

175, 176, 177, 178, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 190A, 195, 198, 208 in so far as it relates to paragraphs (i) (j) and (k) of 207, 259, 260, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 281, and 282, or with conspiracy or attempt to commit, or being an accessory after the fact to any such offence, the court or judge may order that the public be excluded from the room or place in which the court is held during such trial; and such order may be made in any other case also in which the court or judge or justice may be of opinion that the same will be in the interests of justice.

2. Nothing in this section shall be construed by implication or otherwise as limiting the power heretofore possessed at common law by the presiding judge or other presiding officer of any court of excluding the general public from the courtroom in any case when such judge or officer deems such exclusion necessary or expedient.”]

Section **553**. By substituting the following for paragraph (a.) thereof:—

“(a.) Where the offence is committed in [or upon] any water, tidal or other, [or upon any bridge], between two or more magisterial jurisdictions, such offence may be considered as having been committed in either of such jurisdictions;”

Section **641**.—By substituting the following therefor:—

“**641**. Any one who is bound over to prosecute any person, whether committed for trial or not, may prefer a bill of indictment for the charge on which the accused has been committed, or in respect of which the prosecutor is so bound over, or for any charge founded upon the facts or evidence disclosed on the depositions taken before the justice. The accused may at any time before he is given in charge to the jury apply to the court to quash any count in the indictment on the ground that it is not founded on such facts or evidence, and the court shall quash such count if satisfied that it is not so founded. And if at any time during the trial it appears to the court that any count is not so founded, and that injustice has been or is likely to be done to the accused in consequence of such count remaining in the indictment, the court may then quash such count and discharge the jury from finding any verdict upon it.

[2. The counsel acting on behalf of the Crown at any court of criminal jurisdiction may prefer against any person who has been committed for trial at such court a bill of indictment for the charge on which the accused has been so committed or for any charge founded on the facts or evidence disclosed in the depositions taken before the justice.]

[3.] The Attorney General or any one by his direction or any one with the written consent of a judge of any court of criminal jurisdiction or of the Attorney General, may prefer a bill of indictment for any offence before the grand jury of any court specified in such consent; and any person may prefer any bill of indictment before any court of criminal jurisdiction by order of such court.

[4.] It shall not be necessary to state such consent or order in the indictment. An objection to an indictment for want of such consent or order must be taken by motion to quash the indictment before the accused person is given in charge.