

Persons dimi-  
nishing the va-  
lue of any im-  
moveable pro-  
perty to deprive  
their Creditors  
of their just  
rights. How  
to be proceeded  
against.

personally, or by the intervention of others, injure or waste or diminish the value of any immoveable property belonging to him, and seized in execution under any judgment rendered against him, so as to deprive his Creditor or Creditors of their just rights, by destroying, carrying away or selling any house, out-houses or building whatever, or any timber or fences, or any fixture in any house or building on the property so seized, or any object or thing whatsoever, being part of and belonging to the same, shall be liable to be proceeded against by attachment against his body, *contrainte par corps*, and such process may be awarded by the Court or by any Judge thereof, in term or in vacation, after a rule or order to shew cause, duly served on such defendant personally or at his domicile, and after proof made to the satisfaction of the said Court or Judge of the facts alleged against the said Defendant, who may be committed to prison and there detained for a term not exceeding six calendar months.

How Defen-  
dant may be  
discharged.

Proviso.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that before the expiration of the term fixed for his imprisonment, the Defendant may at any time demand and obtain his discharge on paying the amount of the Judgment rendered against him and the expences incurred in obtaining the said attachment against his body, *contrainte par corps*. Provided also, that this Act shall not extend to prevent the Plaintiff or Prosecutor from availing himself of any other legal recourse which he may have against the property or person of the Defendant.

Continuanc  
of this Act.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall continue and remain in force until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and no longer.

## C A P. X.

An Act to repeal certain parts of an Ordinance therein mentioned, concerning persons to be admitted to practise the Law or to practise as Notaries in this Province.

[21st March, 1836.]

Preamble.

**W**HEREAS it is no longer expedient that any person should be admitted to practise the Law in this Province, solely because he has been admitted or is entitled to be admitted to practise the Law in some other part of His Majesty's Dominions, and without his having served a regular Clerkship within this Province, and

and it is therefore necessary to repeal so much of the Ordinance hereinafter mentioned, as allows such persons to be admitted as aforesaid; and whereas it is likewise expedient in certain cases to shorten the term of the Clerkship of Advocates and Notaries:—Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "*An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America*;" And to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that so much of the first Section of a certain Ordinance passed in the twenty-fifth year of the Reign of His Majesty George the Third, Chapter four, intituled, "An Ordinance concerning Advocates, Attorneys, Solicitors and Notaries, " and for the more easy collection of His Majesty's Revenues," as is in the following words, "or in some other part of His Majesty's Dominions,"—and so much of the said Ordinance as is in the following words: "unless such person shall have been already called to the Bar, or entitled so to be, and to practise as an Advocate or Attorney in some Court of Civil Jurisdiction within some part of His Majesty's Dominions," shall be and is hereby repealed, and no person shall hereafter be commissioned, appointed or permitted to practise in any of His Majesty's Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in this Province, as a Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, Attorney or Proctor at Law, who shall not have *bonâ fide* served a regular and continued Clerkship, within this Province, in the manner prescribed in and by the Ordinance aforesaid, as amended by this Act.

A certain part of the first Section of the Ordinance of 25th Geo. 3, chapter 4, repealed.

No persons to be commissioned to practise unless they have served a regular Clerkship in this Province.

Persons who may have gone through a continued collegiate course of study &c. in this Province, and who may have served a clerkship during four years with an Advocate or with a Notary, entitled to receive a commission as an Attorney or Notary.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any person who shall have gone through a regular, complete and continued collegiate course of study, including the courses of *Belles Lettres*, Rhetoric and Philosophy, (comprising Logic, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics and natural Philosophy,) in one or in several of the Seminaries or Colleges of Quebec, Montreal, Saint Hyacinthe, Nicolet or Saint Anne de la Pocatière, or in any other College legally established, or which shall be legally established in this Province or elsewhere, in which the said courses of study shall be taught, and shall produce a certificate to that effect, under the hand of the Superior of such Seminary or College and shall moreover have served a regular and continued Clerkship under a Contract in writing for that purpose, made and entered into with some Advocate or Attorney duly admitted and practising in the Courts of Civil Judicature in this Province, or with some duly commissioned and practising Notary Public, respectively, for and during the space of four years, and

and shall in all other respects have complied with and fulfilled the requirements of the Ordinance hereinbefore cited, shall be entitled to be commissioned and to practise as a Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, Attorney or Proctor at Law in any of His Majesty's Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in this Province, or as a Notary Public, any thing in the said Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

### C A P. XI.

An Act to provide for the building of a Custom House in the City of Montreal.

[ 21st March, 1836. ]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

Preamble.

£4,500  
advanced to  
construct a  
new Custom  
House at Mont-  
real.

**W**HEREAS it is necessary for the advantage of the Public service to erect a Custom House in the City of Montreal ;—May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "*An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America* ;" And to make " further provision for the Government of the said Province ;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for the person administering the Government of this Province, to advance to the Commissioners hereinafter appointed, by Warrant under his hand and out of any unappropriated monies in the hands of the Receiver General, a sum not exceeding four thousand five hundred pounds currency, to build and construct in the City of Montreal, at the place commonly called the Old Market, a building of which the dimensions shall not exceed sixty feet by forty five feet, to serve as a Custom House, for the Port of Montreal.

Commissioners  
to be appointed  
for that pur-  
pose.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Mayor of Montreal for the time being, the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port of Montreal for the time being, and Charles Lamontagne, Esquire, shall be the Commissioners for carrying this Act into effect.

III.