

constant emergencies are arising in which a reference to its contents enables the reader to acquire information. We may quote, for instance, in reference to the charge made by the Allies that the Russians avail themselves of a period of truce to repair their shattered fortifications,—the law, as laid down on that point,

“ Besides the general maxims applicable to the interpretation of all international compacts, there are some rules peculiarly applicable to conventions for the suspension of hostilities. The *first* of these peculiar rules, as laid down by Vattel, is that each party may do within his own territory, or within the limits prescribed by the armistice, whatever he could do in time of peace. Thus either of the belligerent parties may levy and march troops, collect provisions and other munitions of war, receive reinforcements from his allies, or repair the fortifications of a place not actually besieged.

The *second* rule is, that neither party can take advantage of the truce to execute, without peril to himself, what the continuance of hostilities might have disabled him from doing. Such an act would be a fraudulent violation of the armistice. For example:—in the case of a truce between the commander of a fortified town and the army besieging it, neither party is at liberty to continue works, constructed either for attack or defence, or to erect new fortifications for such purposes. Nor can the garrison avail itself of the truce to introduce provisions or succours into the town, through the passages or in any other manner which the besieging army would have been competent to obstruct and prevent, had hostilities not been interrupted by the armistice.

The *third* rule stated by Vattel, is rather a corollary from the preceding rules than a distinct principle capable of any separate application. As the truce merely suspends hostilities without terminating the war, all things are to remain in their antecedent state in the places, the possession of which was specially contested at the time of the conclusion of the armistice.\*

The work is divided into four parts, treating—

- 1st. Definition, Sources and Subjects of International Law.
- 2nd. Absolute International Rights of States.
- 3rd. International Rights of States in their Pacific Relations.
- 4th. International Rights of States in their Hostile Relations.

These are again sub-divided into chapters, under more minute heads, and a Table of Cases cited, and Index, complete the value of the work.

## APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE, &C.

### NOTARIES PUBLIC IN U.C.

HENRY A. JONES, of Brockville, Esquire, Attorney-at-Law, JAMES FRASER, Junr., of Kingston, Esquire, Attorney-at-Law; and PETER BALL LONG, of Brantford, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Notaries Public in Upper Canada.—[Gazetted 7th July, 1855.]

ROBERT COOPER, of the City of London, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law; and JAMES BONWELL FORTUNE, Claverton, Nice Lake, Gentleman, to be Notaries Public in Upper Canada.—[Gazetted 14th July, 1855.]

\* Vattel, Droit des Gens, liv. iii. ch. 16. §§ 216—231.

## LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA,

(OSGOODE HALL.)

Easter Term, 18th Victoria, 1855.

During this present Term the following Gentlemen were called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law:

On Monday the 4th of June—DONALD FRASER and JAMES FOSTER BOULTON, Esquires.

On Tuesday the 12th of June—JOHN MACDONALD, WILLIAM FLANAGAN, and ANTHONY LACOURSE, Esquires.

On Saturday the 16th of June—JOHN VANDAL HAM, Esquire.

On Tuesday the 12th of June, in this Term, the following Gentlemen were admitted into this Society as Members thereof, and entered in the following order as Students of the Law, their examinations having been classed as follows, viz:

### Junior Class.

Messieurs DAVID ASHE SAMPSON, HENRY O'BRIEN, JERIEL MANN, Junior, and SAMUEL WELD.

Ordered—That the examination for admission shall, until further order, be in the following books respectively, that is to say—

### For the Optime Class:

In the Phœnissæ of Euripides, the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad, Horace, Sallust, Euclid or Legendre's Geometrie, Hind's Algebra, Snowball's Trigonometry, Earnshaw's Statics and Dynamics, Herschell's Astronomy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Whateley's Logic and Rhetoric, and such works in Ancient and Modern History and Geography as the candidates may have read.

### For the University Class:

In Homer, first book of Iliad, Lucian (Charon, Life or Dream of Lucian and Timon), Odes of Horace, in Mathematics or Metaphysics at the option of the candidate, according to the following courses respectively: Mathematics, (Euclid, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th books, or Legendre's Geometrie, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th books, Hind's Algebra to the end of Simultaneous Equations); Metaphysics—(Walker's and Whateley's Logic, and Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding); Herschell's Astronomy, chapters 1, 3, 4, and 5; and such works in Ancient and Modern Geography and History as the candidates may have read.

### For the Senior Class:

In the same subjects and books as for the University Class:

### For the Junior Class:

In the 1st and 3rd books of the Odes of Horace; Euclid, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd books, or Legendre, 1st and 2nd books; and such works in Modern History and Geography as the candidates may have read: and that this Order be published every Term, with the admissions of such Term.

Ordered—That the class or order of the examination passed by each candidate for admission be stated in his certificate of admission.

Notice.—By a Rule of Hilary Term, 18th Victoria, students keeping Term are henceforth required to attend a course of Lectures to be delivered, each Term, at Osgoode Hall, and exhibit to the Secretary on the last day of Term, the Lecturer's Certificate of such attendance.

Lecturer next Term—ADAM WILSON, Esquire, Q.C.

Subject—The Law of Landlord and Tenant.

Hour of Lecture—From 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock, A.M.

ROBERT BALDWIN,

Treasurer:

Easter Term, }  
18th Victoria, 1855. }