

day will be the first day of May, and ere then I hope to see your opinion in the *Gazette*.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD SHAW.

Perth, 14th March, 1867.

[We think you are correct. See Editorial remarks on page 35.]—Eds. L. C. G.

### *Chattel mortgages.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LOCAL COURTS' GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,—A. gives B. a chattel mortgage on his stock, &c., to secure a debt. C. sues and gets judgment against A. on a note, after the mortgage is given. *Quare*, does the mortgage debar C. from seizing and selling the mortgaged chattels. An answer in your next will much oblige  
Yours, &c.

THOS. R. K. SCOTT.

Hillsboro', March, 1866.

[By the mortgage the chattels become the property of the mortgagee, subject to a right of redemption by the mortgagor upon certain terms. A subsequent execution against the mortgagor would therefore only affect (supposing the mortgage to be valid) his equity of redemption or interest in the goods, and a sale would put the purchaser in the shoes of the mortgagor. The goods themselves cannot be sold and the possession of them given to the purchaser.]—Eds. L. C. G.

There is an anecdote current at the bar, of the late Judge Bacquet, which we believe to be well authenticated. He went the circuit below Quebec and decided a case at St. Thomas. Subsequently, by one of those singular coincidences which mark every condition in life, a similar case came before him at Kamouraska. The same issues were raised, the same pleadings, and the same lawyers. But it pleased Judge Bacquet to deliver a judgment at Kamouraska diametrically opposed to the judgment he delivered at St. Thomas. When the facts were brought before his notice by the counsel for the defendant, the only consolation he received was the assurance that, if the judgment at Kamouraska was wrong, the judgment at St. Thomas was right. It is only fair to explain that the learned judge was suffering from marasmus—a disease which soon after terminated his life.—*Montreal paper*.

\* **MIMETIC POWER.**—Whatever qualities the advocate may wish to represent as the client's distinctive characteristics, it must be suggested to the jury by mimetic artifice of the finest sort. Speaking of a famous counsel, an enthusiastic

jurymen once said to this writer—"In my time I have heard Sir Alexander in pretty nearly every part: I've heard him as an old man and a young woman; I've heard him when he has been a ship run down at sea, and when he has been an oil factory in a state of conflagration; once when I was a foreman of a jury, I saw him poison his intimate friend, and another time he did the part of a pious bank director in a fashion that would have skinned the eyelids of Exter Hall; he ain't bad as a desolate widow, with nine children, of which the eldest is under eight years of age; but if ever I have to listen to him again, I should like to see him as a young lady of good connexions who has been seduced by an officer in the Guards."—*Jefferson's Book about Lawyers*.

**LORD NORBURY'S SARCASM.**—To men who questioned his patriotism Lord Norbury's was wont to answer, "Name any hour before my court opens to-morrow," but to the patriotic Irish lady who loudly charged him in a crowded drawing-room with having sold his country, he replied, with an affectation of cordial assent, "Certainly, madame, I have sold my country. It was very lucky for me that I had one to sell—I wish I had another." On the bench he spared neither counsel nor suiters neither witnesses nor jurors. When Daniel O'Connell, whilst he was conducting a cause in the Irish Court of Common Pleas, observed, "Pardon me, my lord, I am afraid your lordship does not apprehend me;" the Chief Justice (alluding to a scandalous and false report that O'Connell had avoided a duel by surrendering himself to the police) retorted, "Pardon me also, no one is more easily apprehended than Mr. O'Connell"—(a pause and then with emphatic slowness of utterance)—"whenever he wished to be apprehended."—*Jefferson's Book about Lawyers*.

The senior of the Cambridge Law Tripos in December was also stroke of the University eight in the race at Putney in the previous Spring. Mr. Griffiths has therefore done much to upset the prejudice which most of the Dons have against boating men, on the score that it is almost as difficult for oil and water to mix as for a man to combine reading with rowing. In addition to being stroke of the university eight, Mr. Griffiths, during his time, has obtained the lions' share of the honours and rewards which are to be gained by oarsmen on the Cam.

## APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

### NOTARIES PUBLIC.

JOHN COYNE, of Brampton, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to be a Notary Public for Upper Canada. (Gazetted 23rd February, 1867.)

JOHN MCKINDSEY, of Bothwell, Esquire, Attorney-at-law, to be a Notary Public for Upper Canada. (Gazetted 23rd February, 1867.)

### CORONER.

CABEL ELSWORTH MARTIN, of Lindsay, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Victoria. (Gazetted 23rd February, 1867.)

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A SUBSCRIBER," "LEX," RICHARD SHAW," "THOS. R. K. SCOTT" — Under "General Correspondence."