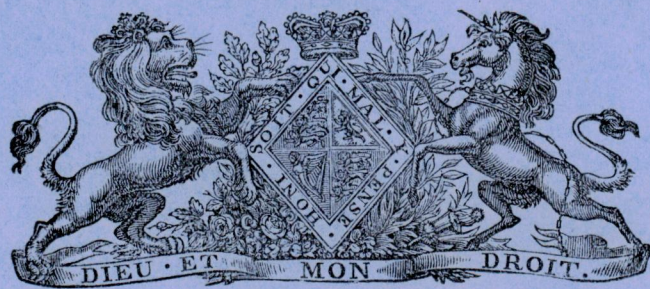


This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, for its concurrence.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 7 June, A.D., 1860. }

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

New South Wales.



ANNO VICESIMO TERTIO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. .

An Act to extend to Criminal Trials the provisions contained in the Fifty-eighth Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth sections of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1857.

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

- 5 1. In every criminal case that shall be tried before any Judge of the Supreme Court or before any Judge of any District Court sitting or presiding in Criminal Jurisdiction and in all Civil Actions tried before any Judge of any District Court the Defendant's Counsel or Advocate may reserve his address to the Jury if he thinks fit so to do until the
- 10 close of the evidence for the Defendant and the right to reply shall be the same as at present.
2. When the address to the Jury on the part of the Defendant is reserved as aforesaid the evidence in reply if any on the part of the Crown or the Plaintiff must be given before such address.
- 15 3. In cases where the Counsel or Advocate for the Defendant begins the Counsel or Advocate for the Crown or for the Plaintiff shall be entitled to reserve his address to the Jury in like manner and subject to the same conditions as hereinbefore provided with respect to the Counsel or Advocate for the Defendant.

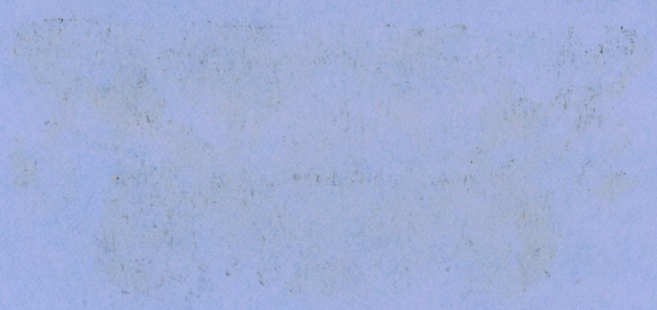
Defendant's Counsel may reserve his address to Jury until close of evidence for Defendant.

Evidence in reply.

Right of Counsel for Crown or Plaintiff to reserve his address to Jury.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the
 subject. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in
 the theory of functions. The author then proceeds to a detailed
 study of the case in which the function is analytic. It is shown
 that in this case the problem can be reduced to a problem in
 the theory of differential equations. The author then discusses the
 case in which the function is not analytic. It is shown that in
 this case the problem is more difficult to solve. The author
 concludes the paper with a summary of the results.

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