

And no claim in respect of a matter which arose more than six years before the commencement of the suit, shall be enforceable by reason only of some other matter or claim comprised in the same account, having arisen within six years before this suit. The same.

5 X. No person entitled to bring a suit, the period for bringing which is limited by law, shall henceforward be entitled to an extended time for bringing the same, by reason only of his having been beyond seas, or out of Upper Canada, or imprisoned, at the time the cause of action arose, except in cases provided for by the 45th section of the Real  
10 Property Act, Chapter 88 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.

Time for bringing a suit not to be extended by reason only of the plaintiff's absence or imprisonment when cause of action accrued. Exception of one joint debtor shall not extend time for suing the other when not absent.

15 XI. When there is a cause of action against two or more joint debtors, and one of the debtors, is and the other is not beyond seas or out of Upper Canada when the cause of action accrues, the absence of the one shall not extend the time for commencing a suit against the other; and a judgment recovered against the one not so absent shall be no bar to a suit against the other after his return.

Time may be extended by written acknowledgement through agent

20 XII. For the purpose of extending the period limited by law for bringing a suit, an acknowledgement or a promise contained in writing, signed by an agent of the party chargeable thereby, duly authorised to make such acknowledgement or promise, shall have the same effect as if the writing had been signed by the party himself.

25 XIII. In case any settlement of real or personal property in contemplation and consideration of a marriage is hereafter made under circumstances that would, either wholly or in part, invalidate as against creditors a transfer of the property for any other valuable consideration paid by the intended husband or wife, the marriage settlement, if not otherwise invalid, shall, to a corresponding extent, be void as against the same creditors.

Marriage settlement of property void against creditors, as far as a transfer of the same property would be.

30 XIV. Where a person has a judgment which was recovered in a Court of competent jurisdiction out of Upper Canada, and the defendant does not reside in Upper Canada, but has real or personal property therein, the defendant may be sued on such judgment in Upper Canada, though there is not a cause of action that arose there or in respect of  
35 the breach of a contract made there: And in such case the like proceedings, so far as applicable, may be taken as provided by the Common Law Procedure Act, sections 43 to 47, for the case of absent defendants sued on a cause of action which arose in Upper Canada.

Proceedings on judgment out of U.C., on defendant having property there.

40 XV. The 333 to the 340th section inclusive, of the Common Law Procedure Act, shall be deemed incorporated in this Act, as if the provisions therein contained had been repeated in this Act and expressly made to apply thereto.

Certain clauses of the Common Law Procedure Act to apply to this Act.

XVI. This Act applies to Upper Canada only.

Act for U. C. only.