

as to employing the County Attorney would work satisfactorily, and objected to section 9. He thought that it would be well to take away from shops the right to sell liquor altogether.

The Bill was then read a second time.

OSGOODE HALL.

Attorney-General MOWAT moved:—"That this House approves of the cancellation by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, if he shall see fit, of the existing agreement, dated 20th June, 1846, between the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Government of the late Province of Canada. Such cancellation to be on condition that the said Society surrender to Her Majesty the buildings and lands belonging to the said Society, now used for the accommodation of the Superior Courts, namely the centre part (including the engine-house) and the west wing of the building in the city of Toronto thereon, known as Osgoode Hall, with the land upon which the said building stands, the land north, south, and west of the said centre building and west wing. And on further condition that no building or erection be put up on the land retained by the said Society, and forming part of the Osgoode Hall property, except for the use and occupation of the said Society, and that no building or erection be put up for the use or occupation of the said Society without first obtaining the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; due provision to be made for securing all rights of way and passage which the Lieutenant-Governor shall deem necessary or proper; the land so surrendered by the Society not to be built upon except for purposes connected with the Superior Courts and the offices relating thereto; the Law Society to continue to have the control of the rooms known as the Library, Benches, Barristers', and Secretary's rooms; the Society to enter into covenants for keeping the grounds connected with Osgoode Hall in proper order and condition at the expense of the Society, and the cancellation to be subject to such other terms and conditions as His Excellency shall deem proper for carrying out the said objects."

He explained the reasons for bringing in the resolution, stating that in 1846 a contract was entered into by the Law Society with the Government, by which, on payment of the sum of £6,000, the former agreed to provide accommodation for the Superior Courts and keep the building in a proper condition for all time; but after some years the increase of business rendered additions to the building necessary, and the Society found it impossible for them to adhere to the terms of the original agreement. The Government, therefore, on different occasions, voted large sums of money—in all £60,000—for additions and improvements to Osgoode Hall, and by this action the contract made in 1846 was regarded virtually as cancelled. Practically, the Society gave for nothing the property upon which the public buildings connected with the Superior Courts were erected. It was felt that having them in Osgoode Hall would be a convenience. Since the original contract was made additional Courts were constituted and more extensive accommodation was rendered necessary. In 1865 the sum of \$2,000 was voted by the Legislature for repairs, and there was a subsequent grant for the same purpose made by this House. Parliament had practically treated the contract by which the Society was bound to provide accommodation for the Courts as cancelled, and the Society was under the idea that it was not only intended to be cancelled, but that legally it was so. The position assumed by the Society was disputed by the late Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, and the question was brought before the Courts so that the parties might know what their rights were. In the Court of Common Pleas the judges were divided in opinion on the matter, but it was generally held by them that, while in point of law the Society was still bound by the original contract, they had a very strong claim upon Parliament, as they had originally been of opinion that no further buildings would be required than those provided for in 1846. The matter was carried before the Court of Error and Appeal, and the opinion of the judges was that the contract was legally in existence. Negotiations were subsequently entered into by the Society with the Government, and the former was willing to agree to the cancellation of the contract upon the terms set forth in the resolution now before the House. He thought it would be right to accede substantially to these terms. It did not seem fit to him that

the Courts should be held in buildings that belonged to a private society, and if the resolution was carried into effect the buildings would belong to the Crown.

The resolution was then carried.

THE ESTIMATES.

The House again went into Committee on the remaining items in the Estimates, Mr. Wood (Victoria) in the chair.

On the item of \$43,000 for Immigration agencies in Europe, including printing and expenses,

Mr. LAUDER objected to the large sum of \$11,000 being set apart for renting halls in Great Britain. He knew that in the towns there the authorities would be glad to give the use of the halls free for lectures on immigration. The agents were well paid at \$150 a month and \$4 a day for travelling expenses, and out of that money he thought they could afford to pay a few dollars, if necessary, for lecture-halls. He would also like to know what Mr. Thomas McMurray, who published a small paper in Muskoka, was to be paid \$832 for. As to the bonuses given to immigrants, he thought the Government had been imposed upon in this matter, as persons comparatively well off had been included among those entitled to receive money. He certainly would vote against a large portion of the money set apart for the Rev. Horrocks Cocks, who, he did not believe, was a suitable person to be Chief Immigration Agent in England. What did Mr. Cocks know about agricultural work in this country? It had been rumoured that this reverend gentleman, after he had received a hundred dollars for his passage money, went to the Allans and asked for a pass. If that was true the man was not entitled to confidence. The sending of Mr. White to England had been of use, but he did not approve of so large a number of persons being sent over Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. McMANUS said that a friend of his had called upon Mr. Cocks in London, at the office of the Emigration Society which he pretended to represent, and that he (Mr. Cocks) stated that he was the whole society himself.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR said this was a subject that was of great importance to the country, and should be discussed dispassionately. He denied the statement made by the member for South Grey that he had travelled through England lecturing with Mr. King. He also denied that he had ever opposed the sending of Mr. White to England. He believed that that gentleman had done his work well, and that his services to the country were valuable. What he contended was that the expenditure then for a less amount of work was greater than he now proposed. There was very great competition against the obtaining of emigrants to Canada. New Zealand and Brazil were both carrying emigrants free. The Ontario Government agents in Alsace and Germany had both been expelled from those countries, and therefore we had to rely upon Great Britain for our emigrants. The Government had appointed Rev. Mr. Cocks to take charge of that agency. The Government had heard many charges against Mr. Cocks and had made all possible enquiry, but had failed to find any substantial charge against him. The Government had written to the Duke of Manchester, who was said to have made strong representations against Mr. Cocks, and they had his reply stating that he knew nothing against that gentleman's private character. The amount of \$100 in the estimates was for use of lecture rooms and halls, and not for Mr. Cocks' own pocket. He was quite satisfied that the Opposition should criticise to the fullest extent the character and ability of the agents employed. Gentlemen opposite had said that the Government had selected these gentlemen because they were of the same party of politics. The fact was that the selections had been made because the gentlemen were able and well suited to the business they were intended for. Surely the hon. gentlemen opposite did not expect that the Government would go to their side of the House and ask advice as to the men to be appointed. (Laughter) He hoped that some arrangement would be arrived at between the Government and the steamship company by which half of the fare of emigrants to this Province would be paid. He believed that this would secure a large and good supply of emigrants. He hoped to have the co-operation in this scheme of Mr. Pose, the Dominion Minister of Emigration, who was doing more in the direction of the promotion of settlement than any other man who had preceded him in that position for years. It was well known that the best emigration agents for a country were the emigrants themselves who wrote home to their friends; and he believed