

LXII. Any Justice of the Peace before whom any suit or complaint under this Act is pending, can and may enforce the attendance of any witness before him by subpoena, and by a warrant if the subpoena be not instantly obeyed, and may commit any witness who declines to answer or answers 5 evasively any lawful question. Every person whether a parent or relative of any party to a suit, except husband or wife, shall be a competent witness, and no person shall be allowed to decline answering by reason of his having incurred any liability under this Act, when brought up as a witness for the prosecution, but no such witness shall ever be liable to 10 any prosecution or indictment for any offence against this Act, the commission whereof he may have disclosed in his testimony.

Justice may enforce attendance of witnesses.

Relatives competent, except husband and wife, &c.

LXIII. In any proceeding under this Act, it shall not be necessary to prove that the act complained of, took place on the precise day on which it is laid in the summons or record; proof that it was committed on or about the 15 day named shall be sufficient.

Precise day need not be proved.

LXIV. Any person who shall tamper with any witness before or after subpoena served, or shall in any way directly or indirectly induce such witness to absent himself, or to swear falsely, or to conceal any thing, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a penalty of £.

Tampering with witnesses.

LXV. The Revenue Inspector shall obtain professional assistance, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, to institute and conduct all suits and prosecutions for penalties, and to prepare and support all indictments before the Court of Quarter Sessions against parties who may commit offences or crimes against this Act; and the Attorney General shall from 20 time to time establish the rates of remuneration for such professional services, which shall be paid by warrant out of the fund provided by this Act for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

Professional assistance to Inspectors.

LXVI. Upon the offence charged being made out to the satisfaction of the Justice, he shall inflict such penalty authorized by this Act as in his 30 discretion he may think best, and with costs to the Revenue Inspector; but no costs shall be awarded against him upon his failure in any suit or proceeding, unless the Justice shall be satisfied that the party defendant had not been guilty within the last six months of any infraction of this Act, of the kind charged against defendant; or unless the Justice be 35 satisfied that the prosecution was entirely unnecessary or oppressive. And in each and every such case the judgment awarding costs against the Revenue Inspector shall be absolutely void, unless it contains a statement of such reason for awarding costs against him.

Justice may inflict penalty and allow costs, but not against Inspector except in certain cases.

Reasons must be assigned.

LXVII. When the Revenue Inspector in any such suit prays that the defendant shall be deprived of his license, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, the Justice may in his discretion, order and adjudge that the defendant shall, in addition to the penalty, also forfeit his license. And any such judgment shall of itself operate as a revocation of such license; and shall incapacitate the defendant from ever holding any license under 45 this Act.

Defendant may be adjudged to lose his licence; effect of judgment.

LXVIII. If the amount of the penalty and costs awarded against a defendant be not paid forthwith, the justice shall issue a warrant against the body of the defendant, and he shall be committed to the Common Jail and kept

Commitment in default of payment of penalty.