



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

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Legislative Council of India.

30th July 1859.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 25th July 1859, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVIII. OF 1859.

An Act to Amend the Law relating to Offences declared to be Punishable on Conviction before a Magistrate.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate; It is enacted as follows:—

I. If any offence which, by any Act of the Governor General in Council heretofore passed, is declared to be punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate, shall be committed by a European British subject beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature, the offender, if not otherwise punishable, shall be liable, upon conviction before one of the said Supreme Courts of Judicature, to the punishment to which, by such Act, the offender is declared to be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate.

II. If any offence which, by any Act of the Governor General in Council heretofore passed, is declared to be punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate, shall be committed by any person within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of Judicature established by Royal Charter, the offender, if not otherwise punishable, shall be liable, upon conviction before such Court, to the punishment to which, by such Act, the offender is declared to be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate.

III. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any case in which jurisdiction is expressly given to a Justice of the Peace to convict the offender.

IV. Whenever, in any Act heretofore passed by the Governor General in Council, the word "Magistrate" is declared to include a Justice of the Peace, such Justice of the Peace shall not, by virtue of such Act, be deemed to have jurisdiction to punish any offence, unless the same shall be committed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any of the Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter.

W. MORGAN, Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

13th August 1859.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 12th August 1859, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIX. OF 1859.

An Act to continue in force, until the end of the year 1859, Act XXVIII. of 1857 (relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same).

Whereas it is expedient that Act XXVIII. of 1857 (relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same) should continue in force until the end of the year 1859; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XXVIII. of 1857 shall continue in force until the end of the year 1859.

W. MORGAN, Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

13th August 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India, on the 13th August 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th of November next:—

A Bill for settling Promissory Notes of Government of India, producing an annual income of Rupees 1,00,000, 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 life time 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 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.

of Mansion and other hereditaments, and the Island of Bombay called Mazagon Castle, and had an absolute estate of inheritance therein, and was desirous in fulfilment of the aforesaid engagements, of settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India, producing an annual income of Rupees 1,00,000, 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, for 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 said 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, Rustomjee Jamssetjee, and Sorabjee Jamssetjee alone; and whereas on the death of the said Sir Jamssetjee 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 Jamssetjee, as the eldest son and heir male of the body of the said Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased.

And whereas the said Cursetjee Jamssetjee, the second and present Baronet, Rustomjee Jamssetjee, and Sorabjee Jamssetjee, as the sons, residuary legatees, and executors of the said Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased, and the said Avaboye, now the Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy, as executrix of the said Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased, in fulfilment of the engagement so as aforesaid entered into by the said Sir Jamssetjee 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 Jamssetjee 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 however.

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 in Council 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 for 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 "Jamssetjee 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 less than Rupees 1,00,000, shall be transferred into the name of the said Corporation, who shall hold the same upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter expressed 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 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 benefits of the present Baronet, and the person who, at the time being, has 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 Baronet, his executors, administrators, 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, to assign, transfer, bequeath, and dispose of by deed or will, or other assurance or assurances.

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

Act, Promissory Notes of the Government of India, producing an annual income of less than Rupees 1,00,000, shall be transferred into the name of the said Corporation, who shall hold the same upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter expressed 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 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 benefits of the present Baronet, and the person who, at the time being, has 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 Baronet, his executors, administrators, 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, to assign, transfer, bequeath, and dispose of by deed or will, or other assurance or assurances.

on trust to re-invest, if paid off, 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 benefits of the present Baronet, and the person who, at the time being, has 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 Baronet, his executors, administrators, 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, to assign, transfer, bequeath, and dispose of by deed or will, or other assurance or assurances.

and to pay income to the Baronet for the time being;

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 benefits of the present Baronet, and the person who, at the time being, has 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 Baronet, his executors, administrators, 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, to assign, transfer, bequeath, and dispose of by deed or will, or other assurance or assurances.

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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 benefits of the present Baronet, and the person who, at the time being, has 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 Baronet, his executors, administrators, 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, to assign, transfer, bequeath, and dispose of by deed or will, or other assurance or assurances.

with ultimate trust for second Baronet, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and power to dispose thereof.

with ultimate trust for second Baronet, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and power to dispose thereof.

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.

Power to Trustees to invest the surplus annual interest and income of the Trust Fund and premises during the minority of any Baronet, &c.

Power to Trustees to invest the surplus annual interest and income of the Trust Fund and premises during the minority of any Baronet, &c.

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

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

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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, 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.

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

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, 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.

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

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.

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

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 payments 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 of 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 the 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 contrary 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, or any of them, being 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

General saving. 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.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

13th August 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India, on the 13th August 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th of November next:—

A Bill to continue in force, for a further period of two years, Act XXXIII. of 1857 (to make further provision relating to Foreigners.)

Whereas it is expedient that Act XXXIII. of 1857
Preamble. (to make further provision relating to Foreigners)
should be continued for a further period of two years; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XXXIII. of 1857 shall continue in force for the period of two years from the 5th day of December 1859.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

6th August 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 6th August 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 10th of November next:—

A Bill to Extend to the Straits Settlement, Act XXIII. of 1840 (for executing within the local limits of the Jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts, Legal Process issued by Authorities in the Mofussil).

Whereas it is expedient to extend to the Straits Settlement, Act XXIII. of 1840 (for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts, legal process issued by Authorities in the Mofussil):—It is enacted as follows:—

I. The said Act XXIII. of 1840 shall be read as if Extension of Act. the words "any Court of Judicature established by Royal Charter" were mentioned therein, instead of the words "Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay."

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

6th August 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 6th August 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 10th of November next:—

A Bill to Amend the Law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea.

Whereas by Section XCIX. of an Act of the Imperial Parliament called "The Passengers Act, 1855,"

Preamble. it is enacted that "it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, from time to time, by any Act or Acts to be passed for that purpose, to declare that this Act, or any part thereof, shall apply to the carriage of passengers upon any voyage, from any ports or places within the Territories of British India, to be specified in such Act or Acts, to any other places whatsoever, to be also specified in such Act or Acts;" and it is thereby also enacted that "on the passing of such Indian Act or Acts, and whilst the same shall remain in force, all such parts of this Act as shall be adopted therein shall apply to and extend to the carriage of passengers upon such voyages as in the said Indian Act or Acts shall be specified: the provisions of such Indian Act shall be enforced in all Her Majesty's possessions in like manner as the provisions of this Act may be enforced." And whereas it is expedient to make certain parts of the said Act of Parliament applicable to the carriage of Passengers upon the voyages hereinafter specified: It is enacted as follows:—

I. The provisions contained in Sections II., III., and IV. of this Act (being parts of the said Act of Parliament) are declared applicable to the Carriage of Passengers upon the following voyages:—

Voyages from the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, to the Mauritius, under Act XV. of 1842.

Voyages from the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, under Act XXI. of 1844.

Voyages from the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, to St. Lucia and Grenada, under Act XXXI. of 1855.

Voyages from Ports in British India, to Ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, under Act XXI. of 1858.

II. If the Passengers on any such voyage as is specified in the last preceding Section, shall be taken off from the ship carrying such Passengers, or shall be picked up at Sea from any boat, raft, or otherwise, it shall be lawful, if the port or place to which they shall be conveyed shall be in any of Her Majesty's Colonial possessions, for the Governor of such Colony, or for any person authorized by him for the purpose, or if in any Foreign country, for Her Majesty's Consular Officer at such port or place therein, to defray all or any part of the expenses thereby incurred.

III. If any Passenger as aforesaid shall, without any neglect or default of his own, find himself within any Colonial or Foreign Port or place other than that at which he may have contracted to land, it shall be lawful for the Governor of such Colony, or for any person authorized by him for the purpose, or for Her Majesty's Consular Officer at such Foreign Port or place, as the case may be, to forward such Passenger to his intended destination, unless the Master of such ship shall, within forty-eight hours of the arrival of such Passenger, give to the Governor or Consular Officer, as the case may be, a written undertaking to forward or carry on, within six weeks

Governors or Consuls may send on Passengers, if the Master of the ship fail to do so.

thereafter, such Passenger to his original destination, and unless such Master shall accordingly forward or carry him on within that period.

IV. All expenses incurred under the last two preceding Sections or either of them, by or by the authority of such Governor or Consular Officer as aforesaid, including

Expenses incurred under the two preceding Sections to be a Crown debt.

the cost of maintaining the Passengers until forwarded to their destination, and of all necessary beddings, provisions, and stores, shall become a debt to Her Majesty and Her successors from the Owner, Charterer, and Master of such ship, and shall be recoverable from them, or from any one or more of them, at the suit and for the use of Her Majesty, in like manner as in the case of other Crown debts; and a certificate purporting to be under the hand of any such Governor or Consular Officer (as the case may be) stating the total amount of such expenses, shall, in any suit or other proceeding for the recovery of such debt, be received in evidence without proof of the hand-writing or of the Official character of such Governor or Consular Officer, and shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the amount of such expenses, and that the same were duly incurred: provided nevertheless that in no case shall any larger sum be recovered on account of such expenses than a sum equal to twice the total amount of passage money received by the Owner, Charterer, or Master of such Passenger ship, or any of them, from or on account of the whole number of Passengers who may have embarked in such ship; which total amount of passage money shall be proved by the defendant if he will have the advantage of this limitation of the debt; but if any such Passengers are forwarded or conveyed to their intended destination under the provisions of the last preceding

Passengers forwarded by Governor, &c. not entitled to compensation.

Section, they shall not be entitled to the return of their passage money, or to any compensation for loss of passage.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

6th August 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 6th August 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 10th of November next:—

A Bill for Regulating the Establishment and Management of Electric Telegraphs in India.

Whereas it is expedient that better provision should be made for regulating the establishment and management of lines of Electric Telegraph in India; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XXXIV. of 1854 is hereby repealed, except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced, before this Act shall come into operation.

II. Within the British territories in India, the Governor General of India in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing lines of Electric Telegraph; provided that the Governor General of India in Council may grant a licence to any person or company to establish a line of Electric Telegraph within any part of such territories, which licence shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained.

III. Whoever shall, otherwise than under a licence duly granted as aforesaid, establish, or, after revocation of such licence, maintain a line of Electric Telegraph within the said territories, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and for every week during which such line shall be maintained, shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Penalties for establishing or maintaining unauthorised Electric Telegraphs.

IV. Whoever shall use a line of Electric Telegraph, knowing or having reason to believe that it is an unlicensed line, for the purpose of sending or receiving messages, or shall perform any service incidental thereto, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for using or working such Telegraphs.

V. The Governor General of India in Council may, on the occurrence of any public emergency, take temporary possession of any line of Electric Telegraph established under licence

within the said territories.

VI. Any Railway Company, on being required so to do by the Governor General of India in Council, shall permit the Government to establish upon the land of such Company adjoining the line of Railway, a line of Electric Telegraph, and shall give every reasonable facility for establishing and using the same.

VII. The Governor General of India in Council may, from time to time, frame rules for the conduct of Electric Telegraphs established by Government not inconsistent with this Act, and therein prescribe the regulations, conditions, and restrictions according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted.

VIII. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any person employed by the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department failing to transmit with accuracy any message entrusted to him for transmission; and no such person shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he shall cause the same negligently, maliciously, or fraudulently.

IX. Whoever shall, without permission, enter into the signal room of a Government Telegraph Office, or shall refuse to quit the same on being requested to do so by any Officer or servant employed therein, or shall wilfully obstruct or impede any such Officer or servant in the performance of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Penalty for intruding into signal-room, &c.

X. Whoever shall wilfully cause or attempt to cause any interruption to the transmission of signals along a line of Electric Telegraph established by the Government, by cutting or injuring the wire, or by injuring any portion of the line or posts or any instrument or apparatus, or by any other means, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XI. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department, shall wilfully secrete, make away with, alter, or omit to transmit any message which he may have received for transmission or delivery, or shall wilfully, or otherwise than by the official order of a

Penalties for omitting to transmit or deliver messages, or for disclosing secret messages.

Secretary to the Government of India, or Government of Madras or Bombay, or Lieutenant Governor of Bengal or of the North-Western Provinces or of the Punjab, or Chief Commissioner of Oude, or such other Officers as the Governor General of India in Council shall authorise to give such order, disclose any message so received by him and directed to be kept secret, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XII. Whoever offers a bribe to any person in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department in order to induce such person to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall be liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine, or to both.

XIII. Whoever, being in such employ, shall be guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the transmission or delivery of any message shall be endangered, or who shall loiter or make delay in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to both.

XIV. Whoever, being in such employ, shall transmit by the Electric Telegraph any message upon which the prescribed charge has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XV. Whoever shall transmit or cause to be transmitted by an Electric Telegraph established by Government a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XVI. Any person not being a European British subject, who shall, beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court of Judicature established by Royal Charter, commit any of the offences mentioned in Sections X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., and XV., of this Act, shall be punishable upon conviction by any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence shall be committed.

XVII. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence, for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to a fine only, shall be punishable for such offence by any Magistrate of Police for any of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, or for the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence shall be committed; and any person hereby made punishable by a Magistrate of Police, shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

XVIII. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, by any Police Magistrate, Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or by any Assistant to a Magistrate, or Deputy Magistrate, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the

offender, by warrant under the hand of any of the abovenamed Officers; and in case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, any such Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless such party shall give security, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and such Officer may take such security by way of recognisance or otherwise; and if, upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer, by warrant under his hand, may commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

XIX. If any Servant of the Government employed in the Electric Telegraph Department, within the dominions of any Foreign Prince or State in alliance with the Government of India in which an Electric Telegraph is established by the Government, shall, within the dominions of such Prince or State, commit any act hereby prohibited, or omit to do any act hereby required to be done by any person similarly employed within the British territories in India, such Servant of the Government shall be guilty of an offence, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or committed within the said last mentioned territories; and every such person may be tried, convicted, and punished either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any Court or Officer duly empowered by the Governor General of India in Council to take cognisance of offences committed in such dominions by Servants of the Government, or by any Court or Magistrate or other competent Officer in any part of the British territories in India in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part of the said territories.

XX. The word "Magistrate" in this Act shall include Joint Magistrates and persons lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrates; and the word "Fine" shall include a penalty or forfeiture.

XXI. It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to frame rules for the conduct of any Electric Telegraphs established by licence under this Act, and to declare, from time to time, what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such Telegraph, and to persons using the same or employed in connexion therewith.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

“A BILL TO AMEND ACT No. XXII. OF 1855 (FOR THE REGULATION OF PORTS AND PORT DUES).”—Murathee.

खाली लिहिलेला आवटाचा मसुदा सन १८५९ चे जून महिन्याचे १८ वे तारिखेस इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलांत दुसरे वेळीं वाचून सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे सोपला, ती कमिटी येत्या सेप्टेंबर महिन्याचे २९ वे तारिखे नंतर त्या मसुद्याविषयी रिपोर्ट करणार आहे:—

बंदराबाबद, व बंदर देण्याबाबद नियम ठरविण्याविषयी सन १८५५ चा २२ वा आवट आहे तो सुधारण्याविषयीचे आवटाचा मसुदा.

सन १८५५ चे २२ वे आवटाचे ४९ वे कलमा अन्वये बंदरदेणी, व 'फी,' व खर्च घेणे तो सदहू उद्देश. आवटावरून जा बंदरांत घेणे झाला असेल त्याबंदरा खेरीज इतर बंदरीं कस्टम कलेक्टराने, किंवा तो वसूल करण्याचा अधिकार असणारे इतर अंमलदाराने वसूल करावा हें योग्य आहे, यास्तव खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे:—

१. जा गलबता बाबद बंदरदेणी, किंवा 'फी,' किंवा खर्च या आवटा अन्वये देणे असेल त्या गलबताचा मास्तर सदहू प्रकारचीं देणी, किंवा 'फी,' किंवा खर्च दिल्या शिवाय सदहू प्रकारचे गलबत बंदरांतून हंकारवील तर कस्टम कलेक्टरास, किंवा तीं देणी किंवा फी किंवा खर्च वसूल करण्याचा अधिकार जा इतर अंमलदारास असेल त्या अंमलदारास खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे करण्याचा अधिकार आहे: म्हणजे, जा इतर कोणतेही बंदरास सदहू प्रकारचे गलबत गेळें असेल, किंवा जात तें असेल तेथील कस्टम कलेक्टरास, किंवा सदहू प्रकारचे अंमलदारास सदहू प्रकारचे देणे, किंवा 'फी,' किंवा खर्च वसूल करण्याविषयी लिहिल्याचा अधिकार आहे; आणि सदहू प्रमाणे लिहून आल्यावर सदहू आवटाचे ४९ वे कलमांत सांगितलेले रिती प्रमाणे कलेक्टराने, किंवा सदहू प्रकारचे इतर अंमलदाराने सदहू प्रकारचीं देणी, किंवा 'फी,' किंवा खर्च वसूल करण्यास लागवें; आणि जा बंदरीं बंदरदेणी, किंवा 'फी,' किंवा खर्च देणे झाला असेल त्या बंदराचे कस्टम कलेक्टराचा, किंवा सदहू प्रकारचे इतर अंमलदाराचा म्हणून सहीनिशीं दाखला असला, आणि त्यांत सदहू प्रमाणे ऐवज देणे आहे असा मजकूर असला म्हणजे, तो दाखला सदहू कलमाप्रमाणे कोणतेही काम चालविण्यास, व ऐवजाचे रकमे विषयी तक्रार असेल तर सदहू आवटाचे ५९ वे कलमाप्रमाणे नंतर कोणतेही काम चालविण्यास, प्रथम दर्शनी पूर्ता पुरावा आहे असें समजावें.

एके बंदरांत बंदर देणी वगैरे देणे असतील तीं इतर कोणतेही बंदरातील कलेक्टराने वसूल करावी.

२. सदहू आवटाअन्वये जीं बंदरदेणी, किंवा 'फी,' किंवा खर्च देणे असेल तो सदहू प्रकारचे कोणतेही गलबताचा मास्तर देण्यास टाळाटाळ करील तर, गुन्हाची शाबिती झाली असतां सदहू प्रमाणे ऐवज देणे असेल त्याचे पराकाष्ठा पांचपट पर्यंत दंडास तो पात्र होईल. सदहू प्रकारचा दंड ठरविण्यासाठीं माजिस्ट्रेटा समक्ष कोणतेही काम चालेल त्यांत सदहू प्रकारचा ऐवज देण्यास मास्तराने टाळाटाळ केली आहे अशे मजकुराचा या आवटाचे १ ले कलमांत सांगितल्या प्रमाणे दाखला प्रथम दर्शनी पूर्ता पुरावा आहे असें समजावें. परंतु देणी, किंवा 'फी,' किंवा खर्च देणे तो दिल्या शिवाय गलबत गेले तें हवेचे तुफानामुळे गेले, अथवा सदहू प्रमाणे जाण्यास कायदेशीर, किंवा वाजवी सवव होती असें मास्तर, माजिस्ट्रेटाचे खात्रीनिशीं दाखवून देईल तर, तो दाखला प्रथम दर्शनी पूर्ता पुरावा आहे असें समजू नये.

बंदरदेणी वगैरे देण्यास टाळाटाळ केली तर दंड होईल तो.

३. हा आवट सन १८५५ चे सदहू २२ वे आवटाचा भाग आहे असें समजून याचा अर्थ करावा; परंतु जा बंदरांत, किंवा नदींत, किंवा खाडींत गलबत गेले असेल, किंवा जात तें सांपडेल त्या बंदरांत, किंवा नदींत, किंवा खाडींत सदहू आवटाअन्वये जा माजिस्ट्रेटास हुकुमत असेल त्यास या आवटाअन्वये कोणतेही काम चालविण्याची हुकुमत आहे असें समजावें.

आवटाचा अर्थ.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Government.

“A BILL TO AMEND ACT No. XXII OF 1855 (FOR THE REGULATION OF PORTS AND PORT DUES).”—Guzerathee.

हेठळ लखेली आक्टनो मसुदो सन १८५९ ना जून महिनानी १८ मी तारिखे इंडियानी लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिलमां बीजीवार वांचीने सिलेक्ट कमिटीने सोप्यो, ते कमिटी आवता सेप्टेंबर महिनानी २२ मी तारीखपछी ते मसुदावावत रिपोर्ट करनार छे:—

बंदरोवावत, तथा बंदरोनां देणांवावत नियम ठराववा विशे सन १८५५ नो २२ मो आक्ट छे ते सुधारवा वावतना आक्टनो मसुदो

उद्देश.

सन १८५५ ना २२ मा आक्टनी ४९ मी कलम प्रमाणे बंदरनुं देणुं, तथा फी, तथा खर्च लेवो होय ते सदहू आक्ट उपरथी जे बंदरमां लेणो थयो होय ते बंदर सिवाय बीजां बंदरमां कस्टमना कलेक्टरे, अथवा ते वसूल करवानो जे बीजा अंमलदारने अधिकार होय ते अंमलदारे वसूल करवो योग्य छे वास्ते हेठळ लख्या प्रमाणे ठराव्युं छे:—

एक बंदरमां बंदरनुं देणुं वंगरे आपनुं होय ते बीजां हरकॉर्ड बंदरना कलेक्टरे वसूल करवुं.

१. जे वांहाण वावत बंदरनुं देणुं, अथवा फी, अथवा खर्च आ आक्ट प्रमाणे आपवो होय ते वांहाणनो मासतर ते देणुं, अथवा फी, अथवा खर्च अप्पावगर ते वांहाण बंदरमांथी हंकरावशे तो कस्टम कलेक्टरे; अथवा ते देणुं, अथवा फी, अथवा खर्च वसूल करवानो जे बीजा अंमलदारने अधिकार होय ते अंमलदार; जे बीजे बंदर ते वांहाण गयुं होय, अथवा जे बंदरमां ते वांहाण होय त्यांहांना कस्टम कलेक्टरेने, अथवा सदहू प्रकारना बीजा अंमलदारने ते देणुं, अथवा फी, अथवा खर्च वसूल करवावावत लखवाने मुखयार छे; अने ए प्रमाणे लखाई आठ्या पछी ते आक्टनी ४९ मी कलममां कहेली रीते कलेक्टरे, अथवा सदहू प्रकारना बीजा अंमलदारे ते देणुं, अथवा फी, अथवा खर्च वसूल करवा गांडवो; अने जे बंदरमां बंदरनुं देणुं, अथवा फी, अथवा खर्च देणो थयो होय ते बंदरना कस्टम कलेक्टरेनी, अथवा सदहू प्रकारना बीजा अंमलदारनी सहीनो दाखलो होय अने तेमां सदहू प्रमाणे अवेज (मागणो) निकळे छे एवो मजकूर लखेलो होय एटले ते दाखलो सदहू कलम प्रमाणे हरकॉर्ड काम चलाववाने, तथा अवेजनी रकम वावत तक्रार होय तो ते आक्टनी ५९ मी कलम प्रमाणे पाछळथी हरकॉर्ड काम चलाववाने प्रथम दर्शनी भरपूर पुरावो छे एवुं समजवुं.

बंदरनुं देणुं वंगरे आपवानी टाळाटाळी करशे तो दंड थशे.

२. सदहू आक्ट प्रमाणे जे बंदरदेणुं, अथवा फी, अथवा खर्च आपवो होय ते सदहू प्रकारना कॉर्ड वांहाणनो मासतर आपवानी टाळाटाळी करशे, अने ते वात तेनी उपर सावित थशे तो उपर कद्या प्रमाणे जेटलो अवेज आपवो होय तेथी घणामां घणा पांच गणा अवेज सुधी दंडने ते पात्र थशे. ते दंड ठराववासारू माजिस्ट्रेटनी आगळ जे काम चाले तेभां सदहू प्रकारनो अवेज आपवानी मास्तर टाळाटाळी करी ए वावत आ आक्टनी १ ली कलममां कद्या प्रमाणे दाखलो होय ते प्रथम दर्शनी भरपूर पुरावो छे एवुं समजवुं. पण देणुं, अथवा फी, अथवा खर्च आपवानो हतो ते अप्पावगर वांहाण गयुं ते पवननां तोफानना सबबथी गयुं, अथवा ते प्रमाणे जवानो कायदासर, अथवा वाजवी सबब हतो एवुं मास्तर, माजिस्ट्रेटनी खान्नी थाय ते रीते देखाडी आपे तो ते दाखलो प्रथम दर्शनी भरपूर पुरावो छे एवुं समजवुं नही.

आक्टनो अर्थ.

३. आ आक्ट सन १८५५ ना २२ मा आक्टनो भाग छे एवुं समजने एनो अर्थ करवो; पण जे बंदरमां, अथवा नदीमां, अथवा खाडीमां वांहाण गयुं होय, अथवा जेमां ते जडे ते बंदरमां, अथवा नदीमां, अथवा खाडीमां ते आक्ट प्रमाणे जे माजिस्ट्रेटनी हकुमत चाल्ती होय तेने आ आक्ट प्रमाणे गमे ते काम चलाववानी हकुमत छे एवुं समजवुं.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

ACT No. XIX. of 1859.—Murathee.

सन १८५९ चा आक्ट १९ वा.

इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलाने ठरविला तो, गवरनर जनरल याणी सन १८५९ चे
आगस्ट महिन्याचे १२ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केला.

“हथ्यारिं, व युद्धसामग्री मुलुकांत आणण्याबाबत, व करण्याबाबत, व विकण्याबाबत;
आणि ती ठेवण्याचे, किंवा तिचा उपयोग करण्याचे हक्का संबंधी नियम ठरविण्या-
बाबत” सन १८५७ चा २८ वा आक्ट, सन १८५९ सालाचे आखेरी पर्यंत अमलांत
ठेवण्याविषयी आक्ट.

“हथ्यारों, व युद्धसामग्री मुलुकांत आणण्याबाबत, व करण्याबाबत, व विकण्याबाबत; आणि ती
ठेवण्याचे, किंवा तिचा उपयोग करण्याचे हक्कासंबंधी नियम ठरविण्याबाबत” सन १८५७ चा २८ वा
आक्ट, सन १८५९ सालाचे अखेरी पर्यंत अमलांत ठेवणे योग्य आहे; यास्तव खाली लिहित्या
प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे :—

१. सन १८५७ चा २८ वा आक्ट, सन १८५९ सालाचे अखेरी पर्यंत अमलांत राहिल.

उद्देश.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

सन १८५७ चा
२८ वा आक्ट चालू
राहिल.

ACT No. XIX. of 1859.—Guzerathee.

सन १८५९ नो आक्ट १९ सो.

इंडियानो लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिले ठराव्यो, ते गवरनर जनरले सन १८५९ ना आगस्ट
महिनानी १२ मी तारिखे मंजूर क्यो.

“हथियारो, तथा युद्धसामग्री मुलुकां लाववाबाबत, तथा करवाबाबत, तथा वेचवा-
बाबत, अने ते राखवाना अथवा वापरवाना हक्काबाबत नियम ठराववा बाबत”
सन १८५७ नो २८ मो आक्ट छे ते सन १८५९ सालनी आखर सुधी अंमलमां
राखवा बाबतनो आक्ट.

“हथियारो, तथा युद्धसामग्री मुलुकां लाववाबाबत, तथा करवाबाबत, तथा वेचवाबाबत, अने
ते राखवाना अथवा वापरवाना हक्काबाबत नियम ठराववाबाबत” सन १८५७ नो २८ मो आक्ट छे ते
सन १८५९ सालनी आखरलगी अंमलमां राखवो योग्य छे, वास्ते हेठळ लख्याप्रमाणे ठराव्युं छे :—

१. सन १८५७ नो २८ मो आक्ट सन १८५९ सालनी आखरलगी अंमलमां रेहेशे.

उद्देश.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

सन १८५७ नो
२८ मो आक्ट चालू
रेहेशे.