Example.

have been committed in different modes, or in respect of one or other of several articles, either conjunctively or disjunctively; for example, in charging an offence under the twenty-sixth section of the Act passed in the Session held in the thirty-second and thirty-third year of Her Majesty's 5 reign, intituled: "An Act respecting Malicious Injuries to Property," it may be alleged that "the defendant unlawfully and maliciously did cut, break, root up and otherwise destroy or damage a tree, sapling or shrub;" and it shall not be necessary to define more particularly the nature of 10 the act done, or to state whether such act was done in respect of a tree, or a sapling, or a shrub.

P. otection of justices by order of court quashing conviction

5. If an application is made to quash a conviction or order made by a justice of the peace, the court or judge to which or whom the application is made may, as a condition 15 of quashing the same, if the court or judge thinks fit so to do, provide that no action shall be brought against the justice of the peace who made the conviction, or against any officer acting under any warrant issued to enforce such conviction or order.

Recognizance to be given for prosecution of certiorari.

6. No motion to quash any conviction order or other proceeding by or before a justice of the peace, and brought before any court by certiorari, shall be entertained unless the defendant is shown to have entered into a recognizance with sufficient sureties, before a justice or justices of the 25 county or place within which such conviction or order has been made, or before a judge of a superior court, in the sum of two hundred dollars, with a condition to prosecute the same at his own costs and charges, with effect, without any wilful or affected delay, and to pay the person in whose 30 favor the conviction, order or other proceeding is confirmed, his full costs and charges to be taxed according to the course of the court where such conviction, order or proceeding is confirmed.

No certiorari where appeal is taken.

7. No writ of certiorari shall be allowed to remove any 35 conviction or order had or made before any justice of the peace if the defendant has appealed from such conviction or order to any court to which an appeal from such conviction or order is authorized by law, or shall be allowed to remove any conviction or order made upon such appeal.

On applicadence of Act

8. Whenever any provision of a statute is in force in tion to quash, Canada, or is in force in any locality, by virtue of a proclamation or order of the Governor General in Council, and upon dence of Act an application to quash a conviction, order or other proby proclama- ceeding, or to discharge a defendant, the objection is taken 45 that evidence of such proclamation or order was not given, the court or judge shall allow evidence of the issue of such proclamation or the making of such order to be supplied by affidavit in answer to the application.

Procedendo

9. If a motion or rule to quash a conviction, order or 50 to return pro- other proceeding is refused or discharged, it shall not be ceedings not necessary to issue a writ of procedendo, but the order of the