

THE *J. Rogers*
GENERAL STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF MINNESOTA:

REVISED BY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED UNDER AN ACT APPROVED FEBRUARY 17, 1868, AND
ACTS SUBSEQUENT THERETO, AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATURE,
AND PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1866.

TO WHICH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE ORGANIC ACT, THE
ACT AUTHORIZING A STATE GOVERNMENT, AND THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA,

ARE PREFIXED;

AND A LIST OF ACTS PREVIOUSLY REPEALED,

A GLOSSARY, AND INDEX, ARE ADDED.

Edited and Published under the authority of Chapters 15 and 16 of
the Laws of 1866.

ST. PAUL.
PUBLISHED BY DAVIDSON & HALL,
STATE PRINTERS, 170 THIRD STREET.
1872.

CHAPTER CXIV. 1869-86

ISSUES AND MODE OF TRIAL.

*To provide counsel for
def.*

SECTION

1. Issue of fact arises, when.
2. Shall be tried by jury.
3. Trial had in absence of defendant, when.
4. Continuance may be granted.
5. Court may order defendant to be committed.
6. Separate trial in case of two or more defendants allowed, when.
7. One joint defendant may be discharged to be witness for the state.
8. Defendant may be discharged to be witness for co-defendant, when.
9. Juror shall disclose facts respecting cause on trial, and be examined as witness.
10. Court may order a view.
11. Court shall decide questions of law—jury, questions of fact.
12. Duty of court in charging jury.
13. Jury shall be kept in charge of sworn officers.

SECTION

14. What papers jury may take on retiring for deliberation.
15. Jury may return into court for information concerning law or testimony.
16. Jury may be discharged, if one falls sick.
17. Cause may be tried second time, when.
18. What verdict jury may find in certain cases.
19. Jury may render verdict as to part of several defendants.
20. Jury may be polled.
21. Proceedings on reception of verdict.
22. Verdict in case of insanity—court may order defendant to give recognizance or may commit him.
23. After plea or verdict of guilty, court may hear evidence in mitigation of punishment.
24. Indictment dismissed, when—reasons of dismissal to be entered.

SECTION 1. An issue of fact arises :

Issue of fact arises, when.

First. Upon a plea of not guilty ; or,

Second. Upon a plea of a former conviction or acquittal of the same offense.

SEC. 2. An issue of fact shall be tried by a jury of the county in which the indictment was found, unless the action is removed, by order of the court, as provided in the preceding chapter.

Shall be tried by jury.

SEC. 3. If the indictment is for a misdemeanor, the trial may be had in the absence of the defendant, if he appears by counsel ; but if for a felony he shall be personally present.

Trial had in absence of defendant, when.

SEC. 4. When an indictment is called for trial, or at any time previous thereto, the court may, upon sufficient cause shown by either party, direct the trial to be postponed to another day in the same term, or to another term ; the affidavits read upon the application shall at the same time be filed with the clerk.

Continuance may be granted.

SEC. 5. When a defendant, who has given bail, appears for trial, the court may in its discretion, at any time after his appearance for trial, order him to be committed to the custody of the proper officer of the county, to abide the judgment or further order of the court.

Court may order defendant to be committed.

SEC. 6. When two or more defendants are jointly indicted for a felony, any defendant requiring it, shall be tried separately ; in other cases defendants jointly indicted, may be tried separately, or jointly in the discretion of the court.

Separate trial in case of two or more defendants, had, when.

SEC. 7. When two or more persons are included in the same indictment, the court may, at any time before the defendant has gone into his defence, on the application of the district attorney, direct any defendant to be discharged from the indictment, that he may be a witness for the state.

One joint defendant may be discharged to be witness for state. 4 Min. 438.

SEC. 8. When two or more persons are included in the same indictment, and the court is of the opinion, that in regard to a particular defendant there is not sufficient evidence to put him on his defence, it shall order him to be discharged from the indictment, before the evidence is closed, that he may be a witness for his co-defendant : the order is an acquittal of the defendant discharged, and a bar to another prosecution for the same offense.

Defendant may be discharged to be witness for co-defendant, when.

Juror shall disclose facts respecting cause on trial and be examined as witness.

SEC. 9. If a juror has any personal knowledge respecting a fact in controversy in a cause, he shall declare it in open court, during the trial; if during the retirement of a jury, a juror declares a fact which could be evidence in the cause, as of his own knowledge, the jury must return into court; in either of these cases the juror making the statement shall be sworn as a witness, and examined in the presence of the parties.

Court may order a view.

SEC. 10. The court may order a view by any jury impaneled to try a criminal case.

Court shall decide questions of law—jury questions of fact.

SEC. 11. On the trial of an indictment for any offense, questions of law are to be decided by the court, except in cases of libel, saving the right of the defendant to except. Questions of fact, by the jury; and although the jury have the power to find a general verdict, which includes questions of law as well as of fact, they are bound, nevertheless, to receive as law what is laid down as such by the court.

Duty of court in charging jury
3 Min. 262.
3 Min. 444.

SEC. 12. In charging the jury the court shall state to them all matters of law, which it thinks necessary for their information in giving their verdict; and if it presents the facts of the case, shall, in addition to what it may deem its duty to say, inform the jury that they are the exclusive judges of all questions of fact.

Jury shall be kept in charge of sworn officer.

SEC. 13. After hearing the charge, the jury may either decide in court, or may retire for deliberation; if they do not agree without retiring, one or more officers shall be sworn to take charge of them; they shall be kept together in some private and convenient place without food or drink, except bread and water, unless otherwise ordered by the court, and no person shall be permitted to speak to or communicate with them, unless it is by order of the court, nor listen to their deliberations; and they shall be returned into court when they have so agreed, or when ordered by the court.

What papers jury may take on retiring for deliberation.

SEC. 14. Upon retiring for deliberation, the jury may take with them all papers which have been received as evidence in the cause, or copies of such parts of public records or private documents given in evidence, as ought not, in the opinion of the court, to be taken from the person having them in possession; they may also take with them notes of the testimony or other proceedings on the trial taken by themselves, or any of them, but none taken by any other person.

Jury may return into court for information concerning law or testimony.
3 Min. 362.

SEC. 15. After the jury have retired for deliberation, if there is a disagreement between them, as to any part of the testimony, or if they desire to be informed of a point of law arising in the cause, they shall require the officer to conduct them into court. Upon their being brought into court, the information required shall be given in the presence of, or after notice to the prosecuting officer, and the defendant or his counsel.

Jury may be discharged if one falls sick.

SEC. 16. If, after the retirement of the jury, one of them becomes so sick as to prevent the continuance of his duty, or if they are unable to agree upon a verdict, or any other accident or cause occurs to prevent their being kept together for deliberation, the jury may be discharged by the court.

Cause may be tried second time, when.

SEC. 17. In all cases where a jury are discharged or prevented from giving a verdict by reason of accident, disagreement or other cause, except when the defendant is discharged from the indictment during the progress of the trial, or after the cause is submitted to them, the cause may be again tried at the same or another term.

What verdict jury may find in certain cases.
3 Min. 427.
4 Min. 321.
6 Min. 279.
8 Min. 220.

SEC. 18. Upon an indictment for an offense consisting of different degrees, the jury may find the defendant not guilty of the degree charged in the indictment, and guilty of any degree inferior thereto; upon an indictment for any offense, the jury may find the defendant not guilty of the commission thereof, and guilty of an attempt to commit the same;

upon an indictment for murder, if the jury find the defendant not guilty thereof, they may upon the same indictment, find the defendant guilty of manslaughter in any degree. In all other cases the defendant may be found guilty of any offense, the commission of which is necessarily included in that with which he is charged in the indictment.

SEC. 19. On an indictment against several, if the jury cannot agree upon a verdict as to all, they may render a verdict as to those in regard to whom they do agree, on which a judgment shall be entered accordingly, and the case as to the rest may be tried by another jury. Jury may render verdict as to part of several defendants.

SEC. 20. When a verdict is rendered, and before it is recorded, the jury may be polled on the requirement of either party, in which case they shall be severally asked whether it is their verdict, and if any one answer in the negative, the jury shall be sent out for further deliberation. Jury may be polled.

SEC. 21. When a verdict is given, such as the court may receive, the clerk shall immediately record it in full on the minutes, and read it to the jury, and inquire of them whether it is their verdict; and if any juror disagrees, the fact shall be entered upon the minutes, and the jury again sent out; but if no disagreement is expressed, the verdict is complete, and the jury shall be discharged from the case. Proceedings on reception of verdict.

SEC. 22. When any person, indicted for an offense is on trial acquitted by the jury, by reason of insanity, the jury, in giving their verdict of not guilty, shall state that it was given for such cause; and thereupon, if the discharge or going at large of such insane person is considered by the court manifestly dangerous to the peace and safety of the community, the court may order him to be committed to prison, or may give him into the care of his friends, if they shall give bonds with surety to the satisfaction of the court, conditioned that he shall be well and securely kept, otherwise he shall be discharged. Verdict in case of insanity—court may order defendant to give bond or may commit him. 2 Min. 123.

1869 - 21

SEC. 23. After a plea or verdict of guilty, in a case where a discretion is conferred upon the court, as to the extent of the punishment, the court, upon the suggestion of either party that there are circumstances which may be properly taken into view, either in aggravation or mitigation of the punishment, may in its discretion hear the same summarily at a specified time, and upon such notice to the adverse party, as it may direct. Such circumstances shall be presented by the testimony of witnesses examined in open court. After plea or verdict, court may hear evidence in mitigation of punishment.

SEC. 24. The court may, either of its own motion, or upon the application of the prosecuting officer and in furtherance of justice, order an action after indictment, to be dismissed; but in that case, the reasons of the dismissal shall be set forth in the order, and entered upon the minutes. Indictment dismissed, when—reasons of dismissal to be entered