

This was written sixty years back, but it reads as fresh as if brought out only yesterday. Here is a companion picture of the then "newly established club at Borbury:"

A vast assemblage this, where boys from school
In jockey garb first came to play the fool—
Oxonian thickheads, eminently dense,
Who yearly met to prove their want of sense,
And give their steeds that whipcord—truant elves!—
Which wiser nature destined for themselves.
And now where every blockhead bonds his back,
Like Puss resisting Pompey's rough attack,
To spur the sides of some ill-fated hack;
Where giant zanies, liliputian peers,
Some scarcely breeched and some advanced in years,
Militia bucks and cornets of dragoons
Like showman habited, or stage buffoons,
With wasted carcasses their ribs bestride,
And puff, perspire, and pant, and think they ride.

How admirable it all is! as we might go on quoting column on column, although scarcely with the good serjeant's leave, for later in life he took a very serious turn, and no doubt would have blotted out from memory the scenes he drew so well, and in which he himself had shone so brilliantly.—*Field.*

LEGAL LADIES.

We should very much like to know what the gentlemen who carry on the business of law publishers in Bell-yard and thereabouts would say—and we may add ourselves and our contemporaries—if they found a lady setting herself up in rivalry against them, and using all her energies to get the support of the Bench and the Bar. America affords us evidence that there is at least a possibility if not a probability of such a catastrophe.

With courtesy and every respect we have thus publicly to acknowledge the receipt of a circular from Myra Bradwell, which circular announces that "the undersigned, having long seen the want of a legal publication in the West, will, on, &c., issue the first number of a weekly paper, to be called the *Chicago Legal News*."

"The *News*," we are further told, "will be issued on Saturday of each week, will contain four pages, 12 by 17 inches, of four columns each, and be devoted to legal information, general news, the publication of new and important decisions, and of other matters useful to the practising lawyer or man of business. It will give abstracts of the points decided in our local courts comment, freely but fairly upon the conduct of our judges, the members of the Bar, officers of court, members of Congress and our State Legislature in their administration of public affairs. The summary of events in each number will contain items of general news, a notice of recent law publications, changes in the rule or practice of our local courts, admissions to the Bar, marriages and deaths of its members. The undersigned has the promised aid of some of the best and ablest men of the Bench and Bar of Illinois, who will furnish original contributions upon the various legal subjects. A portion of each number will be exclusively devoted to legal notices and advertisements."

This is business-like and grammatical, but then follows this extraordinary sentence: "The *News* will be enlarged from time to time as the liberal patronage of the public will enable her to do." We do not desire to be hypercritical, but for the honour of the Profession even in Chicago we trust that Miss BRADWELL will not be tempted to write her own articles.

We had written the above when we opened a slip of "Opinions of the press," which accompanies the prospectus, and to our amazement we find that the lady is not Miss but MRS. MYRA BRADWELL, being no less a person than the wife of the Hon. J. B. BRADWELL, Judge of the County Court of Cook County. The *Chicago Republican* calls her "the wife of our popular County Court Judge." The *Janesville Gazette* refers to her as "the talented wife of Judge BRADWELL." The *Chicago Evening Journal* says: "To those who are not acquainted with Mrs. BRADWELL, we should say she is a lady of ability and determination, and will carry through to the end whatever she may undertake. We most heartily wish her abundant encouragement and success."

We echo the sentiment, simply recommending this talented and enterprising lady to take a little pains in the construction of her sentences.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

COMMON LAW CHAMBERS.

(Reported by HENRY O'BRIEN, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law,
Reporter to the Court.)

THE QUEEN V. FRANK RENO AND CHARLES ANDERSON.

Extradition—Ashburton Treaty—31 Vic. cap. 94—Police Magistrates—23 Vic. cap. 20—Habeas Corpus—Return to.

The express car of a railway train on one of the roads in one of the United States of America was broken into and plundered by five or more men, two or three of whom fired at the conductor, who was endeavouring to stop them as they were moving off with the engine, &c. The conductor was at the time about eight feet from the person who fired the first shot, and the ball passed through his coat. This person was sworn to be a brother of the prisoner Reno. The express messenger swore to the identity of the prisoners, and as to the identity of the person who fired the first shot. The prisoners were arrested in Canada, at the instance of the express company, and demanded for extradition by the United States authorities. They were arrested and detained by two warrants of commitment, the second being intended to cover defects in the first. The prisoners offered evidence on their examination to prove an *alibi*. They were afterwards brought before the Chief Justice on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Held, 1. That the words in the first warrant, "did feloniously shoot at, &c., with intent to kill and murder, &c.," are included in the words used in the Extradition Treaty and Act, which speaks of an "assault with an intent to commit murder," and therefore the warrant was not bad on that ground.

2. That a statement by the gaoler, as a return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, that no funds had been provided to pay the expense of bringing the prisoner before the judge, was in fact no return to the writ.

3. That the return must be produced and read before the judge previous to its being filed.

4. That it is not indispensable that the authority of the magistrate should be shown on the face of a warrant of commitment; and where the crime has been committed in a foreign country, and the committing magistrate has (as Mr. McMicken had in this case) jurisdiction in every