

give damages in the nature of interest, over and above the value of the goods, at the time of the conversion or seizure; in all actions of trover or trespass *de bonis asportatis*, and over and above the money recoverable in all actions on policies of assurance.

VII. In all cases where any verdict or assessment of any debt or damages, may be given or made for any party in any suit, in any such courts in which interest is, or may have been included, under the provision of this Act, or otherwise, and the final judgment of the Court thereupon may have been delayed by the opposite party, either by a *rule nisi demurer*, or otherwise; it shall be lawful for such court in its discretion, when such verdict or assessment is sustained, to allow interest thereupon, at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, from the time of such verdict or assessment, until the rendering of final judgment therefor.

VIII. The Supreme Court may by general rule, prescribe the form of entry, of judgment and execution, in cases where such further interest may be so allowed.

IX. Any action of trespass or trespasses on the case, as the case may be, may be maintained by the executors or administrators of any person deceased, for any injury to the real estate of such person, committed in his life time, for which an action might have been maintained by such person, so as such injury shall have been committed within six calendar months, before the death of such deceased person, and provided such action shall be brought within one year after the death of such person; and the damages when recovered, shall be part of the personal estate of such person; and further, that an action of trespass or trespass on the case, as the case may be, may be maintained against the executor or administrator of any person deceased, for any wrong committed by him in his lifetime, to another, in respect of his property, real or personal, so as such injury shall have been committed within six calendar months before such person's death, and so as such action shall be brought within six calendar months after such executor or administrator shall have taken upon himself the administration of the estate and affairs of such person; and the damages to be recovered in such action, shall be payable in like order of administration, as the simple contract debts of such person.

X. In all actions upon Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, or other written instruments, any of the parties to which are designated by the

initial letter or letters, or some contraction of the christian or first name or names, it shall be sufficient in every affidavit to hold to bail, and in the process or declaration to designate such persons by the same initial letter or letters, or contraction of the christian or first name or names, instead of stating the christian or first name or names in full.

XI. All notes in writing, payable in specific articles, whether for a sum certain or otherwise, shall be deemed and held *prima facie*, to import that they were given for a valuable consideration, in like manner as promissory notes for the payment of money.

XII. It shall and may be lawful for the defendant, in all personal actions, pending or to be brought in the Supreme Court, (except actions for assault and battery, false imprisonment, malicious arrest, or prosecution, criminal conversation or debauchery of the plaintiff's daughter or servant), by leave of the Court, or a Judge of the Court, to pay into the said Court a sum of money, by way of compensation or amends, in such manner, and under such regulations as to the payment of costs and the form of pleading, as the Supreme Court shall, by any rule or orders by them to be from time to time, order and direct.

XIII. Whereas the practice of requiring a rule of court to be taken out for pleading several matters in any cause brought into the Supreme Court, is found inconvenient, and may be abolished, leaving to the Court or any Judge thereof, the power to set aside any improper or inconsistent pleas, as heretofore accustomed.

XIV. In all cases where by the law or practice of the Supreme Court, a party may be authorized or required to take out a rule to plead several matters, such party may plead such several matters, without actually obtaining such rule, and the leave of the Court to plead such several matters, agreeably to the directions of the Statute, in such case made and provided, shall always be presumed to have been given; provided that any pleas may be set aside by the Court or a Judge, either on the ground of inconsistency or any other grounds, (except for not taking out such rule) where by law or the practice of the Court, pleas can be set aside.

XV. In all cases for partition of lands, whether now pending or hereafter to be brought under the provisions of the Statute of the eighteenth year of Queen Victoria, chapter eighteen, and of any Act or Acts in amendment thereof, the Supreme Court or any Judge or Judges thereof, may receive evi-