

NAMES.	WHERE ADMITTED.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF REGISTRATION.
Butler, Thomas Page.	Montreal.	27 Sept., 1866	15 Oct., 1866
Belanger, Ls. Charles.	St. Francis.	8 Oct., 1866	18 Oct., 1866
Benoit, Gab. Alphonse.	Quebec		
Beiguc, Jos. Tréfilé.	Montreal.	19 Aug., 1863	19 Nov., 1866
Bouchette, A. Frederick.	Quebec	23 Nov., 1865	21 Nov., 1866
Caron, Onézime.	Quebec.	6 Oct., 1866	6 Nov., 1866
Drolet, Gustave A.	Montreal.	16 Oct., 1866	31 Oct., 1866
Farmer, William O.	Montreal.	17 Oct., 1866	24 Oct., 1866
Jacques, Alphonse.	Montreal.	17 Oct., 1866	18 Oct., 1866
Noyes, John Powell.	Montreal.	17 Oct., 1866	24 Oct., 1866
Pouliot, Joseph N.	Montreal.	10 Sept., 1866	6 Nov., 1866
Prévost, Oscar.		30 Oct., 1866	7 Nov., 1866
Pelletier, Honoré Cyrilas.	Quebec.	8 Oct., 1865	20 Oct., 1866
Ronsayne, Jn. Tullier, Ls. Vallee, Jean Baptiste.	Montreal.	7 Nov., 1865	19 Oct., 1866
	Montreal.	16 Oct., 1866	26 Oct., 1866
	Montreal.	9 Nov., 1865	19 Nov., 1866

### HABEAS CORPUS.

On the 25th of September, before Mr. Justice Drummond, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Crown side, Mr. Doutre, Q. C., moved that the rule of practice, requiring twenty-four hours' notice to be given to the counsel for the Crown, of applications for habeas corpus, be dispensed with. He referred to the Lamirande affair as an instance of the danger of delay in certain cases.

On the 20th of October, Drummond, Badgley, and Mondelet, JJ., being on the bench, judgment was given rejecting the motion, on the ground that no rule existed on the subject, the practice being that the writ might be ordered to issue at once, or notice be required, in the discretion of the judge before whom affidavits were laid. The practice of giving notice to the Crown, added their Honors, had always existed, but whether the notice should be given before or after the issuing of the writ, was in all cases matter for consideration. Each case must be judged on its merits.

### LORD CRANWORTH.

The following notice of Lord Chancellor CRANWORTH, who retired from the woollack on the change of ministry in July last, is from the *Times*:—

"The Great Seal will pass to-day, for the

second time, from the hands of Lord Cranworth to those of Lord Chelmsford; and, as no man of seventy-five can look forward to the reversion of a laborious office, we may regard the career of the present Lord Chancellor as virtually closed. If it has not been an eminently brilliant, it has been an eminently fortunate and honorable career. Lord Cranworth has not only proved himself *par negotiis*, but has earned the respect of the bar and the public in more various capacities than any one of his legal contemporaries. It is now exactly fifty years since he was first called to the bar, and thirty-two since he became solicitor-general, under Lord Melbourne's government; a post which he resumed after the short administration of Sir Robert Peel, and held until he was made a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in 1839. Although his practice had been confined to the Courts of Chancery, Baron Rolfe acquired a high reputation as a common law judge; and the manner in which he conducted the famous trial of Rush has been remembered ever since as a signal proof of his judicial ability. Upon the resignation of Lord Cottenham in June, 1850, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal; and, in the same year, succeeded Sir Lancelot Shadwell as Vice-Chancellor, and was raised to the peerage. In October, 1851, he became one of the Lords Justices in Appeal in Chancery; and, at the end of 1852, he accepted the chancellorship, vacated by Lord St. Leonards. This office he retained for more than five years, under Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston successively; nor was it until February, 1858, that he gave place to Lord Chelmsford. During this period, it was Lord Cranworth's misfortune to be unequally yoked, for many official purposes, with an attorney-general whose rare intellectual vigor and zealous advocacy of law reform contrasted with his own slower and more cautious temperament. His patience, however, his honesty of purpose, and his conciliatory disposition, here stood him in good stead; and he carried with him the good-will of the Chancery bar when he quitted the woollack. Upon the return of Lord Palmerston to power in 1859, Lord Campbell was made Lord Chancellor, and was followed by Lord Westbury;