RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES: AND RULES OF PRACTICE FOR CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN EQUITY AND ADMIRALTY CASES, ORDER IN REFERENCE TO APPEALS FROM COURT OF CLAIMS, AND GENERAL ORDER IN BANKRUPTCY, PP. 359-489

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649527083

Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States: And Rules of Practice for Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Equity and Admiralty Cases, Order in Reference to Appeals from Court of Claims, and General Order in Bankruptcy, pp. 359-489 by United States Supreme Court

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UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES: AND RULES OF PRACTICE FOR CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN EQUITY AND ADMIRALTY CASES, ORDER IN REFERENCE TO APPEALS FROM COURT OF CLAIMS, AND GENERAL ORDER IN BANKRUPTCY, PP. 359-489



RULES

OF THE

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RULES OF PRACTICE

AND

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CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN EQUITY AND ADMIRALTY CASES,

ORDER IN REFERENCE TO APPEALS FROM COURT OF CLAIMS,

GENERAL ORDERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

REVISED AND CORRECTED.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.: W. H. & O. H. MORRISON. 1874. -

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

AN ACT to fix the time for holding the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States shall commence on the second Monday of October in each year, and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever, pending or which may be pending in said court, or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided, in like manner as if the time of holding said sessions had not been hereby altered.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS IN BANKBUPTOY.

FURTHER THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, in any suit or proceeding in a circuit court of the United States, being held by a justice of the Supreme Court and the circuit judge or a district judge, or by the circuit judge and a district judge, there shall occur any difference of opinion between the judges as to any matter or thing to be decided, ruled, or ordered by the court, the opinion of the presiding justice or the presiding judge shall prevail, and be considered the opinion of the court for the time being; but when a final judgment, decree, or order in such suit or proceeding shall be entered, if said judges shall certify, as it shall be their duty to do if such be the fact, that they differed in opinion as to any question which, under the act of Congress of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and two, might have been reviewed by the Supreme Court on certificate of difference of opinion, then either party may remove said final judgment, decree, or order to the Supreme Court, on writ of error or appeal, according to the nature of the case, and subject to the provisions of law applicable to other writs of error or appeals in regard to bail and supersedeas.

SEC. 2. That no judgment, decree, or order of a circuit or district court of the United States, in any civil action at law or in equity, rendered after this act shall take effect, shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, on writ of error on appeal, unless the writ of error be sued out, or the appeal be taken, within two years after the 359

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AN ACT TO FURTHER

entry of such judgment, decree, or order; and no judgment. decree, or order of a district court, rendered after this act shall take effect shall be reviewed by a circuit court of the United States upon like process or appeal, unless the process be sued out, or the appeal be taken, within one year after the entry of the judgment, decree, or order sought to be reviewed: Provided, That where a party entitled to prosecute a writ of error or to take an appeal is an infant, or non compos mentis, or imprisoned, such writ of error may be prosecuted, or such appeal may be taken, within the periods above designated after the entry of the judgment, decree, or order, exclusive of the term of such disability. The appellate court may affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment, decree, or order brought before it for review, or may direct such judgment, decree, or order to be rendered, or such further proceedings to be had by the inferior court as the justice of the case may require.

SEC. 3. That the Supreme Court may at any time in its discretion, and upon such terms as it may deem just, and where the defect has not injured and the amendment will not prejudice the defendant in error, allow an amendment of a writ of error, when there is a mistake in the teste of the writ, or a seal to the writ is wanting, or when the writ is made returnable on a day other than the day of the commencement of the term next ensuing the issue of the writ, or when the statement of the title of the action or parties thereto in the writ is defective, if the defect can be remedied by reference to the accompanying record, and in all other particulars of form where the defect has not projudiced, and the amendment will not injure, the defendant in error; and the circuit and district courts of the United States shall possess the like power of amendment of all process returnable to or before them.

SEC. 4. That a bill of exceptions hereafter allowed in any cause shall be deemed sufficiently authenticated if signed by the judge of the court in which the cause was tried, or by the presiding judge thereof, if more than one judge sat on the trial of the cause, without any seal of court or judge

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

being annexed thereto; and all process issued from the courts of the United States shall bear tests from the day of such issue.

SEC. 5. That the practice, pleadings, and forms and modes of proceeding in other than equity and admiralty causes in the circuit and district courts of the United States shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice, pleadings, and forms and modes of proceeding existing at the time in like causes in the courts of record of the State within which such circuit or district courts are held, any rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, *however*, That nothing herein contained shall alter the rules of evidence under the laws of the United States, and as practiced in the courts thereof.

SEC. 6. That in common-law causes in the circuit and district courts of the United States the plaintiff shall be entitled to similar remedies, by attachment or other process against the property of the defendant, which are now provided for by the laws of the State in which such court is held, applicable to the courts of such State; and such circuit or district courts may, from time to time, by general rules, adopt such State laws as may be in force in the State in relation to attachments and other process; and the party recovering judgment in such cause shall be entitled to similar remedies upon the same, by execution or otherwise, to reach the property of the judgment debtor, as are now provided by the laws of the State within which said circuit or district courts shall be held in like causes, or which shall be adopted by rules as aforesaid : Provided, That similar preliminary affidavits or proofs, and similar security as required by such laws, shall be first furnished by the party seeking such attachment or other remedy.

SEC. 7. That whenever notice is given of a motion for an injunction out of a circuit or district court of the United States, the court or judge thereof may, if there appear to be danger of irreparable injury from delay, grant an order restraining the act sought to be enjoined until the decision upon the motion. Such order may be granted with or with-