

both seller and purchaser that such sales should be so conducted as to be binding on both parties. Therefore, Her Majesty, &c., enacts as follows :

1. In construing this Act, "auctioneer," shall mean any person selling by public auction : "Land," shall mean any interest in any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments of whatever tenure : "Puffer," shall mean a person appointed to bid on the part of the seller.

2. Unless in the particulars or conditions of sale by auction of any land, it is stated that such land will be sold subject to a reserved price, or to a right of the seller to bid, the sale shall be deemed and taken to be without reserve.

3. Upon any sale of land by auction, without reserve, it shall not be lawful for the seller or for a puffer to bid at such sale, or for the auctioneer to take, knowingly, any bidding from the seller or from a puffer.

4. Upon any sale of land by auction, subject to a right for the seller to bid, it shall be lawful for the seller, or any one puffer to bid at such auction, in such manner as the seller may think proper.

5. Nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to authorise any seller to become the purchaser at the sale.

6. This Act shall not apply to any sale which has taken place before its passage.

7. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Auctions of Estates Act (1868)."

JUDGMENTS.

COMMON PLEAS.

Present :—RICHARDS, C. J. ; ADAM WILSON, J.

Saturday, March 7, 1868.

Corporation of Burleigh v. Campbell.—Rule absolute for new trial without costs.

Thompson v. Leach.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to amend. Rule absolute for new trial on special terms.

Nettle v. Burke.—Rule for new trial without costs.

Smith v. Wallbridge.—Rule discharged with costs.

Weatherley v. Hosker.—Rule of defendant Toms discharged, and rule of defendant Moore to be re-argued.

Anglin v. Minnis.—Appeal allowed and judgment to be given in court below for defendant on demurrer to second avowry, and for defendant on demurrer to plea to said avowry.

Cole v. Buckle.—Rule discharged.

Strong v. Skillbeck.—Rule absolute for new trial, costs to abide the event.

Todd v. London and Liverpool Ins. Co.—Rule discharged.

Doyle v. Eccles.—Rule to stay proceedings on payment of all costs of suit on or before 1st day

of April next, and on delivery of the books to plaintiff on or before first day of next term, then damages to be reduced to 1s ; and plaintiff on entry of judgment and taxation of costs to give credit for any costs he may have received, and in event of non-payment of costs by the day specified, or non-delivery of books by day named, rule nisi to be discharged, and, on taxation of costs, credit to be given for any costs that may have been paid.

SELECTIONS.

BOOK ABOUT LAWYERS.

(Continued from page 41.)

The Chancellors were required to guard the royal seal with their utmost care, preserved in its crimson purse of state ; but, in spite of all their diligence, the seals appear to have been subjected to a number of curious mischances. When James the Second was fleeing from Whitehall, in 1688, he crossed the Thames by night, in a boat rowed by a single sculler, and, when in the middle of the river, drew forth the seal and dropped it overboard ; but, wonderful to say, it was not long after brought to shore in the net of a fisherman, who restored it to its proper keepers. When Thurlow was Chancellor, the seal was stolen from his dwelling-house, by a burglar who had forced his way in, and was never recovered. A similar attempt was made to steal the Clavis Regni from Lord Chancellor Nottingham : but it happened that the faithful man was sleeping with the precious trust hidden under his pillow ; so that the thief, one Thomas Saddler, failed to find it, and only carried away the mace, for which offence he was afterwards tried and hanged. Lord Eldon's country house once caught fire, and, upon the first alarm, the Chancellor, running out of doors with the seal, which he too kept in his bed chamber, buried it in the flower bed. The conflagration increased, and even Lady Eldon's maid-servants helped to supply the water. "It was," wrote Lord Eldon, "really a pretty sight ; for all the maids turned out of their beds, and they formed a line from the water to the fire-engine, handing the buckets ; they looked very pretty, all in their shifts." Perhaps this sight turned the old gentleman's head ; for, when the fire was out and the sun rose, he had forgotten where he had buried the seal, and had to form his whole household into a digging party, who searched some time before they discovered the buried treasure. In ancient days, the discarded seals were always broken to pieces, and until recent times, with great completeness. When Charles the First's seal was surrendered to Fairfax, in 1646, it was, by order of Parliament, brought to the Bar of the House of Peers, and there broken to pieces by a smith, amidst loud acclamations. In turn, on the Restoration, in 1660, the Commonwealth's seal met a like