

vious conviction of the person charged, or from any other circumstance, ought to be made the subject of prosecution by indictment rather than to be disposed of summarily, such Magistrate shall deal with the case in all respects as if this Act had not been passed; but a previous conviction shall not prevent the Magistrate from trying the offender summarily, if he thinks fit so to do.

9.—If, upon the hearing of the charge, the Magistrate is of opinion that there are circumstances in the case which render it inexpedient to inflict any punishment, he may dismiss the person charged without proceeding to a conviction.

10.—When any person charged before a competent Magistrate with simple larceny, or with having obtained property by false pretences, or with having embezzled, or having feloniously received stolen property, or with committing larceny from the person, or with larceny as a clerk or servant, and the value of the property stolen, obtained, embezzled or received exceeds ten dollars, and the evidence in support of the prosecution is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, sufficient to put the person on his trial for the offence charged, such Magistrate, if the case appear to him to be one which may properly be disposed of in a summary way, and may be adequately punished by virtue of the powers of this Act, shall reduce the charge into writing and shall read it to the said person, and (unless such person is one who can be tried summarily without his consent) shall then put to him the question mentioned in section three, and shall explain to him that he is not obliged to plead or answer before such Magistrate at all, and that if he do not plead or answer before him, he will be committed for trial in the usual course.

11.—If the person so charged consents to be tried by the Magistrate, the Magistrate shall then ask him whether he is guilty or not of the charge, and if such person says that he is guilty, the Magistrate shall thereupon cause a plea to be entered upon the proceedings, and shall convict him of the offence, and commit him to the common gaol or other place of confinement, there to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding twelve months, and every such conviction may be in the form C, or to the like effect.

12.—In every case of summary proceedings under this Act, the person accused shall be allowed to make his full answer and defence, and to have all witnesses examined and cross-examined, by counsel or attorney.

13.—The magistrate before whom any person is charged under this act, may by summons require the attendance of any person as a witness upon the hearing of the case at a time and place to be named in such summons, and such Magistrate may bind by recognizance all persons whom he may consider necessary to be examined touching the matter of such charge, to attend at the time and place to be appointed by him, and then and there to give evidence upon the hearing of such charge;

And in case any person so summoned or required or bound as aforesaid, neglects or refuses to attend in pursuance of such summons or recognizance, then upon proof being first made of such person's having been duly summoned as hereinafter mentioned, or bound by recognizance as aforesaid, the Magistrate before whom such person ought to have attended may issue a warrant to compel his appearance as a witness.

14.—Every summons issued under this Act may be served by delivering a copy of the summons to the party summoned, or by delivering a copy of the summons to some inmate of such party's usual place of abode; and every person so required by any writing under the hand of any competent Magistrate to attend and give evidence as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been duly summoned.

15.—The jurisdiction of the Magistrate in the case of any person charged within the Police limits of any city in Canada with therein keeping or being an inmate or an habitual frequenter of any disorderly house, house of ill-fame or bawdy-house, shall be absolute, and shall not depend on the consent of the party charged to be tried by such Magistrate, nor shall such party be asked whether he consents to be so tried; nor shall this Act affect the absolute summary jurisdiction given to any Justice or Justices of the Peace in any case by any other Act.

16.—The jurisdiction of the Magistrate shall also be absolute in the case of any person being a seafaring person, and only transiently in Canada, and having no permanent domicile therein, charged, either within the city of Quebec as limited for the purpose of the Police Ordinance, or within the city of Montreal as so limited, or any other seaport, city or town in Canada, where there is a competent Magistrate, with the commission therein of any of the offences mentioned in the second section of this Act, and also in the case of any other person charged with any such offence on the complaint of any such seafaring person whose testimony is essential to the proof of the offence, and such jurisdiction shall not depend on the consent of any such party to be tried by the Magistrate, nor shall such party be asked whether he consents to be so tried.

17.—In any case summarily tried under the third, fourth, fifth or sixth sub-sections of the second section of this Act, if the Magistrate finds the charge proved, he may convict the person charged and commit him to the common gaol or other place of confinement, there to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding six months, or may condemn him to pay a fine not exceeding, with the costs in the case, one hundred dollars, or to both fine and imprisonment, not exceeding the said period and sum; and such fine may be levied by warrant and distress under the hand and seal of the Magistrate, or the party convicted may be condemned (in addition to any other imprisonment on the same conviction) to be committed to the common gaol or