

mentioned in such recognizance, then the said Justice or any other Justice of the Peace who may then and there be present, upon certifying (Q 4) upon the back of the recognizances the non-appearance of such accused party, 5 may transmit such recognizance to the Clerk of the Peace for the District within which such recognizance shall have been taken, to be proceeded upon in like manner as other recognizances, and such certificate shall be deemed sufficient *prima facie* evidence of such non-appearance of the 10 said accused party.

zance, Justice may transmit the same to the Clerk of the Peace.

XIV. And whereas it often happens that a person is charged before a Justice of the Peace with an offence alleged to have been committed in another District than that in which such person has been apprehended, or in 15 which such Justice has jurisdiction, and it is necessary to make provision as to the manner of taking the examinations of the witnesses, and of committing the party accused or admitting him to bail in such a case, Be it therefore enacted, That whenever a person shall 20 appear or be brought before a Justice or Justices of the Peace in the District wherein such Justice or Justices shall have jurisdiction, charged with an offence alleged to have been committed by him within any District wherein such Justice or Justices shall not have jurisdiction, it shall 25 be lawful for such Justice or Justices, and he or they are hereby required to examine such witnesses, and receive such evidence in proof of the said charge as shall be produced before him or them within his or their jurisdiction; and if in his or their opinion such testimony and 30 evidence shall be sufficient proof of the charge made against such accused party, such Justice or Justices shall thereupon commit him to the Common Gaol or House of Correction for the District where the offence is alleged to have been committed, or shall admit him to bail as 35 hereinafter mentioned, and shall bind over the prosecutor (if he have appeared before him or them) and the witnesses by recognizance accordingly as herein before mentioned; but if such testimony and evidence shall not, in the opinion of such Justice or Justices, be sufficient to 40 put the accused party upon his trial for the offence with which he is so charged, then such Justice or Justices shall bind over such witness or witnesses as he shall have examined by recognizance to give evidence as hereinbefore is mentioned; and such Justice or Justices shall, by warrant (R 1) under his or their hand and seal, or hands and 45 seals, order the said accused party to be taken before some Justice or Justices of the Peace in and for the District where the offence is alleged to have been committed, and shall at the same time deliver up the information and complaint, and also the depositions and recognizances so taken by him or them to the Constable 50 who shall have the execution of such last mentioned warrant, to be by him delivered to the Justice or Justices.

If a person be apprehended in one District on charge of an offence committed in another he may be examined in the former.

And if evidence be deemed sufficient may be committed to prison.

If insufficient to be brought before some Justice in the latter District.