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Wilfully destroy-ing or damaging works adjudged felony, and to be punished as in 1 W. 4. c. 14.

Legislative grants limited to £1,250; all further expenses to be borne by individual subscription.

Commissioners not to proceed with the Canal until a sufficient sum be raised from subscription.

Canal and lands to be public pro-perty and free from any toll.

IV. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall wilfully or maliciously, and to the prejudice of the said undertaking, break, damage, throw down, destroy, injure or remove any of the works to be erected or materials to be used by virtue of this Act, any such person or persons so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being lawfully convicted thereof shall be liable and subject to the punishment prescribed for felony in and by an Act made and passed in the first year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for improving the administration of Justice in Criminal cases.'

V. Provided always and be it enacted, That no greater sum shall be granted by the Legislature of this Province for the cutting, making and completing of the said Canal, and for the land through which the same shall be cut, then the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, and that all further expence incurred in and about the making and completing of the same, shall be borne by individual subscription.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to be appointed under the provisions of this Act, to enter into any Contract for the cutting, making and completing of the said intended Canal until a sufficient sum of money shall be raised and paid from individual subscriptions; which, with the said sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds mentioned in the fifth section of this Act, shall be deemed sufficient to complete the said work, anything in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII. And be it enacted, That the said Canal and all and singular the lands on either side taken in the manner hereinbefore pointed out, and all roads and paths along the same, and all other the appurtenances to the said lands and Canal belonging, shall be deemed and taken to the public property of the Province, and under the control of the Legislature thereof, and shall be free from any toll or charge.

CAP. XXXV.

An Act for the improvement of the Practice in the Court of Chancery.

Passed 23d March 1839.

III.

Preamble.

THEREAS the Practice of the Court of Chancery is in many respects

Chancellor with the advice of Master of the Rolls to direct the forms of process and pres-cribe the practice.

Terms of the Court.

Causes may be determined in va-

'dilatory and expensive, and ill adapted to the state of the Province, 'and requires extensive alterations and amendments;' I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council

and Assembly, That the Chancellor, by and with the advice and consent of the Master of the Rolls, shall have full power and authority from time to time to direct and declare the forms of process, and to prescribe, modify, alter and amend the practice and proceedings to be observed in all matters of which the said Court now has or hereafter may have cognizance and jurisdiction.

II. And be it enacted, That there shall be three Terms of the said Court in each year, that is to say: Hilary Term, to commence on the last Tuesday in January and to end on the Saturday then next ensuing; Trinity Term, to commence on the first Tuesday in June and to end on the Saturday then next ensuing; and Michaelmas Term, to commence on the first Tuesday in October and to end on the Saturday then next ensuing; and that causes and other matters to be heard in the said (urt may be brought to hearing and heard and determined in vacation as well a in term, under such regulations as may be established in that behalf by the rules and orders of the said Court.

III. And be it enacted, That the common Gaol of the County of York shall York County Gaot be the prison of the said Court; provided always, That in case it shall be expedient the Court. and the ends of justice be thereby answered, any prisoner of the Court may be Exception. committed to the common gaol of any County within which he may have been arrested, in case the Court shall so order and direct.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs in the several Sheriffs of the se-Counties to serve any writs of subpœna, or execute any process of this Court veral Counties to serve writs, &c. within their respective Counties that may be sent to them for that purpose, and they shall be entitled to the following fees and emoluments in respect of the same, that is to say: for the service of every subpœna to appear and answer, two shillings and six pence; for every arrest under a writ of attachment or other process, five shillings; and also the same allowance for travel and poundage as in case of process issuing out of Courts of Common Law: Provided always, That no charge for poundage shall be allowed except in case of monies actually received and paid over under process of this Court, and the amount of such poundage shall in such cases be levied and received in addition to the sum directed to be paid or levied by such process.

V. And be it enacted, That all Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Gaolers, Constables Sheriffs, &c. to be and other Officers shall be aiding, assisting and obeying the said Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction whenever required so to do.

VI. And be it enacted, That in case the Plaintiff, in any suit commenced or to If Plaintiff do not be commenced in the said Court, shall neglect to proceed in the same in due time, Bill to be time, according to the practice of the said Court, the Bill may be ordered to be dismissed. dismissed, and in case the Defendant shall neglect to appear in due time after If Defendant do service of process, or shall neglect to put in his answer, or to take any other answer, Bill to be necessary step in the cause, within the time in that behalf limited by the practice taken as confessed. of the said Court, the Bill may be ordered to be taken against him as confessed, subject nevertheless to such regulations and restrictions as may be established and provided in that behalf by the rules and orders of the said Court.

VII. And be it enacted, That the several Masters in ordinary in this Court Masters in ordinanow appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, shall have power to act as examiners miners. in the said Court; and in any case where, from the remoteness of residence of any Court may in cerexaminer from the place of residence of the witness, or other circumstance, it other persons. may be deemed expedient, the Chancellor or Master of the Rolls shall have full power and authority, by order of the said Court, specially to appoint some other person or persons pro hac vice, who shall have power to administer the oath to the witnesses and take the examination in such cause: Provided always, That Examiners to be no examination be taken by any examiner, until such examiner shall have been first duly sworn according to the rules and regulations of the said Court to be established in that behalf.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the examination of witnesses in matters pend- Examination of ing in the said Court to such extent and subject to such rules and regulations as conducted. may in that behalf be prescribed and established, may be conducted on questions suggested and proposed at the time of examination, and be attended by the parties, their Solicitors and Counsel.

IX. And be it enacted, That all monies that shall become subject to the control Money subject to the control of the and distribution of this Court, shall be paid into the hands of such person or Court to be vested as the Master of the Rolls shall from time to time direct, the Rolls shall appears to the Rolls shall appears to the Rolls shall appears. or be vested in such securities as the Master of the Rolls shall approve, and all approve. interest or increase accruing thereon shall be added to the principal and distributed therewith to the person entitled to the same, subject to such rules and regulations as may be established in that behalf.

Abatement of suits by death of parties.

C. 36.

X. And be it enacted, That where in any suits pending in the said Court the cause of action shall survive, such suit shall not abate by reason of the death of one or more of the Plaintiffs or Defendants, but upon suggestion of such death to the Court the suit shall be allowed to proceed in favor of or against the surviving party as the case may be; and in case of the death of one or more Plaintiffs or Defendants in any suit where the cause of action shall not survive, it shall only abate as to the person or persons so dying and not otherwise.

Revival of suits.

XI. And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall be necessary to revive a suit against the representatives of a deceased Defendant, no bill of revivor shall be necessary, but the Court may by order direct that the same stand revived, upon the petition of the Plaintiff, subject to such rules and regulations as may be made in that behalf.

Court may enby execution against the body, chattels or lands

XII. And be it enacted, That the said Court shall have power to enforce performance of any decree, or obedience thereto, by execution against the body of the party against whom such decree is made, or against the goods and chattels, and in default thereof the lands and tenements of such; which execution so issued shall have the like effect as executions issuing out of the Supreme Court of the said Province; and every person so imprisoned under any execution issuing out of the said Court of Chancery shall be entitled to the like benefit of any statute made for the relief of insolvent debtors, as if arrested under process of the said Supreme Court.

Practice of the High Court of A Chancery in England to obtain, when not otherwise provided for.

XIII. And be it enacted, That in all matters relating to the practice of this. Court, not otherwise particularly provided for by Legislative enactment or the rules and orders of this Court, the rules of practice of the High Court of Chancery in England, as now established, shall be in force, subject nevertheless to the like exceptions, limitations, restrictions and rules of construction in the application of the same as the practice of the said High Court of Chancery prevailing and in force at the time of the erection of this Province have heretofore been, and subject to be altered, modified and restricted by such rules of practice as may be hereafter from time to time introduced and established in the Court of Chancery of this Province by any Act or Acts of the General Assembly, or the orders of the said Court.

Chancellor with the consent of the Rolls may prepare a table of fees for the Court.

XIV. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the Chancellor, by and with the consent of the Master of the Rolls, to prepare and make a proper table of fees for the Court of Chancery in this Province, in lieu of the table of fees at present established in that Court, which table of fees so to be made and established as aforesaid shall be in full: force and effect from the time notice thereof shall be given by the Master of the Rolls in the Royal Gazette, until altered by any Legislative enactment in this Province.

CAP. XXXVI.

An Act relating to the partition of lands, tenements and hereditaments, held in coparcenary, joint tenancy and tenancy in common.

Passed 23d March 1839.

7HEREAS the present mode of proceeding for the partition of lands, te-'nements, and hereditaments, held in coparcenary, joint tenancy and 'tenancy in common, has been found inconvenient;

I. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assem-Lands, &c. held is coparcenary to bly, That from and after the passing of this Act, the partition of lands, tenements,

Partition of