

same, although the money, &c., be obtained for another person. Inducing persons by fraudulent means to execute or destroy deeds or other instruments, the same. Falsely pretending to have inclosed money or other property in a post letter. Winning money by cheating at games and betting, the same. Obtaining a passage in steamer or railway, with false tickets, the same. A receiver of goods, &c., which have been so wrongfully obtained as to involve a felony, may be indicted and punished as an accessory, with 14 years. The indictment for stealing may contain a count for receiving, and, if several persons are joined in one indictment, one or more may be found guilty of stealing, and others of receiving. Any number of receivers at different times of property, the subject of one felony, may be indicted together. Receiving, where the principal has been guilty of misdemeanor, 7 years. A receiver may be tried where he has had the goods, &c., or where the principal should be tried. Receivers, where the principal is punishable on summary conviction, are punishable like such principal. All principals in the second degree and accessories before the fact, and all persons, aiding, abetting or counselling the commission of a felony under this Act, are punishable as principals. Accessories after the fact, common gaol. Abettors of any summary conviction offence are punishable as principals. Dealers in marine stores, including iron, copper, brass and lead, may not purchase from persons under 16 years of age, or are liable, on conviction before a J. P., to a fine of \$4 for the first and \$6 for the second offence. He may not receive them between sunset and sunrise under a penalty of \$5 for first and \$7 for second offence. If stolen goods are found secreted, he is liable for a misdemeanor. Any other offence by which a person is defrauded of the use or possession of his property or right, temporarily or absolutely, is punishable as larceny. If over \$200 in value, then it is punishable by 14 years. A person indicted under other sections of this Act, may, if the proof warrant it, be convicted under this. In all cases of stealing, embezzling or obtaining under false pretences, if the value is over \$200, the imprisonment may be 7 years. Concealing or appropriating timber found adrift, and defacing or altering marks, refusing to deliver it up to the proper owner, is punishable as larceny. Bringing embezzled, stolen or unlawfully obtained property into Canada, or having it in possession here, knowing it to have been so obtained, is punishable as if the theft, embezzlement or unlawful obtaining had been committed here. On conviction of the offender restitution is ordered to the owner prosecuting or giving evidence, or if there be no conviction, but the jury declare the ownership; but in case a security has been *bona fide* paid and discharged, or a negotiable security *bona fide* taken by transfer and delivery for a just and valuable consideration, without notice or reasonable ground to suspect the wrong, restitution is not ordered. Restitution of money taken from a prisoner may be made to the purchaser *bona fide* of stolen goods who paid it to him, on restitution of the goods. Taking a reward for the recovery of stolen goods without prosecuting offender, felony, 7 years. Advertising a reward for the return of stolen goods, and that no questions will be asked, or other words importing that no proceedings for punishing the offender will be taken, \$250 fine. A person caught in the act of larceny may be apprehended by any person, and taken before a J. P. A person to whom goods which he believes to be stolen are offered may arrest the party. Whenever a person convicted fails to pay a fine and forfeiture of \$25 or under, he may be imprisoned for 2 months; if over \$25, 3 months. On a first summary conviction, the J. P. may discharge the offender on making restitution and paying damages and costs. A summary conviction and satisfaction thereof is a bar to any further prosecution. A person may be tried and convicted for larceny or receiving in any part of Canada where he has the thing stolen, though the stealing, &c., took place in another province or district. The same provision respecting securities for peace and good behaviour is made in this as in preceding Acts. The Act goes into force on 1st January, 1870.

MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

Cap. 22.—Setting fire to a place of worship; to a dwelling house, any person being therein; to an outhouse, warehouse, factory, &c.; to a railway station, or building belonging to a railway, canal, port, dock, &c.; to Her Majesty's ships, or dockyards, stores, &c.; or to any public building, is felony, punishable by imprisonment for life. Setting fire to other buildings, felony, 14 years. Setting fire to anything in or against a building, is punishable as setting fire to such building. Setting fire by negligence, recklessly or wantonly, to any forest, tree, lumber, &c., common gaol. In cases not serious J. P. may impose a fine of \$50, or 6 mos. in default. Setting such fire maliciously, 14 yrs. Attempting to set fire to buildings, being felony if effected, is felony, 14 yrs. Destroying or damaging a house with gunpowder or other explosive substance, any person being therein, or of any building whereby life is endangered, for life. Attempting it, or the destruction of machinery or other property, 14 yrs. Riotously tearing down or demolishing any church or public building, or house, shop, warehouse, factory, or farm building, &c., or any machinery, felony, for life. Injuring or damaging such buildings or machinery, misdemeanor, 7 yrs. Under an indictment on the next previous clause the jury may find accused guilty under this. Injuries to buildings by tenants, a misdemeanor. Destroying or damaging goods in process of manufacture, or machinery employed in making textile fabrics, or by force entering a building for that purpose, felony, for life. Destroying or injuring agricultural and other machines, felony, 7 yrs. Setting fire to any standing crop, or wood, heath, &c., felony, 14 yrs. Setting fire to stacks of corn or other farm produce, or fuel, or bark, felony, for life. Attempting to set fire to either, felony, 7 yrs. Destroying hop-binds, grape vines, felony, 14 yrs. Destroying trees, &c., worth more than \$5, growing in a pleasure ground, or growing elsewhere, and worth more than \$20, felony, 3 yrs. Damaging or destroying trees, shrubs, &c., anywhere, of the value of 25 cents, 1 mo. or \$5 besides damage; second offence, 3 mos. or \$20; third offence, misdemeanor, common gaol. Destroying or damaging any fruit or vegetable production in a garden, &c., 3 mos. or \$20 besides damage; second offence, felony, 2 yrs. Destroying or damaging vegetable productions not growing in a garden, &c., 1 mo. or \$5 besides damage; second offence, 3 mos. Destroying or injuring fences, &c., \$5 and damages; second offence, 3 mos. Setting fire to a coal mine, oil well, &c., felony, for life. Attempting it, felony, 14 yrs. Obstructing a shaft, airway, gateway, &c., of a mine, with water, earth, rubbish, or other material, 7 yrs. Not to apply to damage underground by those working in adjoining mine. Damaging steam engines or other machinery, or tackle, or