

from the Court he is bailiff of, and all constables not only may, but must, within their respective jurisdiction, and in the execution of every such warrant; and generally constables should render aid to all officers of justice, in the just and lawful discharge of their official duties.

DUTIES IN RESPECT TO CORONERS.

I would briefly say that a constable has a duty to perform under Coroners, as well as Justices.

Should a death occur from violence or unfair means, or through culpable or negligent conduct, the Constable of the place should no-

made acquainted where they are removed to, but it is now most usual to put a man in possession, and let them remain on the premises till you are entitled by law to sell them, which is the sixth day inclusive, after the distress made; *i. e.* goods distrained on the Saturday, may be removed on the Thursday afternoon following.—*Wallace vs. King*. 1, H. Black, 13.

If the tenant require further time for the payment of the rent, and the landlord choose to allow it, it is best to take a memorandum in writing from the tenant to the following effect, so as to prevent the landlord from being deemed a trespasser, which after the expiration of five days, he otherwise would be, and might have an action of trespass brought against him for staying longer upon the premises.

Mr. ———

I **HEREBY** desire you will keep possession of my goods, which you have this day distrained for rent due (or alleged to be due) from me to you, in the place where they now are, being in the back room of the house in which I now reside, said house being situated in and upon Lot Number ———, in the ——— Concession of the Township of ———, in the County of ——— [*being the premises where the distress was made*] for the space of seven days from the date hereof, on your undertaking to delay the sale of the said goods and chattels for that time, to enable me to discharge the said rent; and I will pay the man for keeping the said possession.

Witness my hand, this ——— day of ———, A.D., 18—

Witness, }
 ——— }

Under the Act of 1st Victoria, chap. 16, entitled, "An Act to regulate the costs of levying distresses for small rents and penalties," the following schedule of fees can alone be demanded for any sum under £20:—

Levying distress under ten pounds,—five shillings,

Man keeping possession, per diem,—three shillings and nine pence.

Appraisement, whether by one appraiser or more,—four pence in the pound on the value of the goods.

If any printed advertisement,—not to exceed in all five shillings.

Catalogues, Sale and Commission, and delivery of goods,—one shilling in the pound on the net produce of the sale.