

certificate of dismissal from the magistrate saves the party from further prosecution. If under this or the previous acts, election of a jury trial has been made and is stated in the warrant of commitment for trial or in the depositions, then proceedings under 82 and 83 V., c. 35, need not be taken. The magistrate may in his discretion decline to proceed summarily.

#### ♣PETTY OFFENCES, NOVA SCOTIA.

Chap. 48.—Repeals the first ten sections of Chap. 147 Rev. Stat. of N. S., as inconsistent with criminal laws in Canada, passed in 1869.

#### ♣NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

♣Chap. 39.—An Act was passed during the last session of Parliament amending and consolidating the laws respecting the N.-W. Territories. The Territories of Rupert's Land and N.W.-Territory, except Manitoba, to form these territories; Lt. G. to be appointed by G. in C. to act under instructions of Sec. of State or by G. in C. A council of five persons to be appointed by G. in C. to aid Lt. Govr., of which a majority shall be a quorum. Seat of Govt. to be fixed and changed by G. in C. Salary of Lt. Govr. to be \$7,000; Council, \$1,000 each, and Clerk and Secy. \$1,800, besides travelling allowances, to be fixed by G. in C. All existing laws continued until otherwise ordered. Lt. Govr. and Council may make Ordinances for Taxation for local and municipal purposes; Property and civil rights in the territories; administration of justice, including maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction and procedure in civil matters, but judges to be appointed by G. in C.; Public health, licensing of firms, &c., landmarks and boundaries, cemeteries, cruelty to animals, game, injury to public morals, nuisances, police, roads, highways and bridges, protection of timber, gaols and lock-up houses, and generally, all matters of a merely local or private nature; the imposition of punishment, by fine or penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any of their ordinances, but no ordinance so made shall be inconsistent with any provision of any act of the Parliament of Canada, applicable or in force in the said territories; nor shall any penalty be imposed exceeding \$100. Every such ordinance to be sent within 10 days after passing to the Govr. Genl., and may be disallowed by him within two years. All such ordinances and G. in C. to be laid before Parliament as soon as can be conveniently done. G. in C. may apply Acts, &c. of Canada to N.-W. Territories by proclamation. Whenever any electoral district is established, Lt. Govr. and Council or Assembly may pass ordinances to raise taxes for local and municipal purposes. Whenever any electoral district shall have 1,000 inhabitants, it may be erected into a municipal corporation, and the power of taxation for municipal purposes shall then be vested in that corporation, but taxation for local purposes shall remain with Lt. Gov. and Council. When any system of taxation shall be adopted, all necessary ordinances respecting education may be passed by Lt. G. and C., provided always that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or other subdivision, may establish such schools as they may think fit; and the

minority may establish separate schools—ratepayers only to be liable for such assessments as they may impose on themselves. Proclamations or orders printed in the *Canada Gazette*, or by Queen's Printer at Ottawa, or Printer to Government of Manitoba, or Govt. of N. W. Territories, shall be considered in force. Whenever any district not exceeding 1,000 square miles in area contains a population of 1,000 adults, exclusive of aliens or unenfranchised Indians, the Lieut.-Govr. shall, by proclamation, erect such district into an electoral district, by a name and with boundaries to be declared in proclamation, and such district shall be entitled to elect a member to Council or Assembly, and the Lieut.-Govr. shall cause a writ to be issued, and shall by proclamation prescribe the necessary forms and powers for the holding such election. All *bona fide* male residents and householders of adult age, not being aliens or unenfranchised Indians, having resided in the district for twelve months previous to election, shall be entitled to vote, or may be elected. When the population increases to 2,000 voters, a writ shall be issued for the election of a second member. When the number of elected members amounts to 21, the Council shall cease, and the members so elected shall constitute the Legislative Assembly of the N. W. Territories, and all powers vested in the Council shall be vested in them. The number of members shall not exceed 21, and the seats shall not be held for more than two years. Whenever any person dies intestate in N. W. Territories his real estate shall pass 1st to his lineal descendants and those claiming by or under them; 2nd to his father; 3rd to his mother; and 4th to his collateral relatives. If he leave several descendants in direct line of descent, of equal degree of consanguinity, the inheritance shall descend to such persons in equal parts. If one or more of his children be living, and one or more dead, the children of the dead shall inherit the equal shares which would have fallen to their parents, and this same rule shall apply through all degrees of consanguinity. In case an intestate die without lawful descendants, the estate shall go to his father, except the inheritance came on the part of his mother, when it shall revert to her if living, or, if not, to the father during his lifetime, and then to the brothers and sisters; but if there be no brothers and sisters, the inheritance to go to the father. If there be no heir in the family, then the estate shall go first to the brothers and sisters of the father if living, or to their descendants, or falling them to the brothers and sisters of the mother, or their descendants except that if the estate came by the mother's side it shall revert first to her brothers and sisters and their descendants. If it came by neither father nor mother then both sides shall share alike. Relatives of half-blood and their descendants shall inherit equally with those of full blood, unless the inheritance came by descent, devise or gift of some one of the intestate's ancestors, in which case those not of the blood of such ancestor shall be excluded. In case of failure of heirs, estate to go to next of kin according to English law. Co-heirs shall be tenants in common in proportion to their respective rights. Posthumous heirs to inherit the same as others. Illegitimate children excluded. Dower of a widow not