

(p. 92). The memorandum A, p. 191 Miscellaneous Ev. U. S., is a simple copy made by the counsel for the Claimants from one furnished by the senior counsel for the United States, who might have embraced in it whatever he pleased, so that the examination could have been confined within any reasonable limit of time ; and no objection would have been made. It is obvious that in an investigation covering so large a ground and so many years as this has, some declaration was necessarily required from the Respondents' counsel as to the subjects and dates on which he was to examine the hundreds of volumes of books of account. Without a check of that description the task would never have been terminated. The memorandum mentioned above was sent to Victoria, and a considerable length of time was consumed in the examination under it. Then a new requisition was made, not to the Company's counsel but to Dr. Tolmie, and he, seeing the delay that would necessarily accrue from this new proceeding, declined to go further than his instructions warranted. After this the agreement (p. 189) dated April 18th was signed by him and the local counsel for the United States. No further application was made and nothing more was heard upon the subject. It is evident from a glance at the items 1, 2, 3, of the supplementary requisition, that the Company had nothing to fear from the inspection of their books or documents on those subjects, nor had they indeed on any other ; but as there seemed to be a fixed intention to prolong this case as far as possible and to embarrass it with extraneous and irrelevant matter, it was deemed necessary that some specific definition of what was required should be obtained and acted upon, and this more especially because the Respondents had put in no written answer to the memorial of the Claimants. All the information which could have been furnished upon that requisition and have been utilized by the Respondents, is in fact upon the record.

A third imputation made under this head is, like its predecessors, without foundation ; it relates to the taking of evidence in London (p. 93). The counsel for the Claimants believed that valuable information might be derived from the older officers at that place. But it was found after some correspondence that nothing could be proved there of material importance to either party. The counsel for the Respondents, however, insisted upon going there, and the