- 4.-Persons incapable of being informers.
- 5 .- As to Corporations.
- 6.-Rule in cases where statute is silent.
- 7 .- Whether Attorneys can exhibit informations.

§ II.

OF INFORMATIONS, AGAINST WHOM THEY SHOULD BE LAID.

- -Principals, agents and servants.
- -Rule of liability of principal for the acts of others.
- 3.-Partners.
- ▲—Aiders, abettors, counsellers and procurors.
- -Mode of proceeding against aiders, &c.
- 6.-Receivers.
- -Infants.
- -Married women.
- 9.—Demestic servants, and apprentices.

§ III.

OF INFORMATIONS, BEFORE WHOM THEY SHOULD BE LAID.

- 1.-Rule to be observed.
- 2.-Rule in certain cases.
- 3.-Jurisdiction must appear upon the proceedings.
- 4.—Where the statute is imperative.
- 5.—Where the statute is merely directory.
- 6.—liiustrations of the rule.

§ IV.

OF INFORMATIONS, WHITHIN WHATTIME THEY SHOULD BE LAID.

- 1.- Fermer rule as to limitation.
- 2.—Present rule.
 3.—Under particular statutes.
- 4.—Calendar and lunar months.
- 5.-When a conviction must be had within a certain time.
- 6.—When sufficient, if information be laid within a certain time.
- 7.-Proceedings must not be antedated.
- 8.—Rule fermerly as to computation of time.
- 9.-Present rule.
- 10.-Limitation, how pleaded.

§ V.

OF INFORMATIONS, WHEN JUSTICES ARE BOUND TO PROCEED UPON THEM, AND WHEN THEY CAN ACT WITHOUT ANY.

- 1.-In what cases bound to act.
- 2.-In what cases net bound.
- 3.—Present Statute Law of England and Upper Canada.
- 4.—Where Justices may act without an information.
- 5.—Rule where ne previous information has been laid.

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ND VARIANCES.

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