

(Continued from 2nd page.)

resolution. Now, I quite agree in saying that we desire respectfully to suggest to Her Majesty that Canada and its inhabitants have no business to be considered under the federal system, leaving to each Province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-government. That is the result of a simple fact in which we all agree.

When Mr. Gladstone chose, in that extraordinary speech he made a short time ago, to admit that the question of self-government has become a practical question, but at the same time to demand from the Home Rulers that they should formulate their demands in such a shape as to be acceptable to the people of Great Britain, he certainly demanded what he had no right to ask, and by making a mistake he seemed to wish to evade the responsibility which rested upon him as leader of the Government. If he believes the time has come when there must be a reconstruction of the parliamentary system of Great Britain, and when there must be a central and local Parliament, it was for him to frame such a system as would be applicable to the present state of things and which is best calculated to maintain intact the power and the interests of the Empire, and it was not for the forty or fifty gentlemen who represent the Home Rule party in Parliament, and who have no power to give effect to anything they may propose. I think the members of the West Durham offered no opposition to Mr. Gladstone in dissenting from his own views of what the duty in this particular is, and I think that Mr. Gladstone was mistaken as to what his duty is, and I think he was also mistaken when he argued as if he were not aware that there was in existence anywhere in the world a system which might form the model for the system he seemed to think was desirable. There was in the United States a federal system which might have formed the groundwork of some such system. There is also here in Canada a federal system which the Imperial Parliament itself has created and upon which he might have formed a scheme to suit the necessities of Great Britain. It is true that in our federal system there is a considerable amount of friction which it is desirable to avoid, but even in that system he could find something worthy of imitation. It is not impossible to devise a system, and it was scarcely just to throw upon the Home Rulers the duty of formulating a scheme when, according to the English Constitution, it is the duty of the Imperial Parliament to provide for the proper legislation of every portion of the United Kingdom. We do not ask our Governor General to determine any question of the kind. There was a time in the history of the old Irish Parliament, when notwithstanding the restrictive legislation that crippled it and really deprived it of all right of independent action, it certainly awakened to a sense of its own rights and without asking the sanction of the British Parliament, it simply declared its own power to renew and exercise its powers. But that was the case of an independent Parliament, having a separate existence, not one depending on the British Parliament by its own right. To-day, however, there is nobody, certainly no one whose opinion possesses the slightest value or influence, who pretends to say that the Imperial Parliament is not absolutely sovereign and supreme in this matter, and may pass just such laws as it may think fit, and create and create new legislation or apportioning new legislative powers, as they see fit to pass. The Imperial Parliament has the right to pass such acts, and the Legislature possesses such powers as the Act describes. There is therefore, no necessity of resorting to such a clumsy and unconstitutional manner to determine these matters, as Mr. Gladstone seems to think is the only course open for the Home Rulers to adopt.

But while I believe all this, and while we are glad to see, notwithstanding our party differences, that we are in an eminent degree showing all the essential characteristics of the Federal system, applied to a country grown too large for a single Legislature, we might have said very plainly that a similar system should be adopted in Ireland; that Ireland should be given the blessings of self-government, which we all cherish. Therefore, I do not like the words "We venture to express a hope that, if consistent with the integrity and well being of the Empire, and if the rights and status of the minority are fully protected and secured sure means may be found of meeting the expressed desire of so many of your Irish subjects in that regard, so that Ireland may become a source of strength to Your Majesty's Government."

I regard that as seriously objectionable and to be contrary to the opinion expressed by many hon. members who addressed the House. We have all declared that we believe home rule should be extended to Ireland, and that such extension is not inconsistent with the safety of the Empire. Some have declared that it has become absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Empire in its integrity and power. In this resolution we are making considerable doubt on that point. We are also expressing doubts as to the good faith of the Irish people, for the resolution says: "If the rights of the minority are fully protected and secured then we hope certain things will be done." There is a country in the world where the rights of the minority, and more than their rights—almost their privileges—have at all times been respected and held sacred, as in Ireland. It will be impossible to point to a single instance wherein the rights of the minority have been disregarded by any body of Irishmen. There have been times in the history of Ireland since the religious differences have occurred, when Catholics were in the ascendancy, when they had control of the Government of the country. They had it in the reign of Queen Mary, and during those years there were persecutions or persecutions of the Protestants in England. Many fled from England to Ireland, and they were received in Dublin hospitably and were maintained at the expense of the city; there was again another time when that was known as the Confederation of Kilkenny, when Catholics in Ireland, and in no one instance did the minority suffer the slightest injustice or injury at the hands of the majority. To-day what is the state of things? For years and years the corporations of Ireland have been close boroughs, and the Catholics only being admitted to a share in the Civil Government, and in some cases, Protestants only were permitted to be burgesses. One of the measures of the late Mr. O'Donnell was the change of the municipal law in Ireland. The Catholics possessed a large majority in many of the cities and towns. How did they treat the minority? In Dublin, to this day, it has become the rule that the mayor shall be a Protestant, and although the Catholics are three to one in the common council which appoints the mayor and six to one in the city. The same is true of other cities and towns in Ireland. With regard to parliamentary representation, one of the most Conservative countries elected, a few years ago, a Presbyterian Minister, and we have every day Catholic constituencies preferring Protestant candidates. I never heard of a case in Ireland where the fact that the candidate was a Protestant was considered objectionable; on the contrary it is rather in the candidate's favor that he belongs to the religion of the majority. To-day the very leader of the law in Ireland, the man to whom it owes its origin, and its Parliamentary leader, Mr. Parnell, is himself a Protestant, and as many of the same class, and as many are not the less admired and esteemed because they happen to belong to the religion of the majority. Therefore I do not think it is desirable that the

Canadian Parliament should, by adopting a resolution of this character, throw any doubt upon the liberality of the majority in Ireland. If I believed the results of home rule if obtained by the Irish people would be that the minority would be oppressed, wronged or aggrieved in any degree by the majority, I would never record my vote in its favor. And I believe that the great number of Irish Catholics throughout the world are of the same belief.

And then the extraordinary expression we find here, is "the rights and status of the minority protected." What does he mean by status? One has to almost guess that. I am not aware, Sir, that legally the minority holds a different status from the majority, but as a matter of fact they hold a very different status indeed, inasmuch as the minority occupy all the lucrative appointments under the Crown. The law prohibits the appointment of a Catholic Lord Lieutenant. There has never been a Catholic Secretary, and at the Castle I have never known more than one or two Catholics in important offices. A few Catholic judges, and several Catholic lawyers have forced their way to the bench; but though the great majority of the judges are Catholics, the great majority of the judges are Protestants, and it is not the status of the minority? Are we to ask that they are to be put on an equal footing with the majority?

Sir John A. Macdonald. The Lord Lieutenant is the only one.

Mr. Anglin. I am not a gentleman mean that for all time to come that that shall continue?

Sir John A. Macdonald. He is a representative of the Queen. The Constitution provides that the Sovereign must be Protestant.

Mr. Anglin. I am aware of that, but that is a matter that can be changed by due course of law.

Sir John A. Macdonald. Oh, yes.

Sir John A. Macdonald. Very well, it is held by constitutional lawyers that the office of representative of the Sovereign there is the Lord Lieutenant, and that is a Vice-regent, must be Protestant also.

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country, with seizing arms, and committing other illegal acts. The person who gave the information, as it turned out, was the person who organized these men. He was himself an old soldier, and when he was arrested by the police, on his person were found a watch and various other articles. That man's evidence was scarcely worth receiving. And I believe that the great number of Irish Catholics throughout the world are of the same belief.

And then the extraordinary expression we find here, is "the rights and status of the minority protected." What does he mean by status? One has to almost guess that. I am not aware, Sir, that legally the minority holds a different status from the majority, but as a matter of fact they hold a very different status indeed, inasmuch as the minority occupy all the lucrative appointments under the Crown. The law prohibits the appointment of a Catholic Lord Lieutenant. There has never been a Catholic Secretary, and at the Castle I have never known more than one or two Catholics in important offices. A few Catholic judges, and several Catholic lawyers have forced their way to the bench; but though the great majority of the judges are Catholics, the great majority of the judges are Protestants, and it is not the status of the minority? Are we to ask that they are to be put on an equal footing with the majority?

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Property Sales, etc.

Trustees' Sale of Land.

WE the undersigned, Trustees of the Estate of Joseph Aheran-Late of Black Brook, in the Parish of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, an ascending or abating Debtor, will sell or cause to be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, FIFTEENTH DAY OF MAY next, at twelve o'clock (noon) at the sales room of the Auctioneer Mr. William Wynn in Chatham: All the right, title, interest, claim and demands whatsoever of the said Joseph Aheran-Late, of and in and to the place and parcel of land and demises situate and being at Black Brook aforesaid, and bounded as follows:—Northerly or in front by the Queen's Highway, Westerly by the School House Property and the lands of Pines Heron and Southern and Easterly by land of Daniel McQuibban, containing one half of a more or less, and on which said property the said Joseph Aheran-Late formerly resided. Dated at Chatham, the 15th day of April A. D. 1882.

J. R. GOGGIN,
Wm. B. HOWARD, Trustees,
G. B. FRASER.

Property for Sale.

THE PROPERTY now occupied by D. T. Johnston is offered by Private Sale up to the 15th MAY next, and if not disposed of previous to that date will be offered at Public Auction at 12 o'clock, noon. For Terms and particulars apply to—
R. T. JOHNSTONE or JOHN ELLIS, ESQ.,
Chatham, April 19th 1882.

TO LET OR SELL.

THE Pleasantly Situated HOUSE, owned by F. J. LESTON, Esq.,

ON ST. JOHN STREET,

near the Homestead of the late HON. JOHN M. JOHNSTON.

Apply to—

A. H. JOHNSON,

Barriester

For Sale.

The property at Bay du Vin, known as the

BAY DU VIN MILL PROPERTY.

Consists of about 300 acres, a large portion is in the hands of the late Mr. Johnston. The Water Power Saw Mill on the property is new, will saw over 2000 sup. feet of lumber per day. The property has a good dwelling, barns and other buildings. Possession given immediately if required. Also two million feet of spruce and pine saw logs will be sold with the property if the purchaser wishes.

Terms: For Mill one-fifth down and balance in equal annual payments extending over four years. For the log payment after delivery next season as customary.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 10th day of JULY next, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the right, title, and interest of James Lynch, in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Miramichi River, in the parish of Newcastle and County of Northumberland, and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning on the Westerly side of the road leading to Jones's farm, thence along the said road forty rods, thence on a line at right angles with the said road thirty rods, thence on a line parallel with the said road to the river Miramichi, and thence along the river Miramichi to the East side thereof—being all that piece of land with the privileges thereunto belonging conveyed to the said James Lynch by Edward Lynch by deed dated the 5th day of October, A. D. 1852, by reference to which deed more fully appear, and being the same land and premises at present occupied by the said James Lynch.

The same having been seized under executions issued out of the Supreme Court and out of the Northern District Court by John Brown and by J. B. Snowball against the said James Lynch.

JOHN SHERIFF,

Sheriff of the County of Northumberland.

20th March, A. D. 1882.

TURBINE

WATER WHEEL.

FOR SALE.

ONE new Left Hand Turbine Water Wheel—52 inch with 8 feet of EXTRA SHAPING, 5 inch diameter, CROWN WHEEL, PINION, MILLAR CLOCK, and STEP.

Chatham Nov. 1st.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Manchester,

Robertson,

& Allison,

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS.

27 and 29 KING STREET, SAINT JOHN

BEST

REFINED IRON.

Lowmoor, Swede, Londonderry and English

common Bolt Iron and Pig Iron.

CAST STEEL.

Thos. Fifth and Son's Extra Axle, Tool and Drill Steel

Spring, Sleigh Shoe &

Tire Steel.

—ALSO—

ROUND MACH E STEEL

Manufacture of SPEAK & JACKSON.

Black and Galvanized.

A special lot of Galvanized Sheet Iron—6 ft x 20 in. x 20 gauge.

7 ft x 20 in. x 20 gauge.

8 ft x 20 in. x 20 gauge.

Flat cast iron (Dixie's) well adapted for

MAKING BOLLS, &c. Besides a heavy stock in store, we expect early in March, per ship

"Albatross" 11,224 bars, 2,565 Bolls. Hoop Iron.

Orders also executed for

Window Shutters & Venetian Blinds.

Keeping none but first class workmen in my employ, I can safely assure my goods to be equal to any in the market.

PLANS DESIGNS

SPECIFICATIONS

furnished on application.

PRICES REASONABLE.

GEORGE CASSADY, Architect.

Chatham, N. B.

Auctioneer.

The subscriber begs to announce that he has taken out a License as an Auctioneer, and is now prepared to carry on business thereon. All sales entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Orders may be left at the store of John Brown, Esq., Chatham, or with the undersigned.

W. M. KERR, Napan

General Business.

Customs Blanks

FOR SALE AT THE

Miramichi Bookstore.

EDWARD JOHNSON,

CUSTOMS BROKER.

WHISKEY WHISKEY.

Just received per Steamer America from Glas

gow, via Halifax:

100 Cases Finest Blended Glenlivet

Whiskey.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON.

Jno. W. Nicholson,

IMPORTER OF

Wines.