Mow[illegible]ad brought it in as early as he could get [illegible]ady. Everybody who knew him [illegible]hat he was not an idle man, and that [illegible] was not because he had not given his attention to business that it was not brought in before. When he had prepared the draft of it he thought it advisable to get what hints he could from legal gentlemen, so that he could bring the Bill before the House in as nearly as possible the form in which he thought it ought to pass. Everybody who had anything to do with the preparation of Bills knew that when a number of gentlemen examined a measure, some of them were able to make suggestions which would not occur to the rest. He never expected to bring in a Bill on any important subject and not be able to receive any light with regard to it from this House and from the country after it was introduced. It was not in human nature to be so perfect as the hon. gentleman suggested that he should be with regard to the drafts of Bills. In England the changes were far greater than they had ever been in any Bill he (Mr. Mowat) had brought into this House. Some of the alterations in Bills h[illegible]ad brought in had been made by himself and some on the suggestion of the hon. member for Lincoln, for he (Mr. Mowat) was quite willing to take suggestions from his political opponents as well as friends, and he would think himself unworthy of his position if he did not do so. The reason he brought in the Bill now was that some of the legislation proposed by it was absolutely necessary. For one thing, the judiciary staff required to be increased. The questions to which the Bill related had already been thoroughly discussed throughout the country and therefore hon. gentlemen must be pretty well posted with regard to it. All the matters the Bill embraced were such as the lawyers, at any rate, were familiar with. He did not think it was an accusation which could justly be made against this House that, though the lawyers in it were so very numerous, and though they held such high positions in the profession, they had not had time to make themselves acquainted with the manner in which it would work. If it had been necessary to send over the country to experts to ascertain this, there might be some reason for the complaint that the time was too short for the consideration of the measure; but when the matter was one with which the House was familiar, he thought that he would not be doing his duty if he did not press it.

Mr. GIFFORD said that if the lawyers in the House were protesting so strongly against the Bill being taken up at this late stage, he would like to know how those not belonging to the legal profession could be expected to be in favour of going on with it. For his own part, he had not yet had time to communicate with any of the lawyers in his own constituency with regard to the measure. On this account, therefore, as well as on account of their being tired from having had two sessions a day for some time, he would protest against the Bill being proceeded with this session. He would also object to the Franchise Bill being dealt with this session.

Mr. McCALL favoured leaving the measure until next session.

A few words from Mr. ARDAGH [illegible] was put and carried, and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Dr. [illegible] in the chair.

Mr. MOWAT said that when he prepared the Bill the possibility of a smaller number of judges than three being sufficient had presented itself to his mind, and therefore he had framed it in its present form. Having since, however, that there would be no substantial relief afforded to suitors or to the Courts unless three judges were appointed, he proposed to strike out the words providing that less than that number would [illegible]

The clause was agreed to as amended.

The second clause was agreed to with verbal amendments, as also were the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh.

The eleventh clause,

Mr. DEACON objected to the power of taking evidence in the Court of Appeal, and pointed out several dangers which he thought would arise from it.

Mr. D'ARCY thought no such dangers could be anticipated.

Attorney-General MOWAT explained that the clause was not in his original draft, but was put in at the suggestion of the Judges. He also stated that it was a portion of the English statute. He had no fear but the Judges would circumscribe within proper limits the powers given the clause.

The clause was then adopted.

On the twelfth clause,

Hon. Mr. MOWAT proposed to strike out all the words in the first line, thus leaving the time of the sittings of the Court of Appeal in the hands of the Judges themselves, and in this form the clause was agreed to.

The thirteenth clause was passed without amendment.

On the fourteenth clause, relating to controverted elections, the following words were inserted in the first line, on the motion of Hon. Mr. Mowat, and after the words "Court of Appeal":—"Shall immediately after the appointment of those Judges under this Act, and shall in future years," &c.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT said he noticed that the Judges of Lower Canada seemed to have some doubts as to their power to try controverted elections under the Dominion Act. He therefore added a section to this portion of the Bill which would leave no room for such doubt so far as this Province is concerned.

He also proposed that a clause be added for the purpose of providing that an oath be administered to the judges of the Court of Error and Appeal.

Both the clauses were agreed to and added to the Bill.

The fifteenth clause was passed with one verbal amendment, after some discussion of its provisions.

The sixteenth and seventeenth clauses were passed, and the eighteenth struck out on motion of the Premier.

The nineteenth clause was carried, and the twentieth was under discussion when the Committee rose, and it being six o'clock the House took recess.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

After recess,

Hon. Mr. CROOKS submitted a message from His Honour with the Supplementary Estimates.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the Administration of Justice.

On clause 21,

Mr. DEACON took objection to a Chancery Judge presiding at a Common Law Court.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT said this course was taken when it was necessary for the despatch of public business. The tendency of the age was towards fusion, and hon. gentlemen would become reconciled to the circumstances. He looked upon the clause as a very harmless one.

The clause was then carried.

The 22nd clause was adopted with slight amendments.

In reference to the 23rd clause, which provided for Assizes being held during term, and for motions respecting the trial or verdict being made six days after the day on which the verdict was rendered,

Mr. DEACON said that the practical working of this clause would be attended with great difficulty. It was almost impossible to make the application within six days.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT said it was principally in large cities that this clause would be brought into operation.

Mr. MEREDITH thought an addition might be made to the clause, giving a single judge the power to grant a rule *nisi*.

Mr. D'ARCY BOULTON regarded the clause as a move in the right direction, and did not think the difficulty apprehended by the hon. member for Renfrew could arise. He thought, however, an extension of time might be made with advantage to meet extreme cases.

Mr. DEACON considered no great harm would be done if the time were extended to ten days.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT consented to the time being extended to ten days.

The clause was carried as amended.

On the 24th clause, relating to sittings of assizes and *nisi prius* being held distinct from Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery,

Mr. DEACON thought it could scarcely be carried out out of cities.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT said the object of the clause was to relieve those places where there