

"person" is used throughout with reference to those chosen to form the board, and under that designation women have been held eligible and taken their seats, notwithstanding that in speaking of such members the word "himself," and other words of the masculine gender only, are used. It would seem, therefore, taking all points into consideration, to require an arbitrary and unusual construction to be put upon such word, to deprive the electors of Ontario of the right of choosing a female representative for their own legislature, if they be so minded.

In all three of the Provinces persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown, excepting members of the executive government, are debarred from holding seats in the Assembly. In all the three Provinces there must be a registration of voters, the foundation in all being the same, namely—the assessment list of the district—the details for the register of voters, simply varying according to the qualifications which give the vote, and which entitles the voter's name to be put upon the list—the exceptional instances in Nova Scotia being when the representatives of a deceased party, or the members of a firm assessed are entitled to vote: and in New Brunswick, when there has been no assessment in the parish for the year for which the list ought to be made up.

In Ontario the voting is *viva voce*.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—by Ballot—introduced in elections in New Brunswick in 1855; in Nova Scotia in 1870.

The mode of conducting the Election.

The mode of conducting the election by ballot is very much the same in Nova Scotia as it is in New Brunswick, the most material distinction between the two being that in the several polling districts in New Brunswick the ballots are openly counted at the close of the poll at each polling place, in the presence of the candidates, or their agents, duly added up openly in the presence of all parties, entered in the poll books or check list, signed by the poll clerk, and countersigned by the candidates or their agents, and the ballots then forthwith destroyed, the countersigned poll book or check list with a written statement of the result of the poll at that district, with the signatures of the candidates or their agents is then forthwith enclosed, sealed up, and publicly delivered to the presiding officer to be transmitted to the sheriff to be opened on declaration day.

Whereas in Nova Scotia the ballot boxes, with the ballots, are sealed up and sent. This mode was in accordance with the law first introducing the ballot in New Brunswick, but, being found liable to abuse, was subsequently amended as above mentioned.

In Nova Scotia, the 17th section of the Act of 1870, introducing the ballot, abolishes the of public meeting held by the sheriff on nomination day, but he is to attend at the Court-house or other place prescribed, between 11 a.m. and

2 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the names of the candidates, and he shall exclude all persons not having business in connection with the election.

In Ontario and Nova Scotia, in case of a general election, the polling must be simultaneous throughout the whole Province.

In New Brunswick it is not so; the sheriff or the presiding officer for the county or city selects such time within the writ as he deems most suitable for the convenience of the electors within his county.

As under the Dominion Act, with the exceptions pointed out, the elections are to be held under the laws which were in force on the 1st of July, 1867. The reforms introduced into Nova Scotia by the Act of 1870, of the ballot and the abolition of the hustings on nomination day, will not be applicable.—*La Revue Critique*.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Our readers will remember that the Treaty of Washington provides for a reference of the Alabama to a tribunal of five arbitrators, to be appointed by the United States, England, Italy, Switzerland and Brazil. In the case of refusal or omission to appoint an arbitrator, on the part of either the last three governments, Sweden and Norway are to be requested to fill the vacancies (Art. 1). These arbitrators are to meet at Geneva, "at the earliest day convenient after they shall have been named." All questions are to be decided by a majority of the arbitrators; and England and the United States are each to name "one person to attend the tribunal as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration" (Art. 2). Other articles provide for making up the written or printed case of each of the two parties, and for the preparation of an argument by the agents of the respective governments; and the arbitrators may, if they please, hear further argument from counsel. Under these provisions of the treaty, the United States has appointed Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, and England, the Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, as arbitrators. The Italian and Swiss appointments are still matter of rumor, and Brazil has not been heard from. Lord Tenterden and Mr. Montague Bernard (members of the Joint High Commission) are both likely, it is said, to receive appointments as "agents" on the part of Great Britain; while on the part of the United States the story is that J. C. B. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, will act, with the assistance of C. C. Breman, a member of the New York bar, and author of a recent treatise on the Alabama claims. Sir Roundell Palmer is said to be retained as counsel by the English government; and according to the report current as we go to press, the United States is to