

which precludes the same Question from being a second time presented during the same Session in its application to Bills; Chap. 20th, Of some particular proceedings, with reference to Bills, which are out of the ordinary course; Chap. 21st, Of communications between the two Houses relative to the reasons or grounds for the passing of Bills; Chap. 22nd, Of the Royal Assent or Approval by the Executive; Chap. 23rd, Of several miscellaneous matters connected with the passing of Bills.

Second Division.—Private Bills: Chap. 1st, Of the Standing Orders and Proceedings peculiar to the passing of Private Bills; Chap. 2nd, Of the Deposit, Presentation, and Reference of the Petition and Proceedings thereon; Chap. 3rd, Bringing in and first and second readings of Private Bills; Chap. 4th, Commitment and Proceedings in Committee; Chap. 5th, Of the Report of the Committee and Proceedings thereon—Recommendment—Third Reading—Passing—Amendments between the Houses; Chap. 6th, Differences in the modes of Proceeding between the two Houses; Chap. 7th, Of Private Bills after receiving the Royal Assent; and of Fees and Costs.

PART NINTH—Impeachment.

Appendix.

ENGLISH REPORTS IN LAW AND EQUITY, containing reports of cases in the House of Lords, Privy Council, Courts of Equity and Common Law, and in the Admiralty, and Ecclesiastical Courts; including also Cases in Bankruptcy and Crown cases reserved. Edited by CHAUNCEY SMITH. Publishers: Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Volume XXXIII.

This Volume has just been issued by the Publishers and is got up in their usual good style; the printing and binding are excellent, and the paper good. The Volume before us contains, amongst other matter of general interest, a number of cases on the Common Law Procedure Acts, now of special importance to the Canadian Lawyers; and several cases in respect to County Courts, the Tribunals from which our Division Courts are modelled.

The price is 10s. per Volume to permanent subscribers. It is so well known as a valuable publication of all the important cases decided in England, that the work needs no commendation from us.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the U. C. Law Journal.

GENTLEMEN,—

Seeing your willingness to give information to Clerks of the Division Courts, I trouble you on the following question.

A. having a Judgment against B. wishes me to issue an execution for the amount and pay the costs. Bailiff makes a seizure of property supposed to be B.'s, and advertises for sale; on day of sale is forbid selling by C., as he claims the property by chattel mortgage, or any other lawful claim; should Bailiff still hold said property and obtain of me as Clerk an interpleader summons for claimant? If so, claimant appears on said summons before the Judge and substantiates his claim, who is to pay the costs? as it appears by your May number of the *Law Journal*, that it is the Bailiff's duty to order out the interpleader summons for his own protection; and there may in many instances be heavy costs in regard of

keeping property so seized, before the claimant proves his claim; or if claimed by chattel mortgage, should Bailiff relinquish his hold on said property before he sees a copy of the mortgage, or a certificate of the property being mortgaged from the County Clerk? and has the Bailiff to go at his own expense perhaps 25 miles to examine the mortgage?

If you could conveniently answer the above, you would oblige a subscriber.

Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT McCAMMON,

Clerk, 4th D. C., Co. Hastings.

[The Bailiff can either sell or "hold" the property, suing out Interpleader summons for his own protection.

The Bailiff pays the costs in the first instance. The Judge, at the hearing, will give directions as to costs, ordering same to be paid by the claimant—or by the Judgment creditor—or deducted from proceeds of property seized, as the circumstances of the case require. Claimants under chattel mortgage ought to exhibit a certified copy thereof to the Bailiff; should a claimant fail to do so, it is not improbable that the Judge might make him liable for the costs, if the goods were seized in the possession of the defendants.

In all cases the Bailiff should promptly inform the plaintiff when a claim is made, he being the party most interested in the execution.—Ed. L. J.]

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE, &c.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

MILES O'REILLY, ROLLAND McDONAD, GEORGE SHERWOOD, JAMES SMITH, JOHN WILSON, LEWIS WALLBRIDGE, GEORGE BYRON LYON FELLOWES, SAMUEL BLACK FREEMAN, HENRY C. R. BEECHER, HENRY ECCLES, and ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Osgoode Hall, Esquires, Barristers-at-Law, to be Queen's Counsel in U.C.—[Gazetted 4th Oct. 1856.]

REGISTRAR.

HARTLEY DUNSFORD, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Victoria.—[Gazetted 20th Sept. 1856.]

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

PHILIP LOW, of Picton, Esquire, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, FRANCIS GORE STANTON, of Simcoe, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, and JAMES AGNEW, Esquire, Attorney-at-Law, to be Notaries Public in U.C.—[Gazetted 30th August, 1856.]

CHRISTOPHER CHARLES ABBOTT, of Toronto, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, DALTON McCARTHY, of Barrie, Esquire, Attorney-at-Law, and THOMAS WRIGHT LAWFORD, of London, Esquire, Solicitor and Attorney-at-Law, to be Notaries Public for U.C.—[Gazetted 6th Sept. 1856.]

JAMES FOSTER BOULTON, of Colourg, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, and HEWITT BERNARD, of Barrie, Esquire, Attorney-at-Law, to be Notaries Public in U.C.—[Gazetted 13th Sept. 1856.]

JAMES HALLINAN, of Toronto, Esquire, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, to be a Notary Public in U.C.—[Gazetted 10th Sept. 1856.]

COUNTY COURT CLERKS.

HORATIO NELSON, of Sandwich, Esquire, to be Clerk of the County Court for the County of Essex, in the room of John McEwan, Esquire, resigned.

WILLIAM HERBERT CAMPBELL, of Brockville, Esquire, to be Clerk of the County Court for the United Counties of Leeds & Grenville, in the room of T. D. Campbell, Esquire, resigned.—[Gazetted 30th August, 1856.]

ASSOCIATE CORONERS.

DANIEL COATE, of Bowmanville, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Our list of Remittances is unavoidably crowded out.