

tained by the passage of these resolutions, I am sure we will all be gratified to do anything we can to forward them. There is nothing in them to which the Government does not cheerfully agree. It is quite possible that some feeling, such as that exhibited the year before last to the two Ontario Emigration Agents, may still exist, and cause some difficulty in the way of getting this treaty. Preparations seem to be made on a very extensive scale for possible complications again with some of the Powers of Europe, but we hope that will not interfere with the negotiating of a treaty such as has been referred to. There are a great many Germans in England as well as in Canada.

Mr. YOUNG—It is barely possible that the feeling against encouraging emigration from Germany may interfere with the negotiation of a treaty at the present time. Still, I am sure the existence of such a treaty would not interfere with the intention of any one to leave Germany. At any rate it is our duty to make an attempt to have such a treaty negotiated. It is according to precedents which have worked well, and I have no doubt that if such a treaty was made between Great Britain and Germany it would be found to work satisfactorily, and would probably relieve both nations from some embarrassing questions that might arise. The hon. member for Niagara has alluded to the facts of these resolutions applying only to Germans and not to aliens of other nations.

Mr. PLUMB explained that he alluded to aliens in general, including Russians.

Mr. YOUNG—I feel it would be rather too much to ask Great Britain to negotiate treaties with all the nations, some of whose inhabitants may come to Canada; but the Germans constitute a very large portion of our population, and therefore, I think we may fairly ask the Imperial Government to negotiate a treaty with Germany. I would point out to the right hon. member for Kingston, that there is no fresh ground taken in the resolutions for the Address, further than we assure the Imperial Government that the objections stated by Earl GRANVILLE would not be considered very serious here, and that we are heartily willing to accept a treaty even with the conditions referred to. The present Government in England may

not see their way to undertake the negotiation of the desired treaty; if so, we have at least done our duty to one of the most deserving classes of the citizens of this country.

The committee reported the resolutions, after which a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. SCATCHERD, ARCHIBALD, GILLIES, BOWELL and YOUNG, present the draft of an Address to HER MAJESTY, founded on the resolutions, which was ordered to be engrossed. An Address to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, praying him to lay the Address to HER MAJESTY at the foot of the Throne, was also adopted.

SUPPLY.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT the Supply Bill was read the third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE moved the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned at 5 p. m.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tuesday April 6th, 1875.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

WAY OFFICES.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER asked the Postmaster General what the policy of the Government was with regard to Way Offices. He understood that they did not intend to establish any more such offices except where it was necessary to have Post Offices. In Nova Scotia there were a great many Way Offices in sparsely settled parts of the country.

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD replied that it was found very difficult to manage the Way Offices in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and it was the intention of the Government not to do away with them but to establish no new ones. When Prince Edward Island came into the Union, the Way Offices in that Province were done away with altogether by his predecessor. The Department was making the Way Offices in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Post Offices as fast as possible. This policy had been adopted during the last six months, and did not involve any increased cost. The

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie