



SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
CONTAINING
Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council of India.

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Legislative Council of India.

5th May 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th April 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 5th May 1860), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII. OF 1860.

An Act relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers to the British Colony of Saint Vincent.

Whereas it is expedient to render lawful the Emigration of labourers, being Native Inhabitants of British India, to the British Colony of Saint Vincent, and to extend the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1855 (relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers to the British Colonies of Saint Lucia and Grenada) to the Emigration of Native Inhabitants of British India who may emigrate to Saint Vincent: It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XIV. of 1839, in so far as it renders liable to penalties every person who shall make with any Native of India any contract for labour to be performed in the British Colony of Saint Vincent, or who shall knowingly aid or abet any Native of India in emigrating from the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, to the said Colony, is repealed.

II. All the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1855, and of the Schedule thereto, shall extend and apply to Native Inhabitants of the British Territories in India who shall emigrate to Saint Vincent, and that Act shall be read as if the words "or the British Colony of Saint Vincent" had been inserted therein after the words "Saint Lucia and Grenada," or "Saint Lucia or Grenada," wherever those words occur in the said Act.

III. This Act shall take effect as to the said Colony of Saint Vincent from the day when the Governor General of India in Council shall notify in the *Calcutta Gazette* that such Regulations have been provided and such measures taken as the Governor General in Council deems necessary for the protection of such emigrants during their residence in the said Colony of Saint Vincent and in respect of their return to India.

M. WYLIE, Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

5th May 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th April 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 5th May 1860), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII. OF 1860.

An Act to repeal certain Laws relating to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court of Furruckabad.

Whereas it is expedient to repeal certain Laws relating to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court of Furruckabad; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Section VIII. of Regulation II. 1803 of the Bengal Code (enacting a rule for the guidance of the Zillah Court of Furruckabad, with reference to complaints preferred against any of the dependants of the Nawab of Furruckabad) and Act XII. of 1836 (relating to the execution by the said Court of certain decrees passed by the Nawab under the provisions of the said Regulation) are hereby repealed.

M. WYLIE, Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

5th May 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th April 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 5th May 1860), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIV. OF 1860.

An Act to provide for the Execution of Process within the Premises occupied by His Majesty the King of Oude.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the execution of process within the premises occupied by His Majesty the King of Oude; It is enacted as follows:—

I. When any process, issued by any Civil Court, Collector, or other Revenue Officer in Her Majesty's

East Indian Territories, is required to be served or executed within the premises occupied by the King of Oude, such process shall be transmitted to the Officer appointed to be Agent with his Majesty on the part of the British Government, and such Officer shall cause such process to be served or executed according to the exigency thereof, and shall return the same with a certificate of what shall have been done thereon.

II. When any process issued by any Criminal Court, Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or Officer exercising the powers or any of the powers of a Magistrate in Her Majesty's East Indian Territories, is required to be served or executed within the premises occupied by the King of Oude, such process may, at the discretion of the Court or Officer issuing the same, be transmitted to the Officer who shall have been appointed Agent with His Majesty on the part of the British Government, and in such case such Officer shall cause such process to be served or executed according to the exigency thereof, and shall return the same with a certificate of what shall have been done thereon.

III. Every certificate returned by the Agent with his Majesty under this Act shall in all cases be admitted as *prima facie* proof of the truth of the matter stated therein.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to define, for the purposes of this Act, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the limits of the premises occupied by the King of Oude, and from time to time in like manner to alter such limits.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

5th May 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th April 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 5th May 1860), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV. OF 1860.

An Act to amend and extend Act XXII. of 1836 (relating to the Levy of a Toll on Boats, Rafts, and Floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals).

Whereas it has been found necessary to open for traffic a new Canal leading from the late Toll House at Dhappa to Ooltadanga, and it is expedient that a Toll should be levied on Boats, Rafts, and Floats passing through the said Canal; It is enacted as follows:—

1. The following line of navigation, from the date of the passing of this Act, shall be subject to the provisions of Section II. Act XXII. of 1836, in like manner as is enacted with respect to the two lines of navigation therein described (that is to say) —

New line of Canal made subject to Section II. Act XXII. of 1836.

The line of Canal running North from the late Toll House at Dhappa to Ooltadanga where it joins the Circular Canal.

II. This Act shall be construed as part of the said Act XXII. of 1836.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

5th May 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Governor General

on the 26th April 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 5th May 1860), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI. OF 1860.

An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1856.

Whereas it is enacted by Section CXXI. of Act XIV. of 1856 (for the conservancy and improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca) that certain By-laws made by the Municipal Commissioners shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Council as soon as conveniently may be after the confirmation thereof, and that no such By-law shall have effect if disallowed by order of the Legislative Council; and whereas doubts have arisen whether the Legislative Council can legally disallow any such By-laws by an order, or in any other manner than by a Law or Regulation, and it is expedient to avoid such doubts and to make other provision for disallowing such By-laws; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Section CXXI. of the said Act XIV. of 1856 is hereby repealed.

II. No By-law made under the provisions of the said Act, though confirmed by the local Government, shall continue in force after it shall have been disallowed by the local Government, except as to an act done or a breach of such By-law committed before the disallowance thereof.

III. Every disallowance of such a By-law shall be published in the *Government Gazette* or in one or more of the public newspapers; and all Courts and Magistrates shall take judicial notice of such disallowance.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

5th May 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th April 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 5th May 1860), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVII. OF 1860.

An Act to repeal Act V. of 1858 (for the Punishment of certain Offenders who have escaped from Jail, and of persons who shall knowingly harbour such Offenders), and to make certain provisions in lieu thereof.

Whereas it is expedient to repeal Act V. of 1858 (for the Punishment of certain Offenders who have escaped from Jail, and of persons who shall knowingly harbour such Offenders); and to make certain provisions in lieu thereof; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act V. of 1858 is repealed, except as to any sentences passed under that Act.

II. It shall be competent to the Executive Government of any Presidency or place to declare by an order as regards any or all of the Districts under such Government, the time within which the persons, who within such District or Districts shall, between the first of May 1857 and the time so declared, have escaped from Jail or other lawful custody whilst detained under sentence of imprisonment for any of the crimes hereinafter mentioned, could and ought to have surrendered themselves to a Magistrate or Police Officer; and no such person who shall have so surrendered himself within the period fixed as aforesaid shall be liable to be prosecuted under this Act.

III. Every person who, whilst detained as aforesaid, shall have escaped from Jail or other lawful custody during the period mentioned in the last preceding Section, and who shall not have surrendered himself within the time declared by the Executive Government as aforesaid, may be sentenced to transportation for life or for any shorter period not being less than five years, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour in irons for any period not exceeding three years, in addition to any unexpired term of his original sentence. In any case falling within the provisions of this Section in which the

Punishment for not surrendering within the time aforesaid.

Magistrate shall be of opinion that in addition to the unexpired term of the offender's original sentence, a more severe sentence than that which such Magistrate is by any Law for the time being in force empowered to pass is not called for, it shall not be necessary for the Magistrate to order the commitment of the offender to the Sessions Court, but he may himself pass sentence to the extent of his powers and proceed to carry the sentence into execution.

IV. All sentences already passed in cases falling within the provisions of Act V. of 1858 shall be deemed valid, anything in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. If any person subject to the penalty prescribed in Section I. Act V. of 1858, shall, before the passing of this Act, have been remanded to Jail under the order of a Magistrate to undergo the portion of his sentence remaining unexpired at the date of his escape from Jail or other lawful custody, such person shall not be liable to be prosecuted under this Act.

VI. The following are the crimes referred to in Section II., namely rebellion, mutiny, desertion, murder, attempts to murder, thuggee, dacoity, robbery, belonging or having belonged to a gang of thugs or to a gang of dacoits or to a wandering gang associated for the purposes of theft or robbery.

VII. Whoever shall knowingly harbour or conceal, or assist in harbouring or concealing, any such convict who shall have escaped as aforesaid and shall not have surrendered within the period provided in Section II. of this Act, shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

VIII. All proprietors of lands, and all farmers, agents, and other persons having the charge or management of lands, are hereby declared accountable for the early communication to the Magistrates and Police Officers of intelligence of the resort, to any place within the limits of the lands held or managed by them, of any person in respect of whom there shall be reasonable suspicion of his being such convict who has escaped as aforesaid; and every proprietor or other person as aforesaid who shall neglect to give such intelligence shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a further term not exceeding six months.

IX. Any Magistrate or person exercising the full powers of a Magistrate, unless prohibited by order of the Executive Government, is hereby authorised, without reference to any other authority, to tender a pardon to any person who may have escaped from Jail or other

Magistrates, &c., authorised to tender pardon in certain cases.

lawful custody whilst detained under sentence of imprisonment for any crime or offence other than the crimes above-mentioned, on condition of his giving such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of one or more person or persons punishable under this Act. Such pardon may be tendered, as well in respect of the crime or offence for which the offender was detained, as of the offence of escaping from Jail.

X. Offences under this Act, other than those provided for by Section VIII. of this Act, may be tried by a Sessions Judge, or by a Special Commissioner appointed under Act XIV. of 1857 (*to make further provision for the trial and punishment of certain offences relating to the Army and of offences against the State*); and the sentence or judgment shall not be subject to appeal. Provided that nothing contained in this Section shall extend to the trial of a European British subject.

XI. It shall be competent to the Executive Government or place to direct that any person, who shall be convicted of escaping from Jail or other lawful custody whilst undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, shall be transported for the term remaining unexpired of such sentence as well as for any additional term of imprisonment to which such person shall be sentenced for making his escape, provided that the aggregate of both terms shall not be less than five years.

M. WYLIE, Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

5th May 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th April 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 5th May 1860), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVIII. OF 1860.

An Act to continue in force for a further period of three months Act XXI. of 1859, for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council.

Whereas the Governor General has represented that it is expedient that he should be enabled to prolong his absence from Calcutta and that the said Act should be continued for a further period of three months; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XXI. of 1859 shall continue in force for the period of three months from the 9th day of May 1860.

M. WYLIE, Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

12th May 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st May 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 12th idem), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIX. OF 1860.

An Act to amend Act XXII. of 1855 (for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues), and Act VII. of 1858 (for the levy of Port-dues at Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George).

Whereas it is expedient that Port-dues, fees, and charges, leviable under Section XLIX. of Act XXII. of 1855, if not paid in the Port in which any such dues, fees, or charges, may under the said Act have become due and payable, shall be recoverable in any Port in British India by the Collector of Customs or other

Preamble.

Officer authorised to collect such Port-dues, fees, and charges, in any such Port, and that in certain cases Vessels shall be exempt from such dues, fees, and charges; it is enacted as follows:—

I. If the Master of any Vessel in respect of which

any Port-dues, fees, or charges shall be payable under the said Act, shall cause such Vessel to leave any

Port without having discharged such dues, fees, or charges, it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs or other Officer authorised to collect the same to require in writing the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid, in any other Port in British India to which such Vessel may proceed or in which she may be, to levy such dues, fees, or charges; and every Collector or other Officer to whom such requisition shall be directed shall proceed to levy such dues, fees, or charges in the manner prescribed in Section XLIX. of the said Act; and a certificate purporting to be made and signed by the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid of the Port where the Port-dues, fees, or charges became payable, stating the amount so payable, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of such amount in any proceeding under the said Section, and also (in case the amount payable is disputed) in any subsequent proceeding under Section LIX. of the said Act.

II. If the Master of any such Vessel shall evade the payment of any Port-dues, fees, or charges payable under the said Act, he shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five times the amount so payable. In any proceeding before a Magistrate for the adjudication of the said penalty, any such certificate as is mentioned in Section I. of this Act, stating that the Master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of the evasion, unless the Master shall show to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the departure of the Vessel without having discharged the dues, fees, or charges payable was caused by stress of weather, or that there was lawful or reasonable ground for such departure.

III. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of the said Act XXII. of 1855, save that any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the said Act in any Port, River, or Channel to which the Vessel may proceed or in which she may be found, shall be deemed to have jurisdiction in any proceeding under this Act.

IV. Section III. of Act VII. of 1858 is modified as follows, (that is to say)—

Vessels entering any of the Ports in the Schedule to the said Act mentioned, and departing from such Ports within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any cargo or passenger therein, shall not be charged with any Port-dues; and Vessels so entering and departing as aforesaid within seven days shall be charged with one-half only of the Port-dues leviable under the said Act.

Port-dues on Vessels leaving as aforesaid within seven days.

Port-dues on Vessels leaving as aforesaid within seven days.

W. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

12th May 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st May 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 12th idem), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XX. of 1860.

An Act for settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India, producing an annual income of one lac of Rupees and a Mansion-house and Hereditaments called

Mazagon Castle, in the Island of Bombay, late the Property of Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, deceased, so as to accompany and support the Title and Dignity of a Baronet, lately conferred on him and the heirs male of his body, by Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and for other purposes connected therewith.

Whereas by Letters Patent of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

Queen, Defender of the Faith, dated at Westminster on or about the sixth day of August, in the Twenty-first year of Her Reign, and by Warrant under the Queen's sign manual Her said Majesty made known that she, of her special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion had erected, appointed; and created Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, then of Bombay, Knight, but since deceased (a man eminent for family inheritance, estate, and integrity of manners), to and into the dignity, state, and degree of a Baronet, and him, the said Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy for Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, she did erect, appoint, constitute, and create a Baronet, by the said Letters Patent, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and to be begotten for ever:

And whereas, in fulfilment of an engagement in that behalf made with Her Majesty's Government, during the lifetime of the said Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased, the said Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy was desirous of settling in perpetuity such property on himself and the heirs male of his body who might succeed to the said Baronetcy, as should be adequate to support the dignity of the title conferred on him and them as aforesaid:

And whereas the said Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy was seized of a Mansion-house and hereditaments situate in the Island of Bombay called Mazagon Castle, and had an absolute estate of inheritance therein, and was desirous, in fulfilment of the aforesaid engagement, of settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India, producing an annual income of one lac of Rupees and the said Mansion-house and hereditaments, to the uses, upon the trusts, and for the purposes hereinafter limited and declared, concerning the same respectively:

And whereas the said Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy was also desirous that the heirs male of his body, to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet should descend, should take and bear the names of "Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy," in lieu of any other name or names whatever which they respectively might bear at the time of such descent on them respectively; and he was also desirous that the Revenue Commissioner for the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, the Accountant General, and the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, at the time being, should be Trustees of the aforesaid Promissory Notes, and be likewise the Trustees for carrying into execution the general purposes and powers of this Act, with relation to the same securities, and also with relation to the same Mansion-house and hereditaments:

And whereas the said Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy departed this life on the 14th of April 1859, before the aforesaid engagement with Her Majesty's Government was carried out on his part, and by his Will, dated the 9th of April 1853, duly signed and executed by him, gave and devised the residue of his estate, houses, lands, securities, monies, and effects to and amongst his sons Cursetjee Jamssetjee, Rustomjee Jamssetjee, and Sorabjee Jamssetjee, and appointed his wife Avaboye and his said three sons, the Executrix and Executors of his said Will; and the said Will has since been duly proved by the said Cursetjee Jamssetjee,

Desire of first Baronet that his successors should take his names.

And whereas the said Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy departed this life on the 14th of April 1859, before the aforesaid engagement with Her Majesty's Government was carried out on his part, and by his Will, dated the 9th of April 1853, duly signed and executed by him, gave and devised the residue of his estate, houses, lands, securities, monies, and effects to and amongst his sons Cursetjee Jamssetjee, Rustomjee Jamssetjee, and Sorabjee Jamssetjee, and appointed his wife Avaboye and his said three sons, the Executrix and Executors of his said Will; and the said Will has since been duly proved by the said Cursetjee Jamssetjee,

Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and Sorabjee Jamsetjee alone; and whereas on the death of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the said title or dignity of Baronet, created by Her Majesty's said Letters Patent, devolved on and became and is now vested in the said Cursetjee Jamsetjee, as the eldest son and heir male of the body of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased:

And whereas the said Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the second and present Baronet, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and Sorabjee Jamsetjee, as the sons, residuary legatees, and executors of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased, and the said Avaboye, now the Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy, as executrix of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased, in fulfilment of the engagement so as aforesaid entered into by the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased, with Her Majesty's Government, are desirous of settling the said Government Promissory Notes, and the said Mansion-house and hereditaments so as aforesaid agreed to be settled by the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased, for the purpose of supporting the dignity of the said Baronetcy, to the uses, upon the trusts, and for the purposes hereinafter limited and declared concerning the same respectively. And whereas the said Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy is desirous that the said Mansion-house and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, with their rights, members, and appurtenances shall be released, exonerated, and discharged from her right or title (if any) to dower or thirds, and every other right, interest, or estate whatsoever which she, the said Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy, may or might have or claim to have in the said premises under any custom or law of the Parsees, or otherwise howsoever:

And whereas the aforesaid purposes cannot be effected without this Act of the Legislative Council of India:

It is enacted as follows (The sanction of Her Majesty having been previously obtained and signified, in pursuance of an Act passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of Her said Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of India"):

I. The Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, the Accountant General, and the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a Corporation; and such Revenue Commissioner, Accountant General, and Sub-Treasurer shall be, and they are hereby constituted, as such Corporation, the Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of this Act; and all the powers hereby vested in such Revenue Commissioner, Accountant General, and Sub-Treasurer as Trustees for the purposes of this Act shall be exercised by the persons for the time being acting as such Revenue Commissioner, Accountant General, and Sub-Treasurer.

II. The present Baronet, and all other the heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the said title and dignity shall descend, pursuant to the limitation of the Patent whereby the said dignity is granted, shall take upon themselves respectively the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" in lieu and in the place of any other name or names whatever; and the present Baronet, and all such other heirs male of the first Baronet severally and successively, shall be called by the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," and by those names shall name, style, and write themselves respectively upon all occasions whatsoever.

III. Immediately from and after the passing of this Act, Promissory Notes of the Government of India, producing an annual income of One Lac vested in Trustees;

Government, Promissory Notes producing an annual income of One Lac vested in Trustees;

shall be transferred into the name of the said Corporation, who shall hold the same upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter ex-

pressed concerning the same (that is to say); upon trust, if the same should be discharged by the Government of India, to invest the said sum in or on any stocks, funds, or securities of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Government of India; and in

On trust to re-invest, if like manner, as often as the same shall become necessary, to alter, vary, and change such stocks, funds, and securities for others of the same or like nature; and upon further trust, from time to time to pay and apply the dividends, interest, and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities unto and for the benefit of the present Baronet, and the person who, as his heir male of the body of the said first Baronet, shall, for the time being, have succeeded to and be in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary; and upon failure and in default of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the same title and dignity of Baronet may descend, upon trust for the present Baronet, his executors, administrators, and assigns, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for the present

And to pay income to the said first Baronet, shall, for the time being, have succeeded to and be in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary; and upon failure and in default of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the same title and dignity of Baronet may descend, upon trust for the present Baronet, his executors, administrators, and assigns, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for the present

With ultimate trust for second Baronet, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and power to dispose thereof. any time or times, during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet as aforesaid, to assign, transfer, bequeath, and dispose of by deed or will, or other assurance or assurances.

IV. The Trustees for the time being acting in the execution of the trusts hereby created during the minority of any person for the time being entitled to and in enjoyment of the said dignity of Baronet under the limitations of the said Letters Patent, shall pay and apply for and towards the maintenance, education, and benefit of such Baronet, in each and every year during such his minority as aforesaid, so much only of the annual interest, dividends, and income of the said Trust Funds and premises as such Trustees shall, in their discretion, think proper; and shall, from time to time, invest the residue of the said annual dividends, interest, and income of the said Trust Funds and premises in and upon the stock, funds, and securities of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Government of India; and shall upon such Baronet attaining his majority, pay over, transfer, and assign to him, or as he shall direct, and for his absolute benefit, the said investments and all accumulations thereof.

V. The Mansion-house and other hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, situate in the Island of Bombay, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, of which the said first Baronet was seised to him and his heirs, shall, by force of this Act, from and immediately after the passing thereof, stand limited to the uses following (that is to say); to the use of the present Baronet, and the heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet who may succeed to the title of Baronet, conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid; and upon failure and default of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the same title and dignity of Baronet may descend as aforesaid, to the use of the present Baronet, his heirs and assigns for ever, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for him and his heirs and assigns, at any time or times during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet as aforesaid,

Settlement of Mansion, &c., in support of Baronetcy.

With ultimate remainder to the second Baronet in fee, and power to dispose thereof.

shall be lawful for him and his heirs and assigns, at any time or times during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet as aforesaid,

said, to grant, convey, devise, and dispose of by deed or will, or by any other assurance or assurances by which such an estate in remainder or reversion is capable by law of being conveyed or disposed of by Parsee inhabitants of British India.

VI. Provided always, that in case any person who, for the time being, shall be the heir male of the body of the said first Baronet to whom the said title of Baronet shall have descended, shall, for the space of one whole year after he shall, by virtue of this Act, become entitled to the dividends, interest, and income of the said stocks, funds, and securities, or to the possession or receipt of the rents and profits of the said hereditaments; or, being then under age, shall, for the space of one whole year after he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, refuse or neglect to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" as hereinbefore enacted; or, in case any such person having so used those names, shall, for the space of six calendar months consecutively during his natural life, discontinue so to use such names, then, in any or either of the said cases, the estate or interest of the person who shall so refuse or neglect to use, or, having used, shall so discontinue to use, the said names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," shall, during the remainder of his respective natural life, be suspended; and that, during any and every such suspension, the dividends, interest, and income of the said stocks, funds, and securities, and the possession and actual occupation, and also the rents and profits of the said hereditaments, shall devolve and belong to the person who, as heir male of the body of the first Baronet, would have succeeded to and been in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent, in case, the person so refusing or neglecting to use, or discontinuing to use, the said names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" had departed this life; but if there should be no such heir male, then to the person or persons who would be entitled to the same in case there had then been a total failure of issue male of the first Baronet entitled to the said dignity of Baronet.

VII. It shall be lawful for the present Baronet, and for any person upon whom the said title of Baronet shall, from time to time, descend, when in the actual enjoyment of the said title, and who shall not refuse, neglect, or discontinue to use, for the respective periods hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, the said names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" as hereinbefore enacted, either before or after his marriage with any woman or women by any deed or deeds, writing or writings, with or without power of revocation, to be by him sealed and delivered in the presence of two or more credible witnesses (but subject and without prejudice to any annuity or annuities, if any, which shall be then subsisting and payable by virtue of any appointment made under and in pursuance of this present power), to limit and appoint unto any woman or women whom he shall marry, for her or their life or lives, and for her or their jointure or jointures, in bar of dower or other legal or customary rights, any annuity or yearly sum not exceeding the sum of Company's Rupees Ten Thousand, clear of all taxes, charges, and deductions whatsoever, to commence and take effect immediately after the decease of the person limiting or appointing the same, and to be issuing and payable out of the dividends, interest, and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities, and to be paid and payable by equal half-yearly payments on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December; the first of the said half-yearly payments to be made on the half-yearly day which shall first happen after the decease of the person who shall have appointed such annuity or yearly sum; provided always, that in case any person on whom such title shall descend, shall have refused or neglected to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," or shall discontinue to use such names for six calendar months consecutively

during his natural life, every such limitation and appointment, either previously or afterwards made by him, shall be and become inoperative and invalid; and no such annuity thereby created or appointed shall take effect, or be payable or chargeable on the said stocks, funds, and securities, notwithstanding any such limitation or appointment.

VIII. Provided always, that the said dividends, interest, and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities shall not, at one and the same time, be subject to the payment of more than the yearly sum of Company's Rupees Twenty Thousand for or in respect of any jointure or jointures which shall be made in pursuance of the power hereinbefore contained, so that, if by virtue of or under the same power, the said dividends, interest, and annual income would, in case this present provision had not been inserted, be charged at any one time with a greater yearly sum for jointures in the whole than the yearly sum of Company's Rupees Twenty Thousand, the yearly sum which shall occasion such excess, or such part thereof as shall occasion the same, shall, during the time of such excess, abate and not be payable.

IX. The said Mansion-house and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, shall not be subject to dower of the said Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy, the widow of the first Baronet, or of the wife or wives of the present Baronet, or of any of the persons who may successively be entitled thereto under the aforesaid limitations, or to any other right, interest, or estate whatsoever which the said Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy or any such wife or wives may or might have or claim to have in the said Mansion-house and hereditaments, under any custom or law of the Parsees, or otherwise howsoever.

X. Subject to the enactments contained in the third and fifth Sections, with respect to the ultimate remainders or reversions, so long as the said title and dignity of Baronet shall endure, and until there shall be a failure of heirs male of the body of the first Baronet to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet might descend, pursuant to the limitations of the Patent whereby the said dignity was granted, neither the present Baronet, nor any of the heirs male of the body of the first Baronet, in whose favour trusts are hereinbefore declared of the dividends, interest, and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities, or to whom the said Mansion-house and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle shall stand limited under this Act, shall transfer, dispose of, alien, convey, charge, or encumber the said stocks, funds, and securities, or any part thereof, or the dividends, interest, and annual income thereof, or of any part thereof, or the said Mansion-house or hereditaments or any part thereof, for any greater or larger estate, interest, or time than during his natural life, and for such portion thereof only as he shall continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," nor shall have any power to discontinue or bar the estate of any person or persons for whose benefit trusts are declared by this Act of the dividends, interest, and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities, or to or upon whom the said Mansion-house and hereditaments and the rents and profits thereof are by this Act limited to come or devolve in any manner whatsoever, either by default or otherwise, or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to, holding, or enjoying, receiving or taking, the same premises, according to the true intent of the provisions hereinbefore contained; nor shall the same premises or any of them be held, by any Court of law or equity, to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater estate or interest than during his life, and only during such portion thereof as he shall continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy;" and every attempt to make any conveyance, assignment, or assurance con-

trary to the intention of this Act shall be, and is hereby declared and enacted to be void.

XI. If at any time hereafter the said Offices of Revenue Commissioner for the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, Accountant General, and Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, or any or either of them, shall be abolished or cease to exist, it shall be lawful to and for the Governor in Council of Bombay for the time being,

with the consent and approbation of the person for the time being in the actual enjoyment of the said title of Baronet and using the said names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," and having attained the age of twenty-one years; and if there shall not be any such person, then, without the consent or approbation of any person or persons whomsoever, to nominate and appoint any other persons or person holding or filling any other public Government offices or office at Bombay, to be and act as Trustees or Trustee in the execution of the trusts created by this Act; and upon such nomination and appointment the said Trust Funds and premises shall, by force of this Act, forthwith vest in the persons or person so nominated and appointed Trustees or Trustee as lastly mentioned, together with the then continuing Trustees or Trustee; but if there shall be no such continuing Trustees or Trustee, then in new Trustees, only upon and for the trusts and purposes hereby created and declared, and when and so often as any such nomination and appointment shall be made, such new Trustee or Trustees jointly with such continuing Trustees or Trustee, or such new Trustees only, as the case may be, shall be, and they are hereby constituted a Corporation for executing the powers and purposes of this Act.

XII. The Trustees for the time being acting in execution of the trusts and powers hereby created and reposed in them respectively, and their successors respectively, shall be charged and chargeable for such monies only as he and they respectively shall actually receive by

virtue of the trusts, powers, and provisions of this Act, notwithstanding his, their, or any of their giving or signing, or joining in giving or signing, any receipt or receipts for the sake of conformity; and he and they respectively shall not be answerable or accountable for any banker or broker, agent, or other person with whom or in whose hands any part of the said trust money shall or may be deposited or lodged for safe custody, or otherwise in the execution of any of the trusts, powers, and provisions hereinbefore created or contained; and the Trustees for the time being acting in execution of the trusts and powers hereby created and reposed in them respectively, and their successors respectively, shall not be answerable or accountable for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security or securities, stocks or funds, in or upon which the said trust money or any part thereof shall be placed out or invested, nor for any other misfortune, loss, or damage which may happen in the execution of the aforesaid trusts, powers, and provisions, or in relation thereto; and it shall be lawful for him and them respectively with or out of the money which shall come to his or their respective hands by virtue of the trusts and provisions of this Act, to retain and reimburse to himself and themselves respectively all costs, damages, and expenses which he and they respectively shall or may sustain, expend, or disburse in or about the execution of the aforesaid powers, trusts, and provisions, or in relation thereto.

XIII. Saving always to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and to all and every other person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, and his, her, and their respective heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, and every of them (other than and except the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased, his devisees, heirs, and assigns), all such estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever of, in, to, out of, or upon the said Mansion-house and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, or any part or parts thereof, as they, every or any of them, had before the passing of this Act, and would, could, or might have had, held, or enjoyed in case this Act had not been passed.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

ACT No. IX. of 1860.—Murathee.

सन १८६० चा आक्ट ९ वा.

इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलाने ठरविला तो, गवर्नर जनरल याणी
सन १८६० चे मार्च महिन्याचे १२ वे तारिखेस भंजूर केला.

लोखंडी सडकेवर व इतर सार्वजनिक कामावर लागलेलीं मनुष्ये व त्यांस
त्या कामावर लावणारीं मनुष्ये यांचे दरमियानचे कित्येक तक्रारींचा
लौकर निकाल होण्यासाठीं ठराव करण्याविषयीं आक्ट.

लोखंडी सडकेवर व इतर सार्वजनिक कामावर लागलेलीं मनुष्ये व त्यांस त्या कामावर
लावणारीं मनुष्ये यांचे दरमियानचे कित्येक तक्रारींचा लौकर निकाल होण्यासाठीं ठराव
करणे योग्य आहे यास्तव, खाली लिहित्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे :—

१. लोखंडी सडक, किंवा कालवा, किंवा इतर सार्वजनिक काम वांछण्याचें पार्लमेंटाने,
किंवा हिंदुस्थानातील इंग्रज सरकारचे मुलकातील कोणतेही प्रेसिडेन्सीचे किंवा जागेचे राज्य-
कारभार चालविणारे सरकाराने भंजूर केलें असेल, किंवा करील त्या कामावर लागलेलीं
मनुष्ये व त्यांस जाणी त्या कामावर लावलें असेल तीं मनुष्ये यांचे दरमिअन पगारा वावद,
किंवा गाडीचे भाडा वावद, किंवा केलेले कामाचे किमती वावद तक्रार पडेल तिची
चौकशी करून निकाल करण्याची मुखत्यारी माजिस्ट्रेटास, किंवा माजिस्ट्रेटाचे अधिकार
चालविणारे इतर अंमलदारास देण्याचा अखत्यार सदहू प्रकारचे राज्यकारभार
चालविणारे सरकारास आहे.

२. तक्रारीचा निकाल करण्याचा अधिकार मागील कलमा अन्वये जा माजिस्ट्रेटास
दिला असेल त्यास, तक्रारीची रकम दोनशें रुपयांवर नसेल आणि फिरयादीचें कारण
उत्तम झाल्या पासून साहा महिन्यांचे आंत दावा केला असेल तर, त्या वावतीत मात्र हुकुमत
आहे असे समजावें.

३. या आक्टाचे १ ले कलमा अन्वये हुकुमत जा माजिस्ट्रेटास दिली असेल त्याचे
हुकुमतीची स्थलसीमा राज्य कारभार चालविणारे सरकाराने ठरवावी, व तींत वेळोवेळीं
फेरफार करण्यास तें सरकार मुखत्यार आहे. सदहू प्रमाणे अधिकार दिलेले माजिस्ट्रेटास
सदहू कलमांत सांगितलेले प्रकारचे तक्रारीची चौकशी करण्यासाठीं आपले हुकुमतीचे
स्थलसीमेंत कोणतेही जागी कोर्ट भरण्याचा अधिकार आहे.

४. मागील कलमा अन्वये तक्रारीची चौकशी करते वेळीं बनुं शकेल त्याप्रमाणे खाली
लिहिलेले कानू अन्वये, म्हणजे “बादशाही सनदेने स्थापिलीं नाहींत अशीं जीं दिवाणी
भदालतीचीं कोर्टे आहेत त्यांतील काम चालविण्याची रीत सोपी करण्या विषयीं” सन
१८५९ चा ८ वा आक्ट आहे त्यांत फिरयादी करण्याविषयीं कानू ठरविण्या आहेत त्यां
अन्वये चौकशी करावी; आणि काम चालविणे तें जा फिरयादीचा निकाल पहिले चौकशींत
करतां येतो त्या फिरयादींत जा रितीने काम चालविण्याचें ठरविलें आहे त्या रितीने
चालवावें.

उद्देश.

पगारा वावदचे किंवा
कामाचे किमती वावदचे तक्र-
रारीची निकाल करण्याचा
अधिकार कोणतेही माजिस्ट्रेटास
देण्यास सरकार मुखत्यार
आहे.

कोणते मुकदम्यांत माजिस्ट्रे-
टास हुकुमत आहे.

हुकुमतीची स्थलसीमा सर-
काराने ठरवावी व तींत फेर-
फार करावा.

तक्रारीची चौकशी कर-
ण्याचें काम चालविण्याची रीत.

अपील नाही.

५. या आकटा अन्वये केलेले निवाड्यावर अपील चालणार नाही.

पैका देण्याविषयी हुकूम.
जमी.

६. माजिस्ट्रेटाने फिरयादीची चौकशी करून निवाडा केल्यावर जो एवज वाजवी देणे आहे असे आपणास वाटेल तो देण्याविषयी हुकूम करावा. आणि एवज देण्याविषयी जम मनुष्यास हुकूम केला असेल तो मनुष्य तो एवज ताकाळ, किंवा आपण फरमाविलेले मुदतीत देण्यास चुकले तर, हुकुमा प्रमाणे न चालणारे मनुष्याची मालमत्ता जप्त करून व विकून सदहू प्रकारचा एवज वसूल करण्यासाठी माजिस्ट्रेटाने आपले वारंट द्यावे.

जप्त केलेली माल मिळकत.

७. जमीचे वारंटा वरून धरलेली मालमत्ता हुकुमा प्रमाणे न चालणारे मनुष्याची आहे, किंवा नाही; अथवा सदहू प्रमाणे जप्त करून विकण्यास पात्र आहे, किंवा नाही या विषयी तक्रार उठवून होईल तर त्याचा निकाल करणे तो, हुकूमनामे बजाविताना सदहू प्रकारचा तक्रारी निघाल्या असता त्यांचा निकाल करण्याविषयी सन १८५९ चे सदहू ८ वे आकटांत जी रीति ठरविली आहे, त्या रितीने करावा.

काम करणारे काम करण्यास
हयगय करतील किंवा नाही
म्हणतील तर त्यांस शिक्षा
होईल ती.

८. कोणतीही लोखंडी सडक, किंवा कालवा, किंवा दतर सार्वजनिक काम बांधण्याची या आकटाचे १ ले कलमांत सांगितलेले रितीने मंजूर केले असेल, किंवा होईल ते काम; अथवा सदहू प्रकारचे सार्वजनिक कामा संबंधी काही विशेष काम कोणी मनुष्य स्वसंतोषाने नियमित मुदत पर्यंत करण्याचे कबूल करील, आणि तो कायदेशीर किंवा योग्य सववे वाचून सदहू प्रमाणे करार केलेले काम करण्यास हयगय करील, किंवा नाही म्हणेल तर, माजिस्ट्रेटा समक्ष त्यावर गुन्हाची शाबिती झाली म्हणजे तो पराकाष्ठा वेस रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल. सदहू प्रकारचे मनुष्यास दंड न करितां करारातील शर्ती प्रमाणे काम करण्या विषयी, त्यास हुकूम करावा म्हणून फिरयाद करणाराने, किंवा त्याचे मुखत्याराने अर्ज केला असता, त्या प्रमाणे हुकूम करण्यास माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे; आणि तो हुकुमा प्रमाणे चालण्यास चुकले तर हुकुमा प्रमाणे न चालण्याचा पुरावा आपले खात्रीनिशी झाल्यावर त्या मनुष्यास पराकाष्ठा दोन महिने पर्यंत सक्त मजुरीनिशी किंवा सक्त मजुरी वाचून कैदेची शिक्षा करण्याविषयीचा ठराव करण्यास माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे.

आक्ट कोठे चालेल.

९. इंडियाचे गवर्नर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल, किंवा कोणतेही प्रेसिडेन्सीचे किंवा जागेचे राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सरकार यांचे हुकुमावरून जा तालुक्यांस, किंवा जागांस हा आक्ट लागू होईल त्या तालुक्यांत, किंवा जागांत मात्र हा आक्ट चालेल.

(True translation)

WASSOODEW PANDURUNG,

Acting Oriental Translator to Govt.

ACT No. IX. of 1860.—Goozerathee.

सन १८६० नो आक्ट ९ नो.

इंडियानी लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिले ठराव्यो ते, गवरनर जनरल इन् कौंसिले
सन १८६० ना मार्च महिनानी १२ मी तारिखे मंजूर कऱ्यो.

लोहोडांनो सडकनां काम तथा बीजां सार्वजनिक काम करनारा अने तेओने
कामे राखनारानी वच्चे केटलीए तकरारो पडे तेओनो वेहेलो निकाल थवा-
सारू ठराव करवावावतनो आक्ट.

लोहोडांनो सडकनां काम तथा बीजां सार्वजनिक काम करनारा अने तेओने कामे राखनारा-
नी वच्चे केटलीएक तकरारो पडे तेओनो वेहेलो निकाल थवासारू ठराव करवो बाग्य छे,
वास्ते हेटळ लख्या प्रमाणे ठराव्युं छे.

उद्देश-

१. लोहोडांनो सडक, अथवा नेहेर, अथवा बीजुं सार्वजनिक काम बांधवणुं पाल्लंभेते,
अथवा हिंदुस्थानमां अंग्रेज सरकारनो मुलक छे तेनी हरकोई प्रेसिडेन्सीनो, अथवा जगानो
राजकारभार चलावनारी सरकारे मंजूर कऱ्युं होय, अथवा करवो ते कामे करनारा मांगसोने
अने तेओने कामे राखनार मांगसने अथवा मांगसोने पगारबाबत, अथवा गाडीनां भाडांबाबत,
अथवा करेलां कामनी किमतना पैसाबाबत तकरार पडे तेनी चोकसी करीने निकाल करवानो
अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटने, अथवा माजिस्ट्रेटनो अखत्यार चलावनारा बीजा अंमलदारने आपवाने
सदहू प्रकारनी राजकारभार चलावनारी सरकार मुखत्यार छे.

पगार बाबतनी अथवा
कामनी किमतना पैसा बाबतनी
तकरारनो निकाल करवानो
अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटने आपवाने
सरकार मुखत्यार छे.

२. तकरारनो निकाल करवानो पाछली कलम प्रमाणे जे माजिस्ट्रेटने अधिकार आप्यो
होय तेने तकरारी रकम बसै रुपिया उपर नहीं होय, अने फरियादीनुं कारण उत्तत्र थयानी
तारिखथी छ महिनामां दावो करे तो हुकुमत छे एजुं समजवुं.

कया कया मुकरदमामां
माजिस्ट्रेटने हुकुमत छे.

३. आ आक्टनी १ ली कलमप्रमाणे जे माजिस्ट्रेटने हुकुमत आप्यो होय तेनी हुकुमतनी
स्थलसीम राजकारभार चलावनारी सरकारे ठराववी, अने तेमां वखते वखते फेरफार करवाने
ते सरकार मुखत्यार छे. एप्रमाणे जे माजिस्ट्रेटने अधिकार आप्यो होय ते माजिस्ट्रेट
सदहू कलममां कहेला प्रकारनी तकरारनी चोकसी करवासारू पोतानी हुकुमतनी स्थलसीममां
हरकोई ठेकाणे कोर्ट भरवाने मुखत्यार छे.

हुकुमतनी स्थलसीम सर-
कारे ठराववी अने तेमां
फेरफार करवो.

४. जे तकरारनी पाछली कलम प्रमाणे चोकसी करवी जोईये तेनी चोकसी "दिवानी
इनसाफनी कोर्टो बादशाही सनद उपरथी स्थापी नहीं होय तेओनुं काम चलाववानी रीत
सेहेली करवावाबत" सन १८५९ नो ८ मो आक्ट छे तेमां फरियाद करवावाबत नियम
ठराव्या छे ते नियम प्रमाणे बने त्वाहांसुषी करवी. अने जे फरियादीनो पेहेली रजुवातेज
निकाल थईजायछे ते फरियादीनुं जे रीते काम चलाववानुं ठराव्युं छे तेज रीते
काम चलाववुं.

तकरारनी चोकसी करवानुं
काम चलाववानी रीत.

अपील चालशे नहीं.

५. आ आक्ट प्रमाणे करेला फेसला उपर अपील चालशे नहीं.

पैसा आपवा बाबतनो हुकम.

६. फरियादीनी चोकसी करीने फेसलो कन्यापछी माजिस्ट्रेटनी नजरमा आवे के आटलो अवेज वाजवी निकळे छे तो तेटलो आपवानो तेणे हुकम करवो. अने अवेज आपवानो जे मांगसने हुकम कन्यो होय ते मांगस ते अवेज ताबडतेव अथवा माजिस्ट्रेट फरमावे तेटली मुद्दतमा नहीं आपे तो हुकम प्रमाणे नहीं चालनारा मांगसनुं सामन सरजाम जप्त करीने तथा वेचीने ते अवेज वसूल करवासारू माजिस्ट्रेटे पोतानुं वारंट आपनुं.

जमी.

जप्त करेली माल भिलकत.

७. जप्तानां वारंट उपरथी पकडेलुं सामन सरजाम हुकम प्रमाणे नहीं चालनारा मांगसनुं छे के नहीं; अथवा सदहू प्रमाणे जप्त करीने वेचवाने पात्र छे के नहीं एत्रिशे तकरार पडे तो, हुकमनामुं बजाइती वखते एवी. तकरारो पडे त्यारे तेनो निकाल करवाबाबत सन १८५९ ना ८ मा आक्टमां जे रीत ठरावी छे ते रीते तकरारनो निकाल करवो.

काम करनारा काम करपानी गफलत करशे, अथवा ना केहेशे तो तेओने शिक्षा थशे.

८. लोहोडानि सडक, अथवा नेहेर, अथवा बीजुं सार्वजनिक काम वांधवानुं आ आक्टनी १ ली कलममां कहेली रीते मंजूर कयुं होय, अथवा मंजूर थाय ते काम, अथवा उपर कहेलां सार्वजनिक काम संबधीनुं फलाणु काम हुं आटली मुद्दतसुधी करीश ए रीते जे मांगसे पोतानी राजी खुशीथी कवूल कयुं होय ते मांगस जाणी जोर्दने तथा कायदासर अथवा योग्य कारण धर ते काम करवानी गफलत करशे, अथवा ना केहेशे तो तेनी उपर माजिस्ट्रेटनी आगळ गुन्हो सावित थया पछी ते घणामां घणा वीस हापियासुधी दंडने पात्र थशे. सदहू प्रकारनां मांगसने दंड नहीं करो अने करारनी सरतो प्रमाणे काम करवानो, अथवा करावी आपवानो तेने हुकम करो एरीते फरियाद करनार, अथवा तेनो मुखत्यार अर्ज करे तो ते प्रमाणे तेने हुकम करवाने माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार छे. अने हुकम प्रमाणे चालवाने ते चूकशे तो हुकमप्रमाणे नहीं चालवानो पुरानो पोतानी खात्री थाय ते रीते थयापछी ते मांगसने घणामां घणा वे महिनासुधी सकत मजूरीसाथे अथवा सकत मजूरी वगर केदनी सजा करवाने माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार छे.

आ आक्ट क्यांहां क्यांहां चालशे.

९. इंडियाना गवर्नर जनरल इन कौंसिलना, अथवा हरकोई प्रेसिडेन्सिनो अथवा जगानो राजकारभार चलावनारी सरकारना हुकमथी जे तालुकाओने, अथवा जगाओने आ आक्ट लागू थशे ते तालुकाओमां, अथवा जगाओमां आ आक्ट चालू थशे.

(True translation)

WASSOODEW PANDURUNG,
Acting Oriental Translator to Govt.

“A BILL TO INDEMNIFY OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PERSONS IN RESPECT OF FINES, AND CONTRIBUTIONS LEVIED, AND ACTS DONE BY THEM DURING THE LATE DISTURBANCES.”—Murathee.

खाली लिहिलेला आकटाचा मसुदा सन १८६० चे एप्रिल महिन्याचे २८ वे तारिखेस इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलंत दुसरे वेळीं वाचून सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे सोपला, ती कमिटी घेत्या आगस्ट महिन्याचे २ रे तारिखे नंतर त्या मसुद्या विषयी रिपोर्ट करणार आहे.

मागील बंडांत सरकारी अंमलदारानी, व इतर मनुष्यानी दंड व वर्गण्या घेतल्या, व कृत्ये केलीं त्यां बदलची जबाबदारी त्यांवरून दूर करण्या विषयींचे आकटाचा मसुदा.

मागील बंडांत कृत्ये केल्या बदल सरकारी अंमलदारानी दंड, व गुन्हेगार्या ठरवून वसूल केल्या आहेत यास्तव; आणि त्या वेळीं सरकारी जा इमारतींचा नाश व नुकसानी केली त्या इमारती पुनः बांधण्यासाठी, किंवा त्यांची मरामत करण्यासाठी व इतर कामासाठी कर व वर्गण्या ठरवून वसूल केल्या आहेत यास्तव; आणि जे सरकारी अंमलदार, व सरकारी अंमलदाराचे हुकुमाने काम-करणारी इतर मनुष्ये सदहू दंड व गुन्हेगार्या व कर व वर्गण्या घेण्या बाबत, आणि इतर कोणतीही कृत्ये त्याणीं केलीं असतील व तीं राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सरकाराने बाहाल केलीं असतील किंवा बाहाल करील त्यां बाबत तीं, सन १८५७ चे मे महिन्याचे १० वे तारिखे नंतर गुन्हेगारीस, किंवा त्यांवर काम चालण्यास पात्र झालीं असतील, त्यां वरील जबाबदारी दूर करणे योग्य आहे, आणि सदहू दंड व गुन्हेगार्या व कर व वर्गण्या व सदहू कृत्ये मंजूर करून कायदेशीर ठरविणे योग्य आहे यास्तव, खालील लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे.

उद्देश.

१. सरकारी किंवा इतर माल मिळकतीचा नाश करण्या बदल, किंवा तीस नुकसानी करण्या बदल किंवा इतर कोणतेही गोष्टी बदल सन १८५७ चे मे महिन्याचे १० वे तारिखे नंतर दंड व गुन्हेगार्या व कर व वर्गण्या सरकारी अंमलदाराने किंवा सरकारी कोणतेही अंमलदाराचे हुकुमा वरून चालणारे कोणतेही मनुष्याने घेतल्या असतील त्या सरकारचे हुकुमा वरून घेतल्या असतील किंवा राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सरकाराने त्या बाहाल केल्या असतील किंवा बाहाल करील तर ते दंड व गुन्हेगार्या व कर व वर्गण्या योग्य रितीने वसवून घेतल्या असें समजावें. आणि सदहू प्रकारचे दंड व गुन्हेगार्या व कर व वर्गण्या बाबतची जबाबदारी सरकारी सर्व अंमलदारां वरील व त्यांचे हुकुमा वरून चालणारे सर्व मनुष्यां वरील या आकटा वरून काढून टाकली आहे, आणि त्या बाबत कोणतीही फिरयाद किंवा इतर काम सुरू होणार नाही किंवा चालणार नाही.

सन १८५७ चे मे महिन्याचे १० वे तारिखे नंतर दंड व गुन्हेगार्या व करे घेतल्या असतील त्या योग्य रितीने वसवून घेतल्या असें समजावें.

२. सरकारी अंमलदारानी किंवा त्यांचे हुकुमा वरून चालणारे मनुष्यानी मागील बंडा संबंधी सन १८५७ चे मे महिन्याचे १० वे तारिखे नंतर जीं कृत्ये सरकारी हुकुमा अन्वये केलीं असतील, अथवा जीं कृत्ये राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सरकाराने बाहाल केलीं असतील किंवा बाहाल करील तीं सर्व कृत्ये या आकटावरून मंजूर करून कायदेशीर ठरविली आहेत, आणि सरकारचे सदहू अंमलदारां वर व मनुष्यांवर त्या कृत्यांवरलची जबाबदारी नाही असें ठरविलें आहे.

सन १८५७ चे मे महिन्याचे १० वे तारिखे नंतर केलेले किती एक कृत्यांबाबतची जबाबदारी अंमलदारांवर नाही.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODER.
Oriental Translator to Govt.

"A BILL TO INDEMNIFY OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PERSONS IN RESPECT OF FINES, AND CONTRIBUTIONS LEVIED AND ACTS DONE BY THEM DURING THE LATE DISTURBANCES."—Goozerathee.

हेठळ लखेली आवटनो मसुदो सन १८६० ना एप्रिल महिनानी २८ यो तारिखे इंडियानी लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिलमां बीजीवार वांचीने सिलेक्ट कमिटीने सौप्यो, ते कमिटी आवता भागस्ट महिनानी २ जी तारीख पछी ते मसुदा बाबत रिपोर्ट करनार छे:—

गयां बंडमां सरकारी अंमलदारोए तथा बीजां मांणसोए दंड तथा फाळा लीधा अने कामो कन्यां तेबाबतनो जोखम तेओने माथेथी उतारवा बाबतना आवटनो मसुदो.

उद्देश.

गयां दंडमां कामो कन्या बाबत सरकारी अंमलदारोए दंड, तथा गुन्हेगारीओ ठरावीने वसूल करी छे ते वास्त; अने ते वखते. जे सरकारी इमारतोना नाश तथा नुकसांनि करी ते इमारतो फरीथी पाछी बांधवा सारू, अथवा तेओनी मरामत करवासारू, तथा बीजां कामोसारू कर, तथा फाळा ठरावीने वसूल कन्या छे ते वास्त; अने जे सरकारी अंमलदारोए, तथा सरकारी अंमलदारोना हुकम प्रमाणे चालनारां बीजां मांणसोए सदहूँ दंड, तथा गुन्हेगारीओ, तथा कर, तथा फाळा लीधाहोय तेबाबत, अने बीजां कामो कन्यां होय ते राज्यकारभार चलावनारी सरकारे मंजूर कन्यां होय, अथवा मंजूर करे ते बाबत तेओ सन १८५७ ना मे महिनानी १० मी तारीख पछी गुन्हेगारीने, अथवा पोतानी उपर काम चालवाने पात्र थयां होय तेओने माथेथी जोखम उतारवा योग्य छे, अने सदहूँ दंड, तथा गुन्हेगारीओ, तथा कर, तथा फाळा लीधा होय ते, अने सदहूँ कामो कन्यां होय ते मंजूर करीने कायदासर छे एवं ठरावुं योग्य छे, वास्ते हेठळ लख्याप्रमाणे ठरावुं छे:

सन १८५७ ना मे महिनानी १० मी तारीख पछी दंड तथा गुन्हेगारी वगैरे लीधा होय ते योग्यरीते ठरावीने लीधाछे एवं समजवुं.

१. सरकारी अथवा बीजां मालमिलकतनो नाश करवा बाबत, अथवा तेने नुकसांन लगाडवा बाबत, अथवा बीजां कंई वातवाबत सन १८५७ ना मे महिनानी १० मी तारीख पछी कंई सरकारी अंमलदारोए, अथवा सरकारी अंमलदारना हुकमप्रमाणे चालनारां बीजां मांणसे दंड, अथवा गुन्हेगारीओ, अथवा कर, अथवा फाळा लीधा होय ते सरकारना हुकमथी लीधा होय, अथवा राज्यकारभार चलावनारी सरकारे मंजूर कन्या होय, अथवा मंजूर करे तो ते दंड, तथा गुन्हेगारीओ, तथा कर, तथा फाळा योग्यरीते ठरावीने लीधा एवं समजवुं. अने सदहूँ प्रकारना दंड, तथा गुन्हेगारीओ, तथा कर, तथा फाळा बाबतनो जोखम सघळा सरकारी अंमलदारोने माथेथी, तथा तेओना हुकम प्रमाणे चालनारां सघळां मांणसोने माथेथी आ आवट प्रमाणे उताव्यो छे, अने ते बाबत फरियाद अथवा बीजां कंई काम सुरू थयो नहीं अथवा चालये नहीं.

सन १८५७ ना मे महिनानी १० मी तारीख पछी अंमलदारोए कंट्रोलार्क कामो कन्यां होय ते बाबतनो जोखम तेओने माथे नथी.

२. सरकारी अंमलदारोए, अथवा तेओना हुकमप्रमाणे चालनारां मांणसोए गयां बंड संबंधी सन १८५७ ना मे महिनानी १० मी तारीख पछी जे कामो सरकारना हुकमप्रमाणे कन्यां होय, अथवा जे कामो राज्यकारभार चलावनारी सरकारे मंजूर कन्यां होय, अथवा मंजूर करे ते सघळां कामो आ आवट उपरथी मंजूर करीने कायदासर ठराव्यां छे; अने सरकारना सदहूँ अंमलदारोने माथे तथा मांणसोने माथे ते कामो बाबतनो जोखम नथी एवं ठरावुं छे.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW.
Oriental Translator to Govt.