

especially so to those who are resident in the country. Want of space and the late period of its receipt, prevent further remarks than an expression of our individual acquiescence in its contents, especially in the suggestion of the formation of an Incorporated Society, or Tribunal before which all matters connected with the minor branch of the Profession might be submitted, and which we cannot but think would tend to the more general maintenance of high professional feeling and strictness. We insert it without delay, as the *Law Journal* thus attains one of its objects in affording room for discussion of Professional matters, of which there is no other opportunity.

—Ed. L. J.]

### THE STUDENT'S PORTFOLIO.

THE ADVOCATE—EDUCATION—MORAL TRAINING.

(Continued from page 20.)

To be a gentleman is rightly held in higher esteem among gentlemen than to be a nobleman; for the latter is usually the accident of fortune, and the title independent of personal worth; the former is nature's endowment cultivated by education. A Duke cannot be more than a gentleman, but he may be less. The word, however, is not used here in its vulgar sense, as descriptive of any class or calling, or of any circle, social, religious or political; nor even is it intended to designate any degree of wealth or poverty, but simply the man, be he of any rank, who, to that instinctive sense of right which shrinks from the very shadow of wrong, adds that consciousness of kindred with humanity which makes him respect the rights and feelings of others, and establishes a sympathy between him and every soul that is.\* This is the characteristic of the gentleman, whatever his creed or colour.

But to this proud title one more proud should be joined in our time and country—a title which implies something more, and claims other and loftier duties. The Advocate should aspire to be the Christian gentleman.

To the characteristics described as belonging to "the gentleman"; everywhere, the *Christian Gentleman* will add the sanctions of Religion. That which in the one case is cultivated instinct ascends in the other to the distinction of duty.†

But the superiority of the Christian gentleman lies not in this alone. Ever present to his contemplations is a code of the purest and loftiest ethics, and a model of sublimest virtue. His piety is not a formula, or an observance of times

[The following Notes, and those which will hereafter appear to our extracts from the "Advocate" are not in that work, but are intended to further illustrate the important subject treated of.—Ed. L. J.]

\*The lawyer, when he becomes a lawyer, ceases not to be a man; when he received from the guardians of his order the badges of his calling, he laid not aside any of those sympathies which should warm every brother of the human race. If the Pagan could say—*homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto*, much more can he. God, by his Providence, has appointed divers orders of men in the State, even as he has in the human body set various members, no one of which can say to another "I have no need of thee."†

†The Lawyer, by O'Erien.

Charity is the end of commandment, and the end of the command is love; love to God first, and love to our neighbours afterwards, as from necessity springing from love to God.

‡Ibid.

{Whatever may be wanting, either in the laws of men, or the laws of reason and conscience, to make us just and merciful, is abundantly supplied by the laws of God, by which all will be restrained who walk humbly with Him. For these, far from being limited like human laws, to what only regards the body, reach to the very innermost recesses of the soul; and by their sanctions are fitted to withhold us, not barely from such crimes as would render us obnoxious to Civil judgment and outward tribunals, but from every the least impurity which can stain and deform us within. They censure not only our actions but even our wills, not only our foul and misdeeds, but the very thoughts which give them birth.

Haastrecht.

and seasons, as if it were only the performance of obligation; but it is a part of his being, an ever present pervading influence, moulding his thoughts and guiding his actions, seen upon his face and heard in his voice. Christianity, *the law of love*, whose divinity is in nothing so proved as this—that it is the only religion the world has known that is not a rite but a feeling—is visible in all his sayings and doings, public and private; and thus is the stern and lofty honour of the gentleman gracefully combined with the mildness and loving kindness of the Christian. If the high calling of the Advocate be rightly estimated, the advantages of—nay, the necessity for—the possession of such a character, will be readily acknowledged. It will be required alike for self-sustainment in the discharge of his difficult duties, and to enable him to influence the minds of his fellow men.

### NOTICES OF NEW LAW BOOKS.

*English Reports in Law and Equity; containing Reports of Cases in the House of Lords, Privy Council, Courts of Equity and Common Law, and in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts: including also cases in Bankruptcy and Crown cases reserved.* Edited by Edmund H. Bennett and Chauncey Smith, Counsellors-at-Law. Vol. 25. \$2. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1855; pp. 674.

The cases collected in this volume of the "English Reports" of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., include those in the Common Law Courts to the end of the year 1854. The series will be continued henceforth, we observe, in four volumes annually; three being devoted to Law and one to Chancery cases. The Editors have, without any alteration of the text, interspersed throughout the work notes as to the American Law on the subject of the decisions, which render it additionally useful. Its price places it within the reach of every one, and should be an additional recommendation to those of the Profession who, residing in the country, may not have the advantage of immediate access to a Law Library.

### APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE, &c.

#### COUNTY AND SURROGATE COURTS JUDGES.

READ BURRITT, of Osgood Hall, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Judge of the County and Surrogate Courts of the County of Perth, in place of Charles Robinson, Esquire, resigned.—[Gazetted 31st March, 1855.]

CHARLES ROBINSON, of Osgood Hall, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Judge of the County and Surrogate Courts of the County of Hamilton, in place of Read Burritt, Esquire, resigned.—[Gazetted 31st March, 1855.]

#### NOTARIES PUBLIC IN U. C.

DONALD CAMPBELL, of Toronto, and SAMUEL JONATHAN LANE, of Collingwood, Esquires, Barristers-at-Law, and HUGH TORNEY, of City of Ottawa, Esquire, Attorney-at-Law, to be Notaries Public in U. C.—[Gazetted 31st March, 1855.]

DANIEL MACAROW, of Kingston, Esquire, Attorney-at-Law, and ROBERT NEWTON LIGHT, of Woodstock, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Notaries Public in U. C.—[Gazetted 7th April, 1855.]

WILLIAM DAVIS, of Toronto, Esquire, Attorney-at-Law, to be a Notary Public in U. C.—[Gazetted 14th April, 1855.]

#### CORONERS.

WALTER H. BURRITT, Esquire, M.D., to be Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

THOMAS F. SYMES, M.D., and JOHN WOOD, Esquires, to be Associate Coroners for the County of Grey.

JAMES W. CHADWICK, M.D., and HARTLEY S. LAYCOCK, Esquires, to be Associate Coroners for the County of Oxford.—[Gazetted 31st March, 1855.]

ARCHIBALD MCVICAR, Esquire, to be Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.—[Gazetted 7th April, 1855.]

JOHN REGINALD COUSINS, of Chingagoony, Esquire, Surgeon, to be Associate Coroner for the United Counties of York and Peel.

GEORGE ROSS, of Renfrew, Esquire, to be Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.—[Gazetted 14th April, 1855.]