

What may be
declared by
the judgment.

6. The Court may, on such contestation, confirm the election or declare the same to be null and void, or declare another person to have been duly elected, and may, in either case award costs to or against either party, which costs shall be taxed and recovered in the same manner, and by the same means, as costs are taxed and recovered in actions of the first class, with right of appeal, brought in such Circuit Court; and the Court may order its judgment to be served upon the Secretary-Treasurer of the Council, at the expense of the party condemned to payment of costs, as aforesaid;

With respect
to defects or
irregularities.

7. If any defect or irregularity in the formalities prescribed for the said election be set forth in any such petition, as a ground of contestation, the Court may admit or reject the objection, according as such defect or irregularity may or may not have materially affected the election.

In case any
annual municipal
election shall not be
held.

17. In case it shall at any time happen that an Annual Municipal Election shall not be held, for any reason whatever, on the day when, in pursuance of this Act, it ought to have been held, the said Town Council shall not, for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, and it shall be lawful for such members of the said Council as shall not have retired from office to meet again, for the purpose of fixing as early as possible a day for the holding of such Annual Municipal Election; and in such case, the notices and publications required by this Act shall be published and posted up not less than one clear day before the election; and if within fifteen days after the day on which such election ought to have been held, the members of the said Council shall have neglected to appoint a day for such election, they shall be liable to a fine of *twenty dollars* each, and such election shall then be held by the Registrar; And if it be the first election which has not taken place, then it shall be the duty of the Registrar to have it take place within the shortest possible delay.

Power to
Council to im-
pose penalties
and imprison-
ment.

18. The said Council shall have power to punish by imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days, or by a fine which shall not exceed, but may be less than *forty dollars* currency. any Councillor who may be guilty of serious disturbance or violence during its sittings, either by action, by word or in any other manner whatsoever.

Meetings to be
public.

19. All meetings of the said Council shall be public, excepting only when the said Council shall enquire into the conduct of any members of their own body, for any causes whatsoever, in which case it shall be lawful for the said Council to sit with closed doors; And the said Council shall determine the mode of their proceedings, and shall have power to cause order to be observed by persons present during their sittings, and to punish by fine and imprisonment, or by one or the two, any act of contempt committed by any such persons present; Provided always, that no such fine shall exceed the sum of *twenty dollars* currency, and that no such imprisonment exceed the period of fifteen days.

Certain other
powers of
Council.
Contempts.

Proviso.
Fines limited.

Duties of
Sheriff and
Gaoler.

20. The Sheriff and Gaoler of the District of Montreal, and those of the District of Iberville, when there shall be a Gaol in the latter District, shall be bound, and they are hereby authorised and required to receive and safely keep untill duly discharged, all persons committed to their charge by the said Town Council, or any member or officer thereof under the authority thereof.