

which beings passed from earth exist again, but without sensation, until the end of the present order of things; Heaven, or the upper world, the abode of the good; the middle world—an intermediate region; the world of birth, where the inhabitants of the existing globe who shall be destroyed at its conflagration will be borne again; the mansion of the blessed; and finally, the seventh world, the sublime abode, the residence of Brahmah himself. The number seven enters also into one of the Hindoo modes of trial by ordeal, seven leaves of each of three kinds of herbs being fastened on the hands of the accused with seven threads.

The seven sacred evolutions of the Moslems round the Black Stone of Mecca, is another example (and the last we shall give) of the connection of this mysterious number with the superstitions of Asia.

Then, as affecting human life, the old physicians and philosophers held that every period of seven years effected an alteration in the human system. Thus, the period of infancy was fixed at seven years, and there was another septennium of boyhood. The prevailing notion of the climacteric years has founded the same tenet, and thence also we derive the Seven Ages of Man. There are the seven senses, and we have lately seen discussed the superstition connected with a seventh son.—Among the Romans, infants who died before attaining the seventh month of their age had not the ordinary rites of sepulture. So, in some parts of the East, children who died under seven years are not mourned by their parents.

The ancients boasted, as we all know, the seven wonders of the world; and in modern ages we hear of the seven wonders of Daupine, and the seven wonders of Wales.

In the great Isle of Arran may still be seen the grave of the seven Romans, which bears an inscription of remote Saxon antiquity; and in the town of Cell Belough there were the seven streets inhabited by strangers. Another of the marvels of Ireland was the changing of sundry Irish natives into wolves every seven years, according to Giraldus.

In legendary lore and tales of enchantments the number seven occurs prominently. The realities of manhood have not obliterated what we used to read about a service to a giant or a fairy for seven years, like the seven years' sleeper of the Beauty in the fairy tale, and St. Patrick's memorable banishment of the reptiles and demons for seven years, seven months, and seven days. Both ancient and modern fable adorned their annals with seven sleepers, and chivalry and romance furnished Christendom with seven champions.

We might go on to trace the occurrence of the number seven in classical writings and Roman story. It has, however, come down to modern times in many of our own usages and familiar things, besides the nomenclature of the seven days of the week, derived from the seven known planets. In this country, seven years is in many particulars a significant period of time. We serve seven years' apprenticeship, elect parliament for seven years, punish by seven years, transportation, and take seven years leases of property.

Finally, in music there are familiar instances of its prevalence. There were seven notes in the Greek diatonic scale; the choruses of Æschylus and Sophocles were divided into lines of seven syllables, and for strophe and antistrophe there were seven alternate singers.

But what is the meaning of all this dwelling on the number seven? It is not the only number upon which a run is made, though perhaps the chief. Each number had with the Pythagoreans a meaning, and among them seven was a sacred number, as it had been considered from the earliest times. They called it a number of perfection, because it is composed of three and four, the triangle and the square. By triangle and square all things, they said, were capable of being measured, therefore the number that included both in its significance, was the number of perfection, of fitness, quantity, diversity. It was also the number of life, because it contains body and soul, body being of four elements, soul of three powers, rational, irascible, and concupiscent. It is because seven is the number of perfection, said old commentators, that we are told to forgive our enemies seventy times seven times—that is to say, most perfectly.

Although Pythagoras dwelt on the number seven, it was, to a certain extent, a mystical and consecrated number even before his time. It was dwelt upon by Homer and Hesiod. The Egyptians, according to the belief that there were seven planets, made a sevenfold division of the heavens and of sacred things. It is indeed to the rest from Creation on the seventh day that all these ideas of the sacred number are to be traced back. Because of its frequent occurrence in the Scriptures Saint Augustine and Luther taught that the number must be considered really sacred.

Having explained so much, we will dwell a little more upon its frequency. First as to its apparent consecration to the Jews, as when the seventh day was declared holy, seven days were appointed for the consecration of the high priest, seven victims were appointed for many sacrifices. There were seven lamps to the golden candlestick, afterwards there were seven churches of the Christians. Seven times the blood of the sin-offering was sprinkled, oil was sprinkled on the altar seven times at the consecration of Aaron. Not only was every seventh day a sabbath, but seven other days in every year were to be kept equally holy. There were seven days of eating unleavened bread; seven weeks between Passover and Pentecost; every seventh year was a year of rest, and after every seven times seven a jubilee. Most of the great feasts of the Jews occurred in the seventh month.

As a number of completeness and sufficiency it is used often. A lamb must have been seven days with his dam before it could be sacrificed; seven days the Lord waited before sending the flood; seven days Noah waited between each time of sending out the dove; Jacob served seven years for Rachel; there were seven years of plenty and seven years of scarcity in Egypt; Sampson was bound with seven bands. On the seventh day, when seven priests blew seven trumpets and went seven times about the walls of Jericho, the town was taken.

It is the number also of a power, a majority. Seven spirits are before the Throne, harmonious in their influence on man as the seven notes in music. The Beast sought power with seven heads. Rome on the seven hills had seven kings. Seven times Jacob bowed before his brother Esau. It is also the number of purification, as when Naaman washed seven times in Jordan. Such illustrations might be almost infinitely multiplied. Man, as we before said, was assumed to grow by sevens. They were arranged thus:—

After the first seven months the first teeth come, after the first seven years they fall, and others come in place of them, after the second seven years puberty comes, after the third comes perfect womanhood and manhood. We say, therefore, to this day in England, when three times seven years are complete, at twenty-one, a person is of age. During this third seven years he has been increasing in length; during the fourth seven years he grows no more in length, but increases in breadth, and completes the definition of his perfect shape. During the fifth seven years the man is perfect in vigour, and during the sixth period of seven years retains his powers unabated. In the seventh period of seven years prudence is perfected, thus during the period expressed, and by seven times seven, man is at his completest. Finally, when we come to ten times seven, at which ends the multiplication by the simple numbers, man has attained the appointed number of his days, threescore and ten.

Any quantity of paper might, in fact, easily be covered with illustrations of the wonderful significance of seven. There need be reckoned seven liberal arts, seven mechanical arts, and seven prohibited arts. It was said there are seven colors [as we still say], seven metals [as we cease to say], gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, iron, and quicksilver; seven

holes in a man's head, two to the nose, two to the ears, two to the eyes, one to the mouth.

But of the seven capital sins [in Journalism] boring a reader is the greatest.

Cleanings from late Papers.

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

The papers contain long accounts of the disasters caused in the south of France by the recent extraordinary floods, and many hair-breadth escapes are recorded on the part of the unfortunate people who had barely time to escape from their houses without being able to save anything. Many lives were lost, and whole towns, villages, and hamlets have been entirely swept away or seriously damaged. The ancient city of Tours has suffered severely. The *Monitor* says that there is no record in history of such a direful catastrophe having ever befallen the city of Tours as that caused by the flood. Among the numerous incidents related we find the following, in which the sagacity and faithfulness of the canine race is so well exemplified:—

The *Saint Public* of Lyons gives the following among a number of other incidents connected with the inundations:—In one house a whole family were so sound asleep that they did not hear the alarm given, and would have been drowned but for a dog who ran to the bed of his master and pulled off the clothes with his teeth. Scarcely had they got out of the house when it fell. Another of those faithful animals was seen near the same spot scratching with his paws and uttering the most doleful cries. His master had been buried beneath the ruins, and all attempts were vain to remove the animal from the spot. The bridge of Rochemare was washed away, and M. Private, the mayor of the town, who was on it at the time, was drowned. It is calculated that the loss in the crops in the Camargue alone will amount to 3,000,000*fr.*

The *Journal de l'Indre-et-Loire* of Saturday gives the following description of Tours on that day:—The boats are plying on it incessantly, carrying relief to the unfortunate inhabitants who either would not or could not quit their houses. The Mail is like a torrent, and all sorts of things brought down by the Loire and the Cher are floating about it. The ornamental trees on it have been torn up. The railway station, the centre of the commercial activity of the town, is still surrounded with water, as high as the windows. In the garden of the Prefecture nothing is to be seen but the tops of the trees; the walls of the garden are thrown down. The Rue de Paris, de Bordeaux, and du Rempart, built on the old ramparts of the city, are under water. At every step we see the ravages of the waters, and from the Route de Grammont we perceive in all their horror the effects of the catastrophe in the adjacent country. As far as the eye can reach there is water—nothing but water. The inundations were not able to surmount the obstacle caused by the Route de Bordeaux, but they rose to a great height, and they are strewn with articles of furniture, clothing, and woodwork. The Pont de l'Archeveque threatens to fall in; the viaduct of the railway to Nantes, beaten with great fury by the waters, has been thrown down. Wherever the eye rests, it sees farms submerged, houses that cannot be inhabited for a long time to come, even if they can ever be inhabited again, and on the heights thousands of victims grouped together without shelter and without food. Even the dark and narrow streets of the old city, occupied by the lower classes, have not escaped. From the Rue Borgue to the commune of La Riche, from the Champ de Mars to the Mail, and from the Place d'Amoumont to Saint Saviour, is an immense lake reaching in height to the first story of the houses. Such is the state of our city after five days' mortal anxiety and indescribable calamities! The accounts from Saumur of the ravages committed by the Loire and the Authion are even more distressing than those previously received. The pupils of the cavalry school of that place gave a fine example of courage and devotedness. They plunged into the water with their horses, they saved many individuals and infirm persons from certain death, and compelled the inhabitants to leave their dwellings. The clergy likewise displayed considerable energy, and effected much in combating the strange determination of the people to remain in their houses. A young curate swam to a man who was clinging to a tree, and succeeded in landing him in safety. From Lyons we learn that as the waters recede numerous bodies are discovered, all in a state of decomposition. Workmen are employed in building wooden huts on the Place St. Pothin for the reception of the persons who are without homes. The directors of the Mediterranean Railway have placed a number of railway carriages at the disposal of the authorities for the temporary accommodation of the houseless. When the Emperor came to Lyons he gave a 1000*fr.* to be divided among the engine drivers and other employes of the train. That sum has been generously given by those men to the subscription opened at Lyons for the sufferers. A letter from Arles states that the extent of the country inundated in that neighborhood is at least 20 leagues. Although the waters are going gradually down, guns are still frequently heard in different parts around, as signals of distress from the inhabitants of the inundated houses. Boats are moving about in all directions to render assistance.

The news from the inundated districts are daily more reassuring. The weather throughout France is now magnificent. His Holiness Pope Pius IX., having learnt the disaster caused by the inundations in France, desired to aid in the succour of the victims who were affected by them, and has intimated to the apostolic nuncio at Paris that he will devote to that purpose the sum of 15,000 francs.

A NATIONAL TASTE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Napoleon was said to have banished Madame De Stael from Paris through jealousy of her being sometimes able to make some people there talk more of her than of himself. Had he been for the last month in England, and equally potential, he would have deported Palmer the poisoner to the end of the earth, or doomed him at once to that fate which as will be seen elsewhere, had, before the departure of the last steamer, fallen on him. We read in the accounts of the execution that express trains were run to the place of the execution teeming with people, all simply driven on by a foul, prurient curiosity to look on a murderer of the deepest and darkest dye and uninspired with one single human or Christian feeling. The picture presented at an English execution is something horrible to dwell on, and unfolds a chapter of social ulceration which makes one wonder how the country on whose heart it riots can long flourish. At the Greenacre murder, whose scene was so terribly drawn by Dickens, there were gathered a crowd of some twenty thousand people, early the night before—great ghastly limbs of London life, brutal soddened animals, with eyes glaring with drink, and heads a jangle of vermin, to watch, in filthy orgies through the night, the coming of the solemn sight—a man with murder on his hands going before his Maker. All night, among that crowd, were men hawking with ghastly mirth and joke, "Greenacre tarts," and "Greenacre paddings," and "Greenacre schnapps;" women, often young, and made for much that was pure and beautiful, were rolling about in the embrace of men, and the air was full of obscene shouts and blasphemous outrages on the Deity. So it was with the Manning Murders, some years after. But those might be taken, it was said, as types of the lowest class.

But here in this horrid Palmer business, where the crime concerns a higher class, we find the same lust to grope into the smallest trifles, to gratify that prurient appetite for horrors which seems to have seized upon the whole country from end to end. It is not this time the spawn of the alley, and the stew where poverty breeds and nourishes crime, that comes forth. It is the gentlemen of the 'Change and of the turf, who we are told bet largely on the event—as we believe English 'Change-men and turf-men would bet on the lives of their mothers if they could find any one to take an interest in the result. Great sums, we are told, were laid at Tattersall's—a spot in London where sporting men congregate at a particular hour—upon the Ragely "Rugantino" winning by a neck on closing by a head, those being the two stock puns in this particular poison plesantry. And when the morning came they poured in thousands down by the trains some hundred miles to gather round the scaffold. The house where

Palmer lived, we are told, was surrounded by gaping hundreds, and stones and pebbles borne off as memories of the spot, to be set into Palmer brooches and pins for young Englishmen and maidens to wear.—Even the bed in which Cook was murdered was slept in at an enormous charge by one ambitious youth.

Can anything be more terrible in a Christian land? Surely, such penalties are not inflicted to gratify a coarse revengeor feed a foul and prurient appetite, but as an example to prevent others from the commission of crime. Has this public execution of notorious criminals that effect? Was there one man in that gaping crowd that swayed and swung in agony of curiosity around the foot of Stafford Jail, that drew from it one holy or health-inspiring instinct? Nay, by all accounts there was somewhat of that sympathy which is always felt by ignorant and unthinking masses for a man who dies what is termed in the slang of crime—game. Jack Shepherd and Blue Skin and Turpin are rather popular heroes. In this case, too, as is always the case with cool, deliberate murderers, like Palmer, the terrible personage, the tale of whose deeds was thrilling a whole country, and suspending the ordinary functions of an entire people of every rank and grade, was the most unmoved of the whole mass. At the closing hour, as from the first, no terror or entreaty, not even the horrid yell which rose as he appeared, could wring from him any manifestation of weakness incompatible with the iron nerve and cool self control he has throughout evinced.

Let us hope, at least, that this Palmer poisoning may open the eyes of England's rulers to the horrors of these public hanging shows. Even as a matter of terror, mystery is a far more powerful agent on the human mind, and inflicts on a multitude a far deeper and more abiding feeling of fear. The murderer, too, is stript of that horrid hero-halo with which a prurient public fancy surrounded him. And here, when this terrible penalty has to be inflicted, we find in the quiet solemnity, unintruded on by idle or brutalized crowds, with which our executions are carried out, not only a procedure far more becoming to a Christian country, but one also, we believe, far more efficacious in inspiring bad men with a terror of committing crime.—*New York Daily Times.*

The *American Bell Ringers* have during the past week, been giving concerts at Temperance Hall. The Bell music of this family is certainly a novelty and one of a very attractive description. To hear a piece of music performed by seven persons upon bells, each individual having under his management a number of those instruments corresponding in tone to certain notes upon the scale, and so ringing them that one catches up the air of his part where another leaves it, but without any hitch or false timing in the piece, seems to be something almost marvellous. To see the thing done is a real amusement; and the music thus produced, is not at all that inferior description which one might suppose. The "Alexander Family" must have employed much time and patience, and no small amount of musical talent to fit themselves for these performances; and all who are fond of novelty should go and hear them, for they are not likely often to have such an opportunity.—*Halifax Acadian Recorder.*

THE WORLD'S BENEFACTOR!—Who, that has had opportunities of reading, but has heard of the philanthropist, Howard, the greatest part of whose life was spent in visiting the prisons of Europe, and administering relief to countless numbers of suffering inmates, and whose name will go down to remotest time, crowned with the honors which millions yet unborn will bestow upon it? In the same category we may place the name of Miss Nightingale, the devoted, self-sacrificing heroine of the Crimea. But while we give due honors to such names, we should do injustice to a noble and generous heart, were we for one moment to forget the name of Holloway. The possessor of an immense fortune, which would allow him to traverse the world in search of pleasure, he chooses, instead, to devote his leisure and his talents to the benefit of his fellow-creatures, by dispensing among them the most remarkable remedies ever yet compounded, and which he himself discovered after years of unremitting toil and research throughout the vast cabinet of nature. To these researches Professor Holloway was first incited by the enormous amount of suffering from various diseases which he everywhere saw around, and the sad inefficiency of medical art to meet and vanquish them; and the success which has met him at every step—yet no greater than he anticipated—has proved his well-earned reward. So great, indeed, has become the popularity of his medicines, even in the remotest corners of the earth, that his parent establishment in London outstrips the largest in the world; and their marvellous virtues have been extolled in almost every language from pole to pole. We have seen innumerable testimonials from persons who have used these remedies—stacks upon stacks—in which their wonderful powers are extolled in the highest degree. In a climate so variable as ours, the most insidious diseases are likely to take root before the patient himself is aware of it, and an immense amount of suffering is thereby entailed, in many cases causing death, in fault of ignorance of the proper remedies, which, applied in time, would have prevented the fatal result. In every case of incipient disease, and even in cases far gone, recourse to Professor Holloway's never-failing remedies will save months of painful illness, if not life itself. We do not overrate the man, nor his medicines; but what we are confident of, we are willing to bear testimony in its favor; and as far as our absolute knowledge extends, covering a space of years, we feel competent to speak upon the subject in the warmest terms. Therefore it is our earnest wish that not a family in the land should be ignorant of the Professor's remedies, and that they should always be kept on hand to use in cases of sudden illness, as they will operate as well as preventives as curatives; while there is no possibility of danger to the system arising from their use.—*Galveston News.*

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JULY 14, 1856.

THE LIBEL CASES.

No. 1.

As the Court has given its opinion with respect to the Jury panel in the case Maclean vs. Whelan, we no longer hesitate to insert the extraordinary affidavit made by the Plaintiff as an excuse for not going to trial during the late term.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.]

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Between { DUNCAN MACLEAN, Plaintiff, and EDWARD WHELAN, Defendant.

Duncan Maclean, of New London, in the said County, Esquire, the above named Plaintiff, maketh oath and saith, that for sometime past Deponent hath edited the *Islander* newspaper, published in Charlottetown, in the said County—a newspaper advocating political principles strongly opposed to the political principles of the present Government of this Island, and of the various members and office-holders under the said Government, with whom this Deponent's writings have necessarily come in conflict; and Deponent further saith, that the present suit is an action brought for two several libels upon Deponent published in the newspaper called the *Examiner*, published at Charlottetown aforesaid, by the said Defendant, Edward Whelan, who also holds the office of Queen's Printer, under the said present Government; and in which said libels Deponent is falsely charged with the crime of felony, and an implication of larceny respectively, and for

which said charges the said Defendant hath subsequently challenged the Deponent to bring an action at law in this Honourable Court; but which the said Defendant hath not attempted to justify on the record. And Deponent further saith, that the said *Examiner* newspaper is the organ of the political principles of the said present Government, who have appointed the present High Sheriff of the said County of Queen's County, and that the present Deputy Sheriff, John Williams, was nominated by some one or more of the members of the present Government to act as Deputy Sheriff to the said High Sheriff; and that the said High Sheriff accepted his office under some such understanding, as Deponent is advised and verily believes. And Deponent further saith, that from the said position of the said parties to the present suit, the said action has in respect of the Deponent assumed the form of a political character and nature, as far as regards the public generally, and as such is generally considered. And Deponent further saith, that he hath been elected, and has sat as foreman of the Grand Jury of the said County this present term of this Honourable Court, and that several cases of a criminal nature, in which the said Deputy Sheriff, John Williams, is immediately concerned, have come before the said Grand Jury in due course of justice, in which intemperate conduct on the part of the said John Williams has been made to appear; and in one of which said cases a presentment has been found by the said Grand Jury against the said John Williams, for the improper use of fire-arms. And Deponent further saith, that the said John Williams is a violent partizan of the present Government, and deeply opposed to the Deponent in politics; and that the said Deputy Sheriff for sometime held the office of Secretary to an association of persons of like political principles, called the Reform Association, in this Island. And Deponent further saith, that on the first day of this present term a Special Jury was moved for on behalf of the Defendant in the above cause, and that on the second day of the said term a list of 48 Special Jurors was furnished to Deponent's Attorney in the said cause, by the said John Williams, the said Deputy Sheriff, as Deponent is advised and verily believes, a true copy whereof is herewith annexed, marked (A); and that Deponent hath carefully examined the said list, and hath caused the same to be carefully examined by credible and experienced persons acquainted with the said persons therein named; and after such investigation, Deponent saith, that from his own knowledge, and as he is advised by the said credible persons, and verily believes, there are not more than 4 or 5 at most of the said persons therein named, upon whom the Deponent could rely to give a fair and impartial verdict in said cause; that the remaining 43 or 44 persons therein named are partisans of the present Government, most of them holding extreme views, and having strong political feelings opposed to the principles advocated by the said *Islander* newspaper, and of this Deponent—many of them being political leaders at public Elections, and some of them what are termed Rowdies, of very questionable principles and habits; that Numbers 27, 29, 30 and 34, on the said copy Jury List herewith annexed, representing persons residing in the section of the County near Deponent's place of residence, are persons each holding some office under the said present Government,—Number 27 being Excise Officer, Landwaiter and Preventive Officer—Number 29 being Road Commissioner and Overseer of Public Works, upon whom Deponent hath commented in the public press; and Number 30 being Commissioner for trial of Small Debts, with whom Deponent hath had personal altercation in political matters, and who has represented the Honourable George Coles, one of the present Government, on the hustings; that Number 5 is the employee of the present Government, and Inspector of Public Works, and has been in his official capacity animadverted upon by Deponent in the public press—as likewise Number 13, the Surveyor General, as likewise Number 4; that Numbers 1, 4, 5, 12, 13, 20, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 40 and 46, if not more, in the said Jury List, all hold some office or offices under the present Government, as Deponent is advised and verily believes; that several of the said Jurors have represented several Government officers in Elections for members of the Assembly in the said Island; and that Deponent hath been informed and hath good reason to believe, and doth verily believe, that one of the said Jurors, namely Number 21, in the said List, not long since publicly expressed his ardent wish to be one of the Jurors to try this cause, plainly intimating his strong bias against Deponent; that several of the said persons named in the said List, particularly Numbers 10 and 42, Deponent believes to be quite unfit for any Jury, by reason of their deep prejudices and low standard of morals, which is open and notorious. And Deponent further saith, that he hath good reason to believe, and doth verily believe, that the said Defendant, or some person on his behalf, hath had some act or part in the selection of the said persons named in the said Jury panel in this cause, or of some of them; and that Deponent verily believes the said John Williams, from his deep political prejudices against Deponent, and strong party bias and general doubtful character, is altogether an unfit and improper person to select an impartial jury to try the said cause; and that it would be quite unsafe and useless for Deponent to try the said cause on the Jury panel now returned, or on any to be returned by the said John Williams; and the further to show the designs and partiality of the said John Williams, in the above cause, Deponent begs to refer this Honourable Court to the annexed copies of 3 several Special Jury panels returned in the three other cases for trial this same term, marked B C and D respectively, in which Deponent is not at all interested, and wherein there were apparently no political or other improper motives to actuate the said John Williams to an improper selection; and wherein the names of Jurors returned present a fair and proper specimen of Special Jurors in the said County, taken indiscriminately, and without respect to political or party bias; with either of which said returns or anything of a similar nature, Deponent would have been perfectly satisfied and contented in the above cause, and so to have tried the said cause; but Deponent is advised and verily believes that it is quite useless to go to trial, to expect a fair and impartial verdict from any 12 men returned on the said Jury in this cause.

(Signed) D. MACLEAN.

Sworn this 28th June, 1856, before me, (Signed) D. HODGSON, Commissioner.

SPECIAL JURY LIST, (A).

For trying a case between Duncan Maclean versus Edward Whelan, on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1856:—

- 1. John Rigg, Ch. Town, 28. David Mutch Rustico,
2. Samuel Westacott, 29. John Doirant, do.,
3. Thomas Green, 30. Robert Simpson, Cavendish,
4. George Birnie, 31. Thomas Richards, Vernon River,
5. Sias Barnard, 32. John McDougall, Orwell,
6. Dennis Reddin, senr., 33. Patrick Stephens, Orwell,
7. Stephen Swaby, Charlottetown Royalty,
8. James Miller, St. Peter's Road, 34. William Bagnall, New Glasgow,
9. John Ware, Ch. Town, 35. Charles Harris, Charlottetown,
10. Thomas Parsons, 36. John Turner, (Cooper), Charlottetown,
11. John Lee, 37. Patrick Griffin, St. Andrew's,
12. William Crabb, senr., 38. James Monaghan, Lot 48, West River,
13. Joseph Ball, 39. William Henry Hyde, West River,
14. John Brynton, senr., 40. James Robertson, St. Peter's Road,
15. Isaac Henderson, 41. Wm. Weeks, Ch. Town,
16. Joseph Prowse, 42. James Long, Ch. Town,
17. William Prowse, senr., 43. Henry P. Welsh, Charlottetown,
18. William W. Irving, 44. William Ladner,
19. William H. Badge, 45. John Jury, senr.,
20. Samuel Lane, Lot 49, 46. Richard Gill, Orwell,
21. Philip Lane, Lot 49, 47. George Smith, Winsloe Road,
22. John Halcy, do., 48. John Hobbs, (Hatter), Ch. Town Royalty,
23. Ewen M-Millan, Brackley Point,
24. Alexander Robertson,
25. James Duffy, Lot 48,
26. David Lawson, junr., Stanhope,
27. Chester Woolner, Rustico, Ch. Town Royalty.

(Signed) CHARLES DENFSEY, Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, 24th June, 1856.

We think it requires no penetration to perceive that the foregoing affidavit is the silliest and shallowest production that was ever penned. It complains of the whole Jury panel, and yet there is not one substantive argument alleged against any one of them. Deponent rests his objections upon mere hear-