

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, April 10 1866.

JOTTINGS FROM A LONDON POLICE COURT.

With all the extravagance of the sensational writers of the present day—with all the highly-seasoned works of fiction, their intricate plots, startling situations, and stimulants for the imagination generally—we think the unvarnished record of events in London life stands as a chronicle of strange incidents unparalleled. The most consummate master of romance might in vain try to eclipse the almost every day occurrences that are brought to light in the London police courts. From members of Parliament quarrelling with cabmen over their fares to criminals with murder on their foreheads—from the most insignificant breach of public law to the most horrible of actual tragedies, all are embraced in nearly any day's report of Police Court proceedings. There is something also in these proceedings as horrible as crime itself. We see the circumstances which lead the ragged and homeless urban to the perpetration of the first offence, and the gradation of his criminality step by step until he becomes the hardened and matured felon. Here we have a juvenile soap-grace stealing a cap from another boy's head, and on being pursued by the victim's mother and aunt striking the former with his fist, knocking her against the wall, and kicking the latter with all the brutality of a full-fledged ruffian. The young rascal, however, is arrested and taken to prison, where the usual search of his pockets discloses a collection of publications that give the required stimulant and enthusiasm for robbery. The first is "Dare Devil Dick," the second "The Boy King of the Smugglers," then come "The Shadowless Ride, or the League of the Cross of Blood," or the Mysteries of the King's Highway," "The True History of John Ketch," "Moonlight Jack, or the King of the Road," "The Original Highwayman, afterwards Common Jack Ketch of London." Then we have a harness maker emulating probably the contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and passing himself off for a destitute person to gain admission to the casual ward of a workhouse. On being searched, however, £s. 9½d. was discovered in his pocket, and he was taken at once to the police station and charged with being an imposter. The magistrate discharges him with a warning. Another rather peculiar case is that of a young man attempting to obtain the position of tutor by forging numerous certificates and testimonials—fined £20 or three months' imprisonment. Then a respectable looking man who had been clerk for thirteen years in a large mercantile establishment in the city is brought up on the charge of stealing a bill of exchange of £2,500; he falsifies certain entries to make it appear that the bill had been deposited in the Bank of England, but a clerk in the private drawing room in the bank, through whose hands all bills had to pass, proves that no such bill had been deposited, and the unfortunate man confesses that he lost the money by speculation. Another fraud, and a most ingenious one, is perpetrated by an estate and insurance agent near Leeds, on the railway companies. It appears that having by some means ascertained the names of persons to whom goods were consigned, he sent some one whom he met in the street to the railway stations for the parcels, which appear somewhat carelessly to have been delivered up without question. (So many parcels, however, failed to reach their destination, that enquiries were set on foot, which led to the detection and apprehension of the prisoner. Property worth £60, which had thus been dishonestly obtained, was recovered by the police. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The most extraordinary case of swindling, however, is that of a person passing himself off as Mr. Montefiore, nephew to the great millionaire, Sir Moses, and connected with Rothschild's house. Hearing that a gentleman who had a very respectable establishment in Berkeley square was about to sell his house or mortgage it to meet some engagements, the swindler called upon him first with the ostensible object of renting the house, pending the decoration and furnishing of one he said he had purchased. The house was rather small to accommodate his family and "11 servants," but he would take it. The conversation then became a little sociable, and the gentleman disclosed his rather embarrassed state of affairs—on the learning of which the pseudo-Montefiore evinced much commiseration and promised to use his influence to set matters right. Accordingly arrangements were made by which a sum large enough to clear off the gentleman's indebtedness, was to be advanced on the security of the transfer of his leasehold property. The pretended millionaire called upon the gentleman a few days afterwards to inform him that arrangements had been made at a bank with which he (Montefiore) had great influence, to allow the gentleman, after opening an account of £500, to have the credit he required. The gentleman, however, had not got £500, but the rich man was not at all put out by the announcement, and at once offered to give a cheque of his own for £250 or £300, the gentleman to get

the remainder. The next day the latter got a cheque of £200 which Montefiore took carelessly and threw it with his own on the table, and then after discussing religious matters ordered a cab to take them both to the bank at Southwark where the cheques were to be cashed. They arrived at the bank, and Montefiore left his companion in the cab while he proceeded to do the necessary business. The money for one of the cheques at least was received, and under pretence of getting one of Rothschild's business men to carry the transaction through he drove to Rothschild's house, where he alighted. This, however, was the last the gentleman saw of his friend. After waiting 20 minutes his suspicion began to get excited and he went into Rothschild's to ascertain if Mr. Montefiore was there. "Mr. Montefiore was there" replied the clerk, and the victim, ashamed of his suspicion went out, and walked about the door. A still longer period having elapsed, the gentleman became again uneasy and entered Rothschild's with the view of seeing Montefiore. After a little time he was ushered into Mr. Montefiore's presence, and discovered to his dismay that the Montefiore he saw before him was not the philanthropic friend that came with him in the cab. The truth burst upon him; he had been deceived and his £200 was gone. The first thing was to run for a detective; then to proceed to the swindler's hotel. The detective was obtained, the hotel was reached, but only to find that Mr. Montefiore had not been there since morning, and owed a bill of £12. All the effects he had left behind were two portmanteaus—one empty and the other full of bricks. The description of the swindler is thus given:—"Montefiore is a Jew, about 5ft. 6in. in height, dark complexion, black hair, whiskers, moustache (slight), and very shortsighted, wearing spectacles with powerful lenses. He was well dressed, and has the demeanor and address of a gentleman. His servant, or accomplice, is a tall, thin man, with no whiskers and black moustache; he was in plain clothes, with a white neckcloth. Such are specimens of the incidents that appear daily in the London Police Courts.

TELEGRAPHIC.

New Supply of Fractional Currency.

The sum of 385,000 in fractional currency was yesterday delivered by the printing division of the Treasury Department.

Public Lands in the Insurrectionary States.
The following statement exhibits the vacant public lands in five of the Insurrectionary States: Alabama, 6,732,058 acres; Louisiana, 3,228,102 acres; Florida, 1,132,786 acres; Mississippi, 4,749,736 acres; Arkansas, 9,208,013. There are no public lands in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

A New Tax Bill.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says the ways and means committee are preparing another tax bill, in which they propose to put such articles as ought to be placed on the free list. The only measure that the committee has ready to report is one putting a tax of five cents per pound on cotton. To-day, however, they expect to settle some of the other matters, and next week report the bill to the House.

Fenian Matters in Maine.

New York, March 27.—The *Herald's* Portland, Me., special dispatch says there was a very large and enthusiastic Fenian demonstration last evening. The procession, as it passed the Preble House, was watched with much interest by the Provincials there assembled, waiting for the steamer St. Johns, for that port. The Aroostook paper denies that the Fenians in the eastern section of the State intend to invade the neighboring province of New Brunswick.

Vessels to Constitute the Flying Squadron.

The *World's* dispatch says that the Flying Squadron, which is to be fitted out for a cruise on the British North American coast, will consist of seven vessels in all. The probability is, that the vessels selected for this duty, will be the *Chattanooga*, *Pensacola*, *Arcadia*, *Augusta*, *Monocacy*, *Oscola*, and the *Galena*. The above named vessels mount in the aggregate, 86 guns. At the present time, there are over twenty vessels belonging to the British, in those waters, and they are nearly all large vessels, cruising among the West India Islands and the Gulf of Mexico.

A Trades Union Convention.

The presiding officers of the different Trades Union societies held a meeting in this city for the purpose of making arrangements for having a grand National Convention of the Trades Societies, and the U. S. credentials to be presented from the representatives of the 50,000 members of the Trades Unions of the country at large. Resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to make the necessary preparations for the convention.

The South American War.

New York, March 27.—The *Herald's*

Rio Janeiro correspondent writes respecting affairs in Brazil, and the progress of war between the allies and the Paraguayans. The grand attack of the former is not yet expected to be made, but the two hostile forces have confronted each other on the opposite side of the Parana river, and it is reported that the allied army would cross the river about the middle of February, preparatory to a formidable assault on the Paraguayan stronghold.

Colorado at the Doors of Congress.

The friends of Colorado do not despair of securing the admission of that territory into the Union by this Congress. An effort will be made to renew the direct attempt. If this fails, an effort will be made to admit Colorado and Nebraska by one act. Perhaps Montana will be ready to come in by that time.

Number of Soldiers in the Service.

The Secretary of War informs Congress in answer to the resolution, that on January 9th there were 152,611 men in the service, viz., regulars, 26,587; white volunteers, 57,593; colored, 68,766. Staff officers, etc., 1,700. The troops were distributed as follows:—10,809 in Missouri; 4,641 in Virginia; 3,106 in North Carolina; 4,768 in South Carolina; 20,630 in Georgia; 10,294 in Mississippi; 10,623 in Alabama; 10,684 in Tennessee; 8,567 in Arkansas; 10,253 in Louisiana; and 29,248 in Texas. Orders have been issued for a further reduction of 18,554 whites and 2,300 colored.

Court Decision—Rebels Reserved for Justice.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 27.—The court of appeals has rendered a decision which virtually prevents a soldier, Union or Confederate, from being prosecuted for acts committed under order of the superior officers.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The *Republican* asserts that the President has laid up for prosecution the names of five hundred of the principal participants in the rebellion, whom he holds for the purposes of justice.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided that national bank shares are liable to local taxation, being personal property. Chief Justice Chase dissented, and read an opinion that this was an indirect mode of taxing national securities, which was not authorized by Congress. In the cases of Cutting, Fisk, and others, the Court held that a broker is chargeable on purchases of securities made on his own account the same as on his commissions when purchasing for others.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Judge Dwinelle has denied the application of Fred. A. Wilder for divorce from his wife Anna L. Wilder.

N. Willis Coles, a gentleman well known in this city, and formerly book keeper in the office of ex-Sheriff Doane, met with a most horrible death a few minutes past eight o'clock this morning, at the station of the San Jose Railroad, on Fourth street. Mr. Coles was about to take passage on the eight o'clock train for Redwood City, and while standing on the platform talking to Mr. Newball, President of the road, the train started. In attempting to jump upon the car he accidentally fell between the car and the platform, and being caught by the moving train, was crushed in the most horrible manner, his body being carried by the train and twisted several times around it until it was pressed into a space not more than six inches in width. Before the train stopped his body had been crushed from the legs up to the breast. The planks of the platform had to be sawed out before the body could be removed.

Judge Dwinelle to-day sentenced Antonio Sasovitch to be hanged by the neck until dead, on the 28th day of April next, between the hours of 12 o'clock p.m. and 8 o'clock p.m., for the murder of Edward Walters, on the 3d day of June last.

Money Markets.

The telegraph brings the price of gold from New York up to the 26th inst., at 126, and bankers quote sterling at \$1.07 @ \$1.07½. Greenbacks sold at 80c @ 80½c. Brokers quote 80c buying and 80½ selling, which is really about the gold price.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer *Enterprise* arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 25 passengers and an express.

Latest advices from Cariboo, 16th ult., state that business was improving and prospects looking brighter. Snow was fast disappearing and would probably be all gone in another month.

A letter from Savana's Ferry says the Big Lake is still frozen over and the roads in a bad state.

Intelligence from Lillooet confirms the existence of plenty of pay dirt at Bridge River paying \$10 and upwards by sluicing.

The court of assizes has been sitting at New Westminster. Some of the civil cases attracted considerable interest. *Humphrey vs. Featherstone* was a suit for \$855 balance of money lent in California with interest since 1858. Some intricate points of law arose and occupied a long time in discussion. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff. Mr. Green for plaintiff, Mr. Walker for defendant. *Eddy vs. O'Reilly*—This case had been pending for two years. The plaintiff is a farmer near Lake LaBache, and the defendant is the High Sheriff of the colony. The suit was brought to recover \$14,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the defendant in the winter of 1863-4 through the acts of one George R. Gombertz, professing to be Deputy Sheriff, and who, it

was charged, had caused upwards of \$9,000 worth of property to be sacrificed to satisfy a writ of execution in the suit of one Elkner, for \$200. Mr. Robertson, counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. Walker for defendant. The jury returned a verdict for \$5,000. *Aurora or Borealis Co. vs. Watson Co.*—Mr. Robertson for plaintiffs, Messrs. Walker & Walker for defendants. This long pending suit has at length been decided in favor of the defendants, the effect of which is to remove the injunction served upon them last summer restraining them from working 400 feet frontage up to the hill claimed by the plaintiffs. In the matter of *Eddy vs. O'Reilly* we learn that an application was made to Judge Begbie to have the verdict of the jury set aside on the ground of illegality, and His Honor held that the circumstances justified him in setting it aside.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Revising Officer Robert E. Jackson, Esq., yesterday held a Court in the Sheriff's office for the Revision of the List of Voters for Victoria City.

More than usual interest was manifested in the proceedings in consequence of the numerous notices of objection known to have been served upon various parties. Owing, however, to the Revisor requiring legal proof of service of the notices of objection it will be seen by the lists appended that the whole of the objections raised by Mr. David B. Blair fell to the ground, save three—and those would probably have followed the rest had the parties not put in a personal appearance, and thus waived the question of service.

After the list objected to by Sheriff Naylor, for various good and sufficient reasons, had been allowed by the Revisor, Mr. Blair's list was called over, John Butts officiating in his usual quaint style as crier of the Court. Mr. Blair was assisted by Mr. Sebright Green.

On the first name being challenged Mr. Bishop raised the following points:

1. The notice was not properly signed. 2. It was without sufficient date (Feb'y). 3. It did not describe the objector to be a voter. 4. That the notices must be strictly proved by service and copy of the notice so served.

The objector endeavored to get rid of the last objection by calling the person who served notice and handed in a similar printed form with counterfeit.

Mr. Bishop contended that would not do, the notice was a myth.

Mr. Green argued contra.

The Revisor overruled all Mr. Bishop's objections except the last, and required in all cases when the party objected to did not appear that the notices must be properly proved. Owing to this ruling nearly all the notices fell through and the objections were withdrawn.

The first disputed case was that of Berrin Barnett who qualified on a rental on Yates street but removed to Fort street two years ago.

Mr. Barnett on oath admitted the change and stated that he did all that he could by waiting on the Revising officer (Mr. Drake) and the Sheriff and asking what was necessary to be done, the former told him that he would alter the name of the street on the voters list which would suffice, and the latter told him as long as he retained a similar qualification his vote was good.

Mr. Blair said it was depriving the revenue of the fee.

The Sheriff informed the court that Mr. Drake and he had always so interpreted the act, and if the Revisor now ruled to the contrary, it would disfranchise half of the town, as people were constantly moving about.

The Revisor said he could not help what had been done before, he must go by what he considered to be the proper interpretation of the act and as Mr. Barnett did not now occupy the premises on which he had qualified he should have registered afresh on the Sheriff's list. The name was consequently struck out.

SHERIFF'S LIST.

Anderson Robert, sold property; Allen Charles W, left the country; Barnett George, do; Beag Francis, do; Black Walter S, do; Bell Alexander D, do; Barrige Wm B, no qualification; Briggs Richard S, left the country; Brown Wm Augustus, do; Culverwell Wm, do; Chipp John, do; Cotford Thomas J, dead; Church George, do; Corrin Josh, left the country; Cruickshank, do; Cary George H, do; Colquhoun John O, do; Dundas Robt J, do; Duncombe Henry, do; Estell Thomas, do; Jacob Francis, do; Frost John P, do; Gaignon Antoine, dead; Gardner Francis H, sold; Guest John, left the country; Gillingham C J, do; Hounslow G, do; Jackson T H, sold; Lonati E J, dead; Milson Burgess, do; Montrose Jno Betts, sold and left Moore Jas, no qualification; Muir Wm, left, Makin Jas, do; McNamara, Wm, do; Mann Thos, assignment; Nathan Saml, left, Naylor Wm B, no qualification; Pain Chas Jno, left, Park Jas, do; Parsons Wm H, do; Passmore, E J, do; Roper Wm Jas, do; Roper Thos, do; Shanks Hugh, parted with property and left, Shelford Jno, do; Stenhouse Alex, no qualification; Stapleton Wm, left, Torrens, Robt Wm, sold property; Geo Gerald, sold out his property.

MR. BLAIR'S LIST.

Edward Allen, withdrawn; Charles E Ashe, service not proved, withdrawn; Charles A Alport, withdrawn; John Allen, withdrawn; James Allmon, withdrawn; Berrin Barnett, disallowed from change of rental qualification. F M Bayley, withdrawn; Charles A Bayley, withdrawn; John Begg, withdrawn; David B Blair, withdrawn; Wm Bell, withdrawn; Hamilton Berry, withdrawn; Willis Bond, withdrawn; Edward Alexander Booth, withdrawn; Augustine Boyle, withdrawn; Wm Brown, do; Charles B Brown, no qualification; Donald Bruce, withdrawn; Ashbury Bulter, do; Stephen G Bunting, do; John Butts, put on oath and rental qualification proved. The objections were withdrawn to the following: John Calvert; John H Carmichael; Michael Carey; Randall Cesar; J W Carey; Wm Copperman; C H Charity; Wm Constantine; Wm Cook; Outerier Pierre; John Coles; Edward Dillon; Wm H Dyer; Archibald Dods; M E Eddale R D Dunn; R Hwing; Jas Farquhar; J Forsyth; Fry Henry; Alex Fox; Fellows Charles; Francis Abner H (application for costs refused); College Richard; Gohagen Isaac; Green Henry Ashdown; Harris Alan M; Hayward Charles; Hamilton Chris;

Hankin Charles C; Harries Julian B; Harrison Geo; Johnson E H; Johnson Isaac B; Keyser J W; Kingston F K; Langley Edward; Leach Robert; Myer M H; Mitchell Wm Lang; Matthews Geo H; Martin Thos T; Mallandaine E (appeared by Mr. Dennes, and notice held to be informal application for costs refused, objection not being shown to be frivolous or vexatious); McMillan James; McCaskill Kenneth; Matthews Geo H; Milby Wm; Mills Walter; Mason Joseph; Munro Malcolm; Newbery John; Oldham Wm; Patriek Thos (dead) struck out; Revis Jos; Robertson Andrew; Scully Wm; Senior Wm; Solomon Moses; Smith Thos Fred; Street Charles; Teague John; Toleson S B; Rowland Wm; Titcombe John (appeared by Mr. Bishop; same objections raised to the legality of notice and overruled by Revisor; vote disallowed from change of rental qualification); George Jno (objection raised to being in Government employ and change of occupation on which he qualified; Mr. Jessop stated that he had leased his property and was not in occupation; name struck out); Varias Horatio (dead); Waddington E C; White Ed; Wallace Geo; Carey Maurice (copy of warrant of commitment tendered; objected to by Mr. Bishop; objection allowed; further proof adduced, and name struck out).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

Council met at 2:45 p.m. Present—The Hon. Colonial Secretary (presiding), Attorney General, Treasurer, Donald Fraser, H. Rhodes.

NANAIMO PETITION.

A communication was read from Mr. Thos. Parker enclosing copy of a petition said to be signed by upwards of 200 inhabitants of Nanaimo, representing about seven-tenths of the property holders, against the Nanaimo Incorporation bill.

The petitioners allege that the bill is in no wise suited to the wants or requirements of the place, and believing the measures sought to be imposed upon them as unnecessary and inimical to the best interests of the place and the will of property-holders, that the advantages held forth will not be realized, and that the improvements proposed will not compensate for the expense that would be incurred in carrying them out, they call upon the Council to reject the bill, when it comes before them. [Want of space precludes our publishing the petition.]

NANAIMO INCORPORATION.

This bill came up for second reading, and was deferred for the consideration of a larger Council.

The Hon. Treasurer remarked that as the petition was signed by three-fourths of the inhabitants and seven-eighths of the property holders the Council could not do anything with the bill, and could not force a municipal institution down the people's throat against their wish, he would therefore move that it be read this day six months.

The Hon. Attorney General said he hardly saw how the Council, in the face of such a petition, could pass the preamble which said "whereas it was expedient to incorporate the town or village of Nanaimo, etc."

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said the Council had already agreed to defer the bill. It would not do to act too hastily as there might be a petition sent down in favor of the bill. The subject then dropped.

NEW BILLS.

The Hon. Attorney General gave notice that he should introduce bills in respect of Weights and Measures, and Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The Volunteer Corps Bill passed the second reading, and the Council adjourned till to-day. The Committee on the Franchise Bill will meet previously.

GOOD FOR BIG BEND 1.—The *Oregon Statesman* of the 23d March says:—A leading merchant informs us that thus far this season seven-eighths of all the business transactions have been on account of parties bound for the Columbia river mines. Of those who come from below a very large proportion are bound for the Upper Columbia mines: Very many are waiting to hear that Capt. White's boat is ready to start for the new diggings, when they will put off at the earliest moment. From present indications it would seem that public opinion is about equally divided between Blackfoot and the Columbia, if anything the latter ahead. The accessibility of the latter mines give them great advantage over the Blackfoot country, and from this cause, if none other, it will not be strange if the majority of the immigrants head for the Upper Columbia.

THE ROUTE TO BIG BEND.—The Dalles correspondent of the *Oregon Herald*, a new paper published at Portland, writes: Large numbers of persons, with their saddle and pack animals, are daily crossing the river at this place en route for Big Bend mines on the Columbia, via Okanagan and Kamloops, where they strike the British road from Fort Hope, and go within twenty miles of these mines with horses and packs. This is thought to be a better route than by Colville, saving in distance, as well as the expense, of 250 miles.

TO BE WHIPPED.—Judge Begbie at the Assizes in New Westminster has sentenced a jail-bird named McGillivray, well known to the Victoria police, in addition to imprisonment, to be "privately whipped." It strikes us to be that this would be the most effective means of deterring some scamps in this neighborhood (especially Indians) from visiting our jail so frequently only to be provided with wholesome food at the public expense in return for an indifferent day's labor.

TELEGRAPH WIRES COLLAPSED.—We see it stated that a Mr. M. L. Meason has invented what he calls an atmospheric telegraph, by which dispatches can be sent through the air, without the aid of wire or telegraph posts, from any point upon the earth or ocean to any other point. This sounds like the marvelous, but so have many inventions, which, nevertheless, have become realities. —Am. paper.

Tuesday, April 10, 1866.

THE ATTEMPTED DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The fates dealt rather severely with the obstructives. Their stipulations exposed in the revision court and chicanery in the House of Assembly both cases their object was the disfranchisement of the citizens of Victoria days and weeks they pored over the voters for the city, they scrutinized names, and at length having satisfied selves that they had the fate of one and forty-eight voters in their hands, they sent their missives to the electors. The political animus, was stronger than the political duty, and in the haste to serve objections eight of the forms prescribed by law thus vitiated the whole of their labors. Yesterday when the revision opened, the servants of the obstructives were, receipt books in hand, to do the customary amount of swearing their blundering was exposed at that and their notices fell through. hundred and forty-eight voters were therefore, to breathe again. So much political knowledge and astuteness electoneering Titans, but outside this of English law, there was something of the ruling of the revisor essentially repugnant to the ideas of right. Heretofore the officer, as well as the sheriff, has ruled change disqualifies a voter, unless he be in the nature of the qualification amount under that prescribed by change from one freehold to another one leasehold to another, has always allowed. The revising officer, however, took a different view, may thank the blundering of structures for the prevention of sale disfranchisement. Had the obstructives been entertained or portion of the voters summoned have been struck off the roll. The of such a course would have been apparent from the fact that the pre been guided entirely by the established by the sheriff and previous officers, and had consequently pains to re-register their qualifications. Abstractedly, however, considered of the revisor is wrong. The objection property qualifications is to obtain a fee that the voter has a certain in the country. So long as this can be the most liberal interpretation given to the act. In a new country, Vancouver Island, where continuous the exception instead of it becomes ten times more necessary liberally in the matter. It is a responsibility to deprive any man of to vote; and however anxious a pated politicians may be to reduce ber of those who enjoy the franchise, the revisor to guard with extreme suffrages of a community.

As we have said, a similar attempt franchising was made by the obstructives yesterday in the Assembly. W Speaker's attention was called to the fact that Mr. Franklin's seat come vacant through a three months during the session, it was suddenly that a serious conflict existed between franchise acts, and the Speaker necessary to consult with the General in the matter. Of course the gentleman could only give the one that the last act was an amendment first, and was the act under which assembly should be governed. Now to this act, the very moment a man sence, during the sitting of the House without leave, reaches three months moment his seat is vacant and a new order to issue immediately. To shallowness as well as the uncharacter of some of the member append the clause in its entirety sence from the colony for three months the session of the House, without of the House for that purpose obtain *ipso facto* determine the membership member absent, and a new writ for toral district which such absent member shall be immediately issued return of a new member in the place late member." We have italicized stance of the clause, to show more a false ruling of the Speaker and the as well as iniquity of those who vote day against the issuing of the writ been seen that the Speaker had no right to vote to the House, either with the vacancy or the issuing of the writ House had taken Dr. Trimble and view of the matter, we should have ridiculous sight of the members any simple vote, that a man who, to the Act, had vacated his seat member of the Assembly. On the ciple every act in the Statute be altered at will by a vote House. The refusal to issue a better. The act says distinctly that "shall be immediately issued," but declares it shall not. Now it may much to the country whether Victor