

Brock v. I. J. Boulton, for plaintiff. Stands for to-morrow; H. J. Boulton files three papers and motions; W. W. Baldwin files two papers"; "April 25th, affidavit put in and filed by R. Baldwin"; May 5th, "Rule granted"; June 28th, "The court withholds giving an opinion on the present application at present, W. W. Baldwin, H. J. Boulton."

June 30th, "Rule discharged, W. W. B., Esq." Nothing is more certain than if Bidwell had been proved to be practising as an attorney, he would have been attached for contempt of court, fined and imprisoned.*

The court exercised strict discipline over its attorneys. Many cases are found of motions against such officers. I give some of them. In Easter Term, 8 George IV., May 3rd, 1827 (Pres. Campbell, C.J., and Sherwood, J.), "*In re Sam. Merrill*, one etc., motion for a rule to shew cause why an attachment should not issue against Samuel Merrill one of the attorneys of this honourable court for a contempt on matters disclosed on affidavit, John B. Robinson, Attorney-General, granted." June 28th, "Attachment ordered, John B. Robinson, Attorney-General."

In Michaelmas Term, 7 George IV., Nov. 6th, 1826 (Pres. Campbell, C.J., Boulton, and Sherwood, JJ.), "The Solicitor-General handed into court (as public prosecutor) a presentment of the grand jury of the Newcastle district against Marcus Whitehead, Esquire, together with certain affidavits to support the same for having charged, in the course of his profession ex-

*See *The King v. Bidwell*, Tay. 487. Barnabas Bidwell was administrator of the estate of Washburn. His celebrated son, Marshall Spring Bidwell had been a clerk in Washburn's office. The whole trouble arose from the fact that the elder Bidwell being managing clerk for Washburn had, as such, given in Washburn's name a direction to sheriff McLean to release a defendant from custody who had been in execution under a *ca. sa.* The plaintiff, one Brock denied the authority to give this order, and brought an action for an escape against the sheriff. The court held that Washburn had no authority to release the debtor, at least not without receiving payment of the debt; and Brock recovered judgment against the sheriff: *Brock v. McLean*, Tay. 310, 308. Thereupon McLean took these proceedings, with the object of compelling Bidwell to re-imburse him—but, as we have seen, failed.