

that the Premier of Ontario attended the Premier of the Dominion into Glengarry in another character. It was customary among monarchs of a previous age to carry about with them a companion of a peculiar sort, one who reminded him of his mor-tality, who with cap and bells had the privilege of reminding his master of his infirmities. (Laughter.) The On-tario Premier acted as the Nemesis of the Dominion Premier to remind him of the neutrality of the respective Governments, of the impropriety of hunting in couples - (laughter)-and of those various argu-ments that were at one time so tersely used. - (laughter)—and of those various argu-ments that were at one time so tersely used, but so readily forgotten. (Cheers.) But they had been revived again. The old doctrine of the neutrality of the Govern-ments had been stated in very much the-old language by the hon, member for Que-bec East (Mr. Laurier.) The hon, member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) had asked of what use were Lieutenant-Governors? In the for both wen (arr. mins) had asked of what use were Lieutenant-Governors? In the opinion of the country, Lieutenant-Governors were not useful as party poli-ticians. There was a higher role for them to play, and it was clearly laid down. It should be distinctly established by Parliaent that such officers must not become the ounters of political parties. Mr. KIRKPATRICK condemned the

Mr. KIRKPATRICK concerned the Reform doctrine that the Lieutenant-Gov-ernor's actions should be tried by the peo-ple at the polls during a local election, pointing out that the permission of such a proceeding as that would cause a Lieutenat-Governor to try his weight and throw nimself into politics to influence elec-tions, which state of affairs should never be encouraged. The arbitrators Lieut.-Governor were the members of the louse of Commons, by the Governmen supported by the majority of whom he was appointed, and if the House of Com-mons was the judge, then the people in electing that House had certainly con-demned the Premier; for the Province of Quebec, it would be remembered, returned forty-eight members to condemn him and only seventeen to support him. (Hear, hear.) If the electors at the polls did express an opinion on the conduct of Mr. Letellier, that expression of opinion was given, not at the local election, but at the cent Dominion election. In addition to the fact that a local parliament could not condemn a governor, there was the opin-ion which Lord Dufferin held that the local elections in a way were not fought out on the action of the Light for the section of the Lieut.-Governor so much as on the question of taxation, a taxation which it was feared the DeBoucherville Government was leared the Deboucherville Government was about to impese. (Hear, hear.) This House was, therefore, the place in which the matter should be discussed, and it could not be discussed without a motion before it. Mr. CASGRAIN defended the course of

the Oppeaition, saying that they were pre-vented from making any amendment by the motion of the member for Laval. He ondemned the motion of the member for Bagot as being a dangerous precedent, one that would forever remain on the records. of the House, and one that would have an effect throughout the whole of the British

Mr. CIMON ridicaled the idea that a vote of censure on Mr. Letellier would have an effect throughout the whole Brithave an enect throughout the whole brit-ish possessions, and went on in a bantering strain, declaring that the last speaker had sailed into the height of imagination when he talked in such a manner of his Majesty Spencer Wood. (Laughter.) He cha ad the Lieutenant-Governor with having played the rôle of a partisan throughout the whole of the elections in May and eptember, and even during the late elecion at Charlevoix, and he was sure that a large majority of the population of the Province of Quebec would look upon the dismissal of Mr. Letellier as a simple act Mr. CASEY said Governor Letellier was tried last year by this House and he did not think he should be tried again, and harged that the Government here drill its supporters into voting with them. Mr. BRECKEN said the Ministerial supporters had not been drilled. But if supporters had not been drilled. But it supporting a cause without advancing an argument in its favour, was an evidence of having been drilled, the last speaker must have just come from the drill sergeant. (Laughter). He differed from the hon. er for Quebec East in his statement that the people did not believe this House was free to act with regard to the Lieuten. nt-Governor of Quebec; and said that the scople of Prince Edward Island, having ived under the Colonial Office, and having een ruled by some tyrannical Governors, much as they loved their mother country. had long looked forward to the time wh they would be able to refer such cases as the present to a body of men such as the ouse of Commons, representing the people British North America. And if this of British North America. And if this House was not able to deal with the case, and could not judge of the matter, then Canadians had not been edu-cated up to the point to fit them to enjoy responsible Government. Mr. ANGLIN held that the Ministry should explain its intentions to the House, and that in the absence House, and that in the absence of such as explanation the resolution should propose some definite action in regard to the case. He dwelt at great length on the political, religious, social, and moral aspects of the question, and after al-luding briefly to the recent political changes in France, said the passage of the present motion would strike a deadly blow at the independence of the Dervines of t the independence of the Province of uebec, to which Province the Catholic opulation of the Dominion looked for the reservation of its liberties. At four a.m. the House divided on Mr. Preservation of its libertise.
At four a.m. the House divided on Mr. Mousseau's motion, censuring Lieut. Gov. Housseau's motion, censuring Lieut. Gov. Housseau Strate, Baroke, Beroke, Bunster, Chionard, Berchen, Brook, Bunster, Cuthbert, Daiy, Baous, Banster, Cimo, Colby, Connel, Costia, Coughlin, Courie, Cuthbert, Daiy, Baous, Daws, Daws,

<page-header><page-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

W.F. M. H. C. ENDING PRIMER THE WEEKLY MAIL; TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1879.

The announcement was received with

The announcement was roceived which loud cheers. Mr. COSTIGAN followed, pointing out the ungratefulness of the last speaker, who, though he owed his first election to the influence of Orangemen and Protestants, now that he was independent of them, took every opportunity of attacking them, and even attacked him (Mr. Costigan) be-cause he felt it was his duty to endeavor to connect the election of Mr. John White, cause he felt it was his duty to endeavor to promote the election of Mr. John White, the member for East Hastings, who belong-ed to the Orange body. The hon. member did not mind accepting the support of the Orange body when it suited his purpose, but he would not allow a fellow Roman Catholic to use his influence in support of an Orangeman. But beyond that the hon. member for Gloucester was extremely in-consistent in supporting now the dismissal of a Ministry without advice by a Lieux. Governor, when in his paper he censur-ed Governor Gordon, of New Bruns-wick, for not first asking the

