

LI. Any person who shall have been guilty of any act, matter, or thing, in contravention of this Act, whether the same be declared by this Act to be a misdemeanor or any less offence, shall be liable to a fine or penalty of not less than , nor more than pounds; Provided always, that when such person shall have been convicted and punished upon an indictment for a misdemeanor for such offence, he shall not be liable to be afterwards proceeded against for such fine or penalty by reason of the same offence.

Punishment of offences under this Act.

Proviso.

#### PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE PROHIBITIONS.

LII. If any Justice of the Peace have a personal knowledge or be satisfied on the oath of one witness, that any person is in a state of intoxication in any public place or in any place where such person is exposed to public view, such Justice shall cause such person to be placed in custody by a verbal or written order; and so soon as such person shall have recovered his reason, the Justice shall inflict upon him the fine by this Act provided for any contravention thereof, for such drunkenness, together with a further sum of not over shillings, for the expense of keeping him in custody, and costs; and if the same be not paid, such person shall be imprisoned in the common gaol until the same are paid or until he shall have undergone an imprisonment equivalent to the same; and the Justice may also swear the said person and then interrogate him respecting the individual and place from whom and where he bought or obtained spirituous liquors, and may thereupon direct proceedings against any person who may be shewn to have committed any breach of this Act, and if the person sworn refuses to testify or answer fully to such questions, the Justice may commit him to custody and detain him therein until he shall comply with the legal orders of such Justice and answer such interrogatories.

Proceedings for the punishment of drunkards.

Drunkard may be examined as to who furnished him with liquor, &c.

LIII. Whenever any person stands charged in any legal proceeding with having caused, suffered or permitted any of the above named contraventions of this Act, to take place in any building, vessel, place or premises, owned, occupied, held, used or possessed by him, it shall be sufficient for the party complaining or prosecuting to prove that such contravention of this Act was committed in the building, vessel, place or premises, owned, occupied, held, used or possessed by the party complained of, in order to obtain a judgment against the party complained of; Provided always, that if such party at the time of pleading admits the fact of such contravention of this Act and proves that he took every precaution to prevent the same, and that the act complained of was done without his knowledge and against his wish, and in spite of the precaution taken by him, the Justice trying the case may in his discretion give a judgment for five shillings penalty, but with full costs.

What shall be sufficient proof of contravention.

Proviso; when precautions are proved to have been taken.

LIV. In every case in which a fine or penalty shall have been imposed on any tenant or lessee of any real property, for any contravention of this Act committed upon or within the limits of the premises leased or tenanted, such tenant or lessee shall be held to have forfeited every legal right to continue to hold such premises, and the landlord, lessor or proprietor shall be authorised to treat him as a tenant at will and to adopt the usual proceedings forthwith, to eject the tenant or lessee from the said premises without notice or delay, and whether there be or be not any lease or contract for leasing between them, and notwithstanding that the tenant or lessee shall have paid in advance the rent for such premises for any longer or shorter period; and the tenant or lessee shall have no claim against

Tenants contravening this Act may be ejected by their landlords.