

Revenue." (25th George III. cap. 4.) It provided, that no person should be appointed or permitted to practice in any of the Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in the Province as a Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, Attorney, or Proctor of Law who should not have *bona fide* served a regular and continued Clerkship for five years, under a contract in writing, for that purpose entered into with some Advocate or Attorney duly admitted, and practising in the Courts of the Province, or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions (sec. 1), nor until after such person should have been examined by some of the first and most able Barristers, Advocates, and Attorneys of the Courts of Judicature of the Province, in the presence of the Chief Justice, or two or more Judges of some of the Courts of Common Pleas, of which there was one for each District, and approved and, certified to be of fit capacity and character to be admitted to practise Law in the Courts of the Province. (*Ib.*) It is doubtful whether any persons availed themselves of this Ordinance, so as to practice in the Western portion of the Province, now Upper Canada. At that time, excepting at two or three points, the whole country West of Montreal was uninhabited by the whites. Afterwards, in 1791, the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, each of which was made a distinct Province. (31st Geo. III. cap. 31.) And in each Province, the Governor, with the advice of a Legislative Council and Assembly, was empowered "to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government thereof." During the third Session of the second Parliament, held under the new Constitution of Upper Canada, there being a population of about 40,000, and a scarcity of Lawyers, an Act was passed suspending the operation of the Quebec Ordinance, "as regards the regulations concerning Advocates, Attornies, Solicitors, and Notaries," and enabling the Governor of Upper Canada to authorize by License under his hand and seal, such and so many of His Majesty's liege subjects, not exceeding sixteen in number, as he shall deem, from their probity, education, and condition in life, best qualified to act as Advocates and Attornies, in the conduct of all legal proceedings in the Province." (34th Geo. III. cap. 4.)

Upon the production of such Licenses to the proper officer, the names of the persons licensed were to be inscribed on a Roll for the