

took notes of trials in that court thenceforth. An interesting example of the fullness of his note taking is to be found in his reproduction of the colloquy in the General Court in 1805, between Chief Judge Jeremiah Townley Chase and Attorney General Luther Martin, reported in 1 Harris & Johnson's Reports, pages 715 to 717. The court had ruled that there was evidence in the case sufficient to enable the jury to find that parties to be charged with an agent's contract had notice of it within ten days after its execution. But that was upon the supposition that all the parties were in Philadelphia, whereas the parties to receive the notice were in South Carolina. Then the notes proceed:

The Attorney Genl. observed that none but an angel on the wings of the wind could give notice in ten days at such a distance.

The Chief Justice told Mr. Atty. he had a right to take an exception to the opinion of the court but that he had no right to make any observation which tended to reflect on the court, or to induce bystanders to believe the court had been guilty of an absurdity. That Mr. Atty. had been too much in the habit of such conduct and he was, so far as related to himself, determined to submit to it no longer; that as long as he held a seat on that bench (and he did not know how long that might be) he was resolved to have a proper respect paid to the court. He could not conceive what the distance of South Carolina from Philadelphia had to do with the opinion of the court.

Robert Goodloe Harper then informed the court of the removal of the parties to South Carolina and the difficulty of reaching them in any short time. All this, and a great quantity of proceedings in similar detail are set out in Harris' contemporary notes, more fully than in the printed