

THE EXAMINER

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

Vol. XIII.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, March 23, 1863.

New Series.—No. 11.

The Wonder of all Nations! THE MARCH OF INTELLECT FOR SPRING 1863!! From the World's Fair.

THE best chance ever offered to the Farmers of P. E. Island, by which Time, Labour and Money are saved, the grand secret is, and can now be effected by getting one of those latest wonderfully improved

MANNY'S PATENT
Gold & Silver Prized Medal
Mowing & Reaping Machines,
WITH
Steel-lined Guard Finger Plate,

tempered same as the Knives, and is attached to the finger by a NEW PATENT PROCESS, thus making an entire new cutting face, with Horse Teeth and Springs, such former machines makes them now more valuable to farmers than any of the Gold Mines throughout the World, and are now warranted to cut any Hay or Grain such as, at one shilling cut, forming a Club of five, which will be a fifth less expense than the old fashioned Scythes, proved so injurious to the constitution and so fatal to many farmers.

With those unsurpassed Machines any quantity of Seed can be sown in Spring at one time, and no fear for hands to cut, in time, rice, need be felt, and the Crops secured a month sooner, and the cost of the Club saved. The expense now reduced to the wages of one man for a month.

In proof of same, Mr. W. Hyde, West River, whose letter and chest are so highly prized here, ever they can be got, certifies he purchased one of these

Wonderful Money and Labour Saving Machines

In 1861, cut all his Hay and Grain, nearly a hundred acres, and cut his lawns, crop, also with it, and then hired it out, which he would have had to pay the price of the Machine same year, and is now free, and had the crops of both farms cut in addition.

This certificate is most satisfactory on the Island, as it can be relied on, as the hundred names from other places.

The above and the following first-class Farmers and Stock Masters can be referred to, some of whom have MANNY'S PATENT Machines in use for three or four years, and have proved much more durable and beneficial than they ever calculated on, and consider they are the greatest boon that can be conferred on their brother Farmers, Professional men, teachers, sea captains, widows, tradesmen, and all those whose time ought to be more valuable than that unprofitable and severe work as cutting hay and grain for the horses that are at rest.

LONDON HOUSE. 1863. NEW YEAR! 1863.
NEW CHEAP GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE

REARFREW HOUSE,

(Thomson's Old Stand, Great George Street.)

THE subscribers have lately received the following Goods, in addition to their Fall Importations—

- 100 lbs Choice Pastry FLOUR
- 200 do Extra Family FLOUR
- 40 do Baker's FLOUR
- 100 lbs Best Muscovado SUGAR
- 20 do Best Porto Rico MOLASSES
- 40 do Bright Champagne do
- 20 do Cuba Muscovado do
- 100 lbs Choice Russet APPLES
- 20 do PEARS
- 20 do SODA WATER
- 40 do BAKING SODA
- 100 sides SOLE LEATHER
- 50 doz BROOMS
- 30 doz BUCKETS
- 100 boxes Oriental and Patent Candles
- 50 do Pale and Extra SOAP
- 20 do CLOTHES PINS
- 1000s TUNTS 25 boxes assorted Candles

ALSO, IN STORE,
A Quantity of Tea, Boots, Shoes, Spices, Lozenges, &c.

Pease's Buildings, Dec. 22, 1862. J. S. CARVELL.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FASHIONABLE Tailoring Establishment!

CHARLES BELL, ANNOUNCES the arrival of his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which are all of the newest designs at present in vogue.

Department of the Woolen Drapery Trade isamply represented in his Establishment. His GOODS are selected of the best quality, and his prices are as low as the most liberal Wholesale Houses in Britain for his trade, and have been purchased for CASH, which is a very important article in the market at present.

CHARLES BELL is, therefore, in a position to give his customers the very best value, and, at the same time, confidently announces the articles he sells. He enumerates a few leading articles as follows—

- Wests of England and Yorkshire CLOTHS, Heavy Beavers, Whitties, and Fine OXFORDS;
- Doaksies, Cassimeres; English and Scotch TWEEDS; Velvet, Silk, Valencia, and Marcelline; Valise, and Prince Edward Island Hosiery;
- Twilled and Shirting FLANNELS; Gentlemen's Shirts and Collars; Steel and Linn's Wood LINEN CLOTHING; Scarfs, Ties, and Mullers; Fur, Cloth, Wool, & Kid Gloves; Hosiery, Socks, Umbrellas, and Trunks; Fur, and other articles.

Reversible, and other WINTER CAPS; Silk Felt, Wool, and Gilted HATS; FURS; Russian Dog, Lamb, and other articles.

The best assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS ever imported to this Island, in Cords, Linings, Sleeve Linings, Vest Backs and Linings, Coat Collars, Paddings, Wadding, Coat and Vest Buttons, Blouse Buttons, Buttons of all kinds, and other

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, Too numerous to mention.

Ready-Made Clothing.

This Branch of his Trade is unusually large at present. Owing to the depression of the times persons requiring Suits will get them at very REDUCED PRICES.

MOURNING, and all other Goods for Clothing promptly attended to, and good fitting Fashionable Articles guaranteed.

Gentlemen who have been in the habit of getting their Clothing made up, through Tailors removing their Cloths and Trimmings for them, from the different Stores, would find it to their advantage to examine the Stock of Cloths and Trimmings, and enquire the prices for making up at this Establishment, before they purchase elsewhere, as they can save time and money, by getting all the articles required

At the lowest rate in one Place.

The principle recognized and practically carried out at this Establishment is Specialty Sales and Light Profits, for CASH.

The LATEST FASHIONS are always secured. Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1862.

Tea, Molasses, Alcohol, &c. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, at 11 o'clock, at the following place, viz—

- 20 casks TEA, prime article,
- 6 casks MOLASSES,
- 40 do SODA,
- 50 sides SOLE LEATHER,
- 10 boxes PIPES,
- Also, a variety of other articles.

Terms, as usual. WM. MCGILL, Auctioneer. March 16, 1863.

LABRADOR HERRINGS. THE UNDERSIGNED has in store a quantity of choice Labrador HERRINGS for sale.

J. S. CARVELL. March 2, 1863.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumours of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00
For all four of the Reviews, 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00
For Blackwood and one Review, 5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of any Review, will be sent to one address for \$27, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$90; and so on.

POSTAGE—Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive the Reprints Free of U. S. Postage.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

This is confessedly the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

\$5 FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), \$5. This book is not the old-fashioned "Farmers' Almanac," but a Remittance for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
No. 54 Gold Street, New York.
Geo. T. HAZARD, Charlottetown.

Dr. La'bert on Self-Preservation. Price, with Engravings and Cases, 25 cents; by post, 30 cents.

SELF-PRESERVATION; a popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excess in maturity, which, by prematurely exhausting the functions of the Marrow, destroys the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fulfilment of engagements that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

By Dr. LA'BERT, 37 Bedford Square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh;

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of functional vigour upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of Manhood can be preserved to an advanced period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions, and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons, who, practising with false medical qualifications, inflict most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

The Author is the only legally qualified practitioner whose name stands on the Medical Register (the sole test of medical qualification) who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous system, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered subservient to a rational, simple, and easy mode of treatment.

At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter.—37 Bedford Square, London, England.

Patients residing in the colonies can be successfully treated by correspondence, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered subservient to a rational, simple, and easy mode of treatment.

At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter.—37 Bedford Square, London, England.

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COLONIAL LEGISLATURE. COUNCIL CHAMBER.

THURSDAY, March 12th.

Hon. Mr. McLAREN, a member of the Government, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented the following Message:

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the Legislative Council copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State in answer to an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty, passed last Session:

Government House, March 11th, 1863.
No. 99.
DOWLING STREET, 27th March, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 14, of the 1st instant, together with a joint Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, from both Houses of the Legislature.

You will have the goodness to acquaint the Legislative Council and House of Assembly that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and derived much satisfaction from the assurances of the sympathy and attachment of those two Houses of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island.

I have, &c., &c., &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.
Lieut. Governor Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

A true copy,
GEORGE D. ATKINSON, Private Secretary.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, with a Bill to authorize the House of Assembly to commit persons for contempt to the common Jail of Queen's County. The said Bill was read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next.

Hon. Mr. BEER, from the special Committee appointed to receive Tenders for printing the Debates and Proceedings of this House, reported that they had received four Tenders, which were as follows:—

One from Mr. Henry Cooper, offering to perform the whole work, viz., printing 75 copies, part to be furnished in sheets, the remainder to be bound in pamphlet form, and publishing in the *Monitor* newspaper, for £19.

One from John Ings, Esq., as follows—printing in sheets, 10s. each, binding each copy 9d., publishing in the *Islander* 10s. per column.

And two from F. W. Hughes, as follows—First, to print in sheets for 16s. each, and to publish in the *Examiner* for £10. Second, to perform the whole work for £16.

Resolved, That Mr. Hughes' tender be accepted, it being the lowest; and that he be required to complete the work within one month from the end of the Session.

House adjourned.
FRIDAY, March 13th.

MESSAGE.—DESPATCHES.

The Hon. Mr. McLAREN, a member of the Executive Council, by command, laid before the Council a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, together with a large number of Public Despatches, which were read by the Clerk and ordered to be laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT informed the House that he had received a communication from Henry Palmer, Esquire, tendering his resignation as Usher of Black Rod, and thanking the House for the courtesy extended to him during a period of 20 years' service.

Ordered to be laid on the table till Monday next. Adjourned till Monday the 16th instant.

MONDAY, March 16th.

It was moved by the Hon. Mr. Beer, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Anderson, that the communication of Henry Palmer, Esquire, tendering his resignation as Usher of Black Rod, and now lying on the table of this House, be taken up and disposed of.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL.—Before the motion is put, Mr. President, I wish to understand whether it is the prerogative of this House to appoint their own officers; for if it is I think we should maintain our right, and I think it is unreasonable to allow any out-door influence to deprive us of that right. I think we should agree in maintaining the honor and dignity of this Board, and to yield in this instance would be establishing a very dangerous precedent. Mr. Palmer has been appointed by this House in the exercise of its prerogative, and I believe every member of this Board is satisfied with the appointment. It is well known that out-door influence has caused Mr. Palmer to tender his resignation; and if we once acknowledge this principle it may be brought to bear upon us at any time, in regard to any other act of this House.

Hon. Mr. BEER.—I do not think His Honor who has just spoken has any right to assume that out-door influence has caused Mr. Palmer to resign. If any Officer of this House thinks proper to resign, what right have we to enquire what his reasons are for doing so? To do so would be going beyond our proper sphere of action. As to this House having the power of appointing their own Officers, I think there can be but one opinion; and I am surprised that any member of this House should ask such a question. We certainly have that power, and as long as we are responsible to the electors we will continue to hold it. I do not remember that there is anything in Mr. Palmer's letter to the effect that out-door influence caused him to resign. (Here Mr. Palmer's letter was again read.) From this it appears that all we have to consider is the acceptance or otherwise of Mr. Palmer's resignation.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON.—I have no fault to find with Mr. Palmer; but as he has tendered his resignation, I see no other course for this House but to accept it. To refuse to do so would be to establish a very bad precedent.

Hon. Mr. LORD.—We ought to know whether we have power to appoint our officers, and to retain them when we have appointed them. Now, it is well known that it was the pressure from without that caused Mr. Palmer to resign, and if we give way to that pressure we are not our own masters. Mr. Palmer told me himself that it was the pressure from without that caused him to resign, and added, that if he did not do so his brother would lose the office of Attorney General. That shows that the screws have been put upon this House. I have no doubt but the votes of those members who voted for Mr. Palmer have since been canvassed to vote against him; but I deprecate such a principle, and will, therefore, vote against his resignation being accepted.

Hon. Mr. GOFF.—I do not know, your honors, what is meant by the pressure from without. It is a well understood principle that only those who support the Government have a right to expect the patronage of the Government, and any man who holds himself neutral has no right to expect any favour. I believe the appointment of Mr. Palmer was unpopular; and if it is the wish of the country that we should reconsider any proposition or any appointment that we have made, I think it is our duty to do so; but if, by outside influences, mob influence is meant, then I say I despise it.

Hon. Mr. LORD.—Why not turn out Mr. Robins, Mr. Desbrisay and others who did not vote.

Hon. Mr. YEO.—We know that people outside do not influence us, any more than people inside; and as to the Attorney General losing his office if Mr. Palmer is not turned out, it is all humbug.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—I did not feel quite clear in the matter when I voted against Mr. Palmer. My impression was that it would be more against than for him. It was said that he was forbidden to vote at elections by certain Governors, and that he had received Despatches from the Colonial Office to that effect; but yet it appears that on certain occasions he voted, while on others he did not. As far as I have been acquainted with Mr. Palmer I consider him entitled to the respect of this House; but I am aware that there is a strong feeling against him outside, and it is only reasonable that those who have exerted themselves on

behalf of the Government, at the elections, should receive Government patronage. I would not vote for turning him out, however, on account of any outside pressure.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD.—I am sorry to hear such a doctrine advocated as that people should be rewarded for their services at elections. I may be told that the Liberals acted on this principle, but it is a bad doctrine whether adopted by Liberals or Tories. If the Liberals did wrong it is no reason that the present House should do so too. We see what this principle has led to in the United States. I agree with the statement that it is the pressure from outside that has caused Mr. Palmer to resign; but I do not think that members outside of Charlottetown should allow themselves to be influenced by the friends of those in the City who are seeking for office. With Mr. Palmer's past conduct as Usher I believe all the former members of this House were satisfied; and, therefore, I think it is wrong to allow ourselves to be influenced, in this case, by outside pressure.

Hon. Mr. RAMSAY.—If the pressure from without is so very strong, why are there no petitions on the subject before the House, that would have been the proper course; but as Mr. Palmer has simply tendered his resignation, without giving any reasons, I think we should not hesitate to accept it, without asking any questions about it.

The question was then put, shall Mr. Palmer's resignation be accepted, and it passed in the affirmative.

Hon. Mr. Beer then moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Goff, that Robert Hyndman, Esquire, be appointed Usher of the Black Rod.

Hon. Mr. Walker moved an amendment that William S. Longworth, Esquire, be appointed Usher. The House divided on the amendment:

CONTENTS.—Hons. Messrs. Walker, Dingwell, Lord and McDonald—4.

NON-CONTENTS.—Hons. Messrs. Palmer, Yeo, Anderson, Ramsay, Goff, Beer and Henderson—7.

So it passed in the negative.

The question was then put on the original motion, and it passed in the affirmative.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, on rising to move the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the House of Assembly to commit persons to the common Jail for contempt, said—Mr. President, not being present when this Bill was introduced, it is the first time I have had an opportunity of perusing it. I do not rise for the purpose of offering any opposition to the Bill, but I cannot allow it to go to committee without expressing an opinion upon it. I do not see that there is any great necessity for this Bill, because, as far as I understand the matter, I consider that the House of Assembly already possess the power of commitment. If they have the power to commit, then they have the power to retain, for it would be extraordinary if the Constitution gave power to commit and not to punish, in order to carry out the object of the commitment. I am aware that there was a case of breach of privilege before the House this Session, and the offender was simply committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the House of Assembly considering that they had not the power of commitment, otherwise they would have used it. But, in giving my assent to the House going into committee on this Bill, I would not have it conceived that it was my opinion that the House did not already possess the power to commit persons for contempt. That power has been exercised in Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick, then why not in this country as well. To say that they could commit to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and not to Jail would be a mere farce. It would be an extraordinary thing if a man should come into the House, and take up any weapon, and dash it at the Speaker, while the only punishment would be commitment to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. If he were a low ruffian he might be in a better position than he is before. I think the Law is unnecessary, but, nevertheless, I do not object to passing it, because it will set the matter at rest, and may also have a wholesome effect. There is one objection to the Bill, however, and when the House is in committee I will propose an amendment. The objection is that the operation of the Bill is confined to the House of Assembly, and the Legislature as well. I cannot attribute this circumstance to anything else than an oversight.

Hon. the PRESIDENT.—I agree with His Honor the Attorney General. I consider that the Legislature have power to commit persons for offences and they have used that power. However, the House of Assembly have thought otherwise and have thought proper to pass this Bill. I suppose the reason that they have not included this House is that they have left that for ourselves. I think both branches should be included.

The House then went into committee, the Hon. Attorney General in the chair.

First clause read.

Hon. Mr. BEER.—I would just observe that, in my opinion, there is no necessity for such a law, for there are numbers of precedents to be found of persons being committed for contempt. But there appears to be a timidity about the House of Assembly which I did not expect to see, and as they have thought proper to pass this Bill I will not oppose it, but I was surprised to hear when it was read that its provisions did not extend to the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD.—It is very surprising that after 90 years of legislation on this Island, this matter has not been set at rest. Either the House of Assembly had the power to commit persons for contempt, or they had not. If they had the power they could excuse it; if not, we are now taking away the liberty of the people. My opinion is that the Bill is not necessary and that it is only needlessly lumbering our Statute Book; for I have no doubt but both branches of the Legislature already possess the power of committing persons for contempt. And even if they had the same recourse to Statute Law as other individuals; besides, they can have offenders brought to the Bar of the House and reprimanded. However I will not oppose the Bill.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—Like His Honor who has just sat down I must confess that it takes me by surprise to find that we have been legislating on this Island for such a length of time, and the people have been so moral, that it has never been put to the test whether the House of Assembly had power to commit persons to jail for contempt or not. I have heard from the lips of a member of the House of Assembly, and that member a Leader of the Government at one time, that he was committed for several weeks together for a breach of privilege. Now, reasoning by analogy, if they had the power at that time they have it at any time; but if it is required to make what is sufficiently sure, surer still, I will not offer any opposition.

Hon. Mr. PRESIDENT.—I think His Honor who spoke last is in error with regard to the member to whom he alludes being committed; he was not committed to jail. But, since we have had a legislature, there have been several instances of commitment for breach of privileges. The Imperial Parliament certainly possess this power, but doubts have arisen whether the Colonial Parliaments do really possess that power or not, at least I am aware that impressions exist outside that they do not. No doubt exists on my mind but we have the power, but it is well to set the matter at rest.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—Perhaps I was in error in stating that the member I referred to was committed to jail but I am aware that the term "committed" was used.

The Bill was amended in committee by extending its provisions to the Legislative Council. The House was then resumed.

PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. Beer asked leave to present a petition of Mary Donnelly, a widow in indigent circumstances, praying relief. Also, a petition of Lucretia Pringle, Teacher of the female department in the Normal School, praying addition to salary.

Both laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON, on rising to move that the order of the day for the House going into committee of privileges on controverted elections be considered the petition of William S. McGowan, Esquire, be read, said—As the proceedings on this petition will necessarily occupy a good deal of time, I think it is well to take it up when there is little business before the House, so

that the general business may not be delayed. Your Honors are doubtless aware that by the Act under which this Council is constituted, provision is made to decide contested elections, by giving the same power to this House as the House of Assembly possess under the Act of 1855.

The House then went into committee. Hon. Mr. Goff in the Chair.

The following oath was administered to each member by the Clerk of the Council:

"You (A. B.) will inquire diligently and without favor or partiality into the facts relative to the order of reference, and will make a true and faithful report of the Inquest by you taken and of your opinion thereon. So help you God."

On motion of His Honor the Attorney General, J. Barret Cooper, Esquire, was appointed clerk of the committee.

The Petition of W. S. McGowan was then read.

Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Mr. Chairman, the Clerk being now about to read the evidence, on which a great deal depends, I think the proper course will be to take up each vote as the evidence has been given upon it before the Sheriff, *seriatim*, otherwise the evidence belonging to one vote may confuse that belonging to another. I have not heard whether it is likely that any more than the written evidence will be offered, or will be necessary, nor am I prepared to say whether it is competent for the committee to receive any other evidence. I see no other course at present but that which I have suggested. The question whether we can admit extraneous evidence or not may be left for the present, for perhaps no such evidence may be required.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL agreed with His Honor the Attorney General that the best way would be to take up each vote separately.

House resumed. Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. McDonald asked and obtained leave to be heard at the Bar by Counsel.

Adjourned till half-past three o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Mr. Beer presented a petition of W. S. McGowan, praying leave to be heard at the Bar on the case of sorcery by Counsel. Prayer of the petition granted.

The House again in committee of privileges on controverted elections.

Evidence relating to the vote of Thomas Keenan read.

Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL.—By the old election law a vote was to be considered good till it was proved to be bad; but it was found that this law did not work well, and therefore it was altered. The present Law, if I remember well, says no person shall give evidence himself respecting his own vote. With respect to this vote of Thomas Keenan there is but one evidence, namely, William Sanderson. Keenan, it appears, voted for McDonald—that his qualification consists of 2 Pasture Lots on which he resides, and an interest in 2 other Lots; but the evidence of Sanderson proves that he has no right to vote on the Lots on which he resides, he (Sanderson) having a conveyance of them. The question then turns on Keenan's interest in the two other Lots. It appears to me that some further evidence is required to establish the validity of this vote.

Hon. Mr. BEER.—If I understand the Law aright it devolves upon the Candidate for whom the vote was given to prove that it is good. For my part I have not heard anything to convince me that Keenan holds £10 worth property.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY, (Counsel for Mr. McDonald)—Mr. Chairman and honorable Gentlemen, I submit that there is a clause in the election Law by which a vote must be presumed to be good till it is proved to be bad; but the vote of Keenan has not been proved to be bad. True, Sanderson says he has a conveyance of the two Lots on which Keenan resides,