our swamp lands would be in many ways bereficial to the country. On looking over the report signed by the Assistant Engineer, he observed that under the surveys already made, 217,000 acres of land could be reclaimed, and the increased value of the lands would amount to upward of a million dollars. Suppose one hundred acres were given to each family, it would give homes to 2,170 families. Therefore, he deemed it of great importance that these lands should be reclaimed, but he thought the House should have some information as to where this money was to be expended. The Hon. Treasurer, in his speech of last year, when he asked for a sum of money in order to make preliminary surveys, made a promise that before he would ask the House to vote any sum to effect this drainage, information would be given as to where this money was to be expended. While, therefore, he admitted, notwithstanding what some hon members might doubt to the contrary, that this drainage should be effected, still he feit it his duty to ask the Government to fulfil their promise. He was sorry that they bad not done so - that they had not recognized or acted on the principle that the House should know where the monies they were voting were to be expended. Therefore, he was obliged to vote against this item, although in favour of the Drainage Act.

A division was then taken on the amend. ment with the following result :

YEAS-Messrs Baxter, Blake, Boyd, Christie, Clemens Crosby, Evans, Fraser, Galbraith, Gow, McCall (Norfolk), McKellar, Mckim, McLood, Oliver, Pardee, Paxton, Perry, Sexton, Sinclair, Sm th (Middlesex), Springer, Trow, Williams (Hamilton)-24.

NAYS-Messrs. Beatty, Boulter, Cameron, Carling (London), Carling (Huron), Carnegie, Clark, Cock burn, Code. Celquhoun, Corby, Coyne, Craiz (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Cumberland, Currie, Eyre, Ferguson, Ferrier, Fitzsimmons. Graham (Bastings) Grahame (York), Greely, Hays, Hooper, Lauder, Luton, Lyon, Macdonald, Matchett, Monteith, Murray, &cColl (Elgin), Read, Richards, Rykert, Scott (Grey), Scott (Ottawa), Secord, Smith (Kent), Smith (Leas and Grenville). Strange, Swinarton. Tett, Wallis, Wigle, Williams (Durham), Wilson, Wood-49.

The item was then carried.

The following items were carried without comment :

Public Works a Provincial Lunati	ic Asylum, Toronto	\$ 5,000 83,177	00
Malden Asylum		29,495	00
Orillia do	****	17.026	00
Reckwood do		28,600	00
Deaf and Dumb	Asylum	5.000	00
Reformatory		22,478	00
Agriculture and	Arte	69,450	00

IMMIGRATION. On the vote of \$24,700 on emigration. Mr. GRAHAME (York,) made some remarks on this subject. He referred to the large overplus of population in some countries, as compared with the scantiness of the inhabitants in some districts in their own country; and under these circumstances, he thought that it was incumbent on any Government to do all that was in their power to accomplish the bringing out of a large number of people into their midst, always taking care, however, that a proper class of persons should be introduced. There were a large number of persons in the older countries called the pauper class, who were not as a general rule fit for immigration into new countries such as this, but in such exceptional cases as in the south-eastern counties of England, where, owing to the superabundance of labour, there had been distress in district, there was a class which it would be well to introduce into country. There was another class which he did not wish to have introduced into this Colony, the criminal class. He was sorry to see that some of the leading men of England had advocated the transhipment of these men to the Colonies; but he believed that the residents of all the Colonies were against it. The classes of emigrants whom they desired were those of the agriculcultural labourers, the artisan, and persons acquainted with manufacturing interests, and the man with small capital, who was unable to obtain a home of his own in the old country. These were the classes which he looked upon as desirable, and he thought they would be better for the change. The introduction of capital into the country was desirable. Particular inducements should be given to the introduction of this sort of wealth, especially in the newer parts of the Province, for the apparent giving away of land was in reality the sale of it; for the grant would be made on condition of certain works being performed, and thus the wealth of the country would be proportionately increased. If the settler received adequate compensation for his investment, there was no doubt that the immigration of such classes would greatly increase. They should afford good and safe modes in which money should be invested, and also it would be well if they could induce these people to come to the country by having public works on which they could go on, so that they might have something which would support them and their families until they got something else to do. The want of this often induced people who came to this country to go over to the other side. In order to do this a certain amount of expenditure must be provided from the resources of the Province, and he thought it would be more beneficial to the interests of the country in that way than by allowing it to be at present locked up, only to appear on paper. A large portion of it, might he thought, be expended with advantage in this way It would be better to have it so than have the large surplus remaining which in the case of the Arbitrators at Ottawa, might exercise a prejudicial influence. The surplus of revenue next year was estimated at \$640,000, which was probably within the mark, and someof it might, with great advantage, be expended in the way he suggested, which would go largely to increase the wealth of the country. If the tendency had been in one direction for a time, it was very likely to continue so if the same inducements were held out, so that it was reasonable to expect that a large number of persons would follow in the footsteps of those who had a!ready settled. By this means private capital would be introduced into the country, and would largely develop the resources of the country. With regard to the means to be adopted for bringing the settlers to the country, there was no doubt that exaggerated notions had prevailed about the climate and conditions of the country; and he thought

that agents who were sent to represent the

Colony should be well posted in all matters

affecting its agricultural and other resources

The hon. Commissioner of Public Works had done a great deal in the way of distributing information; but he thought more might be do as and ought to be done. The small amount voted last year for the purpose had been ex ceeded, and he thought wisely. He thought the present grant was too small. He thought that agents should be sent to Germany and other countries as well as to Great Britain, and that they should have the power of sendering those parsons, who were eligible and desirable persons, and who wished to come and settle in the country, some assistance in getting here. He thought that \$200,000 might with advautage be spent in this way. As to the idea that it was improper to do any thing of this kind, as these people might immediately on their arriving here go over to the United States, he did not think that that would be the result. They might contribute half the assistance. Besides, these persons for a long time had been provided for by charitably disposed persons in England, who were still disposed to expend large sums of money in enabling these persons to emigrate, and so better their position. There was a great dearth of agricultural labourers in this country; for, of course, a great number of those who came to this country were not accustomed to out-door work of this kind; but they very shortly became accustomed to it, and it would, therefore, produce great benefit if these people would come in and supply the existing dearth of agricultural labourers, which was proved by the fact that agricultural labour now cost twice as much as it did some years ago, although it was of a very inferior kind. However, the great inducement to immigration was land, and that land must be given free The only question was, the amount to be given. In countries where the climate is mild and the land very fertile, it might not he necessary to hold out many allurements; but in a climate like ours every inducement -hanid be held out to settlers, and they should be allowed to purchase additional lots adjoining their own on easy terms. We had these advantages to hold out to settlers. We had large tracts of fertile land to be settled, a free Government-the freest on earth, and our people were a happy, loyal people. But, we had powerful rivals in the neighbouring States. The Government of that country were using every exertion to fill their rich back country. Manufactures and commerce were in a thriving condition. But they had a Republican form of Government. This last, to a certain class, was a strong inducement to many not to settle in the country. We had all the natural resources to entice settlers to our country. Now was the time to make use of every effort to atimulate immigration to the country, and he hoped the House would use every exertion to fill up our country with the Anglo-Saxon race, from which we had all sprung. (Hear, hear).

Mr. McDOUGALL said his hon. friend might have included a few Celts. They would make as good settlers as the Auglo-Saxons. He wished to know how this money was to be expended.

Hon Mr. CARLING explained that a large immigration was expected next year, and the Government wished to be prepared for emerge DCLEB.

Mr. BLAKE said there was no detailed statement of the manner in which this money was to be expended.

Bon. Mr. WOOD said he had given the details in his Financial statement.

Mr. BLAKE said the details should have been inserted in the estimates, in the same manner as all other votes.

Bon. Mr. WOOD said he held in his hand a return which would be printed and inserted in the Supply Bill.

Mr. BLAKE said if it would give any inconvenience at this late hour of the session,

the printing might be dispensed with. The item was then carried.

The following were carried without discussion :--Hospitals and Charities\$42,510 Literary and Scientific Institutions... 1,350

LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.

On the item of \$32,500 for Libraries, Apparatus and Prizes.

Mr GOW said he had intended to move an amendment to this item, but being absent from the House when the item was up for discussion before, he had not had an opportunity of giving notice of motion. He believed the purchase of apparatus and prizes should be left to private enterprise. It was a wellknown fact that those that were purchased by the Government cost more than they should.

Hon. Mr WOOD said apparatus and prizes were purchased at 100 per cent., lower than if purchased by private individuals.

Mr. MONTEITH said he could buy books chesper in Stratford than the Government paid for them.

Mr. PERRY objected to the item, and hoped the hon. member for Perth would move his amendment.

Mr. BLAKE said this institution professed to buy books at wholesale rates, and to furnish them at one half those rates to the schools. Now, here were three hon members who knew from personal observation that the books could be purchased cheaper in country stores. If this were the case, the Depository was a useless institution. It was wholly out of date at this day, and was only fitted for a new country. Even if it did succeed in giving books at half-price to the schools (which it didn't) it would be bet. ter to abolish it altegether.

Mr. BEATTY said that giving all reasonable credence to the statement of the hon member for Perth, he must say he had found it far different. A Committee had been appointed to examine into this matter, and the result of their examination was to prove that the books were not only well selected, but purchased at the very lowest rates. The fact that the booksellers were crying out against the Depository was a proof that they were able to undersell even wholesale bookseilers. The importance of this Depository to the educaof the country could not be over-rated It was not to be measured by the money voted. Let any hon. gentlemen compare the price list of this Depository with the wholesale rates of booksellers, and they would find that the statements made in this House were incorrect. There was a convenience in the

system which now existed. When a school wished to get a supply of books, maps, and apparatus, it had only to send a list to the Depository, and it would be filled correctly and fully. He hoped the Government would continue the wise policy of maintaining the Depository.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

SECOND SITTING.

The Speaker took the chair at 7:40 p.m.

PETITION 1.

The following petitions were presented:one for the es'ablishment of a school for the

Five praying that no charter be granted for the construction of a railway from Glencoe to Niagara

Two, in favour of the Erie and Niagara Railway

extension. One, for ail to open roads in the Township of

Christie. One, for certain amendments in the Assessment

REPORTS.

Mr. LYKERT presented the report of the Select Committee on Bill No. 56. to amend the Act entitled "An Act to secure to wives and children the bene fits of assurances on the lives of their husbands and parents." RETURNS.

Hop. Mr. CAMERON presented the returns asked for by the House, respecting the expenditures connected with the Lieutenant-Governor's residence; and also returns on expenditures on immigration during the past year.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following Bills passed through Committee and were read a third time: -

Bill No 85-To Incorporate the Inland Water Transportation and Navigation Improvement Company Mr. Paxton.

Pailway from the City of Hamilton to Caledonia. Mr. Williams (Hamilton). Bill No. 49-To authorize the Trustees of the Mc-Nab Street Wesleyman Methodist Church, in the City of Hamilton, to sell and convey certain real

Bill No. 63-To authorize the construction of a

estate vested in them, and to apply the proceeds in payment for another Church. Mr. Lauder. Bill No. 81-To authorize the Corporation of the Township of Collingwood, in the County of Grey, to construct certain works, and to acquire certain lands at the mouth of Beaver River, in the said town-

Bill No. 94-To divide the Township of Marysburgh into two Municipalities. Mr. Greely. THE DEPOSITORY.

The private Bills having been disposed of, the House resumed the debate on the reception of the report of the Committee on Supply. Hon. Mr. WOOD, in reply to Mr. Beatty, said the

Government had no intention of doing away with the Depository. Mr. McDOUGALL corroborated the statements which had been made with respect to the charges

made by the Depository for books. He said, not only were the books in many cases old, and, in fact, were trash. Better books could be obtained in any book store at cheaper rates.

The item was carried.

ship. Mr. Scott (Grey.)

On the item of \$3,778 43 for museum,

Hon. Mr. WOOD said it was requisite to complete the museum, which comprised a very valuable collection of articles of art and vertu. A short discussion ensued, and the vote was then

agreed to. The remaining Items were agreed to without dis-

cussion. WAYS AND MEANS.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, when the resolutions for Supplies were formally read and carried.

The Committee rose, and reported the resolutions which were concurred in.

Hen Mr Wood then introduced the Supply Bill, which was read a first time. Hon Mr WOOD moved the second reading of the Bill. He said he had looked through the journals of

the House, and found it had often happened that the Supply Bill was introduced, read first, second and third times and passed at one sitting. Mr BLAK E objected to this hasty mode of proceed-

ing until Government should declare their intention with respect to the legislation during the remainder of the session Ou looking over the Orders of the Day, he found no less than twenty public Bills in different stages of progress, and before giving the money into the hands of Government, he would like to know what their intention was with respect to these Bills. If the House were to be prorogued before Christmas, these bills must be passed, and he, therefore, thought it was only reasonable that Government should declare their intention with respect to the remaining tusiness before the House. In justice to the hon, members on his side of the House, Government should say what they proposed to do.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said he would announce before the House rose to night what was the intention of the G vernment with respect to the remaining business to be transacted

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS. Pull (No 28), To amend the law respecting the

powers of executors and administrators-(MrClarke,) passed through Committee of the Whole, and was read a third time.

THE ERIE AND NIAGARA EXTENSION.

Mr. Mckellar said he observed there were a number of Bills on the list on which there would be a discussion. He would like before these were taken up, to ask if the House would take up the report of the Committee on Bill No. 36. Mr. RYKERT-No.

Mr McKELLAR wished to know the Intention of the Government with respect to it.

Hen. Mr. CAMERON said it would be taken up tomorrow. It was clearly out of order now.

Bon. Mr. RICHARDS wished to know if he was to understand that this Bill was opposed by his hon.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON said it was opposed this evening. The motion was out of order. Mr. McKELLAR said he might have hindered the progress of the other Fill if he chose, but he understood the House would have taken up this report

THE LICENSE LAW. Hon. Mr. WOOD would like to move the House into Committee on the proposed amendment to the

Mr. BLAKE said it appeared to him useless to go

any further with that Bill. The 1st clause of it proposed to increase the number of license :. Hon. Mr. WOOD dissented.

Mr. BIAKE said his hon, friend shook his head; but, if the clause did not propose to increase the number of licenses, it could answer no purpose at Hop. Mr. WOOD said the intention of the House

was clearly expressed with respect to tuvern I censes, and he would like to have the law also c'early exessed. If the hon, member for Bruce did not think it advisable to go into Committee he would not press tie matter. There was no in ention on the part of the Government to get the Bill through by a ide wind. The proposed changes were merely in the wording of the Act Beyond that there warns change proposed. There was no change in principle involved in the amendment; it was merely a verbal

Mr. BLAKE said, nevertheless, the rule of the House should be observed. The motion was then dropped.

THE ASSESSMENT LAW.

Mr. THOW moved that the House go into Com nit-

tee on Bill No. 17, to amend the Assessment Law. On the 1st clause, Hop. Mr. CAMERON said it seemed to him that the

property of an officer was only liable to exemption during the actual occupation. If the premises were visited by the assessing officer during this occupation they would be exempted; and supposing that his occupation should cease soon afterwards, was the property to be re assessed? During the remainder of the year the property would be liable to assessment.

Mr. TROW said he did not think that the clause would work injuriously.

a discretionary power with the Corporation in those Hon. Mr. MCMUREICH said that they must lesve Atty. Gen. MACDONALD objected to this view as giving too much power to the Corporations, The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 2, Mr. TROW said that its purpose was to fix the law so that a man should be assessed on his stock and not on his income as well. This clause proposed

that the person should be assessed solely on his Hon. Mr. CAMERON said of course if a man had an income over and above the profit of his business,

Mr. PARDEE said the case was this: that if a man had \$20,000 in stock, and his profit of the year was \$5,000, the assessor assessed him at \$25,000, so that in fact he paid twice over for the \$5,000, since that smount, which had been made as profit during the the past year, was added to the stock, and assessed as well for it come and for stock.

Hon, Mr. McMURRICH said the importer was doing business in the city without being assessed. He had a few samples, and there was no stock in the

city belor ging to him which they could tax. Hon. Mr. CAMERON said that the income derived from this would be taxed.

The clause was then agreed to. On clause 3,

Hen. Mr. CAMERON said the object of the clause was to place building societies, lending money on mortgage, in the same position as private persons. He old not think that this provision went far enough, and he therefore proposed that sub Section 17, of Section 9, be amended by adding thereto the words following: "And so much of the personal property of any person as is interested in any company incorporated for the purpose of lending money on the security of real es ate Provided this should not exempt the interest or dividend derived from such in-

After some discussion the clause, as amended, was agreed to.

On clause 4, to repeal sub-sections 22 and 25 of sec tion 9.

Mr. CURRIE said it was an extraordinary act of this Legislature to b ing in an Act to repeat the Act passed last session. When the Bill was before the House at that time, the representatives of Toronto and Ottawa stood up in their places and offered to take the responsibility on themselves, if the Legislature would exempt the Government employees in these two cities from taxation. This session, those same hon, gentlemen stood up and asked the Legislature to repeal the very clauses for which they fought last session. He (Mr. C.) had no objections to repeal the tub-sections exempting Government officials, but not the sub section relating to clergymen and parson-

Mr.CLARK E could not see that this Legislature had a right to say that any persons should have the right to use the improvements in any city without paling their fair share of the burden of city taxation. There was but one exception to this. In every Christian country, ministers of religion were entitled to certain exemptions. The question was, how far those exemptions should extend. He believed their resi dences and personal effects should be exempted to a certain extert from taxation. It was a matter be youd dispute, that the salaries of ministers, as a class, in this country, were not large, and they should be allowed this exemption.

Mr. HAYS said the majority of ministers were obliged to rent the houses in which they resided. In such cases the landlords, knowing that they were exempted from taxes, increased the rent in proportion. How would his hon, friend provide for such

Mr. CLARKE said such cases were exceptional. Mr. SEXTON said he could not agree with the hon. member for Grenville From what he had heard from Clergymen, he believed they did not want these ex-

Mr. McDOUGALL said the policy of this Government had been de lared against sectional legislation. It was unfair to ask a man to bear the burden of taxation to support ministers they were opposed to He believed clergymen should be taxed as other people were, and the congregations would see that they did not want for support.

Mr LYON said clergymen did not want these exemptions, he was satisfied. He was opposed to exempting them or any class of people from taxation. It would be different with the property of a denomination, but he thought that the priate property of a clergyman should be assessed on his private property. He believed that this had an injurious effect upon the Province, With regard to the exemption of the salaries of officials in the city of Toronto and Ottawa, he had a few days since presented a pe ition from the civil service in Ottawa in favour of this exemption, and he bad a-ked that it should be printed, in order that it might be distributed in Ottawa. He was informed by a telegram which he had just received from that city that a counter petition was being largely signed, and he hoped before the Bill was passed that he might have the opportunity of presenting it to the House. He did not think it right or fair that any indivioual who derived a salary, he did not care what the amount might be, should be exempted. If they adopted the principle of taxing income, he thought it ought to be general. It ought to extend to the whole, as well in the ouse of Ottawa as in that of Toronto. The various statements contained in the petition already presented would, he understood, be proved to be unjust by the petition now in course of preparation. There was no class that found more fault, that grumbled more, or gave more trouble, than these Civil Service gentlemen at Ottawa. He did not support this clause for the purpose of driving these men out of the city; but he thought that justice ought to be done, and their salaries taxed as much as others. If their salaries were not sufficient, let them be increased. They asked for water-works, streets, sidewatks, and other things in convection with the city, and if they were given all they asked for to-day, they would still de ire further improvements to-morrow, They were the most unsatisfied set of people he had ever heard; and he thought if they had all the rights and privileges of the city, they ought to contribute towards it's expenses He should give his vote in favour of the Bill which took away the exemption that prevailed under the existing system.

Mr. COYNE said if the remarks of the hon manber who had just taken his seat were correct, why should not Government property also be taxed? He paused for a reply.

Mr. LYON said he believed all properly should be taxed, but it was folly to tax Government property, for it would be only taking money out of one pocket and putting it into another.

Mr. CURRIE moved an amendment to the effect that clerg, men alone be exempted.

Mr. McKELLER objected to the principle involved in the resolution. He believed none should be exempted. If clergymen's salaries were so small that they were unable to pa; their taxes, let their congregations increase their salaries. He believed no exemptions should be allowed. Tax Government property as well as others.

Mr. Riker-What, tax Her Majesty?

Mr. McKELLAR-Certainly. If Her Majesty's property were receiving the benefit of improvements, Her Majesty should pay Her share of them. (Hear, hear) He hoped Government would invite Boards of Trade and Conventions from Cities to meet hem and give them their assistance in framing an Assessment Law which would suit the require ments of the country. He merely threw this out as a suggestion which he hoped the Government would

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD-I don't like Coaven-Mr. McKELLAR said perhaps the hou. gentleman did'nt. He had no reason to like them.

Atty.-Gen. MACDONALD said the repeal of this clause could only affect two Cities-Toronto and Ottawa. Now, the employees of the Government in these two cities were, as a class, very poor men Half of them were in debt, from the necessity of keeping up a certain appearance in society. Besides, the cost of living in such cities as Toronto and Ottawa, they were naturally anxious to give their children as good an education as possible. The consequence was that very few of them were able to save anything from their salaries.

Mr. TROW-Why not remunerate them suffi ciently?

Attorney-General MACDONALD could not see what good that would do, excepting to benefit the cities in which they resided It was equal to paying so much into the city treasuries. Now, the onitials spent their money in these cities, and thus benefitted them largely. The effect of the repeal of this lav would be to pass an ex post facto law. After telling would not be employees last session that they would not have to pay income tax, they were now to be suddenly thrown on the tender mercies of the assesser and tax collector in the dead of winter. By the very vote of supplies of this House, the amount of each clerk's salary was made public. Other men had the advantage of telling their own stories, and