

rangement could be entered into. He had heard that the Canadian Government would grant a subsidy, but Mr. Galt had telegraphed that they would not do so, but were willing to enter into an arrangement for the transmission of mails. It was now some fourteen days since Mr. Fiola left, and if he were not heard from by Monday next they would enter into negotiations with other parties at once.

## WANT OF CONFIDENCE DEBATE.

Mr. ANGLIN resumed. When the Debate was adjourned yesterday, he was speaking as to the appointment of the Judges. He had explained how the office of the Chief Justiceship had been made to Mr. Justice Parker, and how the present Chief Justice had been appointed. With regard to the late appointments, he was not in the Government at the time, and therefore was not responsible, but still he was ready to endorse the action of the Government in the matter. It had been said that great injustice had been done to Mr. Justice Wilmot, and through him to the whole Methodist body of the Province, by passing him by; but he could not look upon it in any such light. If Judge Wilmot were entitled to the position on account of his religious principles, and had been appointed on such grounds, then would injustice have been done, not to the Methodists alone, but to every other religious body. His first appointment had been denounced by his own party. The hon. member for York (Mr. Fisher) not only resigned his connection with the Government on that occasion, but four years after he is reported to have said that in that appointment the rights of the people had been trampled on. But look on the matter on the proper grounds upon which Judge Wilmot was passed over. He had seen fit to take such action as was never before taken by any member of the Bench. He had publicly denounced the religious body to which he (Mr. A.) belonged, and as an Irishman and Irish Catholic, he felt called on to oppose the promotion of such a man. After this we had seen him acting the part of a violent political partisan. It was said that at Sunbury County Court House, and also in his official position in this House he had taken most active part in political discussions of the day. Again, we find that at a subsequent election, when the question of Confederation did not enter into the contest at all, he took an active part and loudly announced his views on this matter to influence the votes of others. Now, whatever his qualities may be as a lawyer, this was sufficient to debar his promotion to a higher position. It had been said by the hon. member for York (Mr. Fisher), and also by his hon. colleague from the City of St. John (Mr. Wetmore), that Mr. Chief Justice Ritchie had calballed with the present Government.

Mr. WETMORE remarked that he did not say this, but that he had referred to a report of certain actions, which Mr. Anglin could ask Mr. Cudlip to explain when he came into the House.

Mr. ANGLIN could not reply for any one else, nor should he be called on to prove that certain statements made with reference to other parties was not true, as it was frequently a hard matter to prove a negative, but he could speak on his own behalf, and he would say that

he never said that Chief Justice Ritchie took the slightest part in that election. He was at almost all the meetings that were held, but never saw Mr. Ritchie at any of them, and only on one occasion had he spoken to him on the subject. That was one day immediately after the inauguration of the Quebec Scheme. He met him on the steps of his own building and jocularly said, after the usual courtesies, "I congratulate you on the prospect of an increased salary," referring to the position the Judges were to occupy under Confederation. In the most serious voice, and in the most noble and manly tone he replied, "Not even at that price, Sir, will I consent to sell my country." Until he heard the remark the other day from an honorable member he never knew that the Judge had said that he "would sooner vote for a hedgehog than for a Confederate." But even if he had done as another had, in showing his partisanship, yet it was the duty of the Government to appoint Judge Ritchie to the office of Chief Justice, even on the worst ground that had been alleged, that of favoritism; it was their duty to appoint him as their friend, and it would have been an insult to the whole Province if they had otherwise appointed. But he contended that this was not the reason why Mr. Ritchie received the offer. To the Government it was a question, not of friendship, but of qualification. They regarded him as the best man for the office, the possessor of sterling qualities, admirably fitting him for the discharge of his high duties. It was not a question of seniority.

Mr. Anglin then referred to a paper being taken round by an honorable member with regard to the appointment of Judge Wilmot.

Mr. WETMORE enquired if that paper was not sent in to Government before the appointment of Chief Justice Parker on September 8th.

Hon. Mr. SMITH replied that he could not recollect.

Mr. ANGLIN said the office was offered to Judge Parker on the day Chief Justice Carter retired, and before Mr. Smith's return from England.

Mr. WETMORE wanted to know if there was a division in the Council on the appointment, or whether the Lieutenant Governor came down and pressed the appointment of Judge Ritchie upon them.

Mr. ANGLIN replied the matter was never mooted in what he might call the Committee of the Council, that is in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, and they knew nothing about it till he came down and laid the resignation of Chief Justice Carter before them. Then at once, and without any division or expression of conflicting opinions, it was unanimously decided to proffer the position to Judge Parker.

Mr. WETMORE asked what about the question of salary.

Mr. ANGLIN said the question of the salary was not discussed till afterwards. After the appointment was tendered, Judge Parker stated his acceptance of office must be dependant on the salary he was receiving as a Puisne Judge being retained. His hon. colleague from the City of St. John (Mr. Wetmore) had stated that.

Mr. WETMORE remarked that he had not stated any thing, but that certain things were currently reported.

Mr. ANGLIN said yes, these ideas, re-

ports and rumors were the substance of the speeches made by those preferring these charges against the Government, and this it was that made it so difficult to reply to them.

Mr. WETMORE would explain that with regard to this question what he knew was this, that he was at New castle at the time the appointment was made, and called on Judge Parker to offer his congratulations, when in the course of conversation the Judge told him that his salary was to be retained as it was before.

Mr. ANGLIN said, yes it was now explained as it really was. He would not now say now and when the question was discussed, but Judge Parker's demand was that the Government should bring in a Bill to this House, fixing his salary at the same as that of a Puisne Judge. This was straightforward, open and manly. He did not wish the amount paid him without the authority of the representatives of the people, and although it had been charged that this action of the Government was the cause of loss to the country, it had in reality been the means of saving a small sum of some fifty pounds.

Mr. WETMORE asked, then if it was such a saving, why not bring forward the papers and let the people see it.

Mr. ANGLIN said this was the cry—"Why not produce the papers?" He might with greater reason ask—Why not go on with the business of the country? Why act as the Opposition had done? Why throw obstacles in the path of the Government, and then hold them up to the country as unwilling to go on with the business?

Mr. WILMOT said he had received authority to speak on this matter. He knew what opposition was raised in the Council, and from what source it came. At the time the resignation of Chief Justice Carter was received, he moved the appointment should be offered to Judge Parker at the salary he then held. He was of opinion that the salary should not be reduced.

Mr. ANGLIN said the hon. member was mistaken as to the time the discussion of the salary took place. On the day the resignation was received and the new appointment made, there was not one word as to the salary. It was subsequently, when the Governor brought the matter before them that the question was discussed. He had the most distinct recollection of what took place, and he was confident that on the first occasion, the hon. member moved that the appointment be offered to Judge Parker, and without any discussion whatever, and without any previous deliberation, it was decided to offer the situation to him. He was rather surprised that the movement was approved at first, till after the discussion was raised in the House, and then he saw and understood the whole thing. He was averse to dragging our Judges thus before the public, for he was satisfied that their characters could not be discussed in the papers, or on the floors of the House, without lowering the just dignity they should hold.

Mr. Anglin again referred to the paper which had been handed round, which he would call a "round robin," and to the statement of the hon. member for Charlotte, that when offered to him for signature, the hon. member for the City had remarked that Judge Wilmot was an inferior lawyer. He went on to condemn the conduct of the hon. member in this matter, but cries from all parts of the