

are to be sold or destroyed. After proclamation, no person within the limits shall sell or dispose of intoxicating liquors, unless he be a brewer or distiller selling by wholesale; penalty for 1st offence, \$20; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, 3 months' imprisonment. A clerk, servant or agent selling is liable to the same penalty as the principal. On oath of 3 creditable witnesses, a search warrant may issue to search for and seize such liquors kept for sale, &c., within the proclaimed district, but no dwelling house, without a shop or bar attached, shall be so searched, unless proof is had by one witness of sale therefrom within 1 month. If the party fails to appear when summoned to account for possession of such liquor, it is destroyed, and he is fined \$40, or is imprisoned 3 months in default. If the owner or keeper is not known, the seizure is advertised by putting up notices for 2 weeks in 3 public places, and if not claimed is then destroyed. It shall be delivered back to such owner or keeper, if within 2 weeks he prove that such liquor was not kept for sale or barter in such district. Money paid for liquor so illegally sold may be received back, and any promise, bargain or security given for such payment is null and void. Proceedings are summary; and the Comr. or J. P. may make such order respecting costs as he sees fit. This Act took effect 1st July, 1869.

#### OFFENCES RELATIVE TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

**Cap. 25**—Enticing a soldier or sailor in H. M. service to desert, or assisting, receiving or concealing such deserter, is punishable on conviction before 2 J. P. or a Mayor of a city and a J. P., or a Recorder, Judge of Sessions or Police Magistrate by a fine of \$80 to \$100 or 6 months, or until the penalty is paid, in default. Buying or otherwise receiving and detaining clothing, arms, accoutrements or furniture belonging to H. M., or regimental necessaries of a soldier, or changing the colour of such clothing, or buying provisions without leave of his officer in writing. On like conviction \$20 to \$40, or 9 months in default. Buying like articles from a seaman or marine, \$60 to \$100, or 9 months, one half these fines go to the prosecutor. The party offending may in either case be prosecuted for a misdemeanour and fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, or under the Imperial act. The evidence of any soldier or seaman liable to be ordered away or of any sick or infirm witness, or one about to leave the Province may be taken *de bene case* before a Comr. before the trial. Any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter may be apprehended and brought before a J. P., and if he be, he is confined till claimed by the military or naval authorities. No person shall break into any place in search of deserters unless with a warrant issued on affidavit that admission has been refused. Any J. P. may issue a warrant in usual form to apprehend deserters.

#### H. M. MILITARY AND NAVAL STORES.

**Cap. 26**—Provides that military and naval stores, being marked as follows—viz., Hemp cordage and wire rope with white, black or coloured worsted threads laid up with the yarns or wire; canvass. Fearnought Hammocks and Seamen's bags a blue line in a serpentine form; bunting with a double tape in the warp; candles with blue or red cotton threads in each wick or wicks of red cotton; timber, metal and other stores, the broad arrow with or without the letters W. D. shall be recognized as the property of Her Majesty. The marks are to be applied by the Admiralty and War Department or their employees. Unlawfully using them is a misdemeanour, imprisonment in common gaol, without solitary confinement. Obliterating or concealing such mark, felony, common gaol. Unlawfully keeping or selling stores so marked, a misdemeanour, 1 year, without solitary confinement. When the offender is a dealer in marine stores or old metals he is presumed to know that the goods bore the mark until contrary is shown. Where the value does not exceed \$25 the case may be tried summarily before 2 J. P., a Recorder, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate in the City Court, Halifax, and on conviction the accuser fined \$100 or 6 months. If a person other than a dealer as above or a person in H. M.'s service is found in possession of such stores he must prove that he came by them lawfully or pay a penalty of \$25. Possession same as in case of counterfeiters or coiners' tools, &c. It is unlawful to dredge, &c., within 100 yards of H. M.'s vessels or wharves, &c., without permission and punishable on similar convictions, by \$25 or 3 months. Only the Commanders of the Naval or Military forces or some one acting with his authority may proceed. The act came in force 1st July, 1869.

#### CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

**Cap. 27**—Wantonly, cruelly or unnecessarily beating, binding or ill-treating, abusing or torturing any horse, cattle, poultry, dog or domestic animal or bird; or causing them mischief by negligence or ill-usage when driving them is punishable before a J. P. by fine of \$1 to \$10, besides damages, or 30 days in default. This not to abridge action for damages. A constable or peace officer or the owner, on view or on information of any other person declaring his or her name and abode may seize and take the offender before a J. P. If he refuse to state his name, &c. he may be imprisoned for 1 month, or until he tells it. Prosecutions must be commenced within 3 months. Summary convictions act applies. Act comes in force 1st January, 1870.

#### VAGRANTS.

**Cap. 28**—Defines who are vagrants and provides that on conviction before a Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Mayor or Warden or any 2 J. P. they may be imprisoned for 2 months or fined \$50 or both. Any of the magistrates may issue a warrant to search for and arrest these people, the officer charged with it entering at any time any house of ill-fame, tavern or boarding-house.

#### PROCEDURE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

**Cap. 29**—[This act is for the most part useful only for professional men. A few particulars only are taken from it.] Any person found committing an offence may be arrested by a constable or peace officer or the owner of the property or any person authorized by him without a warrant. Also any person may arrest another committing any indictable offence at night and deliver him to a constable or Peace officer to be taken before a J. P. A constable or Peace Officer may arrest without warrant any person lying or loitering about, whom he as cause to suspect of having committed or being about to commit a felony, but he must be brought before a J. P. before noon next day. When felonies or misdemeanours are