

after giving notice of his office and object in entering. But the power of Constables to break doors, as before mentioned, should be exercised in extreme cases only, and then with great caution.

25. If any party threaten another with immediate violence to his person, or offer to strike, the Constable should interfere, and prevent a breach of the peace; if one draw a weapon upon another, attempting to strike, the Constable should take him into custody. If persons be merely quarrelling and insulting each other, confining themselves to words, a Policeman has no right to take them into custody, but should be ready to prevent a breach of the peace.

26. If a party charged with felony or misdemeanour escape from custody, he may be pursued anywhere; and if he take refuge in a house, the door may be broken open, after demand of admission, and after notification by the Policeman of his office and object in coming.

27. After an arrest made, it is in all cases his duty to treat his prisoners properly, and impose only such restraint upon them as may be necessary for their safe custody.

28. He is bound to follow the directions contained in his warrant, and execute it with secrecy and despatch. If the warrant cannot be executed immediately, it should be executed as soon as possible.

29. He must execute the warrant himself, or, when he calls in assistance, he must be actually present. Upon all occasions he ought to state his authority, if it be not generally known, and should show his warrant when required to do so; but he should never part with the possession of his warrant, as it may hereafter be wanted for his justification.

30. A Constable may enter a house to search for stolen goods, having got a search-warrant for that effect from a Magistrate. He should, if it be possible, execute it in the day-time. If he finds the goods mentioned, he will take them to the Station House, and, when the warrant so directs, he must take the person also in whose possession they are found. To