

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

No attorney general shall be admitted to practice before the court, unless he shall exhibit his commission, or a copy of his presentment, under his own hand, or the hand of the justice thereof, as well as the written bond given over to such court, or professed by the person, by his own knowledge, under the seal of the attorney general. 1715, ch. 48, § 11, 2; 1722, ch. 3, § 10, 10.

The attorney-general, or any attorney under the seal, shall be as particular as possible, in describing the place or lands affected by the setting up or removing the boundaries therein prohibited. 1722, ch. 3, § 11, 10.

Recorments may be made to the attorney-general. 1715, ch. 48, § 7, 1785, ch. 53, § 10, 10.

Suits may be brought by any citizen against the state, by issuing a summons directed to the attorney-general. 1786, ch. 53, § 10, 10.

On a bill in chancery being filed against the state, process shall be served on the attorney-general. Ibid.

On a bill in chancery to recover a mortgage against a British subject, the attorney-general shall be informed with notice, and to appear in behalf of the state. 1785, ch. 72, § 30.

The attorney-general shall also appear by petition for the sale of lands liable to attachment, for the payment of debts. Ibid., ch. 78, § 11.

Directed to appear, on a petition to obtain a conveyance of such land, where bound by a bond for filing. Ibid.

The chancellor may decree that the attorney-general shall execute a conveyance of such lands. Ibid.

A writ may issue to the attorney-general to appear, and show cause why a decree should not pass on a bill for the conveyance of real estate contracted for, or sold by, any British subject previous to the revolution. 1786, ch. 49, § 8.

The attorney-general shall make a party in the determination by the chancellor of disputes between the state and the purchasers of confiscated property. April 1787, ch. 90, § 6.

The attorney-general to commence a prosecution, by order of the governor and council, against persons forging or counterfeiting manifests of tobacco. 1789, ch. 26, § 11.

The attorney-general, or either of his deputies, shall, on the application of the sheriff, issue writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* for the recovery of all fines, fees, imposed by any court of record, and costs. 1785, ch. 74, § 2, 10.

On default of the sheriff to acknowledge in open court the receipt of such fines, fees, or to bring in the person taken, the court, on motion of the attorney-general, or his deputy, shall order judgment against the sheriff for the amount. Ibid. § 4.

No defendant in suits brought in the chancery court against the state. 1789, ch. 79, § 11.

The state's agent empowered to take the advice of the attorney-general in writing for his information of the law. Ibid., ch. 80, § 4.

To call on the attorney-general to bring the state suits, in chancery to immediate decision. Ibid. § 11.

ATTORNEYS.

No person shall practise the law in any court of this state, without being admitted by the justice thereof, who have power to admit, and also to suspend them. (Also *surebrokers*). 1715, ch. 48, § 12.

No justice of the peace, sheriff, deputy-sheriff, clerk or deputy-clerk, shall practise as an attorney in the court wherein he bears office. 1715, ch. 41, § 9.

No register of wills shall plead as an attorney in any court in the county where he is registered. 1789, ch. 10, § 10.

No chief justice, or associate justice of a county court, shall, after qualification, act as an attorney or solicitor in any court of law or equity while he acts as a justice. 1796, ch. 43, § 8.

ATTORNEYS.

Judges of the original court not to act as attorneys or solicitors. 1797, ch. 26, § 34.

No practising attorney shall be appointed a commissioner of the state. 1797, ch. 39, § 2.

No practising attorney shall be appointed an inspector of tobacco. 1789, ch. 26, § 18.

Attorneys to take the oaths therin prescribed. In February, 1772, ch. 5, § 1. The judges of the superior court, and the other judges of courts are authorized to observe the demands of practitioners of the law before them, and to discontinue any practice or liberties tending to lessen the authority of the court, by injunction perpetually, or from time, or by fine. 1719, ch. 4, § 2.

To every attorney in a county court, for bringing, prosecuting or defending, any action to final judgment, agreement, or otherwise, shall be paid 100 lbs. of tobacco, except where the debt or damage recovered, be upwards of 2000 lbs. of tobacco, or £ 10 sterling, in which case he shall have 200 lbs. of tobacco. 1715, ch. 48, § 7.

For prosecuting or defending any cause, plaintiff or defendant, in the general court, in final judgment, 400 lbs. of tobacco. Ibid.

For any fee, in the chancery or admiralty court, 600 lbs. of tobacco. Ibid.

For any fee, in the commissioners' court, 400 lbs. of tobacco. Ibid.

For any fee, upon writs of error or appeal, 200 lbs. of tobacco. Ibid.

Any practitioner demanding, or receiving, more than by this act appointed, shall be incapable of practising the law in any court in this state for the future. Ibid. § 8.

Attorneys fees, by this act, are leviable by execution, as other officers fees, and the sheriffs are obliged to levy and execute the same accordingly. Ibid. § 10.

All bills, bonds, or other specialties, taken by an attorney, shall be endorsed for what or how they became due, or in default thereof, shall be void. Ibid. § 9.

Attorneys fees, in cases of equity before the county courts, to be the same as in other actions therein, substituting 2500 lbs. of tobacco for 2000 lbs. as to the sum recovered. 1763, ch. 23, § 12.

No attorney shall charge or take more than one fee on any bond, although there may be one or more sureties, for suing or bringing the same to judgment, fee, or defence of the same action. 1747, ch. 23, § 13.

Attorneys practising in any county court, are liable to actions in that county, as if they were inhabitants thereof. 1722, ch. 21, § 4.

Where actions are discontinued, through the default of an attorney, he shall be fined 500 lbs. if in the general court; and 2000 lbs. if in the admiralty court; and all the costs of the suit discontinued. Ibid. § 14.

Where attorneys neglect their client's cause, the county courts, (where the lawful costs, intervening by such negligence, do not exceed 400 lbs. of tobacco,) are empowered to adjudge the attorney to pay the same, but if above 400 lbs. of tobacco, the client shall be left to his remedy at common law. 1722, ch. 12, § 4.

In suits, for any thing done, in pursuance of the act, for the relief of the poor, within the several counties therein mentioned, the defendant, on verdict, nonsuit, or discontinuance, shall recover treble costs, for which the attorney is liable, unless security is given by the plaintiff. 1768, ch. 29, § 24.

On petitions for freedom hereafter instituted, when they shall be dismissed, or on trial judgment be rendered against the petitioner, the attorney shall pay all legal costs, unless the court shall be of opinion, under all circumstances, that there was probable ground to suppose the said petitioner had a right to freedom. 1796, ch. 67, § 25.