

course of the debate he understood the principle was laid down—and it was a principle he accepted—that the resignation of a member of any administration could only be made through the leader of the Government. This in ordinary circumstances was correct but when there was a statutory disqualification of a party, who had declared by his voluntary act to place himself beyond the power of occupying a seat in that House, from occupying his seat in the Executive Council, if the constitution were to be carried out a member of the Executive Council on resigning his seat in the Legislature should also cease to be an Executive Councillor. He therefore thought that Mr. Mackenzie was bound to have resigned his position as treasurer when he accepted the position as member of the House of Commons. But the hon gentleman opposite said this could not be, because Mr. Blake had gone to England, and it was only through him as the mouthpiece of the Administration, the resignation could properly take place. Why he (Mr. Cameron) recollected reading a speech of the Attorney General, when he was addressing his constituents at Oxford, in which he spoke of a certain gentleman holding a position in that House—the hon member for S. Brant—as being a very distinguished Reformer, and exceedingly true to the principles of Reform, but as one who had occasionally been a little rash. That gentleman had been lauded to the skies by the Reform members of this country, though he got up in that House, before his resignation, and stated that he ceased to be a member of the late Sandfield Macdonald Government, and his statement was loudly cheered. He (Mr. Cameron) held that Mr. Blake should also have resigned his seat in the Executive Council upon his resigning his

seat in the Legislature. It was not necessary that he should have appeared in person. He could have resigned in writing. He maintained that the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Crown Lands both held their positions improperly, for the resignation of the leader of the Administration in his opinion dissolved the whole Government. The exigency of party he supposed would be offered as an excuse for these gentlemen continuing in office by the present Government, and it might have been thought desirable that time should be afforded to the hon. gentlemen to look round for a proper leader. In the selection of a leader he thought a poor compliment was paid to the members of that House by the inference that there was not one among them capable of filling the office of Premier. So what had always been considered a very sacred office had been violated for the purpose of carrying out the views of that leader chose to act in violation of what was understood to be the principles of Constitutional Government. He thought the contention of the Attorney-General was not a correct one nor well defended. He was opposed to the amendment to the resolution, and in favour of the original resolution, the principle of which was understood to be that no one had a right to be the adviser of his Excellency after he had voluntarily resigned his position in the House.

The members were then called in and the amendment was carried on the following division:—Yeas, 42; nays, 19.

YEAS.—Mowat, Crooks, Scott, McKellar, Pardee, McKim, Bethune, Deroche, McCall, Clarke (Norfolk), Monck, Williams (Hamilton), Hodgins, Oliver, Deacon, McLeod, Boulton, Smith, Fraser, Baxter, Cook, Striker, Paxton, Christie, Wood (Victoria), Crosby, Gibson, Gibbons, Wells, Grange, Coyne, McManus, Graham, Wood (Brant), Robinson, Watterworth, Sinclair, Haney, Craig (Glengarry), Caldwell, Harrington, Read.—42.

NAYS.—Cameron, Macdonald, Ferguson, Meredith, Lauder, Merrick, Rykert, Bultor, Richards, Corby, Fitzsimmons, Code, Scott (Grey), Calvin, Craig (Russell), Tooley, Monteith, Macrae, Dawson.—19.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Mr. RYKERT moved the second reading of his Bill respecting the Court of Error and Appeal.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time and referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Hon. Mr. Pardee and Messrs. Boulton, Deacon, Hodgins, Lauder, and the Mover.

UNDEFENDED ACTIONS IN EJECTMENT.

Mr. FRASER moved the second reading of his Bill to provide for the recovery of costs in undefended actions of ejectment. In doing so he explained that the object of the measure was to provide for the more speedy recovery of costs in actions of ejectment where no appearance was entered and no defence

made thereto. As the law now stood, a plaintiff in such cases had to enter another action for the recovery of costs besides the original one.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Cameron, Richards, Wood, and Bethune took part, the second reading was carried, and the Bill referred to a Special Committee.

PAYMENT OF JURORS.

Mr. ROBINSON moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the Upper Canada Jurors' Act, with respect to assessment for payment of jurors. The Bill met with considerable opposition from Messrs. Calvin, Ferguson, Boulton, Crosby, and Tooley, and ultimately the mover consented to withdraw it.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MOWAT, the House adjourned until three o'clock on Monday afternoon next.

IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE

A meeting of the joint Committee was held at the Jewett House on Thursday evening at which the Mayor, Mr. Dobson and the Rev. Mr. Smithett met the Committee of the County Council, all of whom were present, with most of the other members of that body. The Mayor was elected chairman, and the Rev. Mr. Smithett, Secretary. Each item in the circular from the Minister of Agriculture was thoroughly discussed and suitably answered as follows:—

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.

Q.—What is the price of improved land, per acre, with good buildings? A.—\$20 to \$50 in the old townships.

Q.—What is the price of unimproved land, per acre? A.—\$1 to \$10, not less than 50 acres. Free Grants in Muskoka.

Q.—Could purchases be easily made, and what are the usual terms of payment? A.—On payment of one fifth to one half cash; balance in yearly instalments secured by mortgage, at 6 per cent.

Q.—Are there farms to let? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the annual money rent? A.—From \$1 to \$3 per acre, for the number cleared.

Q.—What is the usual proportion to owner and tenant when let on shares? A.— $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ according to what tenant supplies.

Q.—Is dairy farming prosecuted? State if cheese or butter chiefly. A.—Increasing; butter chiefly; pasture and meadow from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of clearing, with large wood ranges.

Q.—Are there cheese factories? How many? A.—Two; another projected.

Q.—Are there mills or factories? How many, and of what kind? What are the average wages? A.—Grist, 15; Woollen, 7; Sawmills, 47; Sash and blind, 10; shingle, 24, employing boys; Foundries, 5; Saw mills employ from 5 to 200 men each; \$1 to \$2 per day.

Q.—Are there openings for tradesmen to begin business? In what business? A.—Good chances for mechanics and manufactures, say bark works, beet root sugar mills, potato starch factories, cotton, wool and paper mills, and wooden ware factories by either steam or water power.

TOWN DISTRICT.

Q.—What is the demand for men in factories, and wages? What for men and girls, and the nature of the work carried on? A.—Dependant on men of small capital and enterprising spirit availing themselves of the opportunity presented, and the market for manufactures open to them.

Q.—What is the cost of provisions, clothing, groceries, etc? A.—Cotton goods, 10c. to 15c.; woollens, 30c. to \$1; flour, \$3½ per 100 lbs.; butter, 15c.; meat, 5c. to 10c.; potatoes, 30c. to 50c.; salt, \$2 per barrel; tea, 50c. to \$1; sugar, 10c. to 15c.; wood, \$2 to \$3; beef in carcass, dressed, \$5 per 100 lbs; Pork, do; mutton 5c. to 8c.; shoes, \$1,