

and of special cases. It also has a jurisdiction, as a Court of Appeal, from the decisions of the judges of the county courts.

Chief Justice—Hon. J. B. Robinson; *Puisne Judges*—W. H. Draper and R. E. Burns; *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Charles C. Small; *Reporter*—J. L. Robinson; *1st Clerk*—W. H. Coxwell; *2nd do.*—Thomas Coxwell.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS was established by the act above mentioned, of 12 Vic. ch. 63. It consists of three judges who sit in Term, in the same manner as the judges of the Queen's Bench. The jurisdiction is similar to that of the Court of Queen's Bench, and has concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts. The circuits are taken by the judges of both courts. A judge of one of these common law courts sits each day, at noon, to hear motions, in chambers.

Chief Justice—J. B. Macaulay; *Puisne Judges*—Arch. McLean and R. B. Sullivan; *Clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas*—A. N. Buell; *1st Clerk*—Robert Pearson; *2nd do.*—George C. Goldsmith; *Messenger for C. C. P. and C. Q. B.*—Jas. Alexander.

W. B. Heward, *Clerk in Chambers' Practice Court.*

CIRCUITS, U. C.

For outer Counties—Spring—between Hilary Easter; Autumn—between Trinity and Michaelmas.

For county of York—Winter—7th January; Spring—6th May; Autumn—4th November.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY consists of a Chancellor and two Vice Chancellors. It was established in 1837, and sat at Kingston during the time that the seat of government remained there. It has since sat in Toronto. It was presided over by one judge until the passing of the act of 12 Vic. chap. 64. The judges sit and hear causes and motions together, and not separately as in England. The court sits every Tuesday and Friday, except during vacation, which is from the 1st of July to the 21st of August.

Chancellor—Hon. W. H. Blake; *Vice Chancellors*—R. S. Jameson and J. C. P. Esten; *Master*—J. G. Spragge; *Registrar and Reporter*—Alexander Grant; *Clerk*—William Stanley; *Messenger*, Alexander Ross.

THE COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEAL consists of nine judges, being all the judges of the three courts above mentioned. It has jurisdiction in appeal from each of the three courts, and sits three times a year. Its regular times of sitting are on the second Thursday after each term, except the term of Trinity.

Registrar—J. Shuter Smith.

PROBATE AND SURROGATE COURT.—The Court of Probate and the several Surrogate courts exercise the powers and functions which the Ecclesiastical Court exercises in England, relating to the probate of wills and the administration of the estates of intestates. Persons dying and leaving property in more than one district, those interested must prove the will, &c., in the Court of Probate, which is held in Toronto, and is open throughout the year for the granting of probates and committing letters of administration. It has four terms in every year, commencing on the first Monday in January, last Monday in March, first Monday in June, and last Monday in September.

Judge, ex officio—The Governor General; *Official Principal*—Secker Brough; *Registrar*—Charles Fitzgibbon.

The Surrogate Court is held in every district on the same days as the Probate Court. Wills can be proved and letters of administration granted any day, at the office of the district surrogate.

COUNTY COURTS.—These courts are presided over by barristers of at least five years' standing, and have original jurisdiction in civil matters to the extent of £50 c/s, in cases of open account, and £100 currency in cases of notes or bills, &c., and in cases of tort to personal chattels to £30, with trial by jury. Appeals allowed to the Courts of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas.

DIVISION COURTS, U. C., are held in different places in each county by the county judge, for the summary disposal of cases not exceeding 25*l.* currency in amount, so far as regards matters of debt on contract, and 10*l.* so far as relates to injuries to personal chattels, and trespasses to lands where no question of title is involved. A jury is permitted in certain cases. Attachments against personal property, of concealed or absconding debtors, from one county to another, or from the province, to avoid service of process, with intent to defraud, may be issued by the Clerk of the Division, or by the judge, or any justice of the peace.

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