No. 12.—1856.

27th December.

AN ORDINANCE for further amending the law relating to Solicitors and Conveyancers.

ED. B. BROOKE,
Col., Actg. Governor.

WHEREAS by an Ordinance passed on the first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An Ordinance for amending the laws relating to Solicitors and Conveyancers," it is enacted that persons who should have been bound by contract in writing previous to the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, to serve as Clerks for and during the term of four years to a practising Solicitor in this Island, and should have duly served under such contract for and during the said term of four years, and should after the expiration of the said term of four years have been examined in the manner thereinafter directed, should be capable of being admitted and enrolled as Solicitors: And it is further enacted that the Judges of the Supreme Civil Court should before they should admit any such person to be a Conveyancer or a Solicitor examine and enquire touching the articles and service, and the fitness and capacity of such person to act as a Conveyancer or Solicitor as the case might be, and if satisfied by such examination that such person was duly qualified and fit and competent to act as a Conveyancer or Solicitor as the case might be, then and not otherwise the said Judges should cause him to be admitted a Conveyancer or a Solicitor, and to be enrolled in the manner in the said Ordinance provided. And it is further enacted that from and after the commencement of the said Ordinance no deed made or entered into in the said Island should be admtited to registry in the office of the Registrar General of the said Island, unless such deed should be executed before an Advocate or Barrister duly admitted to practise and actually practising in the said Island, or before some person duly admitted, or who should thereafter be admitted to practise as a Conveyancer or before some person who should be there-

Recites clauses 4 and 15 of Ordinance No. 2, of 1853.

after admitted and enrolled under the said Ordinance as a Solicitor: And whereas it is expedient to amend the said Ordinance: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, That from and after the commencement of this Ordinance no deed made or executed by any of the parties thereto in this Island shall be admitted to registry in the office of the Registrar General, unless such deed shall have been executed in the presence of and attested by some Advocate duly admitted to practise and actually practising as such in the Supreme Civil Court of this Island, or before some Conveyancer duly admitted before the commencement of this Ordinance, or before some Certificated Conveyancer who shall be hereafter admitted under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Attestation of deeds in future.

Conveyancers already licensed to be deemed Conveyancers within this Ordinance.

2. That all persons who at any time before the commencement of the said recited Ordinance have been duly admitted to practise, and are now practising as licensed Conveyancers in this Island, and all persons who since the commencement of the said Ordinance have been duly admitted to practice as Conveyancers, or have been duly admitted and enrolled as Solicitors under the provisions of the said Ordinance, shall be and shall be deemed and taken to be Conveyancers within the meaning of this Ordinance.

Solicitors to be hereafter admitted not to practise as Conveyancers without a certificate.

3. That no person who shall be hereafter admitted and enrolled as a Solicitor shall be entitled or competent to draw or attest the execution of any deed whatsoever as a Conveyancer, unless and until he shall have been admitted by the Judges of the Supreme Civil Court to practise as a Certificated Conveyancer under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Solicitors may obtain certificates as Conveyancers, if found qualified upon examination.

4. That wherever any person who shall have been duly admitted and enrolled as a Solicitor in the said Island shall be desirous of practising as a Conveyancer, it shall be competent for him to apply by petition to the Judges of the Supreme Civil Court, and if the said Judges shall after due examination and inquiry into the learning capacity and fitness of such person, be satisfied that such person is duly qualified and fit and competent to practise as a Conveyancer, then and in such case,

the said Supreme Civil Court shall admit such Solicitor to practise as a Conveyancer, and to draw and attest all deeds as such, and shall grant unto him a certificate thereof under the seal of the Court, in such form as to the said Court shall seem proper, and thereupon such Solicitor shall be and be deemed and taken to be a Certificated Conveyancer.

Passed in Council this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

RICHARD D. CADIZ,
Clerk of Council.

No. 13.—1856.

27th December.

AN ORDINANCE to amend the laws affecting Trade and Commerce.

ED. B. BROOKE,
Col., Actg. Governor.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the laws of this colony relating to Trade and Commerce should, as far as practicable, be assimilated to the law of England: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:

Persons acquiring title to goods before they have been seized or attached under a writ against the seller, protected.

1. No writ of *fieri facias* or other writ of execution, and no writ of attachment against the goods of a debtor shall prejudice the title to such goods acquired by any person *bonâ fide* and for a valuable consideration before the actual seizure or attachment thereof by virtue of such writ; provided that such person had not, at the time when he acquired such title, notice that such writ or any other writ by virtue of which the goods of such owner might be seized or attached, had been delivered to and remained unexecuted in the hands of the Marshal.

Specific delivery of goods sold.

2. In all actions and suits in the Supreme Civil Court for breach of contract to deliver specific goods