

is exceptionally qualified to pronounce upon questions of this description, and who has 1st. May, 1873. been good enough to discuss the case in a short memorandum, of which I enclose a copy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

DUFFERIN.

The Right Honourable The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

[Enclosure in Lord Dufferin's Despatch, No. 116, May 3rd, 1873.]

" DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

" OTTAWA, April 30th, 1873.

[COPY.]

" The undersigned, to whom has been referred, by your Excellency, the Bill passed during the present Session by the Senate and House of Commons, intituled ' An Act to provide for the examination of witnesses on oath by Committees of the Senate and House of Commons, in certain cases,' begs leave to report :—

" ' 1. That by the 18th Clause of ' The British North America Act, 1867,' it is provided as follows :—

" ' The privileges, immunities and powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons, and by the Members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act, held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the members thereof.'

" 2. That subsequently on the 22nd May, 1868, the Canadian Parliament by the Act, 31st Victoria, chap. 23, in pursuance of the authority so given by the Union Act, defined the privileges of the Senate and House of Commons respectively. The clause doing so is as follows :—

" The Senate and the House of Commons respectively, and the members thereof respectively, shall hold, enjoy, and exercise such and the like privileges, immunities and powers as at the passing of ' The British North America Act, 1867,' were held, enjoyed and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the members thereof, so far as the same are consistent with, and not repugnant to the said Act.

" At this time, neither the British House of Commons nor any Committee thereof, had power of examining witnesses on oath, except in certain specified cases, such as in Private Bills. That power was only conferred on the British House of Commons and the Committees in 1871, by the Act 34 and 35 Vic., chap. 83.

" The Bill now referred to the undersigned seeks to confer this power upon any Committee of the Senate or House of Commons, when either House shall have resolved that it is desirable that witnesses should be examined upon oath. The empowering section of the Bill is as follows :—

" ' Whenever any witness or witnesses is or are to be examined by any Committee of the Senate or House of Commons, and the Senate or House of Commons shall have resolved that it is desirable that such witness or witnesses shall be examined upon oath, such witness or witnesses shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, where affirmation is allowed by Law.'

" ' The question has been raised whether it is competent for the Parliament of Canada to confer this power on a Committee of the Senate or House of Commons here, as it is