

life of an individual; that an individual hardship, and especially an injustice, ought not to be committed for the sake of arriving a few years sooner at the object Parliament had in view, namely, economical reform. It is to the credit of the Imperial Government that they have invariably acted upon this magnanimous principle. Authority has been given to the Treasury, by a General Act of Parliament, to make suitable compensations to all persons whose offices may be abolished; and in cases which do not come within the purview of this Act, special provision is made by Parliament for the purpose. When the new Divorce and Probate Court was established in 1857, provision was made to compensate the proctors who had practised in the old Court, which was then abolished. This compensation amounted to the enormous sum of 116,000 pounds per annum."

Hon. Mr. Campbell recommended the amendment of the first paragraph of the Report by adding the word "Chaplain." As to the proposition that the duties of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms should be discharged by the same person, it might, perhaps, be expedient to have it so, he did not say it would be, nor yet the contrary. If the House adopted the recommendation it could not of itself abolish the office, but it could proceed by address praying that no such appointment should be made, and it would be for the Crown to say whether or not it should be dispensed with. With regard to the 4th paragraph an honourable member who had objected to it went rather too far, as he (Mr. Campbell) thought, for it did not set aside any rights the employees of the House might have, or might suppose they had. He was glad to find the Report so worded as not to prejudice any claims of this kind. He would much rather have preferred, however, that the matter had not been touched upon at all, but as it had been, and formed part of the report, it was as well to have it understood that it did not deny the validity of the claims the officers and servants might have on the Dominion or the Local Governments. The Report simply assumed that these parties were not the officers or servant of the Senate, nor in point of actual fact were they, any more than the officers and servants of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This was a truism in which he was obliged to concur, yet it would perhaps have been better not to have thus set aside the expectations of these employees. He hoped and trusted, however, that

when the time for finally disposing of this matter had arrived every proper consideration would be given to the positions of the officers and servants, many of whom had been for long years in the positions they now filled, and that at the same time equal regard would be had to the claims of persons from the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who might desire to enter the service. No doubt the Committee would be disposed to do what was fair with all the parties in question. But if in carrying out the principle admitted as correct, (and recognizing that, with the exception of the three offices named in the Report, the House was in effect at present without a staff,) it was found impossible to re-appoint all the old officers and servants he trusted some arrangement would be devised by which they would escape being thrown upon the world without provision or pension. Such provision or pension, however, ought not properly to come from the Treasury of the Dominion, as the matter was one with which neither Nova Scotia nor New Brunswick had any concern. If the Local Governments had taken all the staff of this House and left it free, it would have been no more than their duty. Yet he sincerely trusted that whether from Ontario and Quebec or from the Dominion, means would be found to provide for these old servants. He would now move that the word "Chaplain" be added after that of the three Crown officers named in the paragraph of the Report.

Hon. Mr. McCully said he was sorry that the paragraph referred to by the honourable member should be held to bear the construction put upon it, and also that the Chaplain should not have been enumerated in the report among the Crown Officers. But he might be allowed to state that reverting to 1841, it would be found that the Legislative Council then had no Chaplain, and therefore the Contingent Account Committee were strictly in order in not naming him. Some honourable members also, it appeared to him, misapprehended the meaning of the 130th clause of the Union Act, which had respect to the continuance of the Civil Servants in office. The officers referred to there were those of the Customs, the Post Office Department, the Penitentiaries and the Lighthouses, whom the exigencies of the Public Service required should be kept in their places between the 1st July, when the Act came in force, and the meeting of Parliament. The next clause applied to the Officials of the Lower Provinces who were to stand in the same relation to their own Governments after as before