



S U P P L E M E N T
TO THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

The following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, together with the Bill, as altered by them, is published for general information:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on a Bill to promote the construction of Lines of Communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals.

The Select Committee having discussed and considered the Bill, beg to report that they have made no alterations affecting the principle of the Bill, and that the only points which it appears to them necessary to mention are the following:—

In Section 2 the Committee have thought it right to introduce a proviso to secure owners against the wanton destruction of their property during the preliminary Surveys, by insisting on the payment of compensation previous to the cutting down of trees and growing wood.

In Section 4 the Committee have provided for the translation into the dialect of the District of the Notification required by this Section.

Sections 6 and 17 have been modified, so as not to interfere with the punishment awarded by the Indian Penal Code. An error in Section 14 has been corrected, for it will be seen on a perusal of Sections 12 and 13 that the owners and lessees of lines of communication are alone entitled to levy fares and tolls.

The Committee have further given the officer imposing the penalty a discretionary power to the extent of Rupees 50, instead of fixing the penalty at that sum.

The Committee have thought it right in Section 15, for obvious reasons, to substitute for the words "within 4 years from the commencement of the construction of a line of communi-

cation under this Act," the words "during the construction of a line of communication under this Act or within 2 years after its completion."

The Committee have inserted before the last Clause of the original Bill, a Section (XXII.) to provide for the recovery of the penalties under this Act, and have in the last Clause of the Bill defined the meaning of the term "Government."

M. H. SCOTT.

J. D. INVERARITY.

A. D. ROBERTSON.

W. B. TRISTRAM.

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.

A Bill to promote the Construction of Lines of Communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals.

Whereas it is expedient to make adequate provision for the construction by Companies and by private persons, of Lines of Communication to serve as feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals, and to enable such Companies or private persons, to take land required for the same, as well as to provide for the due regulation of such Lines of Communication when constructed; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. Any person or Company who may desire, at his or their expense, to construct under this Act, through lands belonging to other persons, a line of communication to serve as a feeder to a Railway, High Road, Navigable River, or Canal, may, by an application in writing addressed to the Government, request that the land required for such line be taken as for a public purpose under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857. Every such application shall contain a statement of the advantages to be derived from making such line of communication, the extent and general direction of the line, the proposed place of approach to, or of junction with, any Public Railway, High Road, Navigable River, or Canal, the Terminus or place from which the proposed line is to proceed, the estimated cost of its construction, and the mode in which the promoters intend to provide the funds for constructing and working it.

Mode of application for Land required for Line, &c.

II. If the Government shall be satisfied as to the expediency of assisting the promoters in the construction of the proposed line, and as to their means for constructing and working the same and keeping it in efficient repair, it shall furnish the promoters with a provisional certificate authorizing them in their own persons, and in those of their servants or agents approved of by Government, to enter on the land for the purpose of surveying and of taking levels. It shall be lawful for the promoters, and their servants and agents approved as aforesaid, in virtue of the said provisional certificate, to survey the land required, to cut down trees and growing wood, on previously compensating the owners, and to indicate the intended line by recognizable land-marks, but it shall not be lawful for them to enter any house or enclosed premises, or to cut down or injure any crops, or otherwise to injure or destroy any property, save as aforesaid, without the assent of the owner thereof. The survey under the provisional certificate may, if the Government shall so direct, be made by an officer of the Government, appointed by the Government for the purpose, and in every such case the expense of the survey, as estimated by Government, shall be paid or deposited by the promoters of the line at such time and in such place as the Government may direct, and so long as default shall be made in paying or depositing it as directed, the provisional certificate shall be of no force or effect whatever.

Government may grant Provisional Certificate authorizing entry on Land, or may appoint an Officer to make the Provisional Survey.

III. Whenever any survey made under a provisional certificate granted in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding Section shall have been completed, the promoters shall submit to Government detailed drawings, maps, and plans, showing the results of such survey and the detailed particulars of the works which it is proposed to undertake, accompanied by estimates of the expenses of constructing such works. If, after receiving such drawings, maps, plans, and estimates, the Government shall be satisfied of the expediency of carrying out the works intended in the manner proposed, and also of the sufficiency of the means of the promoters, it shall appoint one or more Commissioners to report finally on the proposal, and on any objections or suggestions which may be made by parties who have rights or interest in the land required, or who are in any way affected by the works proposed. The expenses required for the deputation of such Commissioners shall be estimated by Government, and shall, if demanded by Government, be paid or deposited by the promoters of the line before such Commissioners shall begin to act.

IV. The Commissioners appointed as aforesaid shall publish a notification in the *Government Gazette* embodying the description of the proposed line as given in the original application of the promoters, setting forth the names of the promoters, intimating the intention of the Commissioners to inspect and report upon the proposed line, and requiring all persons who may have any rights or interests in the lands to be taken, or whose interests are affected directly or indirectly by the construction of the line, to make any objections which they may have to make thereto within sixty days from the publication of the notification. A copy of the notification with translation thereof in the dialect of the District shall be stuck up in the principal Civil Court of every District through which any portion of the proposed line is intended to pass, and also at every Magistrate's Court, and at every Head Police Station, within the limits of the jurisdiction of which any portion of the proposed line is situated; and a copy of such notification with such translation as aforesaid, shall also be stuck up in a conspicuous place in each Bazaar and Village through or in the immediate vicinity of which it is proposed that the line shall run.

V. If any person shall appear and desire to make any objection to the construction of the proposed line, the Commissioners shall, in the first instance, decide whether such person has a right to be heard. If the Commissioners shall decide that he has such right, then such person shall state in writing to the Commissioners within the time fixed as aforesaid, any objections which such person may entertain to the construction of the proposed line, and shall make such representations as he may think fit as to varying the direction of the line or otherwise. If it be proposed to vary the direction of the line, the objector shall, if required by the Commissioners, be bound to describe the particular direction of the variation proposed; and the Commissioners may thereupon, if they shall think fit, notify, as in Section IV. of this Act, the variation proposed to all parties having rights or interest in the land affected by such variation, and empower the promoters to indicate the line included in the proposed variation by recognizable landmarks, and to survey the land required for such variation in like manner as a survey may be made under a provisional certificate granted under Section II. of this Act.

VI. Any person hindering or obstructing any person lawfully engaged in making a survey, or in indicating or marking out a line under the provisions of this Act, shall be cautioned to desist, and if the hindrance or obstruction be continued, the obstructor shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished under such Section of the Indian Penal Code as may be applicable to his offence.

VII. On the expiration of a period of not less than sixty days from the publication of the notification mentioned in Section IV. in the manner prescribed in that Section, the Commissioners shall proceed to inspect the proposed line as well as the proposed variations, or any other line which may appear to the said Commissioners to be more advantageous to the public. And the Commissioners, after making such inquiries as may appear necessary, shall submit to the Government a report on the whole subject.

VIII. If the proposed line of communication be a feeder to a Public Railway, the Government shall furnish a copy of the original application made by the promoters to the Public Railway Company of which it is intended to be a feeder; and such Railway Company shall have access to all surveys and plans, and to all reports of the Commissioners prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall be invited to express their opinion on the whole subject. And if the new line be a Branch Railway, or Tramway, or if it is proposed that it shall be of a gauge the same as that of the Public line of Railway, or that it shall form a junction with it, the Public Railway Company may state any objections they may entertain to the plan or proposed mode of execution of the branch line, and may propose conditions for the subsequent working of the same, so that the communication with the main line may be effected with safety to the Public, and without injury to the Public Railway, or detriment to the traffic thereon.

IX. On consideration of the whole project of the promoters, of the report of the Commissioners, and of any objections or proposals made by any person or Company interested, it shall be lawful for the Government to declare the undertaking to be a public work, and to direct that the land required for the same be taken under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, and to require the Collector of the District, or some other Officer specially appointed in that behalf, to take order for the acquisition of such land, in such manner as is provided in that Act. Provided that no such declaration or acquisition shall be made by Government until the promoters of the line have in such manner as Government shall direct deposited, or given sufficient security to pay when required, such sums as may be awarded under the provisions of the said Act VI. of 1857, or of this Act, to the Government or to any persons having rights or interest in the land so taken.

X. The Collector or other Officer aforesaid who has been required to take order for the acquisition of land under this Act shall proceed to do so in the manner provided for by Act VI. of 1857, and all proceedings connected with such acquisition and all questions arising therefrom shall be regulated and dealt with according to the provisions of that Act. All payments made by the Collector or other Officer aforesaid by way of compensation under the said Act, shall be paid out of funds to be provided for the purpose by the promoters of the line.

XI. Any land taken under this Act may, in addition to the land required for the actual line, include land required for Railway Stations or any necessary buildings, or for the accommodation of Passengers or Goods, or for any work or purpose immediately connected with the undertaking.

XII. Every line of communication for the construction of which land shall be taken under this Act shall be available to the Public for the conveyance of passengers and for the purpose of general traffic; and the owners or lessees thereof shall be bound to supply and use such means of locomotion, as, regard being had to the purposes for which the line was formed, may be adequate to the public wants; and such owners or lessees may demand from the public, fares not exceeding such rates as shall be laid down by such owners or lessees with the sanction of Government.

XIII. With the sanction of the Government every line of communication under this Act may also be available to persons other than the owners or lessees, for the conveyance of goods along the line by the engines, carriages, boats, or other means of transport, of such other persons, upon payment of tolls to be fixed from time to time by such owners or lessees, with the approval of the Government. Provided that such engines, carriages, boats, or other means of transport shall be suitably and properly constructed and be in serviceable condition, and that the employment thereof shall be subject to such rules as such owners or lessees, with the approval of the Government, may frame. In the event of the line being a Branch Railway or Tramroad of the same gauge as, or forming a junction with a Public Railway, the employ-

ment of such engines or carriages as aforesaid shall also be subject to such rules as may apply to engines and carriages of the private Company communicating with the main Railway and the traffic carried on therewith.

XIV. If the owners or lessees of any such line of communication shall levy or attempt to levy any rates of toll or other charges higher or other than those sanctioned by the Government, such owners, lessees, shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. If such owners or lessees shall not supply suitable means of transport in such manner, and within such time as may have been agreed upon with Government, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees a day, for each day's default.

Penalty for levying unauthorised tolls.

And for not supplying suitable means of transport.

XV. The Government may, at any time during the construction of a line of Communication under this Act, or within two years after its completion, direct the promoters to construct along the line such culverts, bridges, tunnels, drains, or other works as may be considered by Government to be necessary to give or continue to the public any roads, or rights of way, or easements, or the use of any water theretofore available, and to make due provision for the irrigation and drainage of the country, so as to prevent the same from being impeded or unnecessarily altered by the construction of the said line of communication. If default be made in complying with any directions given under the provisions of this Section, the Government may stop the works on such line of communication.

Construction of Bridges, Tunnels, &c.

XVI. If, in any case, a Public Railway Company shall not agree to effect the junction between their line of Railway and a Branch line of Railway proposed by promoters under this Act to be of the same gauge as the main Railway, the Government, on the application of such promoters, and on being satisfied that the junction may be made with safety to the public, and without injury to the main Railway or detriment to the traffic thereon, may direct the Public Railway Company to form the junction, and to do all such acts, and to lay down such additional lines of side rails, points, and crossings as may be necessary for effecting the junction applied for. Provided that the expense of forming such junction, and of doing such acts, and of laying down such additional lines of rails, points, or crossings, and of keeping in repair and renewing the same, shall be defrayed by the promoters of the Branch Railway, who shall pay or give security for paying the sums that may be required for the purposes aforesaid, when and as directed by the Government. Provided further, that no such Branch Railway shall run parallel to the Public Railway, and that it shall be lawful to the Government at any time to suspend or withdraw a direction given for effecting a junction between a Public Railway and a Branch Line, if it appears to the Government that such junction is likely to prove dangerous to the public or injurious to the Public Railway or detrimental to the traffic thereon.

When Government may order junction between the main and branch line.

XVII. The Government may appoint an Inspector to inspect any line of communication constructed under this Act, and to inspect any engines, carriages, boats, or other means of transport used thereon for conveyance of passengers or goods. The owners and lessees of such line and any persons entitled to convey goods thereon, and their servants and agents respectively, shall be bound to afford to every Inspector all reasonable facility for the inspection, and all such information as may be reasonably required by him. Whoever shall obstruct any such Inspector in the execution of his duty, or shall refuse to afford such information as he may reasonably require, shall be proceeded against and punished under such Section of the Indian Penal Code as may be applicable to his offence.

Appointment of Inspector.

Penalty for obstructing Inspector.

XVIII. If it appears to the Government, upon the report of an Inspector upon any line of communication constructed under this Act, that traffic cannot be carried on without danger to the public, or that rules adequate to the protection of the public, under the provisions of this Act have not been framed and put in force, the Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, order

Government may, on report of Inspector, order the traffic along the branch line to be discontinued.

that all traffic be discontinued upon that line. Any person or Company who, after such notice, shall use any engine, carriage, boat, or other means of transport for the purpose of traffic on that line, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every day during which such engine, carriage, boat, or other means of transport shall be used.

XIX. The provisions of Act XVIII. of 1854 shall apply to all lines of communication constructed under this Act, so far as such provisions may be applicable to each case.
Act XVIII. of 1854.

XX. Whenever, either before or after the passing of this Act, land shall have been or shall be taken under Act VI. of 1857, and whenever land shall be taken under the provisions of this Act for the construction of any line of communication, the taking thereof shall not (unless compensation for the same shall have been expressly allowed in the award made in favour of the persons interested in the land) be held to convey or include the right to any mines of coal, or other minerals lying under such land, except only such parts thereof as shall be necessary to be dug or carried away or used in the construction of the works.
Saving of right to mines in land taken under this Act or under Act VI. of 1857.

XXI. If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any mines of coal or of any other mineral lying immediately under any Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal, or within forty yards therefrom, shall work the same, it shall be competent to the Government, on the application of the proprietor or lessee, or other person entitled to the use of such Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal, to require such person so working the mine to work the same so as not to endamage the Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal aforesaid, and to construct the works necessary to make them safe. Provided that compensation shall be awarded to such owner, lessee, or occupier, in the manner provided for in Act VI. of 1857, for any loss sustained by him from being compelled to abandon or alter his mode of working the mine, and also for any necessary works constructed by him (when so required as aforesaid) in order to prevent damage to such Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal.
Working of mines included in the land taken for the Railway.

XXII. All penalties and fines imposed under the authority of this Act may be recovered in the same manner as fines under Act XVIII. of 1854.

XXIII. In the construction of this Act, unless when a contrary intention appears from the context, words in the singular number shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular, and the expression "line of communication" shall include any Railway, Tramroad, common Road, or Canal, and the term "Government" shall mean the Governor in Council of Bombay.
Construction.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

L. H. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Poona, 23rd August 1862.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

The following Report of a Select Committee of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, together with the Sections of the Bill as altered by them, is published for general information:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to Consider and Report upon a Bill for Making Better Provision for the Care of the Persons and Property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay.

The Bill prepared by the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut and referred to the Committee is taken with a few verbal alterations from Act XL. of 1858, Section XII. being an addition proposed by the Court, and Sections XXVI. XXVII. and XXVIII. being taken from Act XXVI. of 1854. As these Acts have now been for some time in operation in Bengal and Madras, and the Committee have heard no objections raised against them, they recommend that the Bill should be adopted with the following alterations and additions.

In Sections II. VI. and VIII. after the words "Will or Deed" the Committee would add; "or other instrument in writing," which will prevent technical objections being taken to what a Will or Deed is.

In Section X. the words in the 4th line "to the Public Curator or other persons" should be omitted to remove any doubt or restriction on the power of appointing a guardian after granting a certificate of administration, and after the word "Curator" in the 9th line, the Committee would add the words "or the legal heir of the minor, or next in succession to the property. Provided that in the case of minors who have inherited property by adoption the natural Father may be appointed guardian, the adoptive alone being excluded." This provision is taken from Act XXXV. of 1858, which provides for the care and maintenance of lunatics, and the Committee think that it is equally necessary in the case of minors as of lunatics to provide that those having an interest in the death of the minor should not have the care of his person.

After the word "minor" in the last line but 4 of the same Section, the Committee would recommend that the words "husband, wife, and children if any," be added, as in this country it may be necessary to make provision for them as well as for the minor himself.

Section XII. is new, but a very necessary provision for the security of the property. The Committee however do not think it necessary to require security from the Guardian in charge of the minor's person, and they would therefore suggest that the words "or whom it may appoint Guardian of the Person" in the 5th line should be omitted.

In Section XIII. the Committee would suggest that the words "and other proceedings" be added after "enquiries," and "or had" be added after the word "held" in the first line.

The Committee think that it would not be advisable to make over the Estate to one of a number of joint proprietors, when some have reached their majority and others continue in their minority entirely uncontrolled. They would therefore suggest that the following words be added at the end of Section XIV. "with such directions as to the shares of the still disqualified proprietors as to the Court shall seem fit and proper."

They would omit the words "such earlier time as" in the 12th line of that Section.

In Section XVI. the Committee would substitute the word "all" for "any" in the 7th line, and for the words "received and disbursed" in the 16th line, would substitute "received, disbursed and invested" so as to secure a full account of the administration.

In Section XVII. the Committee would omit the words

"paid into the public Treasury on account of the Estate and may be" in the 7th line, and would substitute the following—

"the Minor or of the Estate shall by him be invested on account of the Estate from time to time in the public securities"

as the Committee do not see the advantage of paying the money into the public Treasury merely to withdraw it and invest it in public securities, nor is it very easy to determine who is to withdraw the money from the public Treasury and invest it in Public Securities.

In Section XVIII. the Committee would suggest that the prohibition should extend further than to mere sale or mortgage of the property, and they would suggest that the 10th and following line should run

"no person shall have power to sell, alienate, mortgage, or otherwise encumber any immoveable property, &c."

The Committee agree with the Honorable Member who introduced the Bill that it is necessary to make provision in the Act for the marriages of minors, which among many castes in this country cannot be deferred until after the minor attains the period of legal majority, they therefore propose to insert the following Section as Section XXIX. of the Bill.

“Every Guardian appointed under this Act who shall have charge of an unmarried minor shall, if necessary, according to the custom of the minor’s sect or caste, make arrangements for and celebrate the minor’s marriage, and pay all the necessary expenses thereof out of the Estate, provided that those expenses shall in no case, without the sanction of the Civil Court, involve the minor’s Estate in debt, and that the marriage, if possible, be with the concurrence of the minor’s nearest relatives.”

As regards Section XXIX. of the Draft-Bill, the Committee have ascertained that 16 years complete is the period at which Hindoos, according to the Shasters, arrive at their majority. Among Mahomedans the question is still undecided, one School contending for 15 years of age, another for 20, the Committee would therefore recommend that 18 years as proposed in the Bill be retained as the age of legal majority of all Castes.

With reference to Section XXX. of the Bill, if the amendment in Section X. proposed by the Committee be adopted, it will be necessary to omit the words in the 5th line.

“the appointment of the Guardian of the person of any minor whose Father is living and is not a minor and nothing in this Act shall authorize,”

and the words

“Father or”

in the 14th and 16th lines and

“(as the case may be)”

in the 17th line

as the Father may sometimes be the minor’s legal heir or next in succession to the property.

As special provisions are made in Act XXXV. of 1858 for the care of the persons and property of Lunatics, and it is in the opinion of the Committee desirable that Lunatics, if minors, shall still be subject to that special enactment rather than to an Act intended only for minors not labouring under any other disability, they would suggest that the following Section be added as Section

“XXXII. Nothing in this Act shall be held to interfere with the provisions of Act XXXV. of 1858 ‘an Act for making better provision for the care of the Estate of Lunatics.’”

The Committee would further recommend that the words

“in the Code of Civil procedure”

be added at the end of Section XXXI. as it now stands (Section XXXIII. as will be if the Committee’s suggestions are adopted).

The words “High Court” should be substituted for “Supreme Court” in the last Section of the Bill.

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.

W. E. FRERE.

ARTHUR J. LEWIS.

MADHOWROW VITTUL VINCHOORKUR.

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

SECTIONS AS ALTERED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

II. Every person who shall claim a right to have charge of property in trust for a

Minor under a Will or Deed or other instrument in writing, or by reason of nearness of kin or otherwise, may apply to the Civil Court for a Certificate of Administration, and no person shall be entitled to institute or defend any suit connected with the estate of which he claims the charge, until he shall have obtained such certificate. Provided that when the property is of small value, not exceeding Rupces 250, any Court having jurisdiction may allow any relative of a Minor to institute or defend a suit on his behalf, although a Certificate of Administration has not been granted to such relative.

What persons claiming to have charge of property in trust for a Minor may apply for Certificate of Administration.

No person to institute or defend a suit without such Certificate.

Proviso.

VI. If it shall appear that any person claiming a right to have charge of the property of a Minor is entitled to such right by virtue of a Will or Deed or other instrument in writing, and is willing to undertake the trust, the Court shall grant a Certificate of Administration to such person. If there is no person so entitled or if such person is unwilling to undertake the trust, and there is any near relative of the Minor who is willing and fit to be entrusted with the charge of his property, the Court may grant a Certificate to such relative. The Court may also if it think fit (unless a Guardian have been appointed by the father) appoint such person as aforesaid, or such relative or any other relative or friend of the Minor to be Guardian of the person of the Minor.

VIII. If no title to a Certificate be established to the satisfaction of the Court by a person claiming under a Will or Deed or other instrument in writing, and if there be no near relative willing and fit to be entrusted with the charge of the property or person of the Minor, and the Court shall think it to be necessary for the interest of the Minor that provision should be made by the Court for the charge of his property or person, the Court shall proceed to make such provision in the manner hereinafter provided.

X. Whenever the Court shall grant a Certificate of Administration to the estate of a Minor as aforesaid, it shall at the same time appoint a Guardian to take charge of the person and maintenance of the Minor. The person to whom a Certificate of Administration has been granted, unless he be the public Curator, or other legal heir of the Minor or next in succession to the property, may be appointed Guardian. Provided that in the case of Minors who have inherited property by adoption, the natural father may be appointed Guardian, the adoptive alone being excluded. If the person appointed to be Guardian be unwilling to discharge the trust gratuitously, the Court may assign him such allowance to be paid out of the estate of the Minor as under the circumstances of the case it may think suitable. The Court may also fix such allowance as it may think proper for the maintenance of the Minor, husband, wife, and children, if any, and such allowance and the allowance of the Guardian (if any) shall be paid to the Guardian by the public Curator or other person as aforesaid.

XII. The Civil Court may take such Security as it shall think necessary from any person to whom it may grant a Certificate of Administration of the property of any Minor under this Act. Provided always, that no such Security shall be demanded from the Collector of a District or the public Curator when their services may be availed of.

XIII. In all inquiries and other proceedings held or had by the Civil Code under this Act, the Court may make such order as to the payment of costs by the person on whose application such inquiry was made or proceeding had or out of the estate of the Minor or otherwise as it may think proper.

XIV. Whenever one or more of the proprietors of an estate which has been placed under the Collector's charge shall have passed his or their minority, the Collector shall represent the fact to the Civil Court, and the Court, unless it see sufficient reason to the contrary, may direct the Collector to retain charge of the shares of the property of the still disqualified proprietors during the continuance of their disqualification or until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Court, or the Court may direct the whole estate to be made over to the management of the proprietor or proprietors who shall have become of age, with such directions as to the share or shares of the still disqualified proprietor or proprietors as to the Court shall seem fit and proper.

XVI. The public Curator and every other Administrator to whom a Certificate shall have been granted under Section X. shall, within six months from the date of the Certificate, deliver in Court an inventory of all the immoveable property belonging to the Minor, and of all such sums of money, goods, effects, and things as he shall have received on account of the estate together with a statement of all debts due by or to the same. And the public Curator and every such other Administrator shall furnish annually within three months

from the 1st of May of the Christian era an account of the property in his charge, exhibiting the amounts received, disbursed and invested on account of the estate, and the balance in hand. If any relative or friend of a Minor, or any public Officer by petition to the Court shall impugn

Proceeding if accuracy of inventory or account be impugned.

it shall think proper, or the Court, at its discretion, may refer such petition to any subordinate Court for investigation and report.

Public Curator, &c. to pay proceeds of estates into Treasury. Surplus funds to be invested in public Securities.

XVII. All sums received by the public Curator or such other Administrator on account of any estate in excess of what may be required for the current expenses of the Minor or of the estate, shall by him be invested on account of the estate, from time to time, in the public securities.

Powers of person to whom Certificate has been granted in the management of Minor's estate.

XVIII. Every person to whom a Certificate shall have been granted under the provisions of this Act may exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been exercised by the proprietor, if not a Minor, and may collect and pay all just claims, debts, and liabilities due to or by the estate of the Minor. But no such person shall have power to sell, alienate, mortgage, or otherwise incumber any immoveable property or to grant a lease thereof for any period exceeding five years without the sanction of the Civil Court previously obtained.

Marriage of minors.

XXIX. Every Guardian appointed under this Act who shall have charge of an unmarried Minor shall, if necessary, according to the custom of the Minor's sect or caste make arrangements for and celebrate the Minor's marriage, and pay all the necessary expenses thereof out of the estate, provided that these expenses shall in no case, without the sanction of the Civil Court, involve the Minor's estate in debt, and that the marriage if possible shall be with the concurrence of the Minor's nearest relatives.

Persons under the age of 18 years to be held Minors for the purposes of this Act.

XXX. For the purposes of this Act every person shall be held to be a Minor who has not attained the age of eighteen years.

Act not to authorise the appointment of Guardians of certain married women and other persons.

XXXI. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the appointment of a Guardian of the person of a female whose husband is not a Minor, or the appointment of any person other than a female as the Guardian of the person of a female. If a Guardian of the person of a Minor be appointed during the minority of the husband of the Minor, the Guardianship shall cease as soon as the husband shall attain the age of majority.

Guardianship during the minority of the husband of a Minor when to cease.

Act not to interfere with Act 35 of 1858.

XXXII. Nothing in this Act shall be held to interfere with the provisions of Act 35 of 1858, "An Act for making better provision for the care of the Estates of Lunatics."

Orders of the Civil Court open to appeal.

XXXIII. All orders passed by the Civil Court under this Act shall be open to appeal under the rules applicable to appeals in the Code of Civil Procedure. The petition of appeal may be written on a stamp paper of the value prescribed for petitions to the Sudder Court.

Construction of the words "Civil Court," &c. Powers of High Court not affected.

its jurisdiction. Unless the

Number.

Gender.

XXXIV. The expression "Civil Court" as used in this Act shall be held to mean the principal Court of original jurisdiction in the District, and shall not include the High Court of Judicature, and nothing contained in this Act shall be held to affect the powers of the High Court of Judicature over the person or property of any Minor subject to the contrary appears from the context words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number, and words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

L. H. BAYLEY,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

Poona, 20th August 1862.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

The following Bill, which it is intended to introduce into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, is, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, published for general information :—

A Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and to enable District Police Officers to try certain Minor offences specified in Chapter XIV. of the Indian Penal Code.

WHEREAS the great size of the Zillahs in this Presidency makes it desirable that the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure on the Magistrate, and Subordinate Magistrate of the first class should in certain cases be exercised by any Magistrate, and whereas it is expedient that District Police Officers should have the power of trying some of the minor offences specified in Chapter XIV. of the Indian Penal Code : It is enacted as follows :—

I. The Magistrate of the District may depute to any Subordinate Magistrate of the second class the power to try any offence under Chapter XIII. of the Indian Penal Code, and any offence for which the highest limit of imprisonment does not exceed six months under Chapter XIV. of the same Code; provided that the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class as regards extent of punishment, laid down in Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall not be exceeded.

II. The offences mentioned in Sections 277, 279, 283, 289, and 290 of the Indian Penal Code may be tried by District Police Officers who shall be competent to pass sentence in respect of such offences, any provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The great size of the Zillahs in this Presidency makes it desirable that the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure on the Magistrate and Subordinate Magistrate of the first class should in certain cases be exercised by any Magistrate.

The object of the first Section of the accompanying Bill is therefore to authorise the Magistrate to depute to any Subordinate Magistrate the power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

The second Section of the Bill is proposed at the recommendation of the Judges of the late Sudder Adawlut who considered it very desirable that District Police Officers should be empowered to deal with the petty cases of nuisance mentioned in the Sections of the Indian Penal Code referred to, the work imposed on the Assistant Magistrates by the introduction of the Criminal Procedure and Indian Penal Codes being much increased.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

L. H. BAYLEY,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

Poona, 23rd August 1862.

मुंबई येथील लेजिस्लेटिव खात्यांत चाललेले कामांचे प्रोसिडिंग.

वंदेगान आली नवाब मुस्तान हजरत आनरबल गवरनर साहेब बाहादूर अंबरे मुंबई यांचे कानून व कायदे करण्या विषयीचे कौन्सिलाचे नियमा प्रमाणे खाली लिहिलेला आवट्याचा मसुदा हेतूंचे व कारणांचे तपशिला सुद्धा प्रसिद्ध केला असे.

हिंदुस्थानचा अपराध्यांस शिक्षा करण्या विषयीचा कायदा आहे त्या अन्वये शिक्षा करण्या योग्य असे कित्येक गुन्हांचा इनसाफ करण्याचा अधिकार ताब्यांतल माजिस्ट्रेटांस सोपण्याची मुखत्यारी माजिस्ट्रेटांस देण्या विषयीचे आणि हिंदुस्थानचा अपराध्यांस शिक्षा करण्या विषयीचा कायदा आहे त्याचे १४ वे वाक्य लिहिलेले कित्येक हलके गुन्द्यांचा इनसाफ करण्याचा अधिकार डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलिस अंमलदारांस देण्या विषयीचे आवट्याचा मसुदा.

उद्देश.

फौजदारी काम चालविण्याचे रीतीविषयीचे कायद्यावरून जे अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटांस व पहिले वर्गातील ताब्यांतल्या माजिस्ट्रेटांस दिले आहेत ते या इलाक्यांत जिल्हे फार मोठे आहेत यामुळे, कोणतेही माजिस्ट्रेटाने चालवावे हें योग्य आहे; आणि हिंदुस्थानचा अपराध्यांस शिक्षा करण्या विषयीचा कायदा आहे त्याचे १४ वे वाक्य सांगितलेले कित्येक हलके गुन्द्यांचा इनसाफ करण्याचा अधिकार डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलिस अंमलदारांस असावा हें योग्य आहे यास्तव खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे:—

हिंदुस्थानचा अपराध्यांस शिक्षा करण्या विषयीचा कायदा आहे त्याचे १३ वे व १४ वे वाक्यांअन्वये कित्येक गुन्द्यांचा इनसाफ करण्याचा अधिकार दुसरे वर्गातील ताब्यांतल्या माजिस्ट्रेटांस देण्यास जिल्ह्याचा माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे.

१. हिंदुस्थानचा अपराध्यांस शिक्षा करण्या विषयीचा कायदा आहे त्याचे १३ वे वाक्या अन्वये कोणतेही गुन्द्यांचा इनसाफ करण्याचा अधिकार आणि ज्या गुन्द्यांचे शिक्षेची इयत्ता त्याच कायद्याचे १४ वे वाक्या अन्वये पराकाष्ठा ६ महिने कैद ठरविली आहे त्या गुन्द्यांचा इनसाफ करण्याचा अधिकार दुसरे वर्गातील ताब्यांतल्या माजिस्ट्रेटांस देण्यास जिल्ह्याचा माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे. परंतु असे ठरविलें आहे की शिक्षा ठरविण्या बाबत दुसरे वर्गातील ताब्यांतल्या माजिस्ट्रेटांचा अधिकार फौजदारी काम चालविण्याचे रीती विषयीचे कायद्याचे २२ वे कलमांत लिहिला आहे त्या अधिकाराहून अधिक अधिकार त्याणी चालवूं नये.

हिंदुस्थानचा अपराध्यांस शिक्षा करण्याविषयीचे कायद्याचे २७७ वे व २७९ वे व २८३ वे व २८९ वे व २९० वे कलमांत सांगितलेले गुन्द्यांचा इनसाफ करण्याचा अधिकार डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलिस अंमलदारांस आहे.

२. हिंदुस्थानचा अपराध्यांस शिक्षा करण्या विषयीचा कायदा आहे त्याचे २७७ वे व २७९ वे व २८३ वे व २८९ वे व २९० वे कलमांत सांगितलेले गुन्द्यांचा इनसाफ करण्याचा अधिकार डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलिस अंमलदारांस आहे आणि फौजदारी काम चालविण्याचे रीती विषयीचे कायद्यांत कोणताही उलट ठराव असला तथापि सदर गुन्द्यां बदल शिक्षेचा ठराव करण्याचा अधिकारही त्यांस आहे.

हेतूंचा व कारणांचा तपशील.

फौजदारी काम चालविण्याचे रीती विषयीचे कायदा वरून जे अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटांस व पहिले वर्गातील ताब्यांतल्या माजिस्ट्रेटांस दिले आहेत ते या इलाक्यांत जिल्हे फार मोठे आहेत यामुळे कित्येक प्रसंगी कोणतेही माजिस्ट्रेटाने चालवावे हें योग्य आहे.

હિંદુસ્થાનના ફોલ્દારી કાયદાના ૧૩ માં તથા ૧૪ માં આખ પ્રમાણે કેટલાએક યુનિટોનો ઇનસાફ કરવાનો અધિકાર અને જે યુનિટોની શિક્ષાની મર્યાદા તેજ કાયદાના ૧૪ માં આખ પ્રમાણે ધણામાં ધણા ૧ મહિનાની કેદ કરાવી છે તે યુનિટોનો ઇનસાફ કરવાનો અધિકાર ખીલ વર્ગના તાબામાંના માનિસ્ટ્રેટને આપવાને નિર્દેશનો મ નિર્દેશ સુખત્યાર છે. પણ એવું કરાવ્યું છે કે શિક્ષા કરાવવા આખત ખીલ વર્ગના તાબામાંના માનિસ્ટ્રેટનો અધિકાર ફોલ્દારી કાયદાના ૨૨ માં કલમમાં લખ્યો છે તે અધિકારથી વધતો અધિકાર તેણે ચલાવવો નહીં.

૧. હિંદુસ્થાનના ફોલ્દારી કાયદાના ૧૩ માં આખ પ્રમાણે હર કોઈ યુનિટોનો ઇનસાફ કરવાનો અધિકાર અને જે યુનિટોની શિક્ષાની મર્યાદા તેજ કાયદાના ૧૪ માં આખ પ્રમાણે ધણામાં ધણા ૧ મહિનાની કેદ કરાવી છે તે યુનિટોનો ઇનસાફ કરવાનો અધિકાર ખીલ વર્ગના તાબામાંના માનિસ્ટ્રેટને આપવાને નિર્દેશનો મ નિર્દેશ સુખત્યાર છે. પણ એવું કરાવ્યું છે કે શિક્ષા કરાવવા આખત ખીલ વર્ગના તાબામાંના માનિસ્ટ્રેટનો અધિકાર ફોલ્દારી કાયદાના ૨૨ માં કલમમાં લખ્યો છે તે અધિકારથી વધતો અધિકાર તેણે ચલાવવો નહીં.

હિંદુસ્થાનના ફોલ્દારી કાયદાની ૨૭૭ માં તથા ૨૭૯ માં તથા ૨૮૩ માં તથા ૨૮૯ માં તથા ૨૯૦ માં કલમમાં કહેલા યુનિટોનો ઇનસાફ કરવાનો અધિકાર ડિસ્ટ્રિક્ટ પોલિસ અમલદારોને છે.

૨. હિંદુસ્થાનના ફોલ્દારી કાયદાની ૨૭૭ માં તથા ૨૭૯ માં તથા ૨૮૩ માં તથા ૨૮૯ માં તથા ૨૯૦ માં કલમમાં કહેલા યુનિટોનો ઇનસાફ કરવાનો અધિકાર ડિસ્ટ્રિક્ટ પોલિસ અમલદારોને છે. અને ફોલ્દારી કાયદાના ૨૨ માં કલમમાં લખ્યો છે તે અધિકારથી વધતો અધિકાર તેણે ચલાવવો નહીં.

કારણની તથા સખખોની વિગત.

ફોલ્દારી કાયદાના ૨૨ માં કલમમાં લખ્યો છે તે અધિકાર માનિસ્ટ્રેટને તથા પેહલા વર્ગના તાબામાંના માનિસ્ટ્રેટને આપ્યો છે તે આ ઇલાકાના નિર્દેશ ધણા હોરા છે તેથી કેટલાએક પ્રસંગે હરકોઈ માનિસ્ટ્રેટ ચલાવવો યોગ્ય છે.

હિંદુસ્થાનના ફોલ્દારી કાયદાપ્રમાણે શિક્ષા કરવા લાયક કેટલાએક યુનિટોનો ઇનસાફ કરવાનો અધિકાર તાબામાંના હરકોઈ માનિસ્ટ્રેટને આપવાની સુખત્યારી માનિસ્ટ્રેટને આપવી એવી આની સાથેના આક્રના મસુદાની પેહલી કલમની મતલબ છે.

ફોલ્દારી કાયદાના ૨૨ માં કલમમાં લખ્યો છે તે અધિકાર માનિસ્ટ્રેટને તથા પેહલા વર્ગના તાબામાંના માનિસ્ટ્રેટને આપ્યો છે તે આ ઇલાકાના નિર્દેશ ધણા હોરા છે તેથી કેટલાએક પ્રસંગે હરકોઈ માનિસ્ટ્રેટ ચલાવવો યોગ્ય છે.

ખમુજીમે હકમ બંદેગાન આલીનવાખ મુસ્તેતાખ
હજરત આનરખલ ગવરનર સાહેબ ખાહાદૂર
દર ઇન્લાસ કૌંસિલ.

એલ. એમ. બેલી સાહેબ,

ડેપુટી સેક્રેટરી નિસખત સરકાર એઓની સહી.

સુકામ પુણા, કૌંસિલની કચેરી.

તારીખ ૨૩ માં આગસ્ટ સન ૧૮૬૨ ઇસવી.

(True Translation.)

VENAYEK WASSODEW, 'Oriental Translator to Government.

ముంబయి వేల్డర్ల వేవ ది పౌపర్ మేం పి నీలాళ్ళనే నడ-
దంధా కేలన గళ్ళ ప్రియ సెడింగన్.

బందిగాన అతనవారు ముస్తాతాబ రుబరత అనవారుల
గవరనర సాదేలు బారుద్దూర బుంబురీ ముంబయి యవరకాయ్
దాంగూ కానూ మాడువ బాబతు క్కానన అన నియమగళ్ళ ప్రకార
కేళ్ళనే బరదిరువ అక్కిన మసూదే యన్ను అబ్దుప్రయదాంగూ
కారణ గళ్ళ తపసేలు సరితవాగి ప్రసిద్ధ పదిసీల ణాగిరు త్తదీ-

బిందు స్థానద అపరాధిగళ్ళనే శిక్షింప బాబతి న కాయదీద
అన్వయ శిక్షింప అక్కియోగ్ర వాదద్దాగిరు వంధా యేనకే గున్డిగళ్ళ
యన సాఫ్ మాడువ విషయదల్ల త్రాబియోగ్గిన మాబ్జిప్రీట
రిగే అబ్దుపిసువ విషయదల్ల మాబ్జిప్రీటరిగే అబ్దుప్రీయ స్థం
టు మాడువ బాబతు, దాంగూ బిందు స్థానద అపరాధిగళ్ళనే శి-
క్షింప బాబతి న కాయదీద గ్గనే బాబి నీలాళ్ళనే వివరి సీల-
దంధా దాగిరువ యేనకే గున్డి గళ్ళ యన సాఫ్ మాడువ బాబతి
యల్ల దిప్రీక్ష్ మేల అన అమల దారరిగే అధికార వన్నుం టు-
మాడువ బాబతు అక్కిన మసూదే.

యా యిలాటి యోగ్గిన బిక్షి గళ్ళ బరుళ్ళ దూద్దాదద్దాగిరువద్ద-
రింద ఘోబదారి కేలన నడిసువ వద్దటి విషయద కాయదీద మేలందమా-
బ్జిప్రీటనిగే దాంగూ బిందునే ప్రతిస బాదిగే ప మాబ్జిప్రీటనిగే శీలాదీ-
ణాగిరువంధా అధికార వన్నుం యావ మాబ్జిప్రీటనాదరు యేనకే ప్రసం-
గదల్ల నడిన బరుదేంబువదు యుక్త వాగి తోరిరువద్దరిందలూ, మత్తు
బిందు స్థానద అపరాధిగళ్ళనే శిక్షింప బాబతి న కాయదీద గ్గనే బాబ-
నీలాళ్ళనే వివరి సీల-
దంధా దాగిరువ యేనకే సాధారణ వాద గున్డిగళ్ళ
యన సాఫ్ మాడువ విషయదల్ల దిప్రీక్ష్ మేల అన అమల దారరిగే అ-
ధికార విరతక్రద్దు యుక్త వాగిరువద్దరిందలూ, నిన్ద్రీకంప దేనినది-

బిందు స్థానద అపరాధిగళ్ళనే శిక్షింప బాబతు కాయదీద గ్గనే
బాబతి అన్వయ యరదనే ప్రతి స బాదిగే ప మాబ్జిప్రీటనిగే, యావ
గున్డి గళ్ళ బాబతా దరూ యన సాఫ్ మాడువ విషయదల్ల దాంగూ నదరరూ
కాయదీద గ్గనే బాబతి అన్వయ యావ గున్డి గళ్ళ బాబతి యల్ల శిక్షింప మట్టు
అరాతి గళ్ళనే మిరదిద్దాగిరు త్తదీ అంధా గున్డి గళ్ళ యన సాఫ్ మాడువ-
విషయదల్ల బిక్షి దమాబ్జిప్రీటను అబ్దుపి స బదుదు. వరతు బిం గరకాయ-
సి అదల్లా, యరదనే ప్రతి స బాదిగే ప మాబ్జిప్రీటను, త్తదీ ఘోబదారి కేలన-
నడిసువ వద్దటి విషయద కాయదీద గ్గనే కలమి నీలాళ్ళనే శిక్షి తరాయిసువ బా-
బతి యల్ల యరువ అధికార ద కాయదీద గ్గనే అధికార వన్నుం నడిన కూడదు-

బిందు స్థానద అపరాధిగళ్ళనే శిక్షింప బాబతు కాయదీద గ్గనే
దాంగూ గ్గనే కలము గళ్ళల్ల వివరి సీల-
ణాగిరువంధా గున్డి గళ్ళ య-
న సాఫ్ దిప్రీక్ష్ మేల అన అమల దారరు మాదలరు దాద్దల్లదీ అంధా గున్డి
గళ్ళ బాబతి యల్ల శిక్షి దరూ వన్నుం సర మాద బదుదు. శిక్షి బాబతు తరాయి
మాడువ విషయదల్ల ఘో బదారి కేలన నడిసువ వద్దటి విషయద కాయదీ దల్ల-

పుక్షి

బిందు స్థానద అపరాధి
గళ్ళనే శిక్షింప బాబతు కాయ
దీద గ్గనే దాంగూ గ్గనే బాబు
గళ్ళ అన్వయ బిక్షి దమాబ్జిప్రీ
టను యరదనే ప్రతి స బాదిగే
ప మాబ్జిప్రీటనిగే యేనకే గు-
న్డి గళ్ళ యన సాఫ్ మాడువ విష-
యదల్ల అబ్దుపి స బదుదు.

బిందు స్థానద అపరాధిగళ్ళ-
నే శిక్షింప బాబతు కాయదీద
దాంగూ గ్గనే దాంగూ
గ్గనే కలము గళ్ళల్ల వివరి-
సీల-
ణాగిరువంధా గున్డి గళ్ళ
యన సాఫ్ దిప్రీక్ష్ మేల అన
అమల దారరు మాదలరు దు.

యావత్కావ్య విరుద్ధవాదద్వారా ద్వానాం త్రిం తి యిత్తా.

అభిప్రాయ డాంగూకారణ యివునళ్ల త్తపశ్చేలు -
యా యిలాటి యోగినబ్రహ్మీ గళుబదళుదోద్ధదాదద్వారావద్ద
రింద, ఘోబుదారి కేలననదినువ పద్ధతి విషయదకాయదేద మేలం దమా-
జిస్త్రీ యనిగా డాంగూక దనే ప్రతిసేబాది కనేప మాజిస్త్రీ యనిగా డోదోణా.
గిరువంధా అధికారవంశా యావమాజిస్త్రీ యనాదకూ యేనకే ప్రసంగదల్ల
నదిసబడు దేంబునదు యుక్తవాగరు త్తదే.

అదకారణం దిందుస్తానద అపరాధిగళుగే శిక్షిస్తువ బాబతు కా-
యిదేద అన్య యిక్షిసలక్ష్మీ షాత్రవాదా ధాగున్దిగళు యన సోఫ మాదువదక
దేసేయంద త్రాటి యోగిన యావమాజిస్త్రీ యనిగా దకూ రుకుము మా-
దలక్ష్మీ మాజిస్త్రీ యనిగా అధికారవంశం టుమా దటికే బదాగి యిదరలగతి-
రువ అక్షి నమనూదే యోగిన బందనే కలమిన అభిప్రాయవదే.

ఘోబుదారి కేలన నదినువ పద్ధతి విషయద కాయదే, డాంగూ దిం-
దుస్తానద అపరాధిగళుగే శిక్షిస్తువ వీషయ దకాయదే, యివు యాలూ
అదద్దరమూలవాగి అసిస్టెంట్ మాజిస్త్రీ షరకేలన బదళవాగి తేజ్జిద్దరి-
దిం దుస్తానద అపరాధిగళుగే శిక్షిస్తువ బాబతు కా యిదేద కలమినా
ళుగే వివరిసోణా గిరువంధా మపద్ధక కారకవా దసాధారణ గున్దిగళు
యన సోఫ మాదువ విషయదల్ల దిప్తిక్ష్మ మేలం అన ఆమలదారణే ఆధి-
కార వంశం టుమా దత్తక్ష్మ యుక్తవా గిరువం త్రి త్రోలు త్తదే బదాగి
సరకారక్ష్మ మాజిస్త్రీ సదర అదాలతి న బ్రహ్మ సాదే బరవర బరి యోణా దర
మేలం ద యామనూదే యోగిన యరదనే కలమ నుగళి కల్పదోణా-
ణాగిరు త్తదే.

బమోజ్జి టిరుకూ ము బందిగాన అల
నవాబముస్త్ర, త్రాబుర బుర త్తనూ బల
గవరనర సాదే బ బూరుద్దూర దరంబు-
లాసకౌన సల.

ముక్తామ ముఖో,
కౌనసలకటిరేరి.
తారీరి ౨౨ నే
మాదే ఆ గజ్జనన
౧౨ నే యిసవి -

ఫల. ఏ బ్ర. బీఆ సాదేలు,
దేమప సేక్ర టారి ననపతన
యివకనది.

(True Translation)
VENAYEK WASSODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.