

pect that they have been stolen, he should apprehend the person, and may detain the goods. Here also he must judge from circumstances, such as the appearance and manner of the party, the account he gives of himself, and the like, whether he has got stolen goods in his possession, before he actually takes him into custody.

15. A Constable must make every exertion to effect an arrest; and the law gives him abundant power for that purpose. If the felon, or party accused with felony, fly, he may be immediately followed wherever he goes; and if he takes refuge in a house, the Policeman may break open the door to get in, first stating who he is, and his business. But the breaking open of outer doors is so dangerous a proceeding that the Policeman never should resort to it, except in extreme cases, and when an immediate arrest is necessary.

16. There are some cases in which a Constable may, and ought to break into a house, although no felony has been committed,—when the necessity of the case will not admit of delay, as when persons are fighting furiously in a house, or when a house has been entered by others with a felonious intent, and a felony will be probably committed unless the Constable interfere, and there is no other means of entering. Except in such cases, it is better, in general, that the Constable should wait until he has a warrant from a Magistrate for the purpose.

17. If a Constable finds his personal efforts insufficient to effect an arrest, he ought to require all persons present to assist him, and they are bound to do so.

18. If a prisoner should escape, he may be retaken, and in immediate pursuit, the Constable may follow him into any place or any house.

#### MISDEMEANOURS.

19. Offences, such as common assaults, affrays and riots, are called misdemeanours.

20. In cases of actual breaches of the peace, as riots, affrays, assaults, and the like, committed within view of the