

2nd. If he does not attend the first year, is he liable to be examined in the course for that year, in addition to those he presents for?

3rd. Where can I find the rules of the Law School?

By answering the above questions you will oblige a number of the law students in this vicinity, who are anxious to understand the working of the Law School, which, I am informed, is yet in its infancy.

Yours truly,

London, Aug. 12, 1863.

LAW STUDENT.

[Having consulted two of the Benchers of the Law Society, we are enabled to answer our correspondent as follows:

1st. It is not necessary for a student to attend the first year in order to compete for the second, third and fourth years.

2nd. If he do not attend the first year, he is not liable to be examined in the course for that year, in addition to those for which he presents himself.

3rd. The rules of the Law School have never been published, and are known only to the Benchers.

Our correspondent will please notice that in the list of books published in the June number of the *Law Journal*, Williams on *Personal Property*, and not Williams on *Real Property*, is the work for students in the first year. The error was corrected in the July number of the *Journal*.]—
Eds. L. J.

REVIEWS.

THE LAW MAGAZINE AND LAW REVIEW. London: Butterworths, 7 Fleet Street, London.

The quarterly number of this able and welcome periodical for August is just received. We have examined it with much interest. It opens with an elaborate and well-written article on the Law of Libel as applied to Public Discussions. This article covers no less than 98 pages of the number. The writer ably reviews the leading cases bearing upon the momentous subject about which he writes, and argues that the ruling in the well-known case of *Campbell v. Spottiswoode*, to the effect that the motives of a public writer are not to be questioned, is alike opposed to the current of authority and to the spirit of the law. We look upon this article as a valuable repertory of the law on the vexed topic about which it treats. The second article is a continuation of former articles on the Rights, Disabilities, and Usages of the Ancient English Peasantry. The writer, in this number, treats of the Parliamentary regulation of labour in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In the third article we have some opportune remarks about the proposed amendment of the law relating to the trial of issues involving the consideration of Scientific evidence and the evidence of Experts. The fourth is a learned paper written to show the legal right of any of the United States to secede from the Union, and we must say that several of the positions of the writer are worthy of serious consideration. We should like to see them assailed by some of our American cotemporaries whose interest it is to maintain the contrary and whose aim it is to enforce their views at the point of the bayonet. We cannot help thinking that the whole question is one of pure law and might have been determined without recourse to brute force. If the right to secede exists, there is no rebellion in the assertion of that right. The pity is, that it was deemed necessary to assert the right,

supposing it to exist, by violence, and also deemed necessary to resist the assertion of the right in like manner. The solution of the question, whatever may be the result, it is certain will entail upon both parties a fearful bill of costs. The fifth article contains suggestions for the amendment of criminal procedure in several particulars. The writer advocates the appointment of public prosecutors, whose duty it will be not merely to see that the guilty are punished but that the innocent are protected. So far as his views are thus directed the writer has our hearty concurrence and earnest hope that his views ere long will be widely entertained and assume a practical form. In Upper Canada, owing to the appointment of county crown attorneys, we have taken the lead of the mother country in this as well as other measures of law reform. The sixth article is a review of the "Principles of Conveyancing explained and illustrated by concise precedents, by Herbert Lewis, B.A." The review is short, but favorable to the work reviewed. The author appears to be a strong advocate for brevity in legal forms, and we fancy he is not alone in his advocacy. The seventh and last article is the endless topic of Convict Discipline.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW. London: McCurquodale & Co., 18 Cardington Street, London, 1863.

This Report shows real progress during the present year. Fourteen general meetings—eleven papers upon subjects of great importance, all of which have been printed and circulated—two reports carefully prepared by committees specially appointed, one of which after careful discussion was adopted by the Society—twenty-seven new members enrolled since the last annual meeting, &c. Lord Brougham is the President of the Society, and among the Vice-Presidents we find the names of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Vice-Chancellor Wood, Mr. Justice Keating, and others of distinction in the legal circles of the mother country. Why not have some such association in Upper Canada? Is it because our legal men are behind those of the mother country in all that pertains to the welfare of our country? We cannot think so. It is because there is not among us one man of sufficient standing disposed to take the lead in the work. Were any good man to lead there would be many followers. We purpose shortly to explain in detail the objects of the Society for promoting the amendment of the Law, and to publish its rules, in the hope that some legal man will be sufficiently alive to the interests of Upper Canada, and sufficiently courageous to take the initiative in forming a similar association among us.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE, &c.

SHERIFFS.

JOSEPH MAUGHAN, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the County of Grey, in the room and stead of George Sulder, Esquire, resigned (Gazetted August 8, 1863.)

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

WILLIAM McPHERSON, of Moore, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada. (Gazetted August 1, 1863.)

JAMES ANDREWS MILLER, of St. Catharines, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada. (Gazetted August 8, 1863.)

CORONERS.

JOSEPH M. TWEEDALE, Esquire, to be Associate Coroner for the County of Middlesex. (Gazetted August 1, 1863.)

NIVEN AGNEW, Esquire, M.D., to be Associate Coroner for the County of Ontario. (Gazetted August 8, 1863.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W.—A SUBSCRIBER—LAW STUDENT.—Under head "General Correspondence."
CLERK 6th DIV. CT. CO. NORFOLK—PAUL DUNN.—Under head "Division Courts."
G. M.—Thanks. You see we have availed ourselves of your services.