

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

argument, unless affecting personal liberty, shall be heard without the leave of the Court.

Upon other days in term than those already mentioned and provided for, the business shall be proceeded with as follows:—

1. Motions of Course.
2. Motions for Rules Nisi on special motions.
3. The cases on the Peremptory List in the order in which they are entered.

After the special business on any day is over, the Court may take any other matter in which the parties are prepared to proceed.

Every rule, demurrer, and special case to be heard by the full Court shall, before argument, be entered by the Master on a general list in its order, as set down by either party, and no such case shall be heard which is not so entered, unless by special order of the Court.

Eight cases, in the order of their priority on the general list, shall be set down by the Master in the peremptory list for argument on each day in term, except on paper days and upon the last Saturday; and no argument shall be heard in any other case until the cases in the peremptory list for the day are disposed of.

Any case on the general list may be heard on any day by consent, and by leave of the Court.

Any case entered on the peremptory list for any day, and postponed by order or by default, shall be placed at the foot of the general list, unless for sufficient cause it shall be otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

If either party to a case on the peremptory list is prepared to be heard and the other party is not prepared, and it is not duly postponed as aforesaid, the Court may hear the party so prepared, whereupon the case shall stand for judgment, or the Court may extend the time on sufficient cause being shown by affidavit, to enable the other party to be heard, on payment of the costs of the day, if the Court shall so order. If neither party to a case in the peremptory list is ready, the Court may, if it see fit, strike the case out of the list.

If all the cases on the peremptory list for any day are not disposed of on that day, such cases shall be entered by the Master first on the peremptory list for the next day, as part of the eight cases for such next day.

In case it is required, in the opinion of the Court, for the more convenient and expeditious disposal of business, that a change should be made in the above rules for the hearing of any particular matters, the same shall be made from time to time as may be necessary to meet the emergency, as in matters relating to contempts of Court, or to attorneys, or to writs of *habeas*

corpus, or other proceedings affecting personal liberty, or to any other matter or business of the Court.

The present list of cases for argument in court shall remain as it is and be the general list of cases under these rules.

Nothing in these rules contained shall affect any priority which the Court has customarily granted to the Attorney-General, of moving when he comes into Court.

These rules shall come into force on and after Monday, 22nd November, 1875; and all rules heretofore made, which are inconsistent with the above rules, are hereby repealed.

(Signed) JOHN H. HAGARTY.
ROBERT A. HARRISON.
JOS. C. MORRISON.
ADAM WILSON.
JOHN W. GWYNNE.
THOMAS GALT.

Dated 17th November, 1875.

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In a bill for pulling down the old Newgate, in Dublin, and rebuilding it on the same spot, it was enacted that the prisoners should *remain in the old jail till the new one was completed*.

In May, 1874, a bill to limit the privilege of franking was sent from the Parliament of Ireland for the royal approbation. It contained a clause that any member who, from illness or other cause, should be *unable to write* might authorise another to frank for him by a *writing under his hand*.

In a case in the time of Elizabeth, the plaintiff, for putting in a long replication, was fined ten pounds and imprisoned, and a hole to be made through the replication, and to go from bar to bar with it hung round his neck. *Milward v. Welden*, Tothill, 101.

Christian quotes 1 Ld. Raym. 147, to the effect "that the Court of Common Pleas, so late as the 5 W. & M., held that a man might have a property in a negro boy, and might have an action of trover for him, because negroes are heathens." 1 Bl. Com. 425, note.