

f. Or if he has been actually imprisoned or upon the goal limits for more than thirty days, in a civil action founded on contract for the sum of two hundred dollars or upwards, and still is so imprisoned or on the limits; or if, in case of such imprisonment, he has escaped out of prison, or from custody, or from the limits;

g. Or if he wilfully neglects or refuses to appear, on any rule or order requiring his appearance, to be examined as to his debts under any Statute or law in that behalf;

h. Or if he wilfully refuses or neglects to obey or comply with any such rule or order made for payment of his debts or of any part of them;

i. Or if he wilfully neglects or refuses to obey or comply with an order or decree of the Court of Chancery or of any of the judges thereof, for payment of money;

j. Or if he has made any general conveyance or assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors, otherwise than in the manner prescribed by this Act; or if, being unable to meet his liabilities in full, he makes any sale or conveyance of the whole or the main part of his stock in trade or of his assets, without the consent of his creditors, or without satisfying their claims;

k. Or if he permits any execution issued against him under which any of his chattels, land or property are seized, levied upon or taken in execution, to remain unsatisfied till within four days of the time fixed by the sheriff or officer for the sale thereof, or for fifteen days after such seizure, — subject, however, to the privileged claim of the seizing creditor for the costs of such execution, and also to his claim for the costs of the judgement under which such execution has issued, which shall constitute a lien upon the effects seized, or shall not do so, according to the law as it existed previous to the passing of this Act, in the Province in which the execution shall issue.

4. If a debtor ceases to meet his liabilities generally as they become due, any one or more of his creditors for unsecured claims of not less than one hundred dollars each, and amounting in the aggregate to five hundred dollars, may make a demand upon him either personally or at his chief place of business or at his domicile upon some grown up person of his family or in his employ, (Form A.) requiring him to make an assignment of his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors. But the said demand shall not be made until the creditor or creditors making the same shall have filed with the clerk or prothonotary of the court, in which the proceedings in liquidation (if any) will be carried on, his or their affidavit verifying his or their debt or debts, and that he or they is not or are not acting in collusion with the debtor, or to procure him any undue advantage against his creditors:—

The creditor or creditors making such demand of assignment shall in such demand elect and appoint a domicile or domiciles, respectively, within the district or county in which such affidavit is filed, at which service of any answer, notice or proceeding may

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