

such transcript all merely formal documents, provided such omission be stated and certified in the said index of papers; and that especial care be taken not to allow any document to be set forth more than once in such transcript; and that no other certified copies of the record be transmitted to agents in England by or on behalf of the parties in the suit; and that the fees and expenses incurred and paid for the preparation of such transcript be stated and certified upon it by the Registrar or other Officer preparing the same.

III. That when the record of proceedings or evidence in the cause appealed has been printed or partly printed abroad, the Registrar or other proper Officer of the Court from which the appeal is brought shall be bound to send home the same in a printed form, either wholly or so far as the same may have been printed, and that he do certify the same to be correct, on two copies, by signing his name on every printed sheet, and by affixing the seal if any, of the Court appealed from, to these copies, with the sanction of the Court.

And that in all cases in which the parties in appeals shall think fit to have the proceedings printed abroad, they shall be at liberty to do so, provided they cause fifty copies of the same to be printed in folio, and transmitted at their expense, to the Registrar of the Privy Council, two of which printed copies shall be certified as above by the Officers of the Court appealed from; and in this case no further expense for copying or printing the record will be incurred or allowed in England.

IV. That on the arrival of a written transcript of appeal at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, the Appellant, or the agent of the Appellant prosecuting the same, shall be at liberty to call on the Registrar of the Privy Council to cause it, or such part thereof as may be necessary for the hearing of the case, and likewise all such parts thereof as the Respondent or his agents may require, to be printed by Her Majesty's Printer, or by any other printer on the same terms, the Appellant or his agent engaging to pay the cost of preparing a copy for the printer, at a rate not exceeding one shilling per brief sheet, and likewise the cost of printing such record or Appendix, and that one hundred copies of the same to be struck off, whereof thirty copies are to be delivered to the agents on each side, and forty kept for the use of the Judicial Committee; and that no other fees for Solicitors' copies of the transcript, or for drawing the Joint Appendix, be henceforth allowed, the Solicitors on both sides being allowed to have access to the original papers at the Council Office, and to extract or cause to be extracted and copied such parts thereof as are necessary for the preparation of the petition of appeal, at the stationers' charge, not exceeding one shilling per brief sheet.

V. That a certain time be fixed within which it shall be the duty of the Appellant or his agent to make such application for the printing of the transcript, and that such time be within the space of six calendar months from the arrival of the transcript and the registration thereof, in all matters brought by appeal from Her Majesty's Colonies and plantations east of the Cape of Good Hope, or from the territories of the East India Company, and within the space of three months in all matters brought by appeal from any other part of Her Majesty's dominions abroad; and that in default of the Appellant or his agent taking effectual steps for the prosecution of the appeal within such time or times respectively, the appeal shall stand dismissed without further order, and that a report of the same be made to the Judicial Committee by the Registrar of the Privy Council, at their Lordship's next sitting.

VI. That whenever it shall be found that the decision of a matter on appeal is likely to turn exclusively on a question of law, the agents of the parties, with the sanction of the Registrar of the Privy Council, may submit such question of law to the Lords of the Judicial Committee in the form of a special case, and print such parts only of the transcript as may be necessary for the discussion of the same: Provided that nothing herein contained shall in any way bar or prevent the Lords of the Judicial Committee from ordering the full discussion of the whole case, if they shall so think fit; and that in order to promote such arrangements and simplifications of the matter in dispute, the Registrar of the Privy Council may call the agents of the parties before

him, and having heard them, and examined the transcript, may report to the Committee as to the nature of the proceedings.

And Her Majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the foregoing Rules and Regulations be punctually observed, obeyed, and carried into execution, in all Appeals or Petitions, and complaints in the nature of Appeals brought to Her Majesty, or to Her heirs and successors, in Council, from Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad, and from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and from the territories of the East India Company, whether the same be from Courts of Justice or from Special Jurisdictions, other than Appeals from Her Majesty's Courts of Vice-Admiralty, to which the said Rules are not to be applied.

Whereof the Judges and Officers of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice abroad, and the Judges and the Officers of the Superior Courts of the East India Company, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

U. C. REPORTS.

GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL LAW.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Reported by C. ROBINSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF WILLIAM MILLER, DECEASED, BY SILAS W. COOK, ONE OF THE CORONERS, FOR THE COUNTY OF BRANT.

Coroner's inquest—Irrelevant verdict—Amendment—13 & 14 Vic., ch. 56.

At an inquest held upon the body of a boy who had committed suicide the verdict, after finding the cause of death, stated that from evidence submitted the jury judged that the boy's master, a medical man, had not done justice to him according to his agreement made with the boy's father in Scotland, in regard to his clothing and the labour he had to perform.

Held, that the latter part of the verdict was relevant and within the province of the jury; and although the evidence seemed to preponderate the other way, the court could not on that account alter the finding. [15 U. C. Q. B. 244.]

Burns obtained a rule on the coroner, to shew cause why the inquisition should not be quashed or amended, on the ground that the latter part of the verdict of the jury on the said inquest, after finding the cause of the death, is irrelevant, extrajudicial, surplusage, and unfounded, and was inserted with a malicious motive to injure Robert Christie, Esquire, named in the said verdict, and it calculated to bring him into disrepute; and that the same be struck out of the said verdict; and why a *venue facias* should not issue to bring the said coroner into court, in order to have the said inquisition and verdict quashed or amended as aforesaid.

The inquest was held on the 2nd of April, 1857, and had been returned into this court upon a certiorari.

The verdict of the jury was that "William Miller, now lying dead in the house of Robert Christie, Esq., M. D., came to his death by administering with his own hands strychnine during the afternoon of Tuesday, the 31st day of March, but we judge from the evidence submitted, that he, Christie, had not done justice to the lad, according to his agreement made with the boy's father in Edinburgh, Scotland, in regard to his clothing and the labour he had to perform."

The inquest had been filed with the clerk of the peace, to whom as well as to the coroner the writ of certiorari was directed.

The boy, as appeared from the evidence, returned with the inquest, was about fourteen years of age. Dr. Christie came out from Scotland to Canada in 1853, and by agreement with the boy's father brought him out with him as an apprentice, to do such work as might be required of a servant until he should be twenty-one years of age. He was to treat him well, and to give him instruction in medicine and surgery, and to qualify him for practising if the boy discovered ability to learn. After being some time with Dr. Christie's father on a farm near Paris, in Upper Canada, he went to live with Dr. Christie, and had been with him between two and three years, when, on the 31st of March, in the afternoon, he went up into a hay-loft, and while lying there cried out in great agony that he was dying. Mrs. Christie on being told this by a