

DOWNLOAD PDF RULES AND ORDERS OF PRACTICE FOR THE COURT OF KINGS BENCH, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, FEBRUARY TERM, 1811

Chapter 1 : PART Uniform Civil Rules For The New York City Civil Court | www.nxgvision.com

Rules and Orders of Practice for the Court of King's Bench, District of Montreal, February Term, Amended and Augmented Till the 20th June, , to Which Is Added, the Rules and Orders of Practice, in the Provincial Court of Appeal by Canada Court of King's Bench.

Civil law jurisdictions often have a statute law that is heavily influenced by the common law. France The French Civil Code of was no mere consolidation or systematisation of existing law, but rather was intended to be a "revolutionary code", reflecting the achievements of the French Revolution. And thus its fundamental precepts are presented with the claim of universality, namely, as an assertion that a legal order is legitimate only when it does not contradict such precepts. Political suasion led to its introduction into various other German principalities, as well as Danzig, Warsaw and the Swiss cantons. These codes include those of Parma , Sardinia , the Netherlands , Modena , unified Italy , Romania , Portugal and Spain The Swiss Civil Code of , by comparison, is simple and non-technical, relying heavily on general principles. Scotland Not all civilian jurisdictions have, however, codified their private law. One striking example of uncodified civil law is to be found in Scotland. The establishment of sheriffdoms under King David I , where the sheriffs administered civil and criminal justice in the name of the king and heard appeals against rulings of the baronial courts, was also of major importance in this first period. The other main source of law in and after this initial period was custom. Following the death of King Robert the Bruce in , Scottish law entered a so-called "dark age", resulting from ongoing political strife, economic difficulty and weak government. This period, however, was the golden age of the "Auld Alliance" between Scotland and France, which saw the adoption of French institutions in Scotland and the training of many Scottish lawyers in France. From this period, the Scottish legal system took on its character as a fundamentally civilian system resembling those of Continental Europe, and thus differing from what emerged as the "common law" or "Anglo-American" tradition. In this same period, a Scottish Parliament was created, the Church courts consolidated their hold on marriage and family law, and in , the Court of Session was established. The third major period, the age of the "reception" of "Roman Law" in Scotland, was really the fruit of the Renaissance and the reawakening of classical learning to which the Renaissance gave birth on the Continent. Civilian rules and principles were thus incorporated into the corpus of Scots law, to supply rules and principles which the old customary law could not provide. The Scottish Reformation culminated in in the removal of the Roman Catholic Church courts and their jurisdiction over marriage, annulment and legitimacy. The Treaty of Union of , [47] which eliminated the Scottish Parliament, while purporting to preserve Scots laws and courts, [48] in fact resulted in English law replacing Roman law as the most influential external influence on the legal system. Finally, the quelling of the Jacobite Rebellion of culminated in the eradication of the clan system and the abolition of military service as a condition of landholding. The influence of "Roman law" began to decline towards the end of this period in part because the Court of Session had by then developed its own jurisprudence, and the great institutional authors had commented on Scots law, to the point where reference to Continental jurisprudence and doctrine became less and less necessary. Scottish law students found less reason to study in France or Belgium, where the new codifications non-existent at home increasingly formed the basis of the curriculum. Finally, after , the role of the United Kingdom Parliament as the legislature for Scotland and the position of the House of Lords as the final court of appeal in Scottish civil cases resulted in the gradual introduction of more and more elements of common law into the Scottish legal system. In the modern period, beginning about , Scots law has been increasingly affected by English common law and statutory law, especially in commercial, labour and administrative matters. European Union law has also exerted a major influence in Scotland, as it has in other parts of the United Kingdom, since Nevertheless, the civilian heritage is still very evident in the structure of Scots private law, as well as in its terminology and content e. Scottish law is truly a "mixed legal system" because of the diversity of its main sources: South Africa The Republic of South Africa is a mixed jurisdiction

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whose legal system reflects elements of both civil and common law, as well as African tribal customary law. The civilian heritage is "Roman-Dutch law", brought to the Cape of Good Hope by the first Dutch settlers about when the colony, then under the administration of the Dutch East India Company, served primarily as a "refreshment station" for Dutch merchants and seafarers on the long journey between the Netherlands and the East Indies. There is a debate among scholars as to whether the Roman-Dutch law received into the Cape colony was purely the civil law of the Province of Holland one of the seven provinces of the United Netherlands as it stood in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as expressed by the great Dutch institutional writers of that period, [55] or whether it also included the general Roman *i. INNES*, who served from to Subsequently, the Appellate Division experienced a period of "purism", associated with the tenure of L. In the new Republic of South Africa, where South African legislation and precedents are lacking, Roman-Dutch and English sources are given approximately equal weight, in a kind of pragmatism. There is a considerable respect for both the institutional writers and more recent authors on Roman-Dutch law a civilian trait , mixed with a view of judicial precedent as of very great importance a common law characteristic. This customary law, first reduced to writing in France in , applied in the City of Paris and the surrounding province of Ile-de-France and was administered judicially by the Parlement de Paris. The diversity of the sources of the civil law, the diversity of languages in which it was expressed, the absence of contemporary commentaries on that law and the reputed "advantages" of the French and Louisiana codes, resulted in pressure for codification, which led to the formation of a commission in In structure and style, the Code reflected the French Civil Code of very closely. Nevertheless, it rejected major elements of the French Code which were new law since or and socially unacceptable to most Quebecois notably divorce , while maintaining elements of the pre-revolutionary French law e. It also added certain local elements. The Code, it has been said, " Substantively, it reflects a blending of institutions and values of the *ancien droit* particularly in marriage, filiation, and inheritance with the rationalistic and liberal values of the enlightenment particularly in contract, civil liability, and property. The original Article renumbered as Article in directed the interpreter to the language version most in accord with the existing law on which the article concerned was founded. The draft was never examined by any National Assembly committee, however, and further work on a new Civil Code was taken over by the Ministry of Justice. From to , eight measures were adopted on a variety of matters, including the law of persons, successions and property, which were eventually incorporated into the new Code. The new Code continues to reflect the impact of certain English principles and institutions e. It takes account of contemporary technological developments e. It also includes a very important Book X on private international law, which is marked by recent developments in the conflict of laws in Europe e. The French and English versions of the new Code are official, and may be used to assist in interpreting ambiguous provisions. Louisiana Louisiana was first subjected to French Edicts, Ordinances and the Custom of Paris by charters issued to companies of merchant adventurers in and , which laws remained in force when the territory became a royal colony in Thanks, however, to the leadership of Edward LIVINGSTON, a New York common lawyer who had become a convert to the superiority of the civil law after moving to New Orleans, and following a political crisis surrounding the matter, a two-man committee was mandated by the Louisiana legislature to prepare a compilation of the civil law applicable in the "Territory of Orleans". The remainder of the text was derived from Spanish law and institutions, which rules were retained in the event of conflict with French-inspired provisions. The result was the Louisiana Civil Code of , [96] which was modelled very closely on the French Civil Code, most of its 3, articles having an exact equivalent in that Code. The enabling statute of the Code [99] required consultation of both language versions in the event of ambiguity of any provision. The Code, on the other hand, was merely published in both French and English, without any provision in its enabling statute for resolving conflicts. Because the French text was the original, however, and because the translation was known to have errors, the French version came to be regarded as controlling. Although the Code was published only in English, it was the general view that the French texts of the articles of the Code which were unamended continued to be determinative in the event of ambiguity. This law was

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administered by Sharia courts, empowered to hear civil, criminal and family matters within their assigned territories. The accession to power of Mohammed Ali as ruler of Egypt in 1805 resulted in the increasing influence of European law, and particularly of French law, in the country. Beginning in 1808, a system of fourteen judicial councils was created to administer non-Moslem family law in Egypt especially for the benefit of foreign residents. In 1831, a system of "mixed courts" was established, to administer the so-called "mixed codes", being different civil, commercial, penal and procedural codes governing relations between foreigners or between foreigners and Egyptians. These codes, notably the Civil Code of 1825, were modelled on the corresponding codes in force in France. In fact, the Egyptian government would only adopt them after their approval by those foreign countries principally Britain and France which enjoyed a privileged status in Egypt. Meanwhile, the Sharia courts continued to enforce Islamic Sharia law in respect of family matters among Moslems and Moslems married to non-Moslems. And different religious judicial councils applied their respective religious rules of family law among the non-Moslem Egyptian minorities, such as the Coptic Christians. Not surprisingly, considerable confusion and jurisdictional conflict arose out of this complex legal and judicial structure, leading to demands for simplification and rationalisation. The mixed courts were abolished in 1883 and the Sharia courts and religious judicial councils in 1885, their jurisdiction being transferred to the national courts, which came to be known as "ordinary courts". Significantly, however, family law, although now administered in a unified judiciary, continued to be subject to the "personal law" of each of the principal religious groupings within the population, in accordance with the "Personal Status Law" of 1875. Both Moslem and civilian legal systems coexist, however, as illustrated in a decision of the Supreme Constitutional Court in 1952, [] holding that Article 103 of the Civil Code, permitting interest to be charged on overdue debts, was not, as alleged, unconstitutional under Article 2 of the Constitution, because that provision was not retroactive, and because its implementation in specific fields of private law was not automatic, but required express amending legislation. Modern Egyptian law is therefore an intriguing mixed legal system, blending civilian rules fashioned, in style, structure and content, on the model of the French Civil Code of 1804, with the law of Islam and, in family law areas such as marriage, divorce, filiation and alimentary obligations, with a variety of religiously-founded personal laws.

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Chapter 2 : Holdings : Surveyer's Quebec code of civil procedure : | York University Libraries

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Each opinion is assigned a Miscellaneous 3d citation as well as a unique Slip Opinion citation that is paginated to permit pinpoint page references. They are cited as follows: Keenan v Dayton Beach Park No. Ohralick v Ohio State Bar Assn. Govic v New York City Tr. Newbold v Arvidson, Idaho , P2d [] 2 Where Official Reports Unavailable Where an out-of-state case is cited only to the National Reporter System because no official citation is available, the name of the jurisdiction should be added in abbreviated form in brackets: Brinker v First Natl. Bank, 37 SW2d [Tex Commn App] 3 Citing Reports Known by Name of Reporter When citing reports known by name of the reporter, except New York and English reports, the jurisdiction should be added in abbreviated form in brackets after the name of the reporter: Alberte v Anew Health Care Servs. Appendix 2 D contains a list of jurisdictions that have adopted a public domain citation. Westlaw or Lexis is permissible only when the case is not published in book form. Provide the case name, citation, court, decision date and docket or index number. If the source is Westlaw or Lexis, and access to both is available, cite both services: Regal v General Motors Corp. Provide the uniform resource locator URL precisely as it appears in the Internet browser; the case name or document title; the precise identifier, such as case citation or number; and the date of the decision, adding if applicable the date that the decision was updated or corrected. Add pinpoint citations, if any, after the precise identifier. The name of the author may be added if desired: Applications of a Child with a Disability [Board of Educ. Supply case name information where applicable. Matter of Freeport Union Free Sch.

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Chapter 3 : Loyalist (American Revolution) - Wikipedia

Rules and orders of practice, made for the Court of King's Bench, district of Montreal, February term,

Yale historian Leonard Woods Larabee has identified eight characteristics of the Loyalists that made them essentially conservative and loyal to the king and Britain: They were alienated when the Patriots resorted to violence, such as burning houses and tarring and feathering. They wanted to take a middle-of-the road position and were angry when forced by the Patriots to declare their opposition. They had a long-standing sentimental attachment to Britain often with business and family links. They realized that independence was bound to come someday, but wanted to postpone the moment. They were cautious and afraid that chaos and mob rule would result. Some were pessimists who lacked the confidence in the future displayed by the Patriots. Others recalled the dreadful experiences of many Jacobite rebels after the failure of the last Jacobite rebellion as recently as who often lost their lands when the Hanoverian government won. They felt a need for order and believed that Parliament was the legitimate authority. Loyalists fighting in the American Revolution In the opening months of the Revolutionary War, the Patriots laid siege to Boston , where most of the British forces were stationed. Elsewhere there were few British troops and the Patriots seized control of all levels of government, as well as supplies of arms and gunpowder. Vocal Loyalists recruited people to their side, often with the encouragement and assistance of royal governors. In the South Carolina back country, Loyalist recruitment outstripped that of Patriots. A brief siege at Ninety Six, South Carolina in the fall of was followed by a rapid rise in Patriot recruiting, and a Snow Campaign involving thousands of partisan militia resulted in the arrest or flight of most of the back country Loyalist leadership. By July 4, , the Patriots had gained control of virtually all territory in the Thirteen Colonies and expelled all royal officials. No one who openly proclaimed their loyalty to the Crown was allowed to remain, so Loyalists fled or kept quiet. Some of those who remained later gave aid to invading British armies or joined uniformed Loyalist regiments. British forces seized control of other cities, including Philadelphia , Savannah, Georgia 1783 , and Charleston, South Carolina 1780 But 90 percent of the colonial population lived outside the cities, with the effective result that Congress represented 80 to 90 percent of the population. The British removed their governors from colonies where the Patriots were in control, but Loyalist civilian government was re-established in coastal Georgia [20] from 1782 to 1783, despite presence of Patriot forces in the northern part of Georgia. Essentially, the British were only able to maintain power in areas where they had a strong military presence. Approximately half the colonists of European ancestry tried to avoid involvement in the struggle—some of them deliberate pacifists, others recent immigrants, and many more simple apolitical folk. The patriots received active support from perhaps 40 to 45 percent of the white populace, and at most no more than a bare majority. Daniel Boone was listed as a member of the jury. The largest number of loyalists were found in the middle colonies: The Germans in Pennsylvania tried to stay out of the Revolution, just as many Quakers did, and when that failed, clung to the familiar connection rather than embrace the new. Highland Scots in the Carolinas , a fair number of Anglican clergy and their parishioners in Connecticut and New York , a few Presbyterians in the southern colonies , and a large number of the Iroquois stayed loyal to the king. Many active Church of England members became Loyalists. Some recent arrivals from Britain, especially those from Scotland, had a high Loyalist proportion. Loyalists in the southern colonies were suppressed by the local Patriots, who controlled local and state government. Many people—including former Regulators in North Carolina 1771—refused to join the rebellion, as they had earlier protested against corruption by local authorities who later became Revolutionary leaders. The oppression by the local Whigs during the Regulation led to many of the residents of backcountry North Carolina sitting out the Revolution or siding with the Loyalists. It is not known how many Loyalist civilians were harassed by the Patriots, but the treatment was a warning to other Loyalists not to take up arms. Many of the slaves in the South joined the Loyalists with intentions of gaining freedom and escaping the South. The remains of their regiment were then involved in the evacuation of Norfolk , after which they served in the

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Chesapeake area. Eventually the camp that they had set up there suffered an outbreak of smallpox and other diseases. This took a heavy toll, putting many of them out of action for some time. There was a slave by the name of Boston King who joined the Loyalists and wound up catching smallpox. Boston King and other soldiers who were sick were relocated to a different part of the camp so that they did not contaminate the healthy soldiers. The survivors joined other British units and continued to serve throughout the war. Black colonials were often the first to come forward to volunteer and a total of 12, African Americans served with the British from to This factor had the effect of forcing the rebels to also offer freedom to those who would serve in the Continental Army; however, such promises were often reneged upon by both sides. The British honored the pledge of freedom in New York City through the efforts of General Guy Carleton who recorded the names of African Americans who had supported the British in a document called the Book of Negroes which granted freedom to slaves who had escaped and assisted the British. They founded communities across the two provinces, many of which still exist today. Over 2, settled in Birchtown, Nova Scotia , instantly making it the largest free black community in North America. However, the inferior grants of land they were given and the prejudices of white Loyalists in nearby Shelburne who regularly harassed the settlement in events such as the Shelburne Riots in , made life very difficult for the community. Loyalist women[edit] While men were out fighting for the crown, women served at home protecting their land and property. Grace Growden Galloway [32] recorded the experience in her diary. John Brown , an agent of the Boston Committee of Correspondence , [33] worked with Canadian merchant Thomas Walker and other rebel sympathisers during the winter of 1776 to convince inhabitants to support the actions of the First Continental Congress. Although some Canadians took up arms in support of the rebellion, the majority remained loyal to the King. Most of the English-speaking settlers had arrived following the British conquest of Canada in 1763, and were unlikely to support separation from Britain. The older British colonies, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia including what is now New Brunswick also remained loyal and contributed military forces in support of the Crown. Although only a minority of Canadians openly expressed loyalty to King George, about 1, militia fought for the King in the Siege of Fort St. In the region south of Montreal that was occupied by the Continentals, some inhabitants supported the rebellion and raised two regiments to join the Patriot forces. The allegiance toward the rebellion waned as American Privateers raided Nova Scotia communities throughout the war. As well, the Nova Scotia government used the law to convict people for sedition and treason for supporting the rebel cause. There was also the influence of an influx of recent immigration from the British isles, and they remained neutral during the war, and the influx was greatest in Halifax. The Continental forces would be driven from Quebec in 1776, after the breakup of ice on the St. Lawrence River and the arrival of British transports in May and June. There would be no further serious attempt to challenge British control of present-day Canada until the War of 1812. For the rest of the war, Quebec acted as a base for raiding expeditions, conducted primarily by Loyalists and Indians, against frontier communities. Loyalists fighting in the American Revolution The Loyalists rarely attempted any political organization. They were often passive unless regular British army units were in the area. The British, however, assumed a highly activist Loyalist community was ready to mobilize and planned much of their strategy around raising Loyalist regiments. The British provincial line, consisting of Americans enlisted on a regular army status, enrolled 19, Loyalists 50 units and companies. The maximum strength of the Loyalist provincial line was 9, in December She calculates 60, in total, including about 50, whites Wallace Brown cites about 80, Loyalists in total permanently left the United States.

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Chapter 4 : www.nxgvision.com: Local News, Politics, Entertainment & Sports in Providence, RI

, *Rules and orders of practice, made for the Court of King's Bench, district of Montreal, February term, [microform]*
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The emergence of this arrangement paralleled the fruition of Canadian nationalism following the end of the First World War and culminated in the passage of the Statute of Westminster in 1931. This division is illustrated in a number of ways: Charles is the heir apparent to the Canadian throne. Long live the King ". An appropriate period of mourning also follows, during which portraits of the recently deceased monarch are draped with black fabric and staff at government houses wear customary black armbands. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation keeps a regularly updated plan for a "broadcast of national importance" announcing the demise of a sovereign and covering the aftermath, during which all regular programming and advertising is cancelled and on-call commentators contribute to a hour news mode. His Majesty or feminine e. After an individual ascends the throne, he or she usually continues to reign until death. Succession is governed by statutes, such as the Bill of Rights , the Act of Settlement , and the Acts of Union In , King Edward VIII abdicated and any possible future descendants of his were excluded from the line of succession. In , Canada committed to the Perth Agreement with the other Commonwealth realms, which proposed changes to the rules governing succession to remove male preference and removal of disqualification arising from marriage to a Roman Catholic. Certain aspects of the succession rules have been challenged in the courts. For example, under the provisions of the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement , Catholics are barred from succeeding to the throne; this prohibition has been upheld twice by Canadian courts, once in and again in The Canadian monarchy is a federal one in which the Crown is unitary throughout all jurisdictions in the country, [] the sovereignty of the different administrations being passed on through the overreaching Crown itself as a part of the executive, legislative, and judicial operations in each of the federal and provincial spheres and the headship of state being a part of all equally. The Advisory Committee on Vice-Regal Appointments , which may seek input from the relevant premier and provincial or territorial community, proposes candidates for appointment as governor general, lieutenant governor, and commissioner. The monarch is at the apex of the Canadian order of precedence and, as the embodiment of the state, is also the locus of oaths of allegiance , [n 14] [] [] [] required of many of the aforementioned employees of the Crown, as well as by new citizens , as by the Oath of Citizenship. One of the main duties of the Crown is to "ensure that a democratically elected government is always in place," [] which means appointing a prime minister to thereafter head the Cabinet [] "a committee of the Privy Council charged with advising the Crown on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative. However, the Royal Prerogative belongs to the Crown and not to any of the ministers [30] [] [] and the royal and viceregal figures may unilaterally use these powers in exceptional constitutional crisis situations an exercise of the reserve powers , [n 15] thereby allowing the monarch to make sure "that the government conducts itself in compliance with the constitution. Either figure or a delegate may perform this task and the constitution allows the viceroy the option of deferring assent to the sovereign. The new parliamentary session is marked by either the monarch, governor general, or some other representative reading the Speech from the Throne. Civil lawsuits against the Crown in its public capacity that is, lawsuits against the Queen-in-Council are permitted, but lawsuits against the monarch personally are not cognizable. In international cases, as a sovereign and under established principles of international law , the Queen of Canada is not subject to suit in foreign courts without her express consent. A prominent feature of the latter are numerous royal walkabouts, the tradition of which was initiated in by Queen Elizabeth when she was in Ottawa and broke from the royal party to speak directly to gathered veterans. A household to assist and tend to the monarch forms part of the royal party.

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Chapter 5 : Holdings : Superior court, Montreal rules of practice. -- | York University Libraries

Rules and Orders of Practice, Made for the Court of King s Bench, District of Montreal, February Term, was written by Lower Canada. Court Of King s Bench in This is a 81 page book, containing words and 15 pictures.

For good cause shown, and in the interests of justice, the court in an action or proceeding may waive compliance with any of the rules in this Part, other than sections A term of court is a four-week session of court and there shall be 13 terms of court in a year, unless otherwise provided in the annual schedules of terms established by the Chief Administrator, which shall also specify the dates of such terms. A part of court is a designated unit of the court in which specified business of the court is to be conducted by a judge or quasi-judicial officer. In each division there shall be such number of calendar parts, trial parts, motion parts, conference parts, multipurpose parts, and other special parts of court, and any combination thereof, as may be established from time to time by the Chief Administrator of the Courts. There shall also be one or more small claims parts in each division for the hearing and disposition of all small claims proceedings, as the Chief Administrator may establish. A calendar part is a part of court for the maintaining and calling of a calendar of cases, and for the hearing and disposition of all motions and applications, including orders to show cause and applications for adjournments, in civil actions that have been placed on a reserve or ready calendar but not yet assigned to a trial part. A trial part is a part of court for the trial of civil actions and for the hearing and determination of all motions and applications, including orders to show cause, made after an action is assigned to a trial part. A motion part is a part of court for the hearing and determination of motions and applications that are not otherwise required by this Part to be made in a calendar part, trial part or conference part. A conference part is a part of court for the precalendar or pretrial conference of actions as may be provided by this Part or by order of the Chief Administrator. A multipurpose part is a part of court for the performance of the functions of a calendar part, a trial part, a motion part, a conference part, as well as other special parts of court, or any combination thereof. Additional parts, including parts with special or limited functions, may be established from time to time by order of the Chief Administrator for such purposes as may be assigned by the Chief Administrator. By order of the Chief Administrator, proceedings and matters may be transferred, as the Chief Administrator deems necessary, from one part of court to another in the same division, regardless of the denomination of the parts. Thereafter such number shall appear on the outside cover and first page, to the right of the caption, of every paper tendered for filing in the action. Each such cover and first page also shall contain an indication of the county of venue and a brief description of the nature of the paper. In addition to complying with the provisions of CPLR , every paper filed in court shall have annexed thereto appropriate proof of service on all parties where required, and if typewritten, shall have at least a double space between each line, except for quotations and the names and addresses of attorneys appearing in the action, and shall have at least one-inch margins. In addition, every paper filed in court, other than an exhibit or printed form, shall contain writing on one side only, except that papers that are fastened on the side may contain writing on both sides. Papers that are stapled or bound securely shall not be rejected for filing simply because they are not bound with a backer of any kind. The court shall consider the pro se status of any party in granting relief pursuant to this provision. In the event the defendant appears in such an action the defendant may without leave of court submit papers disclosing full account numbers to the extent necessary to ensure that an order or judgment issued by the court contains proof satisfactory to a credit reporting agency. In the event the defendant appears in such an action and denies responsibility for the identified account, the plaintiff may without leave of court amend his or her pleading to add full account or CPI by i submitting such amended paper to the court on written notice to defendant for in camera review or ii filing such full account or other CPI under seal in accordance with rules promulgated by the chief administrator of the courts. Added b on December 23, effective April 1, Section Documents may be filed by such means only to the extent and in the manner authorized by this section and only in an action brought by a provider of health services specified in

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section a 1 of the Insurance Law against an insurer for failure to comply with rules and regulations promulgated by the Superintendent of Insurance pursuant to section b of such law. For the purposes of these rules: Service is deemed complete for the purposes of section b of the Civil Court Act upon the date of receipt of the electronic proof of service by the electronic filing address. Historical Note Added on May 16, Section The papers shall be clearly addressed to the judge for whom they are intended and prominently show the nature of the papers, the title and index number of the action in which they are filed, and the name of the attorney or party submitting them.

Chapter 6 : New York City Sheriff's Office - Wikipedia

Rules and orders of practice for the Court of King's Bench, District of Montreal, February term, [m Orders and rules of practice in the Court of King's Bench, for the district of Quebec, Lower Canada [mic.

Chapter 7 : The Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions

Rules and orders of practice for the Court of King's Bench, District of Montreal, February term, [electronic resource]: amended and augmented till the 20th June, ; to which is added, the rules and order of practice in the pro[vin]cial court of appeals.

Chapter 8 : Browse subject: Trials (Seditious libel) -- New York (State) | The Online Books Page

Subordinate to these principal proceedings, there are others Of an auxiliary nature, Which oc cur in the course Of a suit; such as, inailable actions, the arrest and bail-bond, with the pro ceedings thereon, or against the sheriff, to corn pel him to return the writ or bring in the body. These.

Chapter 9 : Roger Roots, Are Cops Constitutional?

Regles de pratique de la cour du Banc de la Reine: terme inferieur: province du Canada: District des Trois-Rivieres. KF ZB5 Q A Orders and rules of practice in the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, Lower Canada.