

and it was in the fall that the money was paid. They presented letters from Mr Cocks to the immigration agents here, and sent the names to the Department, where they were compared with those sent by Mr. Cocks and found to be the same. As to the existence of the League, it would be shown by the letters that he had that the Duke of Manchester asked Mr. Cocks to withdraw his name from the list of members on the 17th of January last. If the League did not exist, why did the Duke ask his name to be withdrawn? When the whole matter was investigated it would be found that vile calumnies had been set afloat in order to reach the heads of the Administration. Then, as to the matter alluded to by the member for Cardwell, he would say that a much larger number of immigrants could be got if the bonus money were advanced in Great Britain, but the endeavour of the Government had been to husband the money of the Province as well as they could, and they thought that if the six dollars were advanced many who received it would go to the United States. This year, however, the sum of \$500 had been placed at the disposal of each of the agents to be used at their discretion, so that trustworthy persons having friends here could receive the money previous to leaving the Old Country for Canada. The services of Mr. White as immigration agent had been alluded to, and a contrast made between that gentleman's expenses and those of other gentlemen; but the fact was that Mr. White received \$3,000 for his three months' work, and at that rate it would amount to \$12,000 a year. The sum Mr. Cocks was to receive was about the one-third of that amount. The \$4,000 voted was to cover all the expenses of himself and the other agents he employed in England.

Mr. RYKERT again alluded to certain charges against Mr. Cocks, saying that he had been paid bonus money without vouchers.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR regretted that he had repeatedly to correct statements put forth by gentlemen opposite. He would say distinctly that the Government did not pay money to Mr. Cocks without obtaining vouchers.

Mr. LAUDER maintained that the charges against Mr. Cocks had not been disproved, and the appropriations for him in the estimates were most extravagant. The people would not sustain such expenditures. A thousand dollars had been paid to Mr. C. before the circumstances connected with such payment had been properly investigated.

Attorney-General MOWAT said the previous speaker was always strong in his denunciations when there was no ground-work for them. There was no extravagance connected with the Immigration Department. The Government had every reason to have confidence in Mr. Cocks, and he was employed for his zeal in the cause of immigration. The member for Lincoln had stated that a thousand dollars had been paid to Mr. Cocks contrary to the terms of an Order in Council; but the circumstances connected with the case which induced the Commissioner to pay the money warranted the payment at the time, and another Order in Council could easily have issued sanctioning it. Supposing Mr. Cocks had applied for a free passage across the Atlantic, there was no fraud in that, and there was no evidence whatever to show that he obtained a pass. The hundred dollars had not been paid yet. As for the four dollars allowed for travelling expenses, that was a moderate sum for the purpose, as any one who knew anything of the cost of travelling in Britain would admit. It would be the duty and interest of the Government to discharge Mr. Cocks if the charges against him had been true. The rev. gentleman had made charges against the Steamship Company for its mode of treating emigrants, and he had therefore secured, from his fidelity in the discharge of his duty, the enmity of Sir Hugh Allan and his friends who had control of the press. The hon. member for Lincoln had objected to the appointment of a gentleman as Emigration Agent because he was an Orangeman. He was surprised at that hon. member taking the position that because a gentleman was an Orangeman he was not to be employed in this service, and that Orangemen and Protestants from the north of Ireland should not be brought to this country as well as Catholics. He himself was not prepared to take such a position.

After some further discussion the item was at length passed.

The item of Hospitals and Charities \$43,020, was carried after explanations by the Provincial Secretary.

The remaining items in the estimates were

passed as follows:—Literary and Scientific Institutions, \$1,850; School of Practical Science, maintenance, \$3,800; Unforeseen and Unprovided Expenses, \$50,000; Municipalities Fund, \$115,207 82; Land Improvement Fund and Common School Fund, \$69,549 02; Crown Lands Expenditure, \$202,100; to cover expenditure under unforeseen and unprovided and unpaid accounts of 1872, \$80,074 93.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

#### MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND.

In reply to Mr. Rykert,

Attorney-General MOWAT said that the tables in connection with the Municipal Loan Fund resolutions would, he had been assured, be ready for distribution among members by mid-day to-morrow; but these tables were not really needed for the discussion. They merely illustrated the manner in which the resolutions were to be worked out; and whether they were printed by the time promised or not, he proposed to go on with the discussion to-morrow. It was possible that, after all the care taken, certain municipalities would have to be provided for differently than was proposed in the resolutions, for the Government did not wish to deprive any municipality of anything which it was entitled to receive. At all events the discussion on the subject would be gone on with to-morrow.

The House then (12:20 a.m.) adjourned.

#### NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Hon. Mr. McKellar—On Saturday—That he will move the House in Committee on the following resolution:—"That the Dairy-men's Association of Ontario shall be entitled to receive from unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of this Province, a sum not exceeding hundred dollars in any one year on the like condition (as far as applicable), provided in section forty-six in the case of County or Electoral Division Societies."

Hon. Mr. Pardee—On Friday next—Bill—intituled "An Act to declare the true construction of certain sections of the Assessment Act of 1869, and to amend the same.

Mr. Macdonald—"That when the House is in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 220, Summary Convictions, he will move to add the following clauses:—

"Unless it be otherwise provided in any special Act, under which a conviction takes place or an order is made by a Justice or Justices of the Peace, any person who thinks himself aggrieved by any such conviction or order, may appeal to the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace; such right of appeal shall be subject to the conditions following:—

"If the conviction or order be made more than fifteen days before the sittings of the Court to which the appeal is given, such appeal shall be made to the then next sittings of such Court; but if the conviction or order be made within fifteen days of the sittings of such Court, then to the second sittings next after such conviction or order.

"The person aggrieved shall give to the prosecutor or complainant or to the convicting Justice, or one of the convicting Justices, for him a notice in writing of such appeal within seven days after such conviction or order.

"The person aggrieved shall either remain in custody until the holding of the Court to which the appeal is given, or shall enter into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties before a Justice or Justices of the Peace conditioned personally to appear at the said Court and to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the Court thereupon, and to pay such costs as shall be by the Court awarded; or, if the appeal be against any conviction or order whereby only a penalty or sum of money is adjudged to be paid, the person aggrieved may, although the order direct imprisonment in default of payment, instead of remaining in custody as aforesaid, or giving such recognizance as aforesaid, deposit with the justice or justices convicting or making the order such sum of money as such justice or justices deem sufficient to cover the sum so adjudged to be paid, together with the costs of conviction or order and the costs of the appeal; and, upon such recognizance being given or such deposit made, the justice or justices before whom such recognizance is entered into or deposit made shall liberate such person if in custody.

"And the Court to which such appeal is made shall thereupon hear and determine the matter of appeal, and make such order therein, with or without costs to either party, including costs of the Court below, as to the Court seems meet; and in case of the dismissal of the appeal or the affirmance of the