

proper affidavit was made before the justice granting the certificate; and further, the court is not called upon to listen to or take notice of any affidavit, not being authorized thereto by the act.

Section 6 then goes on to say, "And if, during such general sitting, the facts mentioned in such certificate are not controverted, or any other valid objection made to the naturalization of such alien, such court, on the last day of such general sitting, shall direct that such certificate shall be filed of record in such court."

Here, then, we must enquire if the facts mentioned in such certificate (read on the first day of the court) are controverted or not. It is not attempted to be shown by the contestant that the alien has not taken and subscribed the oath of residence, but merely that he has made an affidavit which does not conform to the act. This, we think, is not such a controverting of the fact of residence as to form a bar to the granting of the certificate mentioned in section 6, in the face too of the certificate of the justice saying the oath of residence has been made, and further, that a residence of seven years has actually been proved before him.

2. As to the second objection. In no place do we find that the justice is to state that the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance. Subsection 3 of section 4 prescribes what sort of certificate is to be given, and only alludes to one of residence; and section 9 again speaks of a certificate of residence only as the one to be read by the Clerk of the Peace.

3. As to the third objection. We know of no law requiring the exclusion of initial letters in the heading of affidavits. The courts of law and equity, we believe, have made such a rule, but it refers only to matters and suits in these courts.

Therefore the court determines, that as none of the facts mentioned in the three above certificates are contravened, nor any valid objection made to the naturalization of the above named Charles C. Webster, John W. Fisher and B. F. Kendall, and as it is against public policy that such certificates should be refused, except upon good and sufficient grounds, that such certificates should be filed of record under the provisions of said act.

We have alluded above to the certificate to be granted by the court under section 6. A difficulty here presents itself. The form given recites the reading of a certificate that the alien has complied with the requirements of the act, that is, amongst other things, that he has taken the oaths of residence and allegiance. In no place, however, do we see any provision for such a certificate. As stated above, the only certificate to be read is that mentioned in section 5, and that says nothing whatever about the oath of allegiance. In consequence of this, and inasmuch as the third section enacts that the oaths of residence and allegiance required by section 4 shall be filed of record before the alien shall be entitled to a certificate of naturalization (but without saying when the same are to be made, or when or where they are to be filed), the Clerk of the Peace is hereby directed not to file the certificate read before the Court, nor to issue the certificates mentioned in section 6 until the said oaths are duly filed of record with him.

REVIEWS.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Munn & Co., New York, U. S.

We publish in another place the prospectus of this very interesting and instructive journal.

It occupies a space filled by no other periodical, keeping us *au courant* with all that takes place in the scientific and mechanical world, containing information which can nowhere else be obtained. The plates given in it are admirably executed, and are an evidence of the enterprise of the publishers.

A witness with a Bardolphian nose coming in Dunning's way, he said to him, "Now, Mr. Coppernose, you have been sworn, what do you say?"

"Why, upon my oath," replied the witness, "I would not exchange my copper nose for your brazen face."

He was remarkably ugly. A client of his once inquired for him at a coffee-house; the waiter did not know such a person.

"Go up stairs," said the client, "and see if there is a person there with a face like the knave of clubs; and, if so, tell him he is wanted."

The waiter went up and at once found Dunning.

A tedious preacher had preached the assize sermon before Lord Yelverton. He came down smiling to his lordship after the service, and, expecting congratulation on his effort, asked, "Well my lord, how did you like the sermon?"

"Oh, most wonderfully," replied Yelverton. "it was like the peace of God, it passed all understanding; and, like His mercy, I thought it would have endured forever."

Erskine was counsel in a suit brought to recover the value of a quantity of whalebone, and found one of the witnesses so stupid as not to know the difference between *thick* and *long* whalebone. Driven to desperation, he at length exclaimed, "Why, man, you do not seem to know the difference between what is thick and what is long. Now, I will explain: you are a thick-headed fellow, but you are not a long-headed fellow." Being counsel for the defendant in the case of *Robinson v. Tickell*, he opened his speech to the bench with "Tickell, my client, the defendant, my lord," when the judge interrupted, "Tickell him yourself, brother Erskine, you can do it better than I." Having gained an important suit for a coal mining company whose counsel he was, they invited him to a splendid dinner given in honor of the victory. Called on for a toast, he gave: "Sink your pits, blast your mines, dam your rivers."