

Parliament, with not being sufficiently under the control of Parliament, with being negligent in the expenditure of public money; and we were told that with new men there would be new measures, that an age of purity would be introduced, and, more than all, there should be a complete system of Parliamentary control by which Government would be strictly a committee, an executive committee, bound to carry out the desires and expressed wishes of the representatives of the people in Parliament. Now, Sir, what have we in regard to the O'Donoghue case? When the hon. member for Victoria, N. B. (Mr. Costigan) made his motion last Session, and when he put into his resolution the reasons why this man O'Donoghue should receive no greater punishment than Riel and Lepine, which was pressed strongly on this side of the House and as strongly opposed by the Government, some of the language used by hon. gentlemen opposite on that occasion was most remarkable. One hon. gentleman, the hon. member for South Waterloo (Mr. Young), charged this side of the House with want of loyalty for voting in favour of any such resolution. That was in the spring of 1877. In November, 1877, an election was going on in Quebec, and, in order to secure a seat for one of the Administration, in order that the Government might not be placed in a ridiculous position, having taken him into the Ministry, after he had been driven from his original constituency, the Government came down and published a proclamation deliberately setting aside the vote of this House and the solemn declaration of Parliament. And why did they do it? They did it to secure the election of the hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue. It was stated in the newspapers that the original Order in Council was passed in September. If that be not so, I should be glad to hear how it came to pass. But if it be so, the case stands still worse, because within four months, certainly within five, after the hon. the Premier had called upon his party to vote against the resolution I have referred to, they passed an Order in Council and carried it out for the purpose of influencing a body of people who they had found

out were dissatisfied with their extraordinary conduct. How are the hon. gentlemen opposite to account for this wanton insult to Parliament. How is the hon. the Premier to account for setting aside the decision of his own friends, the decision of the majority in Parliament, after stating that it was disloyal to submit such a proposition. In this House, the hon. member for Prince Edward (Mr. Ross) stated in April that he always voted, and always would vote, against any such proposition, and we, who always considered ourselves the embodiment of loyalty, were charged by the hon. member for South Waterloo (Mr. Young), with disloyalty. The House came to the conclusion, at the request and suggestion of the Government, and after a most able speech from the hon. member for South Bruce (Mr. Blake) in defence of the policy of the Government of that time, that this man O'Donoghue had no right to an amnesty; and yet, four or five months after the rejection of that resolution by a vote of 106 to 60, for fear of the loss of some votes, the Government threw back in the face of their own followers and supporters, in the face of the representatives of the majority of the people, the resolution they themselves had voted against, and granted a pardon, a conditional pardon, which they had refused with contumely, which they had insulted the Opposition for pressing, and they granted it, no doubt, with a regard to the independence of Parliament. With regard to this independence of Parliament, hon. members may remember that some time in August last a deputation came up to Ottawa and waited on the hon. the Premier to enquire whether the Government could not do something to obtain the admission of Canadian shipping into French ports at reduced rates. The hon. the Premier received them, "with all that courtesy and kindness which is his distinguishing characteristic," as the newspapers say, and told them he could do nothing for them, that there must be an application made through the British Government to the French Government; Lord Carnarvon must be communicated with, and he must be asked to communicate with Lord