

ing, was carried, fifty-one voting aye, and twenty-five nay.

There was another division of the House on 25th April, when Mr. Dunkin, from the Private Bills Committee, reported the Bill with amendments, and the Honorable George Brown moved in amendment, "that the House would resolve itself into a committee to consider the same that day six months." Mr. Brown's motion was lost, twenty-two voting for the motion, and thirty-three against. The Bill was reported to the House, and on the 26th April, 1859, on the motion of Mr. Simpson, seconded by Mr. McMicken, was read a third time, and on the 29th April, 1859, passed the Legislative Council. The Act as it now appears on the Statute Book is 22 Victoria, cap. 128, entitled "An Act to relieve Laurence William Mercer from a penal disability." By the Act the disability was removed, and Mercer "restored to his competency to take and hold any office in the gift of the Crown in this Province, in as full, ample, and beneficial a manner as if he had never incurred the penalty of such disability and disqualification."

Doctor Connor, who was a man having high regard for professional honour, did not vote on any of the motions in Parliament relating to the question. Party pressure was brought on him, to get him to vote for the motion to disqualify Mercer, but no amount of pressure made him swerve from his purpose not to vote at all, inasmuch as he had been one of the counsel consulted. It is due from me to make this statement, knowing, as I do, that obloquy was attempted to be thrown on him, in certain quarters, for abstaining from voting on one side or the other. His view was, that political considerations should not allow him to sully his professional honour, and vote to disqualify an officer, who had in the privacy of professional intercourse held consultation with him on the question. He was very sensitive on the subject, and I do not doubt that this matter somewhat embittered his after life.