The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866. NO. 40

THE HERALD

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EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

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ALMANACK FOR JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 9h. 51m., morning, E.S.E.
New Moon, 12th day, 1h. 23m., morning, N.N.E.
First Quarter, 19th day, 11h. 31m., morning, E.
Full Moon, 27th day, 0h. 0m., evening, N.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Moon Age	Moon Length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	d	h m
1	Sunday	4 18	7 49	2 47	9 49	15	31
2	Monday	19	49	3 29	10 21		30
3	Tuesday	20	49	4 17	10 53		29
4	Wednesday	21	48	5 7	11 25		28
5	Thursday	21	48	6 2	morn.		27
6	Friday	21	48	7 4	0 2		27
7	Saturday	22	48	8 7	0 36		26
8	Sunday	53	48	9 14	1 18		25
9	Monday	23	47	10 20	2 8		24
10	Tuesday	24	47	11 20	3 2		23
11	Wednesday	25	46	11 59	sets		21
12	Thursday	26	46	morn.	7 49		20
13	Friday	27	45	1 2	8 30		18
14	Saturday	28	44	1 51	9 8		16
15	Sunday	29	44	2 35	9 40		15
16	Monday	30	43	8 16	10 9		13
17	Tuesday	31	42	3 59	10 40		11
18	Wednesday	32	41	4 44	11 6		9
19	Thursday	33	40	5 31	11 36		7
20	Friday	34	39	6 28	morn.		5
21	Saturday	35	38	7 13	0 7		3
22	Sunday	36	37	8 8	0 43	14	2
23	Monday	37	36	9 1	1 22		59
24	Tuesday	38	35	9 57	2 9		57
25	Wednesday	39	34	10 48	3 0		55
26	Thursday	40	33	11 35	3 53		53
27	Friday	41	32	even.	rises		51
28	Saturday	42	31	0 56	7 52		49
29	Sunday	44	29	1 45	8 24		46
30	Monday	45	28	2 26	8 59		43
31	Tuesday	46	27	2 8	9 30		41

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Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1863.

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The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

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W. H. WATSON.

Herald Office, March 21, 1866.

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Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St.,
Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1866. } y

REMOVAL.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND has removed from his late residence on Queen Street,

To the Corner of Great George & Kent Streets

and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that, by late arrivals of direct importations from EUROPE, he has greatly added to his

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILETTARTICLES in variety.

DR. SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him at the late residence in Charlottetown, and hopes the same may be continued towards him; trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.

☞ The DISPENSARY is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 16, 1866.

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY,

Sail Maker,

DESIRES to return his thanks to his friends and customers in this and country, for the Patronage bestowed upon him during the last twenty years that he has been in business in this City; and begs to inform them that, in addition to the Sail-Making Business, he will, on the arrival of the L. C. Owen, from Liverpool, and Ariadne from Glasgow, open a

SHIP CHANDLERY & HARDWARE STORE,

in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. W. HYNDMAN, head of Queen's Wharf, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, viz:—

Cordage, Canvas, Oakum, Pitch, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., Anchors, Chains, Iron, Steel, Spikes, Nails, &c., &c., &c.

May 9, 1866. 6m

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Flour,	Tea,
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JAMES PEARDON.

Kent Street, April 25, 1866.

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TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE—

400 Cedar Posts,
40 Tons Pictou large Coal,
50 do do. small do.
1 Anchor, 24 cwt.
A lot of Chain, 5-8th
Running Rigging, suitable for a Schooner about 80 tons.
4 bbls. Pogies, 1 Bait Mill.

Also,—1 Mare, 6 years old, suitable for general purposes.

Apply to J. T. IRVING,
At Mr. DeBlois's Office.

May 2, 1866.

T. T. T.

HUDSON & WRIGHT

Offer for Sale at the

KENT STREET

Grocery Depot,

A SUPPLY OF

TEA,

Direct from LONDON, which they warrant equal, if not SUPERIOR, to any ever offered for sale in Charlottetown.

Kent St., May 30, 1866. R. W. 1m

PORK AND BEANS.

Prime Mess Pork,
American White Beans,
CHEAP FOR CASH at
HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO.

(Manufactured by J. & T. Morris,)
Retailing low at
HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

SUPERIOR MOULD CANDLES.

(Manufactured by D. Griffith,)
Wholesale and Retail at
HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

Kent Street, March 21, 1866. 3m

TURKEY FIGS!

TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
ZANTE CURRANTS,
Jordan Almonds,
Filberts,
Walnuts,
Ground Spices,
ESSENCES,
Colating,
Baking Powder,
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For sale by W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 20, 1865.

COLAS,
Colas Bouquet,
Permission to this Artiste.
upon the cheek of night,
Ethiop's ear.

The Handkerchief.

Fragebane,	
Lilly of the Valley	
Millefleur,	
Violet.	

Mown Hay. Loves Myrtle.

in a nest Box; Sydenham Eau Water, Extract of Lavendet Secretenary Sachet, Perfumedr Jasper Golden Scented Locken Glycerine, for making the Hair Powder, an improvement oil Ninion, for the Complexion, Ring superfluous hairs without Jean Pommade, for fixing the Hair Dye, for giving the Hair permanent shade without trouble

Crackers, a new and amusing device

W. R. WATSON.

Chasey Peaches,
TINS.
a superior article. For sale by
W. R. WATSON.
Dec. 13, 1865.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from our last.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ELECTION LAW.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a bill "to amend the laws relating to elections," was read a second time, and a motion being made that it be committed to a committee of the whole House,—

Hon. Mr. McDonald said: I feel decidedly opposed to the principle of that bill. I believe it is founded on a most erroneous principle; and I do not think any other Legislature would attempt to carry out a measure which would enable persons to vote in more than one district. It is the opinion of men whose views on such matters are well worthy of consideration, that electors should not be allowed to vote in more than one district; but by this bill a man may vote in every district on the Island, if he has a small amount of property in each. It is the practice in the United States that an elector is to vote in the district where he resides, and no where else. I believe that is the correct principle; because the law affects one man as well as another. That one man should have a vote in every district in the Island, while another, who is as justly entitled to it, should only be allowed to vote in one district, does not sound well. If any amendment is to be made to the present law, it should be in the opposite direction,—it should confine the franchise to the district where the elector resides. I am aware of gentlemen who, under this bill, will have a vote in every district in King's County, besides having a vote in Queen's County, and I do not think it is a correct principle. It is surely wrong that a man residing in Charlottetown should have the privilege of voting for every member in the Legislative Assembly without going out of the city. There is also another provision in the bill which re-enacts a section of the old law which was repealed a short time ago. The old law provided that a member of the Assembly holding any public office might exchange it for another without vacating his seat. This bill contains a clause similar to the one in the old act which was repealed, and I am at a loss to know why it is inserted. It does not appear to come under the title of the act, and I do not think there is any necessity for it.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: I rise, your honors, at a disadvantage; it is this,—some of your honors, I suppose, are as old in politics as I am a resident of the Island, and can bring forward a store of illustrations which I cannot; but while his honor from Georgetown (Mr. McDonald) was speaking, there was one thought which occurred to me, or rather two aspects of the same thought. It is this: in the first instance, it leaves all parties who hold property, whatever may be their views in politics, upon the same footing. The other is this—and I think it deserves to be well weighed—that by the present franchise, the man who is worth thousands of pounds is put on a par with one who has no stake in the country, and who is, perhaps, employed by the former at £20 or £30 a year. Thus, one servant, who had no stake in the country, would neutralize his master's vote who was worth thousands; and if he had two servants, they would entirely outvote him. In that point of view, without at all desiring to deprive our youths of their privileges, or to abridge them in the least, I do hold, not as one who would be sorry to see society advancing, but as one wishing those who have a stake in society, a proportionate influence in electing members to represent them. When these things are fairly weighed, I think it will be seen that such a measure as this is a very fair one, and that this feature of the bill will tend to give property its due weight, without depriving others who have no property of the privileges which they enjoy.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I would just ask if this is a Government measure, for if so, it is very little use for those who are opposed to it to speak; it is only wasting time. It is very strange that just before a general election there is always some amendment of the election law—amendments, too, which are not easily understood. I do not approve of the policy of any party, just before a general election, introducing measures which will be a benefit to themselves. It causes a great deal of trouble and expense, for this act must be printed and published, and what is it for? Just to give a few proprietors and landowners liberty to walk out a few yards from their firesides and vote for every member of the Legislature, and thus to have an influence over the whole community. If your honors think it is right to give such a power and influence to a few individuals, you will pass this bill; if not, you will reject it. I might have a little advantage from it myself, but I do not wish to have an unreasonable influence, nor do I think any man should ask it. I think his honor who spoke last wishes to give too much influence to parties who have a little property. I am of opinion that moneyed men have influence enough, without giving them more. I am therefore inclined to oppose the bill.

House in committee—Hon. Mr. McLaren in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: In justice to myself, I am compelled to reply to the remarks of his honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell). I understood his words to amount to this: that he would infer that I was inclined to give to the owners of property undue advantage over others who were not owners of property. I deny that inference from my statements. My desire is to be candid; if not, I would not have stated that I was speaking at a disadvantage, while others had the advantage of experience. I gave my views of the franchise, and I consider that those who are here this year and away the next, have not as much interest in the country as those who have a large amount of property in it. I said that real property should be represented in proportion to the advantage the Colony has from that property. Anything beyond this would be subversive of what I feel between the proprietors and tenants. I would rather favor the poor than give an undue advantage to the rich. Therefore I deny that it is my desire to impose restrictions or to give undue advantage to those who have property over those who have not, but who are entitled, from their moral standing, to have a voice in the affairs of the Colony.

The House was then resumed, and progress reported.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Haviland, with a bill "to exempt property belonging to Her Majesty, or to the Government of this Island, from Duties or Assessment." The said bill was read the first time.

Hon. Mr. Beer remarked that he did not think there was any necessity for such an act, as he was not aware that there was any Crown property, at least of any amount, in this Island which would be liable to assessment.

Hon. Atty. General: I apprehend that the bill has originated from a recent despatch from the Colonial Office, with reference to the land assessment bill. In a despatch which came out last year, the Colonial Minister gave for withholding that bill so long was, that there was no exception in the taxes in regard to Crown property; and it was necessary that that should be provided for. His Excellency replied that there was very little Crown property here, and it should not stand in the way of the bill. It struck myself as a very remarkable objection that, after we had sold our hitherto ground, which was nearly all the Crown property in the Colony, they should be so exceedingly anxious that it should not be sold for land tax.

The bill was then, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Beer, read a second time, passed through committee, read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: One of your honors wished to know if the bill relating to elections is a Government measure; I answer that it is.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Henderson, a bill relating to the office of Solicitor General was read the third time, and a motion being made that it do now pass, Hon. Mr. McDonald moved an amendment that it do pass this day three months. The House divided on the amendment.

Contents,—Hon. Messrs. McDonald and Dingwell,—2.

Non-contents,—Hon. Messrs. Attorney General, Yeo, McLaren, Ramsay and Henderson,—5.

So it passed in the negative, and the main motion, that that the bill do now pass, was agreed to.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Longworth with a bill for settling doubts relative to titles acquired under the several laws of this Island for levying an assessment on lands.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, May 8.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Henderson, a bill for the regulation of the Militia and Volunteer forces was read the second time and committed—Hon. Mr. Beer in the chair.

After some desultory debate, the bill was amended, on motion of his honor the President, so as to exempt school-masters actually employed as such, and telegraph operators, from liability to be called out to drill.

Hon. Atty. General asked if there was any provision for foreigners in the bill.

Hon. Mr. Henderson replied that it was out of the power of the Government to make any such provisions. During the late war in the United States, foreigners had either to submit to conscription or leave the country within a certain time.

Hon. Atty. General: Some parts of the bill do appear hard at first sight, but when we are enacting a military law, it must have a military character. It is impossible to frame it so as to be free from little cases of hardship now and then without destroying the effect of the bill. It is, therefore, better to run the risk of a little hardship in a few cases than to render the bill inoperative. The regulations will be printed and distributed, so that people will be aware of the various rules and regulations. A person moving from one district to another will be liable to a fine if he does not notify the commanding officer, within a certain time, that he has done so.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: The bill requires to be of a military character to some extent, otherwise it would be almost useless; but as far as was consistent with efficiency, it has been softened down to the circumstances of the people. It is impossible to remove every little objection without destroying the effect of the bill. Every man who is liable to perform military duty, upon removing from one district to another, is required to give a written notice to the commanding officer of the district he leaves, and of the one he removes to, within a certain time, or he will be liable to a fine; but there is a provision that the regulations are to be publicly read periodically, so that persons will be intimately acquainted with the enactments of the bill. Therefore, they will be without excuse. This is done in the army. The general rules of the army, or the "articles of war" as they are styled, are very strict, so as to meet the tendency in human nature to fall away from the necessary strictness of military discipline. Therefore they are made more stringent than they would otherwise be. But in the British army, the spirit of those rules is put in force, unless the letter is grossly violated, and I hope it will be so enforced here.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: It might be very well to require householders to give notice of removal from one district to another; but if hired, or laboring men, who are continually moving, are required under a penalty to do so, I am afraid it will lead to a great deal of trouble.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: His honor's statement just shows the necessity for the enactment. It is not so much required for farmers, as for those young men who are continually moving from place to place, and who, without an enactment of this description, would very probably evade the law. They will have a month to give notice, and I think it is quite reasonable.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I see the militia will be liable to be called out to drill ten days in each year, and I dare say many of the officers will call out the men as often as they can. I consider that a man's labor is worth six shillings a day, and I consider it a very heavy tax. I would be as loyal as any person, but I do not wish to see young men put to unnecessary expense. I would like to hear the opinion of your honors on this point. We are steadily increasing the burdens of the people, and they are creeping on unperceived. The Statute Labor tax is four shillings and six pence, and by this law the people will be required to give ten days to military service; and I think it worthy of consideration. I do not wish to oppose the bill, but I would like to see it carried out in a fair and reasonable way without placing heavy burdens on the people.

Hon. Mr. Anderson: This bill does not say they are to be called out ten days, but not to exceed that time.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: I think it is very well to say ten days in the bill, but the time they will be called will be regulated very much by the signs of the times. If an enemy is threatening to invade the Colony, of course they will be called out more frequently than they would otherwise be, but I do not apprehend that they will be called out ten days in the year in ordinary times, perhaps not more than two or three.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: His honor from Bay Fortune (Hon. Mr. Dingwell) is inclined to guard the peoples' rights, and we should all be disposed to do that; but I would remind his honor that it is very possible to be penny wise and pound foolish. His honor from Prince County (Mr. Ramsay) has very properly observed that the number of days the militia would be called out would be regulated very much by the signs of the times, or the circumstances of the case. I do not think any right-minded man, who has the defence of his country in a time of danger in view, would object to being called out a few days extra for the purpose of being drilled. And I would remind your honors that when the Commander-in-Chief does not see any necessity for it, they may not be called out more than three days in the year. Of course it is for the purpose of self defence, and to show the Mother Country that we are not to be treated as children, and to be tacked on to Canada by Confederation. It is our duty to prepare to defend the honor of our flag, and of the British Crown. It will go to strengthen the arguments against Confederation, and show that no person, or class of persons, should put their foot upon our necks and drive us into a position which would end in beggary.

Hon. Attorney General: I can very easily account for the views of his honor from Bay Fortune (Mr. Dingwell.) It is very natural for us to be sensitive when we come to that part of the bill which is intended to act as a burden upon the people. When such bills are brought before us, it behoves us to take them into grave and serious consideration. We are supposed to be old and experienced legislators—the grave, deliberate senators of the Colony—who are here to guard and protect the interests of the people, and to prevent anything burdensome, either by way of taxes or personal service, and I confess that it would be with great reluctance I would consent to any burden which necessity did not evidently demand. His honor alludes to the increase of population, and from the experience his honor possesses in the country, and amongst the people, it is very proper for him, and all of us, to guard their rights. But I do not think this bill proposes to place any unnecessary burdens upon the people. I think it is absolutely necessary that the militia should be brought to some degree of efficiency; but, at the same time, I do not think the provisions of this bill will be arbitrarily insisted upon; and even if they are, it is for the welfare of the people themselves. Therefore, making every allowance for the nature and circumstances of the case, I am fully inclined to go the extent of the ten days. I know the people are very jealous throughout the Colony of a measure of this kind. A militia bill is never a popular one; but what are we to do? We cannot sit down and fold our arms, and expect some other persons to protect us from aggression and danger. It is incompatible with our position as British subjects to do so. It is very proper to show the people, and with the influence which his honor has among them, he should endeavor to show them that it is for their own benefit. It should be pointed out to the people that it is really necessary, and that would divest it in a great measure of that unpopularity which attaches to it. The people should be made to understand that the more efficient each man becomes in the use of arms, the more valuable he becomes to the country at large. Take an illustration: say a company of militia is brought into action; it greatly strengthens self-protection to be perfectly trained in the use of arms. Say a company is brought into action who are perfect in their drill and manœuvres; they are more capable of destroying the enemy who confronts them, and the sooner the enemy is destroyed, the sooner is the danger to themselves lessened; but if they are imperfect in the use of arms, their firing will be unsteady, their shots scattered and ineffective, and the danger will be increased. Therefore, the more perfect a man becomes in the use of arms, the greater defence does he become to himself and those beside him. These things should be explained to the people, and they would then see that they would serve their own interests best by submitting to and carrying out the intention of the law.

Hon. Mr. Yeo: We should guard against unnecessary training. At the time of the war with France, the Militia were called out to drill for a month, and thus a great deal of time was spent to no purpose. It is only folly for men to be losing their time and labor if they have not arms. I have no objection to their being called out to drill, if it is necessary, providing they are supplied with arms.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: Perhaps his honor who has just spoken will inform us whether it is the intention of the Government to arm the militia; for I agree with him, that to call men out without arms is a mere farce. A great deal of time may be spent in this way, for though they may only be called out for an hour and a half, yet perhaps they will not return to their work for the whole day. Now, if you want to make the militia creditable to the country, you must arm them; and as there are three members of the Government present, I would like to know if it is their intention to do so. I have heard a military gentleman in the other branch of the Legislature say that arms and accoutrements for each man would cost about £6 15s.; and if we are to go to the expense in arming the militia, I do not know where the money is to come from. On the other hand, if we do not arm them, what is the use of calling them out to drill, to the neglect of their proper avocations? That is the reason I wish to lessen the time that they will be liable to be called out. I would be willing to show our loyalty, but I do not think it is necessary to spend so much time, nor do I think it is any credit to the country to have a number of men running about the fields with sticks in their hands. However, if your honors wish to pass the bill as it is, I will not object to it, if it will not be all required. I am now speaking, perhaps, in little sense as to say that it is any service to the country to have a number of men called out without arms. We had a body of men armed who were a credit as well as a protection to the country, but their arms have been taken from them.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: By way of justice, and perhaps of benefitting his honor who has just spoken, it might be expected that I would reply to some of his observations. The bill provides that the most effective portion of the forces—the Volunteer corps—is the first to be armed. They are to be entrusted with the arms in the possession of the Government. His honor thinks it is no use to call men out to drill without having arms. I would like to know if, when his honor first went to school, he commenced to "parse," or learn his A.B.C.s? And I would also like to know what Government would trust men with arms till they are prepared for them? They have first to learn to balance themselves in the field; then the movements of their arms, and so forth. A man with a Minnie rifle, who did not know the proper use of it, would perhaps shoot his comrade, instead of the enemy. Therefore, what sometimes appears perfect folly, is an indispensible preliminary in military, as well as in other matters. A gentleman told me to-day that one of his sons had his finger blown off by a gun snapping on half-cock while loading it. Would a soldier do that? No, he would keep his fingers out of danger. I mention this as a matter of justice, and for the information of those who are not in a position to know these things, as well as to show that men are not to be entrusted with arms till they have some knowledge of their use. Then, as his honor the Attorney General has said, they will stand shoulder to shoulder and be a protection to themselves and to each other.

Hon. the President: I do not think there is anything to fear from this clause, for I apprehend that the militia will not be called out ten days in the year except in case of threatened invasion or civil commotion. No militiaman would be unwilling to turn out if there was danger; and no commander, I am sure, would call them out unless there was an absolute necessity for it. They cannot be called out more than ten days in each year, and may not be called out more than once.

Clause agreed to.

Next clause.

Hon. Attorney General: I do not exactly know what the term "actual service" means in that clause. The insurrection or mutiny act is to be put in operation in certain cases; but whether it is intended it should be put in operation when the militia are called out to drill, I do not know. I apprehend that the term "actual service" means a state of actual warfare. I think it should be a little more fully explained.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: The necessity for that clause may not be seen by non-military men at first sight; but suppose the militia are out training and firing ball cartridge; and suppose one of the men, from some previous pique at his officer, should fire at him instead of at the target; would it be proper that he should not be liable to the penalties of the "articles of war?"

Hon. Attorney General: There is no doubt but it would be amenable to the civil law, which provides for offences such as that; but I question whether he would be amenable to the mutiny act when the militia are out for practice in the time of peace. I do not think it can be the intention of the Government to put the mutiny act of Great Britain in force here in time of peace. I think it should be actual service in the literal interpretation of the term; but as the clause stands, there might be some doubt about it.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: The term "actual service" when I left the army, was understood to mean immediate preparation for battle, or being actually engaged in war. It is intended to meet what may take place when men refuse to obey orders. There is a large amount of power placed in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief; but it is always exercised on the side of mercy.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: It is similar to a clause, in an act already on the statute book, except with regard to