This ruling on the part of so careful a judge will, we think, have a very decided effect in putting a stop to the practice that has been alluded to. This has gone so far, we are told, as that assignments have been made by insolvents in Upper Canada to assignees in Montreal. Such a course of proceeding is objectionable in many ways, and it is well that this excess, even of the supposed authority given by the last Act should be restrained.

We shall give a full report of the case of *Hingston* v. *Campbell* in our next issue.

OUR MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

Our readers will perhaps be interested in knowing that the Municipal institutions, using the words in their wide signification, of this country and the neighbouring Republic, have been the object of a close investigation and thorough enquiry on the part of the government of a continental nation.

The writer had lately a very interesting conversation on the subject with M. Kapnist, a member of the "Private Bureau" of the Emperor of Russia, who represents himself as having been deputed to obtain information and to report the result of his researches, for the purpose of enabling his Government to take such steps as may be deemed advisable, for the purpose of drafting a new scheme of municipal law for Russia.

The mass of people of that country have hitherto had no part in the management of their internal affairs; everything being prescribed, even to the most minute details, by the Emperor or his Ministers, or the Bureau entrusted with each particular department.

The Crimean war, as is said by the Russians themselves, had at least one good effect in showing the necessity of a change in the system. This change was commenced by the emancipation of the serfs, and is to be carried on by degrees, as the peasants obtain sufficient intelligence and knowledge of self-government to enable them to use the power which may be given them without abusing it.

The whole political and social life of Russia is apparently in a transition state, and that power has, with its usual sagacity and far-sightedness, set to work earnestly to ascertain the best means of improving their condition in the premises. The very intelligent gentleman who has been selected for the purpose, appears to be eminently qualified for his arduous task, and has made himself thoroughly conversant with the municipal systems of this country and of the States, which he considers well suited to the expansive country which he is seeking to benefit by his enquiries.

JUDGMENTS.—TRINITY TERM, 1866.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Present:—Draper, C. J.; Hagarty, J.

Toronto, September 24, 1866.

Riley v. *Niagara District Bank.*—Postea to plaintiff.

Young et al. v. *Taylor.*—Appeal from the decision of the judge of the County Court of the County of Wentworth—dismissed with costs.

Flowers v. *McNabb.*—Appeal from the decision of the judge of the County Court of the County of Grey—dismissed without costs.

Ferguson v. *The Corporation of the Township of Howick.*—Appeal from the decision of the judge of the County Court of the County of Wellington *Held*, that an action against a municipal corporation for injuries sustained, in consequence of non-repair of a road within their jurisdiction, is a local action. *Held* also, that the objection to trial out of the proper county can only be taken advantage of when apparent on the face of the declaration by demurrer or by plea, and not merely on the evidence. But as in this case, the objection, though not apparent on the record, was to the jurisdiction, appeal allowed without costs.

Scratch v. *Jackson.*—Rule absolute to reduce damages to 1s., unless within ten days demandant elect to have a new assessment.

Campbell v. *Coulthard.*—Rule absolute to enter non-suit.

Fisher v. *Johnson.* — Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Fisher v. *James.*—Same judgment.

Houghton v. *Thompson.*—Rule absolute for new trial—costs to abide the event.

Smith et al. v. *Hall.*—Rule discharged.

Amey et al. v. *Card et al.*—Rule discharged. Leave to appeal granted.

Chichester v. *Gordon et al.*—*Held* that a judge under Con. Stat. U. C., cap. 245, sec. 41, has no power to make a conditional order of committal, —thus to be committed in default of giving a note or making a payment, &c. *Held* also, that if two or more join in a defence which is good as a defence for one only, the plea is bad as to all. *Per cur*, judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to pleas.

Markham v. *The Great Western R. Co.*—Error from County Court of Essex—judgment of court below reversed.

Clifton v. *Ryan.*—Rule discharged.