

persons,' 'to see that those persons are honestly and intelligently chosen, and to interfere no further with them; except by unlimited latitude of suggestion and criticism, and by applying or withholding the final seal of national assent.]"

The second volume will be composed, we are told, of four chapters, as follows:—I. The Cabinet Council; its origin, modern development and present position in the English constitution. II. The several members of the Administration; their relative position and political functions. III. The Administration in Parliament; their conduct in public business, &c. IV. Proceedings in Parliament against Judges for misconduct in office. We can well imagine, judging from the contents of the first volume, how interesting and instructive the second will be, and we look forward to its perusal with pleasure. It will not, however, as we are informed, be published this year, as the announcement at the end of the first volume would seem to indicate.

A glance at the apparently very complete Index, at the end of the first volume, shows a vast store of interesting topics discussed by the learned and pains-taking author. The paper and printing are of the best description, from the celebrated house of Longmans, Green & Co.

We may mention that this work has had a very flattering reception from the press in England. The *London Globe*, the *London Canadian News*, and that most hard-to-please periodical, the *Saturday Review*, all notice the volume most favorably.

To conclude. Coming as it does at this particular juncture, the crisis of Canadian history, when parliamentary government must necessarily become of more importance than it has hitherto been, the information to be derived from this book, and the sober-minded, sound and thoroughly British views held and so well expressed by the author, will be of the greatest service; and we doubt not that it will command a very extensive sale, not only amongst those intimately connected with the machinery of government and legislation, but amongst all who have any desire, as all should have, to understand the theory and practice of that admirable form of government which we have inherited from our forefathers, and which we all hope to perpetuate in this Canada of ours.

HOW TO ARRIVE AT A VERDICT.—Colonel Myddelton Biddulph, M.P., and the trustees of the Wem and Bronygarth-road not being able to settle the amount of compensation for land amicably, the matter has been settled by a jury. And it would appear that the 12 gentlemen who composed the conclave were much divided in their notions of the value of the colonel's land, some considering that £75 was sufficient compensation, and others holding the opinion that £450 was not too much. After nearly two hours "deliberation," the knotty point was decided by a stroke

|| Mill. Rep. Govt. pp. 94, 106. The whole chapter 'On the Proper Functions of Representative Bodies,' is deserving of a careful study.

of genius on the part of the foreman, who suggested that each should put down on a slip of paper the amount he considered a just satisfaction to the claim, and when they had done so he would add up the twelve sums and the division of the total by twelve should be the amount awarded. This proposal was heralded with delight, every one would be represented in the decision, the idea was carried out, and Colonel Myddelton Biddulph was awarded £165.—From the *Oswestry Advertiser*.

Dean Swift's character is exemplified in his will. Among other things, he bequeathed to Mr. John Grattan, of Clommethan, a silver box, "in which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually cheweth, called pigtail."

Others wrote their wills in verse, and as a specimen, we will give that of William Jacket, of the Parish of Islington, which was proved in 1787, when no witnesses were required to a will of personal estate:—

"I give and bequeath,
When I'm laid underneath,
To my two loving sisters so dear
The whole of store,
Which God's goodness has granted me here.
And that none may prevent,
This my will and intent,
Or occasion the least of law racket,
With a solemn appeal,
I confirm, sign and seal,
This the act and deed of Will Jacket."

Some wills contain a kind of autobiography of the testator, as well as his thoughts and opinions. Such was the will of Napoleon, who gave a handsome legacy to Chautillon, "who had as much right to assassinate that oligarchist, the Duke of Wellington, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock at St. Helena."

Such, also, was Sir William Petty's, which states, with a certain amount of self-pride, that, "at the full age of fifteen, I had obtained the Latin, French, as well as Greek tongues," and at twenty years of age, "had gotten up three score pounds with as much mathematics as any of my age were know to have."—*Exchange Paper*.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

CYRUS CARROLL, of the village of Wroxteter, Esq., to be a Notary Public for Upper Canada. (Gazetted May, 11, 1867.)

ROBERT MITCHELL, of Guelph, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, (of the firm of McCurry & Mitchell of that place,) to be a Notary Public for Upper Canada. (Gazetted May 11, 1867.)

DAVID WILSON, of Farmersville, Esq., to be a Notary Public for Upper Canada. (Gazetted May 25, 1867.)

CORONERS.

WILLIAM J. ROE, of Bothwell, Esq., M.D., to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Kent. (Gazetted May 25, 1867.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE," "SCARBORO," "QUESTIONER,"—under "General Correspondence."