

## REVIEWS.

"In accordance with a generally expressed desire that the *Law Times Reports* should be printed in a larger type, so as to be more readily referred to in the Courts where they are now so extensively cited, the number of next week, beginning a new volume, will be printed accordingly. This will necessitate a slight increase in the size of the page, but no additional charge will be made.

"The series called the *Bar Reports* will close with this number, and will in future be styled the *Law Times Reports*, and will be published in a wrapper, in weekly numbers at 1s., so that in future the *Law Times* may be had without the *Reports*; or the *Reports* (in a wrapper) without the *Law Times*; or together as hitherto."

AMERICAN LAW REVIEW. January, 1871.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

The articles in this number are: I. The Burden of Proof in cases of Negligence; II. Expert Testimony; III. Contraband of War; IV. Ultra Vires; and the usual Digests of English and American Reports, Book Notices, Summary of Events, Correspondence, &c. In the Summary of Events we notice the following:—

"At a recent sale of part of Chancellor Kent's library, in Boston, a copy of 'Story on the Constitution' was bought, on the fly leaf of which was discovered this curious note, in the Chancellor's handwriting:

'March 18, 1835. Judge Story called on me at my office in New York. He said that he should write and publish a volume of Commentaries a year, until he had published twelve volumes. The one now forthcoming is on English and American Equity Law, and the one after that will be on Practice and Pleadings in Equity. The last two will be (1) on Natural and Public Law, and (2) on the Principles of International Law, as adapted to modern society. His greatest authorities on the science of government, as he thinks, are Aristotle, Cicero and Burke. In a French translation of Aristotle on Politics, he found that Aristotle treated of representative government of the people, and said it would not do, and never could do, because the people never could be brought for any length of time to choose the most wise and virtuous men to govern them. Whoever reads *Cicero de Republica* would see the evils of democracy as they are and always will be. He says that Hamilton was the greatest and wisest man of this country. He saw fifty years ahead, and what he saw then is *fact now*. Next to him in wisdom and sense, intuitive rectitude and truth and judgment, is C. J. Marshall.

'He says all sensible men at Washington, in private conversation, admit that the Government is deplorably weak, factious and corrupt; that everything is sinking down into despotism, under the disguise of a democratic government. He says the Supreme Court is sinking, and so is the Judiciary in every State. We began with first-rate men for judicial trusts, and we have now got down to the third-rate. In twenty-five years there will not be a judge in the United States who will not be elective, and for short periods, and on slender salaries. Our constitutions were all framed for man as he *should be*, and not for man as he *is and ever will be*.'

THE LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE. By Joel Parker.

This is the title of a pamphlet published in answer to some remarks that appeared in the *American Law Review*, relating to the School of which Mr. Parker was for nearly twenty years the senior professor. The matter of it is doubtless interesting to those who are connected with that institution, and we presume its character is safe in the hands of Mr. Parker. It only occurs to us, as an outsider, to remark upon the curious and somewhat irreverent mixture of quotations that appear on the outside and inside title page. The former introduces the subject with the beginning of that inimitable *brochure*, which commences thus:

"Which I wish to remark,  
And my language is plain,  
That for the ways that are dark,  
And for tricks that are vain,  
The heathen Chinese is peculiar,  
Which the same I would rise to explain."

The very next page, similar in all other respects, has simply this quotation:

"So fight I, not as one that beateth the air."

Either one, possibly, might have been appropriate, but the combination is objectionable.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Munn & Co., New York.

We notice in the "Votes and Proceedings" of the House of Commons a report of the learned and invaluable Librarian in which he says:

"In the selection of books for the augmentation of the library, it has been deemed advisable to bestow particular attention to the subject of mechanics and engineering, on account of the great and increasing demand, amongst those who