



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

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY 5TH APRIL 1860.

Separate Paging is given to these Supplements, in continuation from one to the other, that the Acts and Bills may be collected into a separate Compilation.

Legislative Council of India.

17th March 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 23rd February 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 17th March 1860), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI. of 1860.

An Act to Amend Act XIX. of 1847 (Articles of War for the Native Army).

Whereas it is expedient to amend the 78th and 112th Articles of War for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in the Military Service; It is enacted as follows:—

I. There shall be added to the 78th Article of War for the Native Army the words following (that is to say)—
1. The Commander in Chief of the Presidency, to which any Regiment belongs, may confer the powers specified in this Article on the Commanding Officer for the time being of such Regiment. The Commanding Officer for the time being of such Regiment may summarily try all offences against the Articles of War for the Native Army, committed by any person subject to those Articles (not being a Commissioned Officer), and sentence such offender on conviction, and carry out such sentence without confirmation or any further authority, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in the said Articles of War; provided that such sentence shall not exceed the powers of a District or Garrison Court Martial.

2. A Commanding Officer holding a trial under this Act shall be deemed a Court Martial; and the word "Court Martial" in 64, 66, 67, and 98 of the said Articles of War, so far as such Articles are applicable to persons amenable thereto, shall be deemed to include a Commanding Officer holding such trial.

3. The proceedings on such summary trials by a Commanding Officer shall be conducted in the presence of two or more European or Native Commissioned Officers, and shall be recorded in the English language;

and the evidence shall be taken on oath or affirmation, and interpreted by a competent Interpreter upon solemn affirmation; and when the Commanding Officer shall have recorded the finding and sentence, the proceedings shall be signed by such Commanding Officer and by the Officers in whose presence the trial was held, and shall, without delay, be forwarded to the General Officer Commanding the Division, who is hereby authorised to set aside the trial for reasons based on the merits of the case, but not of a merely technical nature; provided that every sentence, so awarded by the Commanding Officer, may be carried out without waiting for its approval by the reviewing Officer.

II. There shall be added to the 112th Article of War for the Native Army the words following (that is to say)—
Forfeiture of pay and allowances during confinement under the 112th Article of War.

Provided also, that Soldiers, subjected to confinement in the Quarter Guard, or Defaulter's Room, or to solitary confinement as aforesaid, under this Article, shall forfeit all claim to pay and allowances during such confinement, and shall receive subsistence only according to the rates of pay laid down in the Regulations.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

17th March 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 24th February 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 17th March 1860), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII of 1860.

An Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of Limited Liability.

Whereas it is expedient to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of Limited Liability; It is enacted as follows:—

I. So much of Section I. of Act XIX. of 1857 (for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock

Laws repealed.

Companies and other Associations either with or without Limited Liability of the Members thereof) as provides that nothing in that Act shall authorise any persons to form themselves into a Joint Stock Company or Association with Limited Liability for the purpose of Banking; and so much of Section XCIX. of the said Act as provides that no Company established for the purpose of Banking shall be registered under that Act as a Limited Company,—are hereby repealed, subject to the following proviso, that no Banking Company claiming to issue notes in India shall be entitled to Limited Liability in respect of such issue, but shall continue subject to unlimited Liability in respect thereof, and that, if necessary, the assets shall be marshalled for the benefit of the general creditors, and the shareholders shall be liable for the whole amount of the issue, in addition to the sum for which they would be liable as Shareholders of a Limited Company.

II. Every existing Banking Company which shall

Existing Company before obtaining registration under this Act to give notice to Customers.

register itself as a Limited Banking Company, shall, at least thirty days previous to obtaining a certificate of Registration with Limited Liability,

give notice that it is intended so to register the same to every person and partnership firm who shall have a Banking Account with the Company; and such notice shall be given, either by delivering the same to such person or firm, or leaving the same or putting the same into the Post in a registered letter addressed to him or them at such address as shall have been last communicated or otherwise become known as his or their address to or by the Company; and in case the Company shall omit to give any such notice as is hereinafter required to be given, then, as between the Company and the person or persons only who are for the time being interested in the account in respect of which such notice ought to have been given, and so far as respects such account and all variations thereof down to the time at which such notice shall be given, but not further or otherwise, the certificate of registration with Limited Liability shall have no operation.

III. Every Limited Joint Stock Banking Company

Limited Banking Company to furnish a Statement.

shall, before it commences business, or, if a Banking Company at the time carrying on business with unlimited Liability, before it avails itself of the provisions of this Act, and also on the 1st day of February and 1st day of August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form contained in the Schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; such statement shall be in addition to the balance sheet required by the said Act to be made out and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies: a copy of such statement shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the Registered Office of the Company, and in every branch Office or place where the Banking business of the Company is carried on; and if default is made in due compliance with the provisions of this Section, each Director shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which such default continues, and such penalty shall be recovered in a summary manner.

IV. All such estate or interest in moveable and

Trust Property.

immovable property, and all such deeds, bonds, obligations, and rights as may belong to, or be vested in, any person or persons in trust for any Banking Company at the date of its Registration under this Act, or in trust for any other Company at the date of its Registration under the said Act XIX. of 1857, shall immediately on Registration vest in such Banking or other Company; but no merger shall take place of any estates by reason of their uniting in the Company under this Section, without the express consent of the Company, certified by some instrument under their common seal.

V. Any Banking Company consisting of seven or

Existing Banking Companies may register under this Act.

more persons having a capital of fixed amount, and divided into shares also of fixed amount, legally carrying

on the business of Banking previously to the passing of this Act, may, at any time hereafter, with the assent of a majority of such of its Shareholders as may have been present in person, or, in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, by proxy at some General Meeting summoned for the purpose, register itself as a Company under this Act; and when so registered all such provisions contained in any Letters Patent or Deed of Settlement constituting or regulating the Company as are inconsistent with the said Act XIX. of 1857 or with this Act, shall no longer apply to the Company so registered; but such Registration shall not take away or affect any powers previously enjoyed by such Company of Banking, issuing notes payable on demand, or of doing any other thing.

VI. The Registration under this Act of any Banking

Registration under this Act not to affect obligations incurred previously to Registration.

Company existing at the time of the passing of this Act, and hereby authorised to be registered, shall not affect or prejudice the liability

of such Company to have enforced against it, or its right to enforce, any debt or obligation incurred, or any contract entered into, by, to, with, or on account of such Company previously to such Registration; and all such debts, obligations, and contracts, shall be binding on the Company when so registered, and the other parties thereto, to the same extent as if such Registration had not taken place.

VII. Every person who, at or previously to the date

Saving of liabilities of persons holding shares before Registration under Act.

of the Registration under this Act of any Banking Company hereby authorised to be registered, may have

held shares in such Company; shall, in the event of the same being wound up by the Court or voluntarily, be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company the same amount that he would, if this Act had not been passed, have been liable to pay to the Company, for or on account of any debt of the Company in pursuance of any action, suit, judgment, or other legal proceeding that might, if this Act had not been passed, have been instituted or enforced against himself or the Company.

VIII. All such actions, suits, and other legal

Continuation of existing actions and suits.

proceedings as may, at the time of the Registration under this Act of any Company hereby

authorised to be registered, have been commenced by or against such Company or the Public Officer thereof, may be continued in the same manner as if such Registration had not taken place; nevertheless execution shall not issue against the effects of any individual Shareholder in, or member of, such Company, upon any judgment, decree, or order obtained against such Company in any action, suit, or proceeding so commenced as aforesaid; but in the event of the property and effects of the Company being insufficient to satisfy such judgment, decree, or order, an order may be obtained for winding-up the Company in manner directed by the said Act XIX. of 1857.

IX. All Companies registered under this Act shall

Winding-up.

be wound up in the manner directed by the said Act XIX. of 1857.

X. Nothing in this Act shall affect Act VI. of 1839

Act not to apply to Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay.

(relating to the Bank of Bengal), Act III. of 1840

(for the incorporation of a Bank at Bombay), or Act IX. of 1843 (for the incorporation of a Bank at Madras), or shall be deemed to apply to the several Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay incorporated by the said Acts respectively.

- XI. This Act shall be deemed to be incorporated with and to form part of the said Act XIX. of 1857.
- Construction of Act.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Statement to be published by a Limited Joint Stock Banking Company.

The Liability of the Shareholders is limited.

The Capital of the Company is divided into _____ Shares of _____ Rupees each.

The number of Shares issued is _____

Calls to the amount of _____

per Share have been made, under which the sum of _____ Rupees has been received.

The Liabilities of the Company on the first day of January (or July) were—

Notes issued.
Deposits not bearing Interest.
Deposits bearing Interest.
Seven-Day and other Bills.

Rs. a. p.

Total.

The Assets of the Company on that day were—

Rs. a. p.

Government Securities.
Bills of Exchange.
Loans on Mortgage.
Other Loans.
Bank Premises.
Other Securities, exclusive of.
unpaid Calls on Shares.

Total.

Dated the first day of _____
one thousand eight hundred and _____

M. WYLIE, Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

10th March 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 10th March 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 14th of June next :—

A Bill Relating to the Transportation of Convicts.

Whereas it is expedient to provide that convicted offenders, sentenced to transportation, shall be transport-

Preamble.

ed to such places only as the Governor-General of India in Council shall appoint; It is enacted as follows :—

I. From and after the passing of this Act, whenever any person, convicted of

Place of transportation not to be specified in sentences. an offence which is punishable with transportation, shall be sentenced by any Court within the British Territories in India to be transported, such Court shall not, in its sentence, specify the place to which such person shall be sent for the purpose of undergoing the sentence of transportation.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, from time

Governor General in Council to appoint a place or places within the British Territories in India to which

persons, sentenced to transportation, shall be sent; and the local Government of the

Local Government to direct removal of persons sentenced to such place or places. Presidency or place in which such persons shall have been sentenced, or some Officer duly authorised by the local Government, shall give orders for their removal to the place or places so appointed.

III. In every case in which a sentence of transportation is passed, the person

Provision for intermediate custody. upon whom such sentence is passed, until he is transported, shall be dealt with in the same manner as if sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, and shall be held to have been undergoing his sentence of transportation during the term of his imprisonment.

IV. When sentence of transportation shall be passed

Execution of sentences of transportation passed on persons already undergoing transportation under a previous sentence. on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Government to order the removal of such person from the place in which he is so undergoing transportation.

V. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of

Saving Clause. Act XXIV. of 1855 (to substitute penal servitude for the punishment of transportation in respect of European and American Convicts, and to amend the Law relating to the removal of such Convicts), or the provisions of any Act of Parliament passed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for punishing mutiny and desertion.

M. WYLIE,

Clerk of the Council.

ACT No. II. of 1860.—Murathee.

सन १८६० चा आक्ट २ रा.

इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलाने ठरविला तो, गवरनर जनरल याणी सन १८६० चे जान्युअरी महिन्याचे १५ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केला:—

उतारू लोकांस समुद्रांतून नेण्याबाबदचा कायदा सुधारण्याविषयी आक्ट.

“सन १८५५ चा उतारू लोकांवाबद आक्ट” म्हणून बादशाही पार्लमेंट सभेचा आक्ट आहे त्याचे १९ वे कलमांत खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठराव आहे ह्याजें “हिंदुस्थानांतले इंग्रज सरकारचे मुलकांतील कोणतेही बंदरांतून किंवा ठिकाणांतून इतर कोणतेही ठिकाणचे सफरांत उतारू नेण्यास हा आक्ट किंवा याचा कोणताही भाग लागू करण्यासाठीं सदहू बंदरे व जागा दुसरे कोणतेही आक्टांत किंवा आक्टांत लिहून तसा आक्ट किंवा आक्ट वेळोवेळीं ठरविण्याचा अधिकार इंडियाचे गवरनर जनरल इन् कौन्सिलास आहे” असा ठराव आहे यास्तव; आणि खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे आणखी त्यांत ठराव आहे ह्याजें, “सदहू प्रकारचा आक्ट किंवा आक्ट हिंदुस्थानांत ठरल्या नंतर व तो किंवा ते अमलांत असतील तों पर्यंत त्यांत सांगितलेले सफरांत उतारू नेण्यास त्यांतच सांगितलेले या आक्टाचे भाग लागू होतील, आणि जा रितीने या आक्टाचे ठराव अमलांत आणावयाचे त्याच रितीने हिंदुस्थानांतलें सदहू आक्टाचे ठराव बादशाही मुलकांत अमलांत आणावे” असा आणखी ठराव त्यांत आहे यास्तव; आणि या आक्टांत पुढें सांगितलेले सफरांत उतारू लोकांस नेण्यास पार्लमेंटाचे सदहू आक्टाचे कांहीं भाग लागू करणे योग्य आहे यास्तव खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे:—

उद्देश.

१. या आक्टांतलें २ रे, व ३ रे, व ४ थे कलमांतलें ठराव (जे पार्लमेंटाचे सदहू आक्टाचे भाग आहेत) खाली लिहिलेले सफरांत उतारू नेण्यास लागू आहेत असें ठरविलें आहे; ह्याजें—

स्टाट्यूटांतलें कांहीं ठराव लागू केले आहेत.

सन १८४२ चे १५ वे आक्टा अन्वये कलकत्याचे, व मद्रासचे, व मुंबईचे बंदराहून मोरिसचा सफरा.

सन १८४४ चे २१ वे आक्टा अन्वये कलकत्याचे, व मद्रासचे, व मुंबईचे बंदराहून जमेकाचा, व ब्रिटिश गयेनाचा व ट्रिनिदादचा सफरा.

सन १८५५ चे ३१ वे आक्टा अन्वये कलकत्याचे, व मद्रासचे, व मुंबईचे बंदराहून सेंट लुसिआचा, व ग्रेनेडाचा सफरा.

सन १८५८ चे २१ वे आक्टा अन्वये हिंदुस्थानांतले इंग्रजी मुलकांतील बंदरांतून आर्वस्थानचे, किंवा इराणचे अखातांतलें बंदराचा सफरा.

२. सदरील शेवटले कलमांत सांगितलेले कोणतेही सफरांत उतारू नेणारे गलबतावरून कोणतेही उतारूस घेऊन जातील, किंवा समुद्रांत होडीतून किंवा तराफ्यातून किंवा इतर कशांतून घेतिल तर

उतारू लोकांचे गलबतावरून घेऊन

गेलेले उताऱ्यांच्या खर्च गवरनर किंवा कान्सल - देण्यास मुखत्यार आहेत. त्या बाबद खर्च होईल तो सर्व, किंवा त्याचा काही भाग खाली लिहिलेले अंमलदार अदा करण्यास मुखत्यार आहेत म्हणजे, जा बंदरी किंवा ठिकाणी उतारू नेतील ते बंदर किंवा ठिकाण बादशाही काल- नीत असेल तर, त्या कालनीचा गवरनर किंवा त्याणे जा इतर मनुष्यास अधिकार दिला असेल तो मुख- त्यार आहे; अथवा ते बंदर किंवा ठिकाण पर मुलकांत असेल तर त्या बंदरी किंवा ठिकाणी बादशाही कान्सलर आफिसर असेल तो खर्च अदा करण्यास मुखत्यार आहे.

गलबताचा मास्तर उताऱ्यास पाठवि- ण्यास चुकिल तर त्यास गवरनरानी किंवा कान्सलरानी पाठवावे.

३. उताऱू लोकांचे सदरहू प्रकारचे गलबतातून कोणी उताऱू आपण जेथे उतरावयाचा करार केला असेल त्या खेरीज इतर कोणतेही कालनीतील बंदरांत, किंवा परके बंदरांत स्वतःचे हत्यमईवांचून किंवा अपराधावांचून दाखल होईल तर, त्यास जा ठिकाणी जावयाचें असेल त्या ठिकाणी त्यास पाठ- विण्याचा अधिकार प्रसंगा प्रमाणे त्या कालनीचे गवरनरास आहे, किंवा त्या कामासाठी त्याणे जा इतर मनुष्यास मुखत्यारी दिली असेल त्यास आहे; किंवा परके बंदरांतील किंवा ठिकाणांतील बादशाही कान्सलर आफिसरास आहे. परंतु तो उताऱू मुळीं जेथे जाणार होता तेथें मी त्यास साहा आठवड्यांत पाठवीतों, किंवा नेतों असा करार त्या गलबताचा मास्तर उताऱू आल्यापासून अष्टयेचाळीस कलाकांत प्रसंगा प्रमाणे गवरनरास, किंवा कान्सलर आफिसरास लिहून देईल आणि त्या प्रमाणे त्यास त्या मुदतीत पाठवील, किंवा नेईल तर गवरनराने किंवा कान्सलर आफिसराने उताऱूस पाठवूं नये.

सदरील शेवटले दोहों कलमा अन्वयें झालेला खर्च बाद- शाही कर्ज असें समजावें.

४. सदरील शेवटले दोहों कलमांअन्वयें, किंवा त्या पैकीं एका कलमा अन्वयें सदरहू प्रकारचे गवरनराने किंवा कान्सलर आफिसराने खर्च केला असेल तो किंवा त्याचे हुकुमावरून खर्च झाला असेल तो, उताऱू जा ठिकाणी जावयाचे तेथे त्यास पाठवीत तोंपर्यंत त्याचे पोटगीस खर्च झाला असेल त्या सुद्धा, आणि जरूरीचे बिछान्यास व अन्न व इतर सामग्रीस खर्च झाला असेल तो सर्व त्या गलबताचे मालकाकडून, किंवा च्यारटराकडून, किंवा मास्तराकडून मलिका माआझमाचे आणि तिचे जा. यनिशीनाचें घेणे होतें असें समजावें. आणि बादशाही कर्ज जा रितीने वसूल करतात त्या रितीने ते मलिका माआझमाचे तर्फे फिरयाद करून, तिचे साठी त्या गलबताचे मालका जवळून व च्यारटररा जवळून व मास्तरा जवळून वसूल करावें. आणि सदरहू प्रकारचे सर्व खर्चांची बेरीज लिहिलेले दाखव्यावर सदरहू प्रकारचे गवरनराची किंवा कान्सलर आफिसराची सही असेल तर त्या गवरनराचे किंवा कान्सलर आफिसराचे हस्ताक्षराचे किंवा पदवीचे पुराव्यावांचून तो दाखला खाली लिहिलेले प्रसंगीं पुराव्यास घ्यावा म्हणजे, सदरहू प्रकारचें कर्ज वसूल करण्यासाठी फिरयाद किंवा इतर कोणतेही काम चालेल त्यांत तो पुराव्यास घ्यावा; व सदरहू प्रकारचे खर्चाचे रकमे विषयी व तो खर्च यथायोग्य केला याविषयी तो दाखला सबळ पुरावा आहे असें समजावें. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं सदरहू प्रकारचे खर्चा बदल पैका वसूल करणे तो खाली लिहिलेले रकमे पेशा अधिक कोणतेही प्रसंगीं वसूल करूनये म्हणजे, उताऱूचे सदरहू प्रकारचे गलबताचे मालकाने किंवा च्यारटरराने किंवा मास्तराने किंवा त्या पैकीं कोणी एकाने त्या गलबतावर चढलेले सर्व उताऱू बदल जो पैका घेतला असेल त्याचे तुप्पट रकमे पेशा अधिक वसूल करूनये. कर्ज कमी होण्याचा फायदा प्रतिवादीस होणार असेल तर, नोराचा एकंदर पैका किती घेतला हें त्याणे शाबित केलें पाहिजे. परंतु सदरहू प्रकारचे कोणतेही उताऱू जेथे जाण्याचे असतील तेथे त्यास सदरील शेवटले कलमावरून पाठविले किंवा नेले असता, आपला नोर परत मिळण्याविषयी किंवा नोराचा तोटा झाल्या बदल मोबदला मिळण्याविषयी त्याचा दावा चालणार नाही.

उताऱूस गवरनर वगैरे पाठवितील त्यांचा दावा मोब- दल्याविषयी चाल- णार नाही.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODREW,

Oriental Translator to Government.

ACT No. II. of 1860.—Guzerathee.

સન ૧૮૬૦ નો આક્ટ ૨ જો.

ઇન્ડિયાની લેજિસલેટિવ કૌન્સિલે ઠરાવ્યો તે, ગવર્નર જનરલે સન ૧૮૬૦ ના જાન્યુઆરી મહિનાની ૧૫ મી તારીખે મંજૂર કર્યો.

ઠરાવ લોકોને સમુદ્રમાંથી લઈ જવા વિશેનો કાયદો સુધારવા વાવતનો આક્ટ.

“સન ૧૮૫૫ નો ઠરાવ લોકો વાવતનો આક્ટ” કરીને બાદશાહી પાર્લમેન્ટ સભાનો આક્ટ છે તેના ૧૧ મી કલમમાં એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે “હિંદુસ્થાન માંહેના અંગ્રેજ સરકારના મુલકનાં કોઈ બંદરથી અથવા જગાણી વીજાં કોઈ ઠેકાણાંની સફરે ઠરાવ લેઈ જવા વાવત આ આક્ટ અથવા એનો કોઈ ભાગ લાગૂ કરવાસારૂ તે બંદરો, અથવા જગા વીજાં કોઈ આક્ટમાં, અથવા આક્ટોમાં લખીને તેવો આક્ટ અથવા આક્ટો વચ્ચે વચ્ચે ઠરાવવાનો ઇન્ડિયાના ગવર્નર જનરલ ઇન કૌન્સિલને અધિકાર છે” વાસ્તે; અને વળી તેમાં એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે “તેવો આક્ટ અથવા આક્ટો હિંદુસ્થાનમાં ઠગ્યાપછી તે અંમલમાં હોય ત્યાંહાં સુધી તેમાં કહેલા આ આક્ટના ભાગ તેમાં કહેલી સફરોએ ઠરાવ લેઈ જવા વાવત લાગૂ થશે; અને આ આક્ટના ઠરાવ જે રીતે અંમલમાં આવે તેજ રીતે હિંદુસ્થાનમાં ઠરેલા સદહૂં આક્ટના ઠરાવ બાદશાહી મુલકમાં અંમલમાં લાવવા” એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે વાસ્તે; અને પાર્લમેન્ટના સદહૂં આક્ટના કેટલાક ભાગ આ આક્ટમાં કહેલી સફરોએ ઠરાવ લેઈ જવા વાવત લાગૂ કરવા યોગ્ય છે, વાસ્તે હેઠલ લખ્યા પ્રમાણે ઠરાવ્યું છે:—

ઠરેશ.

૧. આ આક્ટની ૨ જો, ૩ જો અને ૪ થી કલમના ઠરાવ (પાર્લમેન્ટના સદહૂં આક્ટના ભાગ છે તે) હેઠલ લખેલી સફરોએ ઠરાવ લેઈ જવા વાવત લાગૂ છે એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે તે સફરોની વિગત:—

સ્ટાટ્યૂટના કેટલાક ઠરાવ લાગૂ કર્યા છે.

સન ૧૮૪૨ ના ૧૫ મા આક્ટ પ્રમાણે કલકત્તાનાં, મદ્રાસનાં, અને મુંબઈનાં બંદરથી મોરીસની સફરો.

સન ૧૮૪૪ ના ૨૧ મા આક્ટ પ્રમાણે કલકત્તાનાં, મદ્રાસનાં, અને મુંબઈનાં બંદરથી જમ્બેકાની, બ્રિટિશ ગયાનાની, અને ત્રિનિદાદની સફરો.

સન ૧૮૫૫ ના ૩૧ મા આક્ટ પ્રમાણે કલકત્તાનાં, મદ્રાસનાં, અને મુંબઈનાં બંદરથી સેન્ટ લુસિ-આની, અને ઘ્રેનેડાની સફરો.

સન ૧૮૫૮ ના ૨૧ મા આક્ટ પ્રમાણે હિંદુસ્થાનમાંહેના અંગ્રેજી મુલકનાં બંદરોથી આરવસ્થાનાના, અથવા ઇરાણના અખાતનાં બંદરોની સફરો.

૨. ઉપરની છેલી કલમમાં કહેલી કોઈ સફરે ઠરાવ લેઈ જનારાં વાંઘાં ઉપરથી ઠરાવોને લેઈ ઠરાવ લોકોનાં જમ્બે, અથવા સમુદ્રમાં હોડીમાંથી અથવા તસાફા ઉપરથી અથવા વીજા કશામાંથી લેશે તો જે બંદરે અથવા વાંઘાં ઉપરથી ઠ-

तारू लेई गया होय तेओनो खर्च गवरनर अथवा कान्सुल आपवाने मुखत्यार छे. टेकाणे तेओने लेई जशे ते बंदर अथवा ठेकाणुं बादशाही कालोनीमां होय तो ते कालोनीना गवरनर अथवा तेणे जे मांणसने अधिकार आप्यो होय ते मांणस तेओने लेई जवावावत खर्च थयो होय ते सघळो अथवा तेनो कंई भाग आपवाने मुखत्यार छे; अथवा ते बंदर अथवा ठेकाणुं परमुलकमां होय तो ते बंदरे अथवा ठेकाणे बादशाही कान्सुलर आफिसर होय ते ते सघळो खर्च अथवा तेनो कंई भाग आपवाने मुखत्यार छे.

वांहाणनो मास्तर उतारूओने मोकलवाने चुके तो गवरनरे अथवा कान्सले तेओने मोकलवा.

३. उतारू लोकोनां सदहू प्रकारनां वांहाणनु कोई उतारू ज्याहां उतारवानो करार क्यो होय ते-सिवाय कालोनीनां बीजां कोई बंदरमां अथवा पारकां बंदरमां पोतानी कसूर अथवा वांक वगर दाखल थाय तो, तेने जे ठेकाणे जुनुं होय ते ठेकाणे मोकलवानो ते कालोनीना गवरनरने, अथवा ते कामसारू तेणे जे मांणसने अखत्यार आप्यो होय तेने, अथवा पारकां बंदरनां, अथवा ठेकाणां बादशाही कान्सुलर आफिसरने अधिकार छे. पण ते उतारू आनी पोंहोंच्या पछी अडताळीस कलाकमां ते वांहाणनो मास्तर गवरनरने, अथवा कान्सुलर आफिसरने लखी आपे के ए उतारू मुळे जाहां जवानो हतो त्याहां हुं तेने छ अठवाडियांमां मोकलीश, अथवा लई जईश, अने तेप्रमाणे तेने ते मुद्दतमां मोकलशे, अथवा लई जशे तो गवरनरे अथवा कान्सुलर आफिसरे उतारूने मोकलवो नही.

पाछली बे कलमो प्रमाणे खर्च थाय ते बादशाही कर्ज सम-अवुं.

४. उपली बे कलमो प्रमाणे, अथवा तेमांणी कोई कलम प्रमाणे गवरनरे अथवा कान्सुलर आफिसरे खर्च क्यो होय ते, अथवा तेना हुकमथी खर्च थयो होय ते, अने उतारू जे ठेकाणे जवानुं होय त्याहां तेने मोकले त्याहां सुधीनो तेनो पेट खर्च थयो होय ते, अने जरूरीनां बिछानांनो, तथा भातांनो तथा बीजी सामग्रीनो खर्च थयो होय ते सघळो ते वांहाणना धणीां पासे, अथवा “चाट्टरर” पासे, अथवा मास्तर पासे मलिकामाआझमानो तथा तेना जायनिशीनोने लेणो थाय छे एवुं समजवुं; अने बादशाही कर्ज जे रीते वसूल करेछे ते रीते ते लेणुं मलिकामाआझमानी तरफथी फरियाद करीने तेणीने सारू ते वांहाणना धणीनी पासेथी, तथा “चाट्टररनी” पासेथी तथा मास्तरनी पासेथी वसूल करवुं. अने सदरहू प्रकारना सघळा खर्चनो कुल आंकडो जे सर्टिफिकेट (एटले दाखला) मां लख्यो होय ते उपर सदरहू गवरनरनी, अथवा कान्सुलर आफिसरनी सही होय तो ते गवरनरना अथवा कान्सुलर आफिसरना दस्कतनो अथवा पदवीनो पुरावो लीधा वगर ते दाखलो सदरहू कर्ज वसूल करवा सारू फरियाद अथवा बीजुं कंई काम चाले त्यारे पुरावामां लेवो; अने ते खर्चना आंकडा बाबत अने ते खर्च क्यो ते बराबर वाजवी छे ए बाबत ते दाखलो मजबूत पुरावो छे एवुं समजवुं. पण एवुं ठराव्युं छे के उतारूनां सदरहू प्रकारनां वांहाणना धणीए, अथवा “चाट्टररे” अथवा मास्तरे, अथवा तेमांणी कोईए ते वांहाण उपर चढेलां सघळां उतारूओ बाबत जेटला रुपिया लीधा होय तेथी बमणा रुपिया कर्ता वत्ता रुपिया ते खर्च बाबत वसूल करवा नही. कर्ज कमी थवानो प्रतिवादीने फायदो थतो होय तो तेणे नूरना कुल एकंदर जेटला रुपिया लीधा होय तेठला तेणे साबित करवा जोईये. पण सदरहू उतारू ज्याहां जवानां होय त्याहां तेओने उपरनी छेली बे कलमोना ठराव प्रमाणे मोकलशे अथवा लई जशे तो पोतानुं नूर पाछुं मळवा विशे, अथवा नूरनो तोटो थयो होय ते बाबत बदलो मळवा विशे तेओनो दावो चालशे नही.

गवरनर वगरे उ-तारूओने मोकलशे तेओनो बदला बाबत दावो चालशे नही.

• (True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODER,
Oriental Translator to Government.