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Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Thursday, September 26, 1867.

LAWS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

An Act relating to Practice and Pleading in the Supreme Court.

[Passed May 17.]

BE it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows:—

I. Current Gold and Silver Coin may be taken in execution, and may be paid to the creditor as money collected, Government Debentures, Treasury Warrants and Notes, and Bank Notes, and all bills or evidences of debt issued by any Corporation, and calculated as money, may be taken in execution and paid to the creditor at their par value, as money collected, if he will accept them, otherwise they shall be sold after giving two calendar month's notice of sale thereof in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper.

II. The necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the debtor and his family, and the tools or instruments of his trade or calling, five pounds in money, and his last cow shall be exempted from execution.

III. All distinction of suing or being sued as an attorney shall be abolished.

IV. Upon the trial of any cause, civil or criminal, the addresses to the jury shall be regulated as follows: The party who begins, or his counsel, shall be allowed, in the event of his opponent not announcing at the close of the case of the party who begins his intention to adduce evidence to address the jury a second time, at the close of such case, for the purpose of summing up the evidence, and the party on the other side, or his counsel, shall be allowed

to open the case, and also to sum up the evidence, if any, and the right to reply shall be the same as at present.

V. It shall be lawful for the presiding Judge, at the trial of any cause where he may deem it right for the purposes of justice, to order an adjournment for such time, during the same term or sittings, and subject to such rules and conditions, as to costs or otherwise, as he may think fit.

VI. When interlocutory costs shall be taxed against any party, execution may be issued for the recovery thereof.

VII. When a Judge has power to grant an order, he may, in place thereof, grant a rule *nisi*, returnable in Term, and the Court, in term, may make a rule returnable at Chambers.

VIII. When cases shall have been fully argued, and the several Judges who heard the argument have decided upon the judgment to be delivered, and have reduced their opinion to writing, the judgment of the Court may be pronounced at Chambers, after the several opinions have been read.

IX. Upon motions, founded upon affidavits, it shall be lawful for either party, with leave of the Court or a judge, to make affidavits, in answer to the affidavits of the opposite party, upon any new matter arising out of such affidavits, subject to such rules as may be made by the said Court or Judge, respecting such affidavits.

X. Upon the hearing of any motion or summons, it shall be lawful for the Court or a Judge, at their discretion, and upon such terms as they shall think reasonable, from time to