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abandoned without cause, and to the good order and decen-  
cies of society, will frequently go unpunished. Presumptions  
we have seen are sometimes admitted in criminal as in civil  
cases. In the *Queen v. Langille*, argued before us in 1864,  
the first marriage was celebrated by an ordained minister of  
the Presbyterian body—there was no proof either of license  
or publication of banns—yet we all held that the one or the  
other was to be presumed from the lapse of time and that  
the marriage was valid. And why should we not presume  
upon the principle of *omnia rite acta* that the public officer  
who issued, and, after it was issued, recognized this license,  
and the minister whose good faith is unimpeached, dis-  
charged their several duties as they ought? It is surely a  
most violent presumption that such a paper could be forged  
and escape the observation of both. We think, therefore,  
that there is sufficient proof of the license having been issued  
and returned, and of the second marriage having been duly  
solemnized.

The conviction of the defendant is for these reasons upheld,  
and no judgment having been given, we order pursuant to  
section 101, chapter 171, Revised Statutes, that judgment shall  
be given thereon at the next term of the Supreme Court at  
Amherst, the prisoner, in the meanwhile, to be detained in  
custody.

WILKINS, J. intimated that he had some doubts whether  
there was sufficient proof of the second marriage having been  
duly solemnized.

*Conviction sustained.*

Attorney for the Crown, *Blanchard, Q. C.*

Attorney for the defendant, *Townshend.*

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**HALIBURTON TRUSTEE OF THE ESTATE OF GOHEGAN v.  
DEWOLFE AND OTHERS, ASSIGNEES OF COOMBES.**

*January 2, 1867.*

A debtor, on the 22nd March, 1864, made a deed of assignment in favor of all  
his creditors who should execute the deed within three months. Notice thereof