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witnesses in rebuttal and for the defence, adopted that course, as it was calculated to save both time and money; but unfortunately, as before observed, the whole remainder of the Committee's time for the session was occupied in hearing the witnesses for the accusation. The defendant was, it is true, called by the Committee, but he was not permitted to state the whole truth, being allowed to answer only such questions as were put to him, instead of telling the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," according to the tenor of his oath. There being no time left for calling further witnesses for the defence, only one side of the case was heard, and thus there was a complete failure of justice; but had the opportunity been allowed, every accusation made and the evidence given by LAUDER's witnesses would have been proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, to be absolutely false and without even the shadow of foundation, and the unmitigated baseness of the slander both against the members of the Government and against the writer would have been clearly proven to the satisfaction of the whole country. The Committee of investigation, however, or a part of them made up some sort of an *ex parte* report, some of the members refusing to sign it, and the House very properly refused to receive it, and adjourned before anything more could be done in the matter that session.

During the next session of the House no effort was made to complete the investigation, and no opportunity was afforded the principal defendant to bring forward any evidence in his defence, and in this the Government committed the grossest blunder that any body of intelligent men could possibly have committed; knowing what could be proved for the defence, and the character of the evidence, as Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. PARDER, and Mr. WELLS, and other Liberal members of the House did know, they should have insisted that the investigation should be continued, or that a new committee should be appointed, the matter re-opened, and the whole evidence be taken; but instead of this, Mr. Mowat, in ignorance of the facts of the case—the writer is bound to believe—made a more terrible blunder than the first.

Without further evidence than that before the Committee, without any report from that Committee, and really without knowing anything whatever of the facts of the case, he rose in his place, and after a misconceived *preamble*, moved as follows:

Resolved, That while in Grey the said Lewis falsely represented to some of the electors that he had a pledge from Mr. BLAKE that, if they supported Mr. DICKER, they would get the benefit of his revaluation; and to some of the electors that he had a pledge from the Government; and to some of the electors that if they did not support Mr. DICKER they would be treated as satisfied with the price of their land, and by such and the like representations, unduly to influence the electors, and that such conduct is deserving of the severest reprehension.

Now, the subjoined evidence will show most conclusively that Mr. Mowat's is false in every essential particular, and that its absolute negative is literally true. Not only does the resolution do the most shameful injustice to the accused party in the case, but delivers the writhing victim, bound hand and foot, over to his bitterest enemies, without allowing him to open his lips in supplication or protest, to be the subject of their gibes and jeers, their insults and malice, through all the rest of his life. Strange to say, however, at the very moment when the vote was taken on Mr. Mowat's abominably false motion, there were leading Reformers present, both in the Government and out of it, who knew as well as CAMERON, LAUDER & Co. did, and as well as the writer himself knew, that the resolution contained a tissue of unmitigated falsehoods, yet they *voted for it*, and never dared raise their voices against the iniquity or in defence of the truth. Alas! for the honor, gratitude and truth of politicians.

But again, Mr. Mowat in his Woodstock speech, delivered on the 29th of March, 1872, said:

"Now when they found parties bringing forward charges against a Government for which there was no foundation at all, they knew the reason. It was that they had nothing to bring forward which had any foundation. (Cheers.) After describing the conduct of Lewis he contended there was not a tittle of evidence against any member of the