

than many would
 ingulphed within
 or in this list will
 Richmond, Lords
 albot, Lauderdale,
 etersham—as well
 ellington.

Kernan had killed
 allged 8 officers,
 George Robert Fitz-
 rishman who had
 ted the reports of
 led. He says that
 gentlemen of the
 lenge or an offence.
 difficulty, between
 endant on its strict
 al law for slaying a
 ed, by the despotic
 insult, nor refuse a
 o spurned by their
 he public service,
 and the injunctions
 st trifling causes of

ht to be suffered to
 e country denounc-
 ghest personages in
 practice which is,
 the legal profession
 must, nevertheless,
 ty be shunned, and
 must be the inevi-
 f religion, law, and
 goddess of Fashion

be familiar to all
 kstone, in his Com-
 e laws of God and
 and punishment of
 in his Discourse on
 e, is, in the eye of
 says: "Single com-
 mitted by the laws
 ed by law, no man,
 ge the principle of
 ain case, and with-
 on the provocation
 Grose, Mr. Justice
 ed, all concurring as
 vocation—no sense
 ent of private wrong
 seeking redress.

evil, will be found
 ecedent, warranted
 . It is founded on
 competent tribunals.

established to take cognizance of all offences, so as to leave no man without a remedy for wrong, and by this means to deprive him of all motive for taking the law into his own hands. 2dly. That for all contempt or infraction of the authority of such tribunals, the punishments should be no more severe than public opinion would approve, so as to ensure their being enforced; by enlisting public sympathy always in favour of the respecter and observer of the law, rather than with its enemies and violators. The provisions which I should suggest as the substance of any legislative enactment would be these:

1. That Courts of Honour shall be established, with full powers to take cognizance of, hear, and determine, all cases referred to them for adjudication, by parties conceiving themselves to be insulted or aggrieved; and that the decisions of such Courts shall be binding on both appellants, under penalties to be hereafter specified.

2. That these Courts shall be constituted of not less than three, nor more than seven individuals, of a rank as nearly as may be attainable, to that of the parties making the appeal; and that the selection and nomination of such individuals to form the Courts of Honour prescribed, shall be vested in the following authorities:—For the adjudication of all cases of dispute between the servants of his Majesty, whether Civil, Naval, or Military, the principal officer in that department of the public service to which the appealing parties may belong, at the nearest station to the spot where the dispute may have arisen. And for gentlemen not belonging to any branch of the public service, the senior magistrate, or the sheriff, of the county, in which the points of difference may occur.

3. That persons having any cause of quarrel, not cognizable by civil or military law, but such as is usually determined among gentlemen, by reference to private friends, or by appeal to arms, shall select, as at present, each a second, or representative, who shall have power and authority to draw up a statement of the cases of their respective principals in writing, copies of which shall be interchanged between each, and signed by both parties.

4. That the statements thus drawn up shall be laid before the proper authority, indicated in a preceding clause, with a request that he will summon the requisite individuals of the rank and number required, to form the Court of Honour, whether Civil, Naval, Military, or otherwise, within a period of not less than three, nor more than seven days from the date of such appeal, which individuals shall be bound to attend at the time and place appointed, as jurors of our Lord the King.

5. That the Court being assembled, shall proceed to elect the senior member in age, as its president; and after hearing the seconds, as advocates on either side, shall call before them such witnesses as they may deem necessary, and receive such oral or written testimony as they may consider fairly applicable to the case in dispute; after which, the President shall sum up the evidence, and the jurors or members of the Court of Honour shall each deliver their opinions and decision on the case, beginning with the youngest member, and going upwards with the remainder by seniority of age: when the President, as Judge, shall pronounce his verdict: which, if concurred in by the majority of the Court, himself included, shall be held binding on all parties, and without appeal.

6. That the expense of such proceedings before Courts of Honour thus constituted, shall be confined to the payment of the advocates, witnesses, and costs of evidence on either side;—the service of the jurors or members of the Court of Honour being gratuitous, as in Grand Juries and Courts Martial at present; but that in all cases, the party proved to be the aggressor in the dispute, and condemned by the verdict of the Court as being in the wrong, shall be held liable to the payment of all the costs, on both sides, and be subject to be detained in custody until such costs are discharged.