

Distict, to form part of the said Fund,—and if it has been imposed in any other District in the said Province, then to the Prothonetary of such District, to be by him applied under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, towards the keeping in repair of the Court House in such District, or to be by him added to the moneys and fees collected by him for the erection of a Court House and Gaol in such District, so long as such fees shall be collected to defray the cost of such erection; And in the Province of Nova Scotia to the County Treasurer for county purposes, and in the Province of New Brunswick to the County Treasurer for county purposes.

33.—In the interpretation of this Act the word "property" shall be construed to include everything included under the same word or the expression "valuable security," as used in the *Act respecting Larceny and other similar offences*; and in the case of any "valuable in the manner prescribed in the said Act.

34.—The Act cited in the first section of this Act, chapter one hundred and five of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, is hereby repealed, except as to cases pending under it at the time of the coming into force of this Act, and as to all sentences pronounced and punishments awarded under it, as regards all which this Act shall be construed as a re-enactment of the said Act, with amendments, and not as a new law.

34.—This Act shall commence and take effect on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

FORM (A)—See sec. 7.

Conviction.

Province of ——— City or ———, }
as the case may be of, to wit: }

Be it remembered that on the ——— day of —, in the year of our Lord —, at — A. B., being charged before me the undersigned —, of the said (City), (and consenting to my deciding upon the charge summarily), is convicted before me, for that he the said A. B., &c., (*stating the offence, and the time and place when and where committed*), and I adjudge the said A. B., for his said offence, to be imprisoned in the — (and there kept at hard labor) for the space of —

Given under my hand and seal, the day and year first above mentioned, at — aforesaid.

J. S. [L. S.]

FORM (B)—See sec. 7.

Certificate of Dismissal.

Province of ——— City or ———, }
as the case may be of, to wit: }

I, the undersigned, —, of the City or as the case may be, of —, certify that on the — day of — in the year of our Lord —, at — aforesaid, A. B., being charged before me (and consenting to my deciding upon the charge summarily), for that he the said A. B., &c., (*stating the offence charged, and the time and place when and where alleged to have*

been committed), I did, after having summarily adjudicated thereon, dismiss the said charge.

Given under my hand and seal, this — day of —, at — aforesaid.

J. S. [L. S.]

FORM (C)—See sec. 11.

Conviction upon a plea of not guilty.

Province of ——— City or ———, }
as the case may be of, to wit, }

Be it remembered that on the — day of —, in the year of our Lord —, at — A. B., being charged before me the undersigned —, of the said City, (and consenting to my deciding upon the charge summarily) for that he the said A. B., &c., (*stating the offence, and the time and place when and where committed*), and pleading guilty to such charge, he is thereupon convicted before me of the said charge, and I adjudge him, the said A. B., for his said offence, to be imprisoned in the — (and there kept at hard labor) for the space of —

Given under my hand and seal, the day and year first above mentioned, at — aforesaid.

J. S. [L. S.]

SELECTIONS.

WORSE THAN THE INQUISITION.

If electoral lambs and their shepherds are wont to pray, they will henceforth add a clause to the Litany, devoutly asking to be delivered from an election commission. It is a scene of cruel, remorseless, mortal torture. Mr. Tom Taylor has turned a contested election into a charming comedy; but if he proposes to dramatise an election commission he must invoke the tragic muse. Men of note in the country, men of rank in the market place, men who have the best family pews in the middle aisle, are forced to tell the truth, and—oh, horrors!—the whole truth about their electoral experiences. The description of the Palace of Truth by Madame de Genlis is somewhat pathetic. To be compelled to express one's thoughts without reservation is bad enough, but, to be sure, the spectres in the Palace of Truth knew not what they said, and when they uttered a rudeness, fondly imagined they were paying a compliment. It is not so with those who appear as witnesses before an election commission. They know the deep damnation of the evidence extorted from them. They have to stand up, and, before their neighbours, tell the deeds that were done in solemn secrecy. Bankers, employers, professional men, mayors, town councillors, and magistrates, are forced to recite their acts of corruption, and to confess how even the money bequeathed to the poor has been used for electioneering purposes. There is no evading the commissioners. If a witness sends a certificate of sickness the commission express their readiness to visit the sick chamber. If the poor mouse cannot go the mountain, the considerate mountain