

tions to issue as a *guide* to duties to be performed every day.

We have answered our correspondent's long string of questions, assuming that he asks with the single motive of eliciting the information asked for, and that there has been no suppression of any specific fact proper to be communicated to us or our readers. If the matter has been the subject of judicial consideration we must presume our correspondent would not omit to mention it. While we are willing to give our readers the benefit of our views on questions of general interest in the workings of the Division Courts, we, of course, cannot speak with confidence in the absence of judicial decision, and if there be any case in point before any of the local judges known to a correspondent, but withheld from us, we would not hesitate to expose the party, if any sinister motive existed.—Eds. L. C. G.]

Treasurer's Bond.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LOCAL COURTS GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,—I am instructed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Clinton, to ask the following question:—

When the Treasurer of the Township has given bonds, and the same person appointed from year to year, does it require a new bond every time the appointment is made, when the condition of bonds, say if the above bounden A. B. shall from time to time, and all times, hereafter faithfully perform the duties devolving upon him, or which ought to be performed by him as Treasurer.

An early reply will oblige,

Yours truly,

ROWLEY KILBORN,

Township Clerk.

[It is impossible to give any definite answer without seeing the bond. The Township Council had better submit the bond to their legal adviser.—Eds. L. C. G.]

Taxes—Sale of Land.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LOCAL COURTS GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,—Suppose A. purchases a piece of land from B. in the month of July, 1869, and a deed is given for the same, or an agreement in writing and a deed given afterwards: The same land being assessed for seven years in the name of B. as owner, but when the collector's roll is made out, (in October generally)

and when the collector calls for the taxes, the same land is in possession of A., and A. knowing that the taxes must be paid, pays the collector and calls upon B. to refund him the amount so paid. B. replies:—there were no taxes due against the land when I sold to you, consequently I do not think I am liable for any of said dues.

Please say in the next number of the Gazette which of the said parties is bound by law to pay the said taxes.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[Our correspondent had better consult a lawyer. The question does not come within our province to answer.—Eds. L. C. G.]

REVIEWS.

THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW. January, 1870. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Subscription price \$5 per annum. Quarterly.

The second number of Vol. iv. of this well-conducted quarterly is before us. The articles are, I. Proximate and Remote Cause—rather metaphysical than practical: II. Warranty of Seaworthiness in Time Policies: III. The Law of Insanity: IV. Lord Campbell's Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham.

The article on the Law of Insanity, which were it not for our limited space, we should like to reproduce for our readers, is thus introduced:—

"When Lord Hale laid down his famous rule of law that some kinds of insanity furnish no excuse for crime, he unquestionably reflected the most advanced opinions on the subject, both of lawyers and physicians. For more than one hundred years its correctness passed unchallenged; and no person on trial for a criminal act was acquitted on the ground of insanity, whose disease had not entirely deprived him of reason and reduced him to the condition of an idiot or a wild beast. Science could enter no protest against the rule, for the materials necessary to give such a protest any support were not in existence. Medical men may sometimes have had a vague apprehension that all was not right, when a convict proclaimed the grossest delusions from the gibbet; but they were never properly shocked by the barbarity of such scenes. Coincident with the signal reforms in the treatment of the insane and the increased attention to the study of insanity, which marked the close of the last century, the suspicion began to be entertained by lawyers that the rule excluded from its protection many classes of the insane that were justly entitled to it. But they