

be certified under the hand of the person or persons issuing such warrant, and attested upon the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions, may be received in evidence of the criminality of the person so apprehended.

5 **11.** Foreign warrants and depositions or statements upon oath taken in a foreign State, and copies of such original depositions or statements, and foreign certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction, may likewise, if duly authenticated, be received in evidence in proceedings under this Act. Or of foreign warrants &c.

10 **12.** Foreign warrants and depositions or statements on oath, or copies thereof, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, shall also be deemed duly authenticated for the purposes of this Act if authenticated in the manner provided for the time being by law, or if authenticated as follows:—

15 (1.) If the warrant purports to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate or Officer of the foreign State where the same was issued;

20 (2.) If the depositions or statements or the copies thereof purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate or Officer of the foreign State where the same were taken, to be the original depositions or statements, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require; and

25 (3.) If the certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction purports to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate or Officer of the foreign State where the conviction took place; and

30 **13.** If, in every case, the warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates or judicial documents (as the case may be) are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State of such foreign country. And all Courts of Justice, Judges,

35 **14.** Recorders, Commissioners and others acting under this Act, shall take judicial notice of such official seal, and shall admit the documents so authenticated by it to be received in evidence without further proof.

40 **15.** The Judge, Recorder or Commissioner, before whom a fugitive criminal is brought shall hear the case in the same manner and have the same jurisdiction and powers, as nearly as may be, as if the prisoner were brought before him charged with an indictable offence committed in the Province in which the hearing takes place, and shall receive any evidence which may be tendered to show that the crime of which the prisoner is accused or alleged to have been convicted is an offence of a political character and not an extradition crime. Hearing of case.

45 **16.** In the case of a fugitive criminal alleged to have been convicted of an extradition crime, if such evidence is produced as (subject to the provisions of this Act) proves that the prisoner was convicted of such crime, the Judge, Recorder, or Commissioner shall commit him to prison, otherwise shall order him to be discharged. Commitment or discharge of fugitive.

50 If such fugitive criminal is committed to prison, he shall be committed to the gaol to which he would have been committed if the crime had been committed at the place where such commitment made been

55 **17.** If the Judge, Recorder or Commissioner commits a fugitive criminal to prison he shall inform such criminal that he will not be surrendered until after the expiration of *fifteen* days, and that he has a right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Notice to fugitive committed to prison.