on Parliament, it would at least be before Parliament that they would carry
 “ this prosecution to its rightful close. (Immense cheering.)

“ Mr *Dorion* said that instead of a speech he would suggest an adjournment til
 “ seven o'clock, and the appointment of a Committee to prepare resolutions to be adopted.
 “ He had merely to touch upon the Oaths Bill. Whose fault was it that the evidence had
 “ not already been taken on oath? It was the fault of those who had, in an unusual manner
 “ ner, sent this Oaths Bill to England, even before Parliament was adjourned, for he was
 “ informed that bills had never, for many years, been sent to England until three months
 “ after the rising of Parliament, and when all the Acts of the Session had been printed
 “ and bound and sent at the same time; yet there were two Acts, one of our own Par-
 “ liament, and one of that of Ontario, which, though liable to the same objection,
 “ had never been disallowed to this day. The disallowance must, therefore, have been
 “ procured by some influence, he would not say by what, to screen men who had
 “ disgraced the names of Canadians. The prerogative right was supposed to be employed
 “ to protect the liberties of the people; to-day it has been employed to destroy them, and
 “ this act would create an excitement throughout the country, little expected, he believed,