

DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

1. Satur.. Paper Day Common Pleas. New Trial Day Queen's Bench.
2. SUN... 14th Sunday after Trinity.
3. Mon... Paper Day Queen's Bench. New Trial Day Common Pleas. Recorder's Court sits. Last Day Notice of Trial County Court.
4. Tues.. Paper Day Common Pleas. New Trial Day Queen's Bench.
5. Wed... Paper Day Queen's Bench. New Trial Day Common Pleas.
6. Thurs.. Paper Day Common Pleas.
7. Friday.. New Trial Day Queen's Bench.
8. Satur... Trinity Term ends
9. SUN... 15th Sunday after Trinity.
11. Tues... Quarter Sessions and County Court Sittings in each County. Last day for service for York and Peel.
16. SUN... 16th Sunday after Trinity.
21. Friday *St Matthew*. Declares for York and Peel.
23. SUN... 17th Sunday after Trinity.
29. Satur... *St. Michael*. Michaelmas Day. Last day for notice of Trial for York and Peel.
30. SUN... 18th Sunday after Trinity.

The Local Courts'

AND

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.

ACTS OF LAST SESSION.

A short review of the legislation that took place during the Fifth Session of the Eighth Provincial Parliament will be peculiarly interesting, in view of the statement made in the Governor General's closing speech, that it is "the last session likely to be held under the Act for the union of the two Canadas." It has been a session of much labour to the legislature, and we may hope of some profit to the country.

The number of Acts which have passed are one hundred and seventy-six, besides one reserved for the consent of the Queen. Of these, the large majority are of a local or private nature—such as acts for granting or amending charters of various companies, or providing for some special case; some refer exclusively to Lower Canada; whilst, of the remainder, we may class about fourteen as acts having peculiar relation to law, or its due administration, besides others of great general interest, such as the Municipal and Assessment Acts—acts to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms—to provide for the issue of Provincial notes—respecting the Militia, and its maintenance—to regulate the egress from public buildings—to amend the Medical Act, and the Act for the protection of sheep, &c., &c.

The law bills which have received the Royal Assent, and which are of sufficient general interest to refer to, are as follow:—

An Act to amend Chapter 98, Con. Stat. U. C. This act makes further provision for the prosecution and punishment of lawless aggressors against this country and its peaceable inhabitants.

An Act respecting the hearing of causes in the Court of Chancery, which empowers any one of Her Majesty's Council, learned in the law, at the request of the Vice-Chancellors, to hold the sittings of the Court of Chancery for the hearing of causes, and therein to "possess, exercise and enjoy all the powers and authorities of a judge of the said court."

An Act to amend the law of Crown and criminal procedure and evidence at trial in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the Common Law Procedure Act. The section relating to sheriff's poundage, has been struck out. It was evidently designed to relieve sheriffs from what they considered to be the injustice of depriving them of their poundage, after a levy had actually been made, and the writ satisfied under pressure of the writ, though not directly by the action of the sheriff. The Legislature, however, did not see it in this light, being somewhat influenced, it is said, by considerations which should not have affected their judgment. The amendment is needed in the interest of sheriffs, and would not, we think, unduly prejudice suitors. The second section of the act provides for the recovery of interest on claims after verdict, instead of after judgment, as formerly, thus getting rid of a difficulty often felt by practitioners, but which reached its climax when it touched such an immense sum as was in litigation in the *cause celebre of The Commercial Bank v. The Great Western Railway Company*.

An Act to amend the law of Upper Canada relating to Crown debtors. This was passed as introduced. It puts the Crown in the same position as regards its debtors, (so far as bonds and other securities referred to in Con. Stat. U. C. Cap. 5 are concerned,) as an ordinary creditor. It is doubtless all very well that the Crown as representing the public should be protected, but there is a limit to everything, and the public would be more inconvenienced by the repeal of this act than the reverse.