

12th of July last at their Lodge Room, for the purpose of walking through the streets of the city in a procession likely to endanger the public peace, or having such a tendency.

We are now proceeding with the preliminary examination before the Police Magistrate, and the witnesses so far examined to prove the constitution of the Orange Order, the nature of the oath taken by the members of the Order, and the fact that the accused are Orangemen, have refused to answer, on the ground that they may criminate themselves.

While convinced that the privilege claimed does not exist in this case, and that the decision of the Police Magistrate to that effect is in every way correct, we consider it would be in the public interest, that a pardon be offered the witnesses in question, so that there be no new pretext for mischievous agitation, in connection with a question which inflames so many passions.

We, therefore, have to require that his Excellency, the Governor-General, will grant a pardon in particular to Lieutenant-Colonel George Smith, the witness presently under examination, for any act committed which would make him liable to be prosecuted under Chap. 10 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, relating to seditious and unlawful associations and oaths, or under the Common Law, for organizing and engaging in a procession likely to endanger the public peace, or having such a tendency.

We have authority to speak for our clients only, but we may perhaps be permitted to state that there is a very large and very influential portion of the population of the city of Montreal, who, while taking no part in the controversy between the Orangemen and their opponents, are greatly interested as property owners, and as citizens engaged in trade, in the preservation of the peace of this city and its good name, and that class, no less than our clients, are anxious that the question whether the Orangemen have a right to walk in procession should be tested before the Courts.

The anomaly of the present state of things is, that while the Orangemen loudly assert the perfect legality of their Order, and claim to be protected by the authorities, at all hazards and at whatever cost, in their attempt to walk in procession, they refuse before the Courts to

acknowledge themselves Orangemen, for fear of incriminating themselves, and this they do in the hope that thereby they will render fruitless any proceeding calculated to test the validity of their pretensions.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

EDWARD CARTER,
EDMUND BARNARD.

GENERAL NOTES.

TITLES.—The English Court of Appeal, according to the *Solicitor's Journal*, appears to be somewhat of the opinion of Sir Thomas Smith, who saith: "As for gentlemen, they be made good cheap in this kingdom; for whosoever studieth the laws of this realm . . . he shall be called master, and shall be taken for a gentleman." In the course of the hearing of a petition in lunacy for the appointment of new trustees on the 7th ult., one of the persons proposed as a new trustee was described as an "esquire," and one of the persons who made an affidavit of fitness was described as a "gentleman." It was stated that the "esquire" was, in fact, a justice of the peace, and that the "gentleman" was a solicitor. Lord Justice Cotton said that though the legal description of a solicitor was "gentleman," that term was very indefinite, and ought not to be used. In such an affidavit a solicitor ought to be described as a "solicitor," in order that the court might know his real position in life. And the term "esquire" was even worse than that of "gentleman," for it conveyed no information whatever to the court. A man who was a justice of the peace should be described by that title.

Method is essential, and enables a larger amount of work to be got through with satisfaction. "Method," said Cecil (afterwards Lord Burleigh), "is like packing things in a box; a good packer will get in half as much again as a bad one." Cecil's despatch of business was extraordinary, his maxim being, "The shortest way to do many things is to do only one thing at once."

Henri de Tourville, the Englishman, who was convicted by an Austrian tribunal and sentenced to death for wife murder, and whose sentence was afterwards commuted to one of twenty years' penal servitude, has been disbarred, and his name removed from the list of members of the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple.