

## The Legal News.

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### LORD COLERIDGE'S VISIT.

The promised visit of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to America during the latter part of the summer is likely to be an event of considerable interest. Lord Coleridge was invited by the Bar Association of New York State to deliver an address before the Association, and his Lordship has promised to come if the state of his health will permit him to do so. In his letter of acceptance his Lordship says :

"I acknowledge in the invitation a striking mark of the kindly feeling entertained by the lawyers of a great American State towards the lawyers in England, engaged as we are in the common practice of a common profession, and bound by a law in many respects the same.

"It is matter of regret to me that the distinction you confer and the kindness you offer should be conferred and offered in regard of one who unaffectedly feels his entire unfitness to represent the great traditions of a body, of which he chances to be the highest non-political member; but as I cannot look upon the compliment as personal, so neither ought personal considerations to influence me in accepting or declining it. I do not feel free to refuse an invitation so cordial and generous as yours, and I accordingly accept it and thank you for it."

The Chief Justice adds that his public duties make it impossible for him to leave England before the 10th or 12th of August, and further, that he has not regained his health and strength since an illness with which he was visited in November last, and therefore it is possible he may be unable from want of strength to undertake the visit.

### JUDICIAL WORK.

Some of our contemporaries are interested in the discovery of the Court which can get through its work with the greatest expedition. The *Alabama Law Journal* holds up the Supreme Court of Alabama as a bright example. This Court, composed of three judges, without the aid of stenographers (the Chief Justice only having a secretary), has decided over 800 cases during

the past two years (1881 and 1882), nearly 500 of which were decided in 1882, writing opinions in all except a dozen or less. The Court commenced the present year completely up with its work. The *Alabama Law Journal* asks whether there is any other Court in America that has excelled this? It must be admitted that the record is a very fair one, but the *Albany Law Journal* is informed that a Court of that State (New York) has a better showing. The Supreme Court of N. Y. State, in the Fourth Judicial Department, in the two years 1878-9, decided 909 cases, and wrote opinions in at least five-sixths of them, and in 1880-1 the same Court decided 919 cases, and wrote opinions in at least three-fourths of them. The Court was composed of three judges, without a secretary, and only one of them had a stenographer, and he for a few weeks only. By the census of 1880, the population of the Fourth Judicial Department exceeded that of the State of Alabama by more than 200,000. We think, however, the record of the N. Y. Court of Appeals for 1880 is more wonderful than either of the above examples. The latter Court in 1880 decided 583 of the 608 causes on the calendar, and heard every cause ready for argument (4 L. N. 1).

### NOTES OF CASES.

#### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

[In Chambers.]

MONTREAL, April 10, 1883.

Before CROSS, J.

*In re* ANGELE HÉNAULT, Petitioner for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

*Criminal Procedure—Term of the sentence.*

The petitioner was sentenced by the Recorder on the 12th October, 1882, to a fine of \$100, and six months' imprisonment, for having kept a house of prostitution. The fine was at once paid, but the prisoner was allowed to be at liberty until the 28th March, 1883, fourteen days before the expiry of the period of six months. She was then arrested and imprisoned on a warrant from the Recorder ordering her detention under the sentence of the 12th October, 1882, for six months from the date of the warrant. The prisoner applied for release on a *habeas corpus* under section 91 of 32-33 Vic.,