



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

Published by Authority.

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 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.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 4th March 1859, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V. OF 1859.

An Act to Empower the Holders of Ghatwalee Lands, in the District of Beerbhoom, to Grant Leases extending beyond the Period of their own Possession.

Whereas it has been held that the Ghatwals of the District of Beerbhoom, who pay the revenue of their lands directly to Government under the provisions of Regulation XXIX. of 1814 of the Bengal Code, have not the power of alienating their lands; and whereas, for the development of the mineral resources of the country in which the said Ghatwalee lands are situate, and for the improvement of the said lands, it is expedient that the power of granting leases for periods not limited by the term of their own possession, should in certain cases be extended to the possessors of such lands; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Ghatwals holding lands in the District of Beerbhoom, under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulation, shall have the same power of granting leases for any period which they may deem most conducive to the improvement of their tenures, as is allowed by law to the proprietors of other lands. Provided that no lease of Ghatwalee lands for any

period extending beyond the life-time or incumbency of the grantor of the lease shall be valid and binding on the successors of the grantor, unless the same shall be granted for the working of mines or for the clearing of jungle, or for the erection of dwelling-houses or manufactories, or for tanks, canals, and similar works; and shall be approved by the Commissioner of the Division, such approval being certified by an endorsement on the lease under the signature of the Commissioner.

II. If any of the said Ghatwalee lands be at any time under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, or otherwise subject to the direct control of the Officers of Government, it shall be lawful for the Court of Wards or the Commissioner to grant leases for any such purpose as aforesaid; and every lease so granted shall be valid and binding on all future possessors of the said lands, anything in the existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 4th March 1859, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI. OF 1859.

An Act to Empower the Governor of Bombay in Council to Appoint a Magistrate for certain Districts within the Zillah Ahmedabad.

Whereas it is expedient to provide specially for the Criminal and Police Administration of such portions of the Zillah Ahmedabad as are mentioned in the Schedule to this Act; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay in Council to appoint a Magistrate for the Districts mentioned in the Schedule to this Act; and such Magistrate, when so appointed, shall exercise, within the said Districts, all the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the general Regulations of the Bombay Code, and the Acts

Governor in Council empowered to appoint a Magistrate for the Districts mentioned in Schedule.

Powers of Magistrate.

of the Legislative Council.

Exemption of Districts from jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Assistants to the Magistrate.

Council to appoint so many Assistants to the said Magistrate as may be required.

II. Nothing contained in the preceding Section shall be held to remove the said Districts from the jurisdiction of the Session Judge of Ahmedabad or of the

Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut.

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICTS.

[See Section I.]

Names of Villages under the Gogo Pergunnah.

1 Bhownuggur itself.	39 Shechore.
2 Joona Wudwa.	40 Oosurud.
3 Rooha.	41 Soorka-Mota.
4 Ukwarra.	42 Agialec.
5 Udhewarra.	43 Tanah.
6 Tursuniya.	44 Khan-tree.
7 Malunka.	45 Turruclpalree.
8 Bhootesur.	46 Dewgama.
9 Bhoobhulec.	47 Ruttunpoor, near Tanah.
10 Ruttunpoor-Joona.	48 Wudia.
11 Ruttunpoor-Nooa.	49 Wullawur.
12 Goondhee.	50 Megwuddur.
13 Koliak.	51 Ghangulec.
14 Hathub.	52 Nessura.
15 Khudulioo.	53 Rajpoora, 2nd.
16 Bhudbhudioo.	54 Khakuria.
17 Alapoor.	55 Kurdej.
18 Thulsar.	56 Naree.
19 Lakanka.	57 Boodhel.
20 Khudurpoor and Meeteveerdeec.	58 Kobree.
21 Inspoora.	59 Bhuree.
22 Mandwa.	60 Bhudaria.
23 Sonshiya.	61 Choodec.
24 Panialec.	62 Sankulasur.
25 Trapuj.	63 Bharolec.
26 Buparra.	64 Nagdhunccha.
27 Panelpcepla.	65 Surtanpoor.
28 Rajpoora, 1st.	66 Vowree.
29 Bordee.	67 Thorlee.
30 Rajawuddur.	68 Rampoor.
31 Wurtaj.	69 Soorka.
32 Phoolsur.	70 Sheddawuddur.
33 Sondwudra.	71 Jamballa.
34 Phinadka.	72 Bhensowree, } Waste.
35 Seedsur.	73 Kuchotia, }
36 Kurmudia.	74 Cheerora, }
37 Peethulpoor.	75 Janjira, }
38 Shampoora.	76 Kalvee, }

Names of Villages under the Dhundooka Pergunnah.

1 Patna.	17 Kanootulow.
2 Bhurbheer.	18 Wootulwov.
3 Chukumpoor.	19 Sandeda.
4 Ruttunwov.	20 Otaria.
5 Keria.	21 Jotingra.
6 Jumrala.	22 Nagulpoor.
7 Sumundala, 1st.	23 Sherthulec.
8 Kariance.	24 Dheekwallee.
9 Latheedhur.	25 Wajelee.
10 Survuue.	26 Loundhurra.
11 Jhinjawuddur.	27 Malpura.
12 Pattee.	28 Dahitrelia.
13 Keria, near Pattee.	29 Welawuddur.
14 Bhanbhun.	30 Veerdeec, or Rajghur.
15 Sumundala, 2nd.	31 Sujelee.
16 Tajpur.	

Names of Villages under the Rampoor Pergunnah.

1 Botad.	6 Toorkha.
2 Hurdur.	7 Kamar.
3 Seerwania.	8 Rajpoora.
4 Dankunia.	9 Juria.
5 Khakhoe.	

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

14th March 1859.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General this day, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII. of 1859.

An Act to Alter the Duties of Customs on Goods Imported or Exported by Sea.

I. From and after the 12th day of March 1859 inclusive, so much of Schedules Portions of Acts, &c. repealed. A and B annexed to Act XIV. of 1836, so much of Schedules A and B annexed to Act VI. of 1844, so much of Schedule annexed to Act IX. of 1845, so much of Schedules A and B annexed to Act I. of 1852, and so much of Sections II., III., and IV. Act XXX. of 1854, as prescribe the Rates of Duty to be charged on goods imported into, or exported from, any port in India by sea, except the articles of Salt and Opium, are repealed.

II. From and after the 12th day of March 1859 inclusive, all the provisions now in force of the above-mentioned Acts, which have reference to the duties of Customs now charged and leviable on goods imported into or exported from any Port in India by sea, shall be taken to have reference to the duties of Customs prescribed in the Schedules annexed to this Act; Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorise the levy of duties of Sea Customs at any free Port, or be deemed to affect the provisions of Acts VI. and VII. of 1848.

III. Nothing in this Act shall apply to Teak Timber exported from the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim Provinces.

IV. And whereas contracts or agreements may have been made for the sale or delivery of goods on which increased or additional duties are imposed by this Act, and which contracts or agreements may have been made without reference to such increased duties, and thereby the several contractors may be materially affected; It is therefore further enacted that, if any person shall, by virtue of any contract entered into before the passing of this Act, be bound to deliver, at any time after the passing of this Act, goods hereby made liable to an increased or additional rate of duty, and shall, upon the importation or exportation of any goods, which he may deliver in performance of such contract, pay a rate of duty higher than that which was imposed by law on such goods at the time when the contract was entered into, every such person is hereby authorised and empowered to add to the price of such goods a sum equal to the difference between the duty paid under this Act and the duty which would have been payable under the laws in force when the contract was entered into, and shall have the same remedy for the recovery of such sum as if the same had been part of the price agreed upon.

V. This Act shall take effect on and after the 12th day of March 1859; and every Collector of Customs and other Officer is hereby indemnified for anything done, on or after that day, in collecting or enforcing the Duties imposed by this Act, or in otherwise carrying into effect the provisions hereof; and no action or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such Collector or other Officer in respect of anything so done.

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of Duty to be charged on the following Goods imported by Sea into any Port of India not being a free Port:—

1. Bullion and Coin	Free.
2. Precious Stones and Pearls	"
3. Grain and Pulse	"
4. Horses and other living Animals.....	"
5. Ice.....	"
6. Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, and Stones (Marbles and Wrought Stones excepted). ..	"
7. Cotton Wool.....	"
8. Books	"
9. Machinery for the improvement of the communications and for development of the resources of the Country	"

And the Collector of Customs, subject to the general orders of the local Executive Government, shall decide what articles of Machinery come within the above definition, and such decision shall be final in law.

10. Cotton Thread, Twist, and Yarn.....	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
11. Tea	20 "
12. Coffee	20 "
13. Tobacco, and all preparations thereof	20 "
14. Spices, including Cassia, Cinnamon, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, and Mace.....	20 "
15. Haberdashery, Millinery, and Hosiery.....	20 "

And the Collector of Customs, subject to the general orders of the local Executive Government, shall decide what articles come within the above definition, and such decision shall be final in law.

16. Grocery, Confectionery, and Oil-man's Stores.....	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
17. Provisions, Hams, and Cheeses..	20 "
18. Perfumery	20 "
19. Jewellery, Plate, and Plated-ware	20 "
20. Porter, Ale, Beer, Cider, and other similar fermented Liquors	4 Annas the imperial gallon.
21. Wines and Liqueurs	2 Rupees the imperial gallon.
22. Spirits	3 Rs. ditto.

And the Duty on Spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof.

23. All articles not included in the above enumeration	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
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SCHEDULE B.

Rates of Duty to be charged upon Goods exported by Sea from any Port in India not being a free Port:—

1. Bullion and Coin	Free.
2. Precious Stones and Pearls	"
3. Books, Maps, and Drawings printed in India	"
4. Horses and other living Animals..	"
5. Cotton Wool	"
6. Sugar and Rum	"
7. Spirits	"
8. Tobacco and all preparations thereof	"
9. Raw Silk	"
10. Grain and Pulse of all sorts....	2 Annas the Indian Maund.
11. Indigo	3 Rs. the Indian Maund.
12. Lac Dye and Shell Lac.....	4 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
13. All Country Articles not enumerated or named above	3 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

12th March 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 12th March 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 16th of June next:—

A Bill to Amend Act XXV. of 1858 (for Appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for Raising a Fund for Municipal Purposes in the Town of Bombay).

Whereas it is expedient to amend Act XXV. of 1858; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay to remove from office any Municipal Commissioner elected, or who may hereafter be elected by the Justices of the Peace in Sessions assembled, if the said Justices in Sessions assembled shall recommend such removal. In the event of a vacancy occurring by such removal, the Justices shall, as soon as convenient, elect a person to supply the vacancy until the next triennial election.

II. In addition to the Town-Duties leviable under the said Act, the following Duties shall be levied in respect of the articles hereinafter mentioned, when the same are imported from any place into the Town of Bombay, and are intended for use therein (that is to say):—

Bricks, 2 annas for every thousand.

Tiles, 5 per cent. on the market value.

The said Duties shall be deemed Town-Duties within the provisions of the said Act relating to Town-Duties, and shall be levied and collected accordingly by and under the management of the Commissioner of Customs of Bombay and his Subordinate Officers, and shall be paid into the General Treasury to the credit of the Municipal Commissioners.

III. The Municipal Commissioners at their discretion may compound for any period not exceeding years for a certain sum to be paid to them in respect of any of the articles specified in the last preceding Section, or in the Schedule annexed to the said Act XXV. of 1858, in lieu of the Town-Duties chargeable thereon.

IV. When any article in respect of which the Town-Duty is leviable or has been or may hereafter be levied, is re-exported to any place beyond the limits of the Town, or when any such article, being the property of Government, is so re-exported, or is issued from any Government Depot at Bombay for the use of the Indian Navy or for any other Government purpose, the whole of the Town-Duty leviable, or which may, since the passing of the said Act, have been levied, or which may hereafter be levied on such article, shall be remitted.

V. If it appear to the Commissioner of Customs of Bombay that the amount of Town-Duty leviable in respect of any articles cannot be readily ascertained at the time of importation, by reason that the whole of the articles may not be intended for consumption or use within the Town or for any other reason, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioner to levy and collect such amount at any subsequent period.

VI. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, the said Act XXV. of 1858.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

19th March 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 12th March 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 23rd of June next:—

A Bill for the Better Regulation of the Police within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Whereas it is expedient to separate throughout the Madras Presidency, the judicial functions of the Magistrate and his Subordinates, and of the Heads of Villages, from duties relating to matters of Executive Police; and to substitute a more efficient system of Police, under the immediate control of the Governor in Council of the said Presidency; and to re-organise the Police Force; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say):—

The word "Magistrate" shall include all persons, within their respective jurisdictions, exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

The word "Subordinate," as applied to Police functionaries, shall mean District Superintendents and their Assistants.

The word "Police" shall include General and Village Police, Cuttoobadies, Kavilgars, and all other persons, by whatever name known, who exercise any Police functions throughout the Madras Presidency.

The expression "General Police District" shall embrace all Districts to which the operation of this Act shall be extended.

The word "property" shall include any chattel, money, or valuable security.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Gender. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

"Person." The word "person" shall include company or corporation.

"Month." The word "month" shall mean calendar month.

The word "cattle" shall, besides horned-cattle, include elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine.

II. The several Regulations and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, are hereby repealed and amended, to the extent and in the manner therein set forth, within the limits of the General Police District, except so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Regulation or Act; and 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: provided also, that nothing in this Section shall be construed to affect any judicial function or jurisdiction, original or appellate, which by any existing law may be exercised by any of the Officers mentioned in the enactments above repealed.

III. Section IV. of Act III. of 1857 (relating to trespasses by Cattle) shall, throughout the limits of the General Police District, be read as if the words "District Subordinate" and "Village Inspectors" were respectively substituted therein for the words "Magistrate" and "Heads of Villages."

IV. The powers of appointment given to the Magistrate by Section XL. of Regulation XI. 1816 of the Madras Code (for the establishment of a general system of Police throughout the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George) shall still continue, but the Officer so appointed shall no longer possess or exercise any authority as a Police functionary; provided always that such Officer so appointed shall continue to exercise all judicial functions granted by Section II. of Regulation IV. 1821, and Act XXX. of 1837.

V. The entire superintendence of the Police throughout the General Police District shall vest in, and be exercised by, the Governor in Council, and, except as authorised by him under the provisions of this Act, no person, Officer, or Court shall be empowered to appoint, supersede, or control any Police functionary, any Regulation, Act, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

VI. The administration of the Police throughout the General Police District shall be vested in an Officer to be styled the Chief Commissioner of Police for the Presidency of Madras, and in such Subordinates as to the Governor in Council shall seem fit, who shall from time to time be appointed by the local Government, and may be removed by the same authority, and who shall receive such salary as the Governor General of India in Council shall allow.

VII. All powers which up to the passing of this Act belonged by law to the existing Police authorities shall be vested in the Police authorities appointed under this Act. Provided always, that no Police functionary so appointed shall possess or exercise any judicial authority.

VIII. The Chief Commissioner of Police shall be appointed a Magistrate throughout the General Police District, and shall also be appointed a Justice of the Peace, and he shall act as such under such orders as may from time to time be passed by the Governor in Council. The Governor in Council may appoint any District Superintendent of Police to be a Magistrate within such limits as he may deem proper; but such Superintendent, if so appointed, shall act in that capacity only so far as may be necessary for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime, and the detection, apprehension, and detention of offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and as far as may be necessary for the performance of the duties assigned to him by this Act.

To act as such under the orders of Government.

District Superintendent may be appointed a Magistrate.

IX. The entire Police establishment of the Madras Presidency shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be one Police Force, and shall be formally enrolled, and shall consist of such number of Officers and men, and shall be otherwise constituted in such manner, as shall be from time to time ordered by the local Government with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

X. The Police Force shall be under the exclusive direction and control of the Chief Commissioner to control Force and make rules. Police, who may from time to time, subject to the approval of the local Government, frame such orders and regulations as he shall deem expedient, relative to the general government of the Force, the places of residence, the classification, rank, distribution, and particular service of the Members thereof; their inspection; the description of arms, accoutrements, and other necessities to be furnished to them; to the collecting and communicating intelligence and information; and all such other orders and regulations relative to the said Police Force as the said Chief Commissioner shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing abuse or neglect, and for rendering such Force efficient in the discharge of all its duties.

XI. The appointment of all Police Officers shall rest with the Chief Commissioner of Police, and he may at any time dismiss, suspend, or fine any such Member whom he shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or otherwise unfit for the same; provided always that the Chief Commissioner shall have authority to delegate to any of his Subordinates the powers given to him in this Section.

XII. Every person so appointed shall receive on his enrolment a certificate (A) under the seal of the Chief Commissioner of Police, by virtue of which he shall be vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer. Such certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed, or otherwise removed from employment in the Police Force, and shall thereupon be immediately surrendered to his superior Officer, or other person empowered to receive it.

XIII. There shall be deducted from the pay of every Police Officer of a class not entitled to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, a sum after such rate as the local Government shall direct, not being greater rate than One Anna in the Rupee; which sum so deducted, and also the monies accruing from stoppages from the pay of Police Officers during absence from sickness or other cause, and fines imposed on Police Officers for misconduct, and from fines imposed by Magistrates and others upon drunken persons, or for assaults upon Police Officers, and all monies arising from the sale of worn or cast-off clothing or other articles supplied for the use of the Police, or from any other miscellaneous sources which shall be permitted by the Governor in Council, shall from time to time be invested in such manner and in such securities as the Governor in Council may direct, and the interest and dividends thereof, or so much of the same as shall not be required for the purposes herein mentioned, shall be likewise invested as aforesaid, and accumulate, so as to form a Fund to be called "The Police Superannuation Fund"; and shall be applied from time to time to the payment of superannuation or retiring allowances or gratuities, under such rules as may be passed by the said Governor in Council; provided always that any Police Officer may be dismissed or removed without superannuation allowance; and that no Police Officer shall be entitled of right to any allowance from this Fund, or shall retain any right to a refund of any deduction made from his pay while he may have been a Police Officer.

XIV. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner of Police, or his Subordinates, if they shall think fit, on the application of any person showing the necessity thereof, to depute any additional number of Police

Officers to keep the peace at any place within the General Police District, at the charge of the person making the application, but subject to the orders of the said Chief Commissioner, or his Subordinates, and for such time as they shall think fit; provided always that it shall be lawful for the person on whose application such deputation shall have been made, on giving one month's notice in writing to the Chief Commissioner, or his Subordinate, to require that the Officers so appointed shall be discontinued: such person shall be relieved from the charge of such additional Force from the expiration of such notice.

XV. Whenever any Railway, Canal, or other Public works shall be carried on, or be in operation in any part of the country, and it shall appear to the Chief Commissioner that the appointment of an additional Police Force in such neighbourhood is rendered necessary by the behaviour or reasonable apprehension of the behaviour of the persons employed upon such work, it shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner, with the consent of the Governor in Council, to direct the employment of such additional Force, and to maintain the same so long as such necessity shall continue; and to make orders from time to time upon the Treasurer or other Officer having the control or custody of the funds of any Company carrying on such works, for the payment of the extra Force so rendered necessary as aforesaid.

XVI. All monies paid in respect of such additional Force as is mentioned in the two last preceding Sections, shall be paid into a fund to be called "The General Police Fund," and shall be applied to the maintenance of the Police Force under such orders as the Governor in Council may pass; and all sums of money payable under those Sections shall be recoverable by distress, under the warrant of a Magistrate, according to Act II. of 1839; provided always that no Treasurer or Officer having control over the funds of any Company shall be liable to imprisonment in default of payment.

XVII. When it shall appear that any tumult, riot, or outrage has taken place, or may be reasonably apprehended in any place, and that the ordinary Officers appointed for preserving the peace are not sufficient for its preservation, and for the protection of the inhabitants, and the security of property in such place, it shall be lawful for any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector to apply to the nearest Magistrate to appoint so many of the public or village servants, or residents of the neighbourhood, as such Police Officer may require, to act as special Police Officers, for such time and in such manner as he shall deem necessary; and it shall be the duty of such Magistrate at once to comply with such applications; provided always that, whenever it shall be deemed necessary to appoint such special constables as aforesaid, notice of their names and occupations, and of the circumstances which rendered such appointment expedient, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Magistrate of the District.

XVIII. Every special Officer so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges, and protection, and be liable to all such duties and penalties, and be subordinate to the same authorities as the ordinary Officer of Police.

XIX. If any person, being appointed a special Police Officer as aforesaid, shall, without sufficient excuse, neglect or refuse to serve as such, or to obey such lawful order or direction as may be given him for the performance of his duties, he shall be liable, upon summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rupees for such neglect, refusal, or disobedience.

XX. No Police Officer shall be at liberty to resign his office, or withdraw himself from the duties thereof, unless expressly allowed to do so in writing by the District Superintendent; or unless he shall have given to his superior Officer two months' notice in writing of his intention to do so. Nor shall any such Police Officer engage in any employment or office whatever, other than his duties under this Act, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing under the seal of the Chief Commissioner.

XXI. From and after the passing of this Act, every person, not being, or having ceased to be, a duly enrolled Police Officer, who shall unlawfully assume any function or power belonging to the Police; and who shall not forthwith deliver up his certificate, and all the clothing, accoutrements, and appointments, and other necessities which may have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty; or who shall have in his possession any distinctive article of the dress or appointment directed to be worn exclusively by the Police Force, without being able to account satisfactorily for his possession thereof; or who shall put on the dress of any Police Officer, or any dress designed to represent it, or to be taken for it; or who shall otherwise personate the character, or act the part of any Police Officer for any purpose whatever, shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable for any offence committed under the assumed character, be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding months, or both.

XXII. Every Police Officer shall, for all purposes in this Act contained, be considered to be on duty at all times and in all places. It shall be his duty to use his best endeavours and ability to prevent all crimes, offences, and public nuisances; to preserve the peace; to apprehend disorderly and suspicious characters; to detect and bring offenders to justice; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; and promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him.

XXIII. It shall be the duty of every Police Officer, and he is hereby authorised, to arrest without warrant—

1. All persons who are charged on credible information, or whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of having been concerned in any grave or forcible crime or outrage.

2. All persons who are charged with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which he shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in his view, and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence a warrant could not have been issued.

3. All persons committing, or attempting to commit, any breach of the peace in his view, and who refuse to desist on being required thereto.

4. All persons found injuring the public buildings, roads, tanks, and water channels, or committing any offence punishable by law; provided always that, where such offence is of a slight and petty nature, it shall not be necessary for the Police Officer to arrest, if, from the circumstances of the case, there is no reason to apprehend that the party will abscond.

5. All vagrants whom he shall find disturbing the public peace, or whom he shall have good cause to suspect of having committed, or being about to commit, a crime; all persons whose name and residence is unknown, or whom he may find between sunset and seven in the morning lying or loitering in any high-way, road, or other place, and who, in either case, are unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves.

6. All persons who assault or resist such Police Officer in the execution of his duty, or aid or excite others so to do.

7. All persons who, having been in legal custody, shall have escaped therefrom; and every person who shall have submitted to arrest, or whom a Police Officer shall have touched and informed that he was under arrest, shall from that moment be deemed to have been in legal custody.

8. All persons who are charged with having done any injury or damage to the person or property of another, and who refuse to give their name and residence, or who give one which there is ground to believe to be false, may be detained solely for the purpose of ascertaining such name and residence, with a view to future proceedings.

XXIV. Every person taken into custody by any Police Officer, without warrant, except persons detained for the mere purpose of ascertaining their name and residence, shall forthwith be delivered into the custody of the Police Officer in charge of a Station House, in order that such person may be secured until he can be brought before a Magistrate, to be dealt with according to law, or may give bail for his appearance before a Magistrate, if the Officer in charge shall deem it prudent to take bail as hereinafter mentioned; provided always that, where bail is not taken, the prisoners shall be brought before a Magistrate within twenty-four hours, unless circumstances render it impossible.

XXV. Whenever any person shall be brought in custody, without a warrant, to any Station House, at a time when he cannot at once be sent before a Magistrate, and shall be charged with any bailable offence, or with any unbailable offence, of which it shall appear to the Officer in charge of the Station House that the prisoner is falsely accused, it shall be lawful for such Police Officer to release the accused on bail, or on his own recognisance, to appear before the Magistrate when required.

XXVI. It shall be lawful for every Police Officer in charge of a Station, or other superior Officer of Police, to bind by recognisance any person to appear as prosecutor or as a witness before the Magistrate by whom any grave charge is being or is about to be investigated; and if any such prosecutor or witness shall refuse to execute such recognisance, it shall be competent to such Officer to forward the person in custody to the Magistrate's Court.

XXVII. Every recognisance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before a Magistrate at his next sitting, and the time and place of appearance, and the sum thereby acknowledged, not exceeding One Thousand Rupees, shall be specified in the said recognisance, or in the condition thereof; and the Officer taking the recognisance shall enter into a

book, to be kept for the purpose, the name, residence, and occupation of the party, and his surety or sureties (if any), entering into such recognisance, together with the condition thereof, and the sum thereby acknowledged, and shall return every such recognisance to the Magistrate present at the time and place when and where the party is bound to appear.

XXVIII. If, from the absence of witnesses, or from any other reasonable cause, it shall become necessary or expedient to defer the examination of any case, or the further examination of any witnesses, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate from time to time by his warrant addressed to any Police Officer, to remand the accused to the custody of any Police Officer, for such time as he shall deem necessary and reasonable, not exceeding eight clear days, to be secured in any Station House or jail, or to be otherwise detained in custody, as to the said Magistrate shall appear expedient; provided always that any such Magistrate may order such accused party to

Remands.
Proviso.
be brought before him at any time or place before the expiration of the time for which such accused party shall have been remanded; or may discharge such accused party on his recognisances, with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance at the time and place appointed for such further examination.

XXIX. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer without a warrant to enter and inspect all drinking-shops, gaming-houses, and other resorts of loose and disorderly characters; all premises of known receivers of stolen property; any locality, vessel, boat, or conveyance in which he shall have just cause to believe that crime has been, or is about to be committed; or which he reasonably suspects to contain stolen property; and then and there to take all necessary measures for the effectual prevention and detection of crime; and to take charge of all property reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and of all articles or things which may serve as evidence of the crime supposed to have been committed.

XXX. Every Police Officer, not below the grade of Inspector, shall be an Inspector of weights and measures, and may enter any shop or premises for the purpose of inspecting the weights and measures and instruments for weighing kept or used therein, and may seize any weight, measures, or instrument for weighing, which he may have reason to believe is false; and every person who shall be proved to have kept such false weights, measures, or instruments for use, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding Rupees or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding months; provided always that any person who shall neglect or refuse to produce for examination, when required by such Police Officers, all weights and measures, steel yards, or other weighing machines which shall be in his possession, or who shall otherwise obstruct or hinder such examination, shall be liable to a like penalty.

Proviso.
XXXI. No Police Officer shall receive any complaint of any petty offence; or take into his custody any person brought to him accused of such petty offences, trespass, assault, quarrelling, or the like; and it shall be lawful for any Police Officer to refuse to receive any charge of an offence of a grave character, if he shall, on inquiry made of the complainant alone, see good grounds for doubting its truth; provided always that, if the charge be not of such a nature as, under ordinary circumstances, would justify the Police Officer in refusing to receive it, the particular reasons for refusing it are to be recorded by such Officer at the time.

XXXII. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer to lay any information before the Magistrate, and to apply for summonses, warrant, search warrant, or such other legal process as may by law issue, and may be expedient under the circumstances, against any person committing an offence against any law or enactment, or against any regulation for the protection of the Revenue, or against any person committing or failing to remove any public nuisance or unwarrantable obstructions, keeping disorderly houses, harbouring thieves, disturbing the peace, obstructing the due course of justice, and the like, and to prosecute such offenders up to final judgment; provided always that, any rewards, forfeitures, and penalties, or shares of rewards, forfeitures, or penalties, which by law are payable to informers, and all costs of prosecution which may by any enactment be awarded to the prosecutor, shall be paid into the "General Police Fund."

Proviso.
XXXIII. From and after the passing of this Act, all summonses, warrants, search warrants, warrants of commitment for trial, or orders for the escort and conveyance of prisoners, and all other processes issued by any Officer in any criminal proceeding, shall be directed and delivered to members of the Police Force alone; and such processes shall be served and executed by them and none others.

XXXIV. Where any such warrant, order, or process shall be directed or delivered to any of the said Officers, unless it be necessary for the due execution thereof that such warrant be executed without delay, the person receiving it shall deliver the same to his superior Officer authorised for that purpose, who shall take charge of it, and appoint by endorsement thereon one or more Police Officers to execute the same; and every Police Officer whose name shall be so endorsed thereon shall have the same power, privileges, and protection as if the same had originally been directed to him by name; provided also that every such process shall be executed with all secrecy and despatch, and shall have full force in any part of the Madras Presidency, except within the limits of the Supreme Court, without further formality or local endorsement; and that all Police authorities shall everywhere be assisting in the execution of such process.

Proviso.
XXXV. Every summonses, notice, or other Criminal process, shall be deemed to be duly served by delivering a copy thereof to the party, or some adult male member of his family at his usual place of abode, or by affixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode; and any party failing or neglecting to obey such summonses or notice duly served, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Magistrate or Court that issued the process, to a penalty not exceeding Rupees, unless such person shall be able to prove that he was prevented by unavoidable accident or other satisfactory cause from obeying such summonses, notice, or the like.

XXXVI. A Magistrate may, without issuing any summons, forthwith issue his warrant to bring before him any person charged with an offence cognisable by him, or whose attendance may for any reason be necessary to enforce, whenever it shall appear probable that such person will not attend unless compelled so to do.

XXXVII. An Officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance of the warrant, and show the warrant, if sight of it be demanded.

XXXVIII. In making an arrest, the Officer or other person executing the warrant shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by words or actions.

XXXIX. After arrest the prisoner shall not be subjected to any more restraint than such as may be necessary to prevent his escape.

XL. Any person authorised by a warrant to arrest a person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue, may break open any outer or inner door or window of a dwelling-house, whether that of the person accused, or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

XLI. If information be received that a person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue, has concealed himself in a Zenanah or female apartment in the actual occupancy of women, the Officer or other persons employed to execute the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused; and if such person shall not deliver himself up, the Police Officer, or other person authorised to execute the warrant, may break open the Zenanah, and execute the process entrusted to him, giving notice at the same time to any woman in the Zenanah that she is at liberty to withdraw.

XLII. After arrest made, the Officer or other person executing the warrant, shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested to the Magistrate or other authority mentioned in the warrant.

XLIII. No Officer or other person, after the arrest of any suspected person, shall offer to him any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure; nor shall such Officer, or other person, after such arrest, prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

XLIV. If any Police Officer shall at any time find himself unable to effect an arrest, it shall be lawful for him to require any and every person present to assist and aid him in making the arrest; and any person who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rupees, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding months, or both.

XLV. Every Member of the Police Force who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach of any lawful orders and regulations; or who shall cease to perform the duties of his office without leave, or without having given two months' notice as provided by this enactment, or engage without authority in any employment other than his Police duty; or who shall maliciously and without probable cause prefer any false, vexatious, or frivolous charge or information against any individual; or who shall knowingly and wilfully and with evil intent exceed his powers; or shall be guilty of any wilful and culpable neglect of duty in not bringing any person, who shall be in his custody without a warrant, before a

Magistrate as hereinbefore provided; or who shall offer any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding Rupees, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding months, or both.

XLVI. Any Member of the Police Force, who shall on any pretext, or under any circumstance, directly or indirectly, collect or receive any fee, gratuity, diet-money, allowance, or recompense, other than he may be duly authorised by the Chief Commissioner or other Officer acting under his order to collect or receive, shall, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding months, or both.

XLVII. Any Police Officer who shall directly or indirectly extort, exact, seek, or obtain any bribe, or unauthorised reward or consideration, by any illegal threat or pretence, or for doing or omitting or delaying to do any act which it may be his duty to do or to cause to be done, or for withholding or delaying any information which he is bound to afford or to communicate; or who shall attempt to commit any of the offences above said, shall be liable, upon summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rupees, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding months, or both.

XLVIII. If any person shall assault or resist any Police Officer in the legal exercise of his duty; or shall aid or incite any other person so to do; or shall maliciously and without probable cause prefer any false or frivolous charge against any Police Officer; such person shall, on summary conviction of such offence before any Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding months, or both.

XLIX. Any person who, in any street, road, thoroughfare, or passage, commits any of the following offences, to the obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, or damage of the residents and passengers, shall, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding Eight Days; and it shall be lawful for any Police Officer to take into custody without warrant any person who within view commits any such offence:—

1st. Any person who shall slaughter any cattle, or clean any carcase in the streets; any person riding or driving any cattle recklessly and furiously, or training or breaking any horse or other cattle on or near any public road, to the danger of the passers:

2nd. Any person who wantonly or cruelly abuses or tortures any animal:

3rd. Any person who shall keep any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing in any road or street longer than is required for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers; or who shall leave any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the Public:

4th. Any person exposing goods for sale on the road, so as to obstruct passengers.

5th. Any person who throws or lays down any dirt, filth, rubbish, or any stones or building materials;

or who constructs any pial, cow-shed, stable, or the like within the bounds of any thoroughfare; or who causes any offensive matter to run from any house, factory, dung-heap, or the like, into the street:

6th. Any person found in any thoroughfare being found drunk in any thoroughfare. drunk and riotous, or incapable of taking care of himself:

7th. Any person who wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or any offensive deformity or disease, or commits nuisance by casing himself in or by the side of, or near any public street or thoroughfare; or by bathing or washing in any tank or reservoir, not being a place set apart for that purpose:

8th. Any person who neglects to fence in or duly to protect any well, tank, or other dangerous place or structure.

L. The Chief Commissioner of Police, his Subordinates, and Inspectors, from time to time as occasion may require, may, subject to the orders of the local Government, make rules for the conduct of all assemblies and processions in the public roads, streets, or thoroughfares, prescribing the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass; and for keeping order in the public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghauts, and landing-places, and all other places of public resort; and preventing obstructions thereof on the occasion of such assemblies and processions; and in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship; and in any case when the roads, streets, or thoroughfares, ghauts, or landing-places, may be thronged, or may be liable to be obstructed; and may give licenses for the use of music in streets.

of native festivals and ceremonies; and may direct all crowds of twelve or more persons to disperse, when they have reason to apprehend any breach of the peace; and every person opposing, or not obeying the orders so issued as aforesaid, or violating the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

LI. In all cases of summary convictions under this Act, the Magistrate trying the case shall be restrained within the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction as to the amount of fine or imprisonment he may inflict; provided

Proviso. always that such charges against Police Officers above the rank of a Private shall only be summarily adjudicated on by European functionaries, and that Village Watchers alone shall be liable to summary conviction by Heads of Villages.

LII. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted for any offence made punishable on summary conviction by this Act, or to prevent any person from being liable, under any other Law, Regulation, or Act, to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided for such offence by this

Proviso. Act. Provided always that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

LIII. All fines and penalties imposed, and all sums of money recoverable under the authority of this Act, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant of the Magistrate, in manner provided by Act II. of 1839.

LIV. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect, or want of form, in the summons, conviction, warrant, distress, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

LV. All actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for anything done, or intended to be done, under the provisions of this Act, or under the general Police powers hereby given, shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant, or to the Superintendent or other Superior Officer of the District in which the act was committed, one month at least before the commencement of the action; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought by or on behalf of the defendant; and though a decree shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Judge, before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action; provided

Proviso. always that no action shall in any case lie where such Officers shall have been prosecuted criminally for the same act.

LVI. When any action, prosecution, or proceeding shall be brought against any Police Officer for any act done by him in such capacity, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate; and such plea shall be proved by the production of the warrant directing the act and purporting to be signed by a Magistrate. And the defendant shall thereupon be entitled to a decree in his favour, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate. And no proof of the signature of such Official shall be necessary, unless the Court shall see reason to doubt its being genuine; provided

Proviso. always that any remedy which the party may have against the authority issuing such warrant shall remain entire.

LVII. This Act shall take effect in any and every such District as the Governor in Council shall appoint by notification published in the Official Gazette.

LVIII. In citing this Act in other Acts and in legal instruments, it shall be enough to use the expression "The Madras General Police Act, 1859."

SCHEDULE.

Regulation IX. 1816, Section IX. the following words in Section XXXVI, "The Officer entrusted with the service of the summons in such cases, as well as in all other cases wherein bail may not be required, shall demand only an acknowledgment of the receipt of it, and in the absence of the party, the summons may be served on the principal person in his house or family, if such person be willing to receive the same, and to return an acknowledgment for the party;" and Section XLII.

Regulation XI. 1816, Sections III. IV. V. VI. VII. XI. XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII. XXI. XXII. XXIII. XXIV. XXV. XXVI. Clause 2, XXIX. XXXV. XXXVIII. XXXIX. XL. XLI. XLVIII. and LV.

Regulation IV. 1821, Section III.

So much of Clause 2 Section II. of Regulation IV. 1821 as declares that all Subordinate Officers of Police of every description shall be subject to the authority of the Tuhseeldars of their respective Districts.

Act VII. of 1843, Sections XXXIX. and XL.

So much of Clause 4 Section XIII. of Regulation

Laws to be amended. XI. 1816, as directs the Head of the Village to apprehend any person supposed to have committed a murder.

So much of Clause 1 Section XXVII. of Regulation XI. 1816, as directs the Head of the Village to make every exertion to apprehend any person accused or suspected of having committed the offences referred to in the said Clause.

FORM A.

A. B. has been appointed a Member of the Police Force under the Madras General Police Act, and is vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

सन १८५९ चा आक्ट ३ रा.

इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलाने ठरविला तो, गवर्नर जनरल याणी
सन १८५९ चे फेब्रुवारी महिन्याचे ७ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केला.

छावणीचे जाइंट माजिस्ट्रेटांस कांहीं प्रसंगी दिवाणी हुकुमत देण्याविषयी,
आणि त्या अंमलदारांस खतांचे रजिस्टर करण्याविषयी आक्ट.

छावणीचे जाइंट माजिस्ट्रेटांस आपआपले फौजदारी हुकुमतीचे स्थलसीमेंत कांहीं प्रसंगी
दिवाणी हुकुमत देऊन सदहू हद्दींत त्यांस खतांचे रजिस्टरही नेमावे हें योग्य आहे; यास्तव,
खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे :—

उद्देश.

१. आपआपले इलाक्यांत कोणतेही लश्करी छावणींतील बाजाराचे, किंवा ठाण्याचे जाइंट
माजिस्ट्रेटांस दिवाणी हुकुमत देण्यास गवर्नर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल, व कोणतेही प्रेसिडेन्सीचें
किंवा जागेचें राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सरकार मुखत्यार आहे. दाव्याची रकम दोनशें
रुपयांवर नसेल, व जातीसंबंधी, किंवा स्थावर मिळकतीवरील कोणतेही हक्कासंबंधी तंटो नसेल
अशा कर्जावद्दल फिर्यादी, व इतर *पर्सनल् फिर्यादी खाली लिहिलेले प्रकारचे मनुष्यांवर
झाल्या असतां त्या घेऊन त्यांचा निकाल करण्याचा अधिकार सदहू प्रमाणे हुकुमत दिलेले
प्रत्येक जाइंट माजिस्ट्रेटांस आहे : म्हणजे, फिर्यादीचें कारण उखेंन होतें वेळीं, व फिर्याद करते-
वेळीं जा मनुष्यांस एतेशीय फौजेचे लश्करी आईन लागू असतील, किंवा लागू होतील तीं
मनुष्यें; अथवा जीं मनुष्यें सदहू प्रकारचे लश्करी छावणींतील बाजारांत, किंवा ठाण्यांत
राहात असतील, किंवा उदीम, किंवा धंदा, करित असतील आणि मलिका माआझमाने केलेले
कोणतेही लश्करी आईन त्यांस लागू नसतील तीं मनुष्यें.

छावणीचे जाइंट माजिस्ट्रे-
टांस कांहीं प्रसंगी दिवाणी
हुकुमत देण्याचा अधिकार
राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सर-
कारास आहे.

२. कोणतेही लश्करी छावणींतील बाजाराचे, किंवा ठाण्याचे जाइंट माजिस्ट्रेटांस मागील
कलमांतील ठरावा अन्वये दिवाणी हुकुमत मिळेल तेव्हां, व त्यांकडे ती राहिल तोंपर्यंत सदहू
प्रकारचे छावणींतील बाजाराचे, किंवा ठाण्याचे हद्दींत सन १८४१ चे ११ वे आवटाचा
खाली दर्शविलेला भाग मौकूफ राहील : म्हणजे, कर्जावद्दल सदहू प्रकारचा फिर्यादी, व
इतर पर्सनल् सदहू प्रकारचा फिर्यादी तपासण्यासाठी लश्करी कोर्ट रिकेस्टें भरण्याचा अधिकार
ठाण्याचे, किंवा छावणीचे कमांडिंग अफिसरांस जा भागावरून आहे तो भाग.

जा छावणींतील जाइंट
माजिस्ट्रेटांस या प्रमाणे दिवाणी
हुकुमत मिळाली असेल त्या
छावणींत सन १८४१ चे ११ वे
आवटाचा भाग मौकूफ होईल
तो.

* पर्सनल् फिर्यादी म्हणजे जंगल सिलकती संबंधी, व नुकसानांनी संबंधी फिर्यादी.

लश्करी बाजारांत लाहान लाहान मुकदम्यांचा इनसाफ करण्याविषयी मद्रास व मुंबई प्रेसिडेन्सींत जा कानून अमलांत आहेत त्याही मौकूफ होतील.

३. मद्रास किंवा मुंबई प्रेसिडेन्सींत कोणतेही अंमलदारास सदहू प्रमाणे दिवाणी हुकुमत मिळेल तेव्हां, व त्याकडे ती राहील तोंपर्यंत त्याचे हुकुमतींत खाली लिहिलेले प्रकारचा कानून मौकूफ होतील : म्हणजे, जा छावणींत, व ठाण्यांत मद्रास, किंवा मुंबई प्रेसिडेन्सीचे लश्कर राहात असेल त्या छावणींतील, व ठाण्यांतील लश्करी बाजारांत लाहान लाहान मुकदम्यांचे इनसाफ करण्या विषयी कानून असतील त्या मौकूफ होतील.

एतद्देशीय कौजेचे लश्करी आर्देन लागू असणारे मनुष्यांवर फिर्यादी करणे त्या, छावणीचे जा जाईंट माजिस्ट्रेटस दिवाणी हुकुमत मिळाली असेल त्या माजिस्ट्रेटसजवळ कराव्या इतरां जवळ करूं नये.

४. कोणतेही लश्करी छावणींतील बाजाराचे, किंवा ठाण्याचे जाईंट माजिस्ट्रेटस या आक्टातील ठरावाअन्वये दिवाणी हुकुमत मिळेल तेव्हां त्यास जा फिर्यादी घेण्याचा अधिकार असेल त्या फिर्यादी, एतद्देशीय कौजेचे लश्करी आर्देन लागू असणारे मनुष्यांवर करणे असल्यास, त्या जवळ कराव्या इतरां जवळ करूं नये.

लश्करी मनुष्यांवरील, फिर्यादींचा इनसाफ पंचाशतीने करण्याविषयी मद्रास प्रेसिडेन्सींत कानून अमलांत आहेत त्या काईम आहेत.

५. परंतु असे ठरविले आहे की मद्रास प्रेसिडेन्सीचे लश्करी मनुष्यां वरील फिर्यादींचा इनसाफ पंचाशतीने करण्याविषयी जा कानून त्या प्रेसिडेन्सींत अमलांत आहेत त्यांत, मागील कलमांतील कोणतेही ठरावावरून, फेरफार होतो, किंवा त्यांस व्यत्यय येतो असे समजू नये.

कोणी उदमी लश्करी बाजारांतील मनुष्य म्हणून नोंदला असल्यावांचून त्याची फिर्याद चालणार नाही.

६. कोणी मनुष्य कोणतेही लश्करी छावणीचे हद्दींत उदमी, किंवा धंदा करित असेल, किंवा जा मनुष्याने सदहू प्रकारचे हद्दींत उदमी, किंवा धंदा केला असेल त्याचें घेणे या आक्टाप्रमाणे भरलेले कोर्टाची हुकुमत लागू असणारे मनुष्याकडे, सदहू प्रकारचे छावणींत सदहू प्रकारचा उदमी, किंवा धंदा करताना त्या संबंधी, किंवा पैका कर्जाऊ दिल्यामुळे निघत असेल, त्या घेण्याविषयी सदहू प्रकारचे मनुष्याची फिर्याद सदहू प्रकारचे कोर्टांत घेणे ती खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे हक्कित असल्या वांचून घेऊं नये : म्हणजे, घेणे वसूल करण्यास जो मनुष्य पाहात असेल तो, देवघेव होते वेळेस, सदहू प्रकारचे छावणींतील लश्करी बाजाराचा नोंदलेला मनुष्य आहे अशी हक्कित नसेल नर घेऊं नये.

या आक्टाअन्वये मुकदम्यांचा इनसाफ होईल तेव्हां काम चालविण्याची रीति.

७. या आक्टातील ठरावाअन्वये फिर्याद करणे असेल तेव्हां तिचा इनसाफ करण्याचा अधिकार जा जाईंट माजिस्ट्रेटस असेल त्या माजिस्ट्रेटसचे कोर्टांत वादीने ती लेखी करावी; आणि प्रतिवादी एतद्देशीय अंमलदार, किंवा शिपाई, किंवा नोंदलेला जुणाग असेल तर त्याणि हजर होऊन फिर्यादीचा जाव देण्याविषयीचें समन त्यास पोंचविण्यासाठी पाठविणे तें तो जा पलटणीचा, किंवा तुकडीचा असेल त्या पलटणीचे, किंवा तुकडीचे कमांडिंग आफिसराकडे पाठवावें, आणि कमांडिंग आफिसराने प्रतिवादीची सही समनावर घेऊन तें समन त्याणे जाईंट माजिस्ट्रेटसकडे परत पाठवावें; किंवा समन पोंचवितां येत नसेल तर, न पोंचविण्याचें कारण त्यावर लिहून तें परत पाठवावें; इतर सर्व बाबतींत काम चालविण्याचा वेगरे कानून ("मयत मनुष्याचें घेणे असेल तें त्याचे वारसांस वसूल करण्यास सुलभ पाठव्याविषयी, आणि तें घेणे त्याचे वारसांस जे लोक अदा करतील त्यांवरील जोखीम दूर करण्याविषयीचे") सन १८४१ चे २० वे आक्टांत आहेत त्या, सदहू प्रकारचे मुकदम्यांस, व हुकुमनामे होतील ते अमलांत आणण्याविषयी वनूं शकेल तितक्या लागू आहेत असें समजावें. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे की जा मुकदम्याचा इनसाफ करण्याचा अधिकार या आक्टाअन्वये जाईंट माजिस्ट्रेटस आहे त्या मुकदम्यांत त्याणे केलेले निवाड्यांचा पुनः तपासणीचा अर्ज, किंवा अपील चालणार नाही. आणि आणखी असें ठरविलें आहे की सदहू प्रकारचे मुकदम्यांत

पुनः तपासणीचा अर्ज किंवा अपील चालणार नाही. हुकुमनामे अमलांत आणणे.

निवाडे होतील ते अमलांत आणण्यापूर्वी "स्टेशन आर्डरांत" प्रसिध्द करणे जरूर नाहीं; आणि निवाडा अमलांत आणणे तो सामान्य, किंवा विशेष रितीने अमलांत आणावा, हें निवाडा करणारे जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटास ठरवावें; आणि आपलेच हुकुमावरून त्याने तो आणावयाचें काम चालवावें.

८. वादीचा दावा रद्द केला, व फियाद केली तीस आधार नव्हता, व ती करण्यासारखें कारण नव्हतें असें जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटाचे नजरेस येईल तर प्रतिवादीवर फियाद करण्यामुळे त्यास खर्च झाला असेल त्याबद्दल, व त्याचा वेळ मोडला असेल त्याबद्दल त्यास जितका मोबदला देवविणे आपणास वाजवी दिसेल तितकी रकम वादीने प्रतिवादीस द्यावी असा ठराव करण्याचा अधिकार जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे; आणि या आकटाअन्वये केलेंले हुकुमनामे वजावण्याविषयीचे कानूनाप्रमाणे सदहू रकम वसूल करण्याचें काम चालविण्याचाही अधिकार जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे.

फियाद बिनआधार असेल व ती करण्यासारखें कारण नसेल तर प्रतिवादीस मोबदला देवविण्याविषयी ठराव करावा.

९. गवरनर जनरल इन कौन्सिल, किंवा कोणतेही प्रेसिडेन्सीचें किंवा ठिकाणाचें राज्यकारभार चालविणारें सरकार खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे करण्यास मुखत्यार आहे; म्हणजे, आपआपले इलाक्यांतील कोणतेही लश्करी छावणींतील बाजाराचे, किंवा ठाण्याचे, जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटास सदहू प्रकारचे छावणींतील बाजाराचे, किंवा ठाण्याचे हद्दींत खतांचे रजिस्टर नेमण्यास मुखत्यार आहे. आणि सदहू प्रकारची नेमणूक झाल्यावर जोंपर्यंत ती अमलांत राहिल तोंपर्यंत जा जिल्ह्यांत, किंवा तालुक्यांत सदहू प्रकारचे छावणींतील बाजार, किंवा ठाणे असेल त्या जिल्ह्यांतील, किंवा तालुक्यांतील खतांचे रजिस्टराचे अधिकार त्या बाजाराचे, किंवा ठाण्याचे हद्दींत मौकूफ राहातील.

छावणीचे जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटास त्यांचे हुकुमतीचे हद्दींत खतांचे रजिस्टर नेमण्याचा अधिकार आहे.

१०. कोणतेही लश्करी छावणींतील बाजाराचे, किंवा ठाण्याचे जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटास या आकटाअन्वये खताचा रजिस्टर नेमतील तेव्हां खताचे रजिस्टरांस लागू असणाऱ्या जा कानून अमलांत असतील त्या कानूनां त्यांस लागू होतील; व त्याने रजिस्टर केलेले, किंवा रजिस्टर करण्यास त्याजवळ आणलेले खतांसही त्या कानून लागू होतील.

खतांचे रजिस्टरांस कानून लागू असतील त्या सदहू प्रमाणे नेमलेले छावणीचे जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटास लागू होतील.

११. या आकटांतील ठरावाअन्वये जा जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटास दिवाणी हुकुमत मिळेल, किंवा खतांचे रजिस्टर नेमतील त्याने, आपलें काम करूं लागल्यापूर्वी, छावणींतील बाजार, किंवा ठाणे जा तालुक्यांत, किंवा जिल्ह्यांत असेल तेथील मुख्य दिवाणी अंमलदारा समक्ष, किंवा दिवाणी अंमलदार नसेल तर मुख्य लश्करी अंमलदारा समक्ष खाली लिहिलेले प्रकारची शपथ करून शपथेचे कागदावर सही करावी; म्हणजे सिविल जज्जांस व खतांचे रजिस्टरांस कायद्या वरून जी शपथ करून शपथेचे कागदावर सही करावी लागते ती शपथ करून शपथेचे कागदावर सही करावी किंवा सदहू प्रकारचे शपथे वद्दल इकरार करण्याचें ठरविलें असेल तर इकरार करावा.

हुद्याचा शपथा-

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

સન ૧૮૫૯ નો આક્ટ ૩ જો.

ઇન્ડિયાની લેજિસ્લેટિવ કૌન્સિલે ઠરાવ્યો તે, ગવરનર જનરલે સન ૧૮૫૯ ના ફેબ્રુઆરી મહિનાની ૭ મી તારિખે મંજૂર કર્યો.

છાવળીના જોઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને કેટલે એક પ્રસંગે દિવાની હકુમત આપવા વાવત, તથા તે અંમલદારને સ્થાના રજિસ્ટર કરવા વાવતનો આક્ટ.

ઉદ્દેશ.

છાવળીના જોઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને પોત પોતાની ફોજદારી હકુમતની સ્થલસીમમાં કેટલે એક પ્રસંગે દિવાની હકુમત અપિને સદહૂં હદમાં તેઓને સ્થાના રજિસ્ટર વળ નેમવા યોગ્ય છે; વાસ્તે હેઠલ લખ્યાપ્રમાણે ઠરાવ્યું છે:—

છાવળીના જોઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને કેટલે એક પ્રસંગે દિવાની હકુમત આપવાને રાજકારભાર ચલાવનારી સરકાર મુખત્યાર છે.

૧. ગવરનર જનરલ ઇન્ કૌન્સિલ, અથવા હરકોઈ પ્રેસિડેન્સીનો, અથવા જગાનો રાજકારભાર ચલાવનારી સરકાર પોત પોતાના જિલ્લામાં હરકોઈ લશ્કરી છાવળીની વજારના, અથવા થાંળાના જોઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને દિવાની હકુમત આપવાને મુખત્યાર છે. દાવાની રકમ વસેં રૂપિયા ઉપર નહીં હોય, અને ન્યાત જાત વાવત, અથવા સ્થાવર મિલકત ઉપર કોઈનો કંઈ હક પોંહોંચતો હોય તે વાવત કજિયો તંટો નહીં હોય એવી કરજની ફરિયાદ, અથવા વિજી *પર્સનલ ફરિયાદ હેઠલ લખેલા પ્રકારનાં માંગસો ઉપર થાય તો તે લઈને તેનો નિકાલ કરવાનો અધિકાર સદહૂં પ્રમાણે જે જોઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને હકુમત અપી હોય તે દરેક જોઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને છે: એટલે ફરિયાદીનું કારણ ઉત્પન્ન થતી વખતે, તથા ફરિયાદી થતી વખતે જે માંગસોને એતદેશીય ફોજના લશ્કરી આઈન લાગૂ હોય, અથવા લાગૂ થાય તે માંગસો; અથવા જે માંગસો સદહૂં પ્રકારની લશ્કરી છાવળીની વજારમાં, અથવા થાંળામાં રહેતાં હોય, અથવા વેપાર કે ધંધો કરતાં હોય અને મલિકા માઆજમાના કરેલા લશ્કરી આઈન તેઓને લાગૂ નહીં હોય તે માંગસો.

જે છાવળીઓમાં જોઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને એ પ્રમાણે દિવાની હકુમત અપી હોય તે છાવળીઓમાં સન ૧૮૪૧ ના ૧૧ મા આક્ટનો ભાગ મોકુફ રહેશે.

૨. કરજ વાવતની ફરિયાદોનો, તથા સદહૂં પ્રકારની વિજી *પર્સનલ ફરિયાદોનો ઇનસાફ કરવાસાલ્ લશ્કરી કોર્ટ રિકેસ્ટો ભરવાનો અધિકાર સન ૧૮૪૧ ના ૧૧ મા આક્ટના જેટલા ભાગ ઉપરથી થાંળાના, અથવા છાવળીના કમ્યાંડિંગ આફિસરોને છે તેટલો ભાગ, જે લશ્કરી છાવળીની વજારના, અથવા થાંળાના જોઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને પાછલી કલમના ઠરાવ પ્રમાણે દિવાની હકુમત મલશે સ્યારે, અને જ્યાંહાં સુધી તે હકુમત તેની પાસે રહેશે ત્યાંહાં સુધી, તે છાવળીની વજારની, અથવા થાંળાની હદમાં મોકુફ રહેશે.

* પર્સનલ ફરિયાદ એટલે જંગમ માલ મિલકત વાવતનો અથવા નુકસાનો વાવતનો ફરિયાદ.

૩. જે છાવણીમાં, તથા થાંપામાં મદ્રાસ, અથવા મુંબઈ પ્રેસિડેન્સીનું લશ્કર રહેતું હોય તે છાવણીની, તથા થાંપાની લશ્કરી વજારમાં ન્હાના ન્હાના મુકરદમાનો ફનસાફ કરવાવાવતની કાનુનો હશે તે કાનુનો, મદ્રાસ અથવા મુંબઈ પ્રેસિડેન્સીમાં કોઈ અંમલદારને સદહૂ પ્રમાણે દિવાની હકુમત મળશે ત્યારે, અને જ્યાંહાંસુધી તે હકુમત તેની પાસે રહેશે ત્યાંહાંસુધી તેની હકુમતમાં મોકુફ રહેશે.

લશ્કરી વજારમાં ન્હાના ન્હાના મુકરદમાનો ફનસાફ કરવાવાવત મદ્રાસ અને મુંબઈ પ્રેસિડેન્સીમાં જે કાનુનો અંમલમાં છે તે પણ મોકુફ થશે.

૪. કોઈ લશ્કરી છાવણીની વજારના, અથવા થાંપાના જૉઈન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને આ આવટના ઠરાવ પ્રમાણે દિવાની હકુમત મળે ત્યારે તેને જે ફરિયાદ લેવાનો અધિકાર હોય તે ફરિયાદ, અત્દેશીય ફોજના લશ્કરી આઈન જે માંણસોને લાગૂ હોય તેઓની ઉપર કરવી પડે તો તેની આગળ કરવી; વીજાની આગળ કરવી નહીં.

અત્દેશીય ફોજના લશ્કરી આઈન જે માંણસોને લાગૂ હોય તેઓની ઉપર ફરિયાદ કરવી પડે તો છાવણીના જે જૉઈન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને દિવાની હકુમત મળી હોય તે માજિસ્ટ્રેટની આગળ કરવી; વીજા કોઈની આગળ કરવી નહીં.

૫. પણ એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે મદ્રાસ પ્રેસિડેન્સીનાં લશ્કરી માંણસોઉપરની ફરિયાદોનો ફનસાફ પંચની મારફતે કરવાવાવત જે કાનુનો તે પ્રેસિડેન્સીમાં અંમલમાં છે તે કાનુનોમાં પાછલી કલમોના કોઈ ઠરાવ ઉપરથી ફેરફાર થાય છે, અથવા તેઓને હરકત થાય છે એવું સમજવું નહીં.

લશ્કરી માંણસો ઉપરની ફરિયાદોનો ફનસાફ પંચની મારફતે કરવાવાવત મદ્રાસ ફલાકામાં જે કાનુનો અંમલમાં છે તે કાનુનો કાયમ રાખવા વાવત.

૬. કોઈ માંણસ કોઈ લશ્કરી છાવણીની હદમાં વેપાર અથવા ધંધો કરતો હોય, અથવા જ માંણસે સદહૂ પ્રકારની હદમાં વેપાર અથવા ધંધો કન્યો હોય તેનું લેળું, આ આવટ પ્રમાણે ખરેલી કોર્ટની હકુમત જે માંણસને લાગૂ હોય તે માંણસનીપાસે, તે છાવણીમાં સદહૂ પ્રકારનો વેપાર અથવા ધંધો કરતાં કરતાં તે વેપાર અથવા ધંધાવાવત, અથવા ધીરધીરવાવત નિકળતું હોય તે લેળાંવાવત તે માંણસની ફરિયાદ સદહૂ પ્રકારની કોર્ટમાં ચાલશે નહીં. પણ લેળું વસૂલ કરવાની જે માંણસ ફરિયાદ કરતો હોય તે માંણસ લેળ દેણ થતી વખતે તે છાવણીની લશ્કરી વજારનાં માંણસપ્રમાણે નોંધાયેલો હશે તો તેની ફરિયાદ ચાલશે.

જે વેપારી લશ્કરી વજારનાં માંણસપ્રમાણે નોંધાયો નહીં હોય તેની ફરિયાદ ચાલશે નહીં.

૭. આ આવટના ઠરાવપ્રમાણે ફરિયાદો થાય ત્યારે તે ફરિયાદોનો ફનસાફ કરવાનો અધિકાર જે જૉઈન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને હોય તે માજિસ્ટ્રેટની કોર્ટમાં વાદીએ પોતાનો દાવો લખીને કરવો; અને પ્રતિવાદી અત્દેશીય અંમલદાર, અથવા સિપાઈ, અથવા નોંધેલાં તુળગાંમાંહેનો હોય તો, તે હાજર થઈને જવાબ દે એ વાવતનો સમન તે જે પલટણનો, અથવા તુકડીનો હોય તે પલટણના, અથવા તુકડીના કમ્યાંડિંગ આફિસરની મારફતે તેને પોંહોંચાડવાસાલ્ મોકલવો; અને કમ્યાંડિંગ આફિસરે સમનઉપર પ્રતિવાદીની સહી લેઈને તે સમન જૉઈન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટની પાસે પાછો મોકલવો; અથવા સમન પોંહોંચડાતો નહીં હોય તો નહીં પોંહોંચાડવાનું કારણ લખીને પાછો મોકલવો. વીજી સગઢી વાવતમાં કામ ચલાવવા વગેરેની કાનુનો ("મયત માંણસનું લેળું હોય તે તેના વારસોને વસૂલ કરવાને સેહેલ પડવાવાવત, તથા તે લેળું તેના વારસોને જે લોકો આપે તે લોકોની ઉપરનો જોખમ દૂર કરવાવાવતના") સન ૧૮૪૧ ના ૨૦ મા આવટમાં છે તે સઘઢી કાનુનો એવા મુકરદમાને, તથા તે મુકરદમાનાં હુકમનાંમાં થાય તે અંમલમાં લાવવાવાવત જેટલે સુધી વને તેટલે સુધી લાગૂ છે એવું સમજવું. પણ એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે જે મુકરદમાનો ફનસાફ કરવાનો અધિકાર આ આવટપ્રમાણે જૉઈન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને છે તે મુકરદમામાં જૉઈન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટ હુકમનાંમાં કરશે તે હુકમનાંમાંની ફરીથી તપાસ કરવાવાવતની અર્જી ચાલશે નહીં;

આ આવટપ્રમાણે મુકરદમાનો ફનસાફ થાય ત્યારે કામ ચલાવવાની રીત.

ફરીથી તપાસવાની અર્જી, અથવા અપીલ ચાલશે નહીં.

હુકમનાંમાં અંમલમાં લાવવા વાવત.

અથવા તેડપર અપીલ ચાલશે નહીં. અને વાંચી એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે સદહૂં પ્રકારના મુકરદમાનાં હુકમનાંમાં થાય તે અંમલમાં લાવ્યાં પેહેલાં સ્ટેશન આર્ડરમાં પ્રસિદ્ધ કરવાની જરૂર નથી ; અને હુકમનાંમાં સામાન્ય રીતે અંમલમાં લાવવું કે વિશેષ રીતે, તે, હુકમનાંમાં કરનારા જૉઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટે ઠરાવવું ; અને પોતાના હુકમથીજ પોતે હુકમનાંમાં અંમલમાં લાવવું.

ફરિયાદ વગરઆધારની હોય અને તે ફરિયાદ કરવા જેવું કારણ ન હોય તો પ્રતિવાદીને વદલો અપાવવાનું ઠરાવવા બાબત.

૮. વાદીનો દાવો રદ થાય, અને ફરિયાદ કરવાનો કંઈ આધાર ન હતો, તથા તે કરવાજેવું કંઈ કારણ ન હતું એવું જૉઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટની નજરમાં આવે તો પ્રતિવાદીઉપર ફરિયાદ કન્યાથી તેને સ્વર્ચ થયો હોય તથા તેનો વચ્ચત ગયો હોય તેવાવત તેને જેટલો વદલો અપાવવાનું પોતાની નજરમાં વાજવી આવે તેટલો વદલો વાદીપાસે પ્રતિવાદીને અપાવવાનું ઠરાવવાને જૉઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટ મુખત્યાર છે ; અને આ આવટપ્રમાણે થયેલાં હુકમનાંમાં અંમલમાં લાવવાબાબતની કાનુનો પ્રમાણે તે વદલાની રકમ વસૂલ કરવાનું કામ ચલાવવાને પ્રજા જૉઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટ મુખત્યાર છે.

છાવળીના જૉઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટોને તેઓની હકુમતની હદમાં સ્વતોના રજિસ્ટર નેમવાને અધિકાર છે.

૯. ગવરનર જનરલ ઇન્ કૌન્સિલ, અથવા હરકોઈ પ્રેસિડેન્સીનો, અથવા જગાનો રાજ-કારભાર ચલાવનારી સરકાર પોતાના જિલ્લામાં માંહેની હરકોઈ લશ્કરી છાવળીની વજારના, અથવા થાંપાના જૉઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને તે છાવળીની વજારની, અથવા થાંપાની હદમાં સ્વતોના રજિસ્ટર નેમવાને મુખત્યાર છે ; અને જે જિલ્લામાં, અથવા તાલુકામાં, સદહૂં પ્રકારની છાવળીની વજાર, અથવા થાંપું હોય તે જિલ્લાના, અથવા તાલુકાના સ્વતોના રજિસ્ટરનો અધિકાર સદહૂં પ્રકારની નેમણૂક થયા પછી જ્યાંસુધી અંમલમાં રહેશે ત્યાંસુધી તે વજારની, અથવા થાંપાની હદમાં મોકુફ રહેશે.

સ્વતોના રજિસ્ટરને જે કાનુનો લાગુહોય તે કાનુનો છાવળીના જે જૉઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટોને રજિસ્ટર નેમ્યા હોય તેઓને લાગુ થશે.

૧૦. હરકોઈ લશ્કરી છાવળીની વજારના, અથવા થાંપાના જૉઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને આ આવટ પ્રમાણે સ્વતોનો રજિસ્ટર નેમશે ત્યારે સ્વતોના રજિસ્ટરોને લાગુ હોય એવી જે કાનુનો અંમલમાં હશે તે કાનુનો તેને, તથા તેણે જે સ્વતો રજિસ્ટર કન્યાં હશે તેઓને, અથવા રજિસ્ટર કરાવવાસારૂ તેની પાસે જે સ્વતો આંખ્યાં હશે તેઓને લાગુ થશે.

હુદાના સમ.

૧૧. આ આવટના ઠરાવ પ્રમાણે જે જૉઇન્ટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને દિવાની હકુમત મળે, અથવા સ્વતોનો રજિસ્ટર નેમે તેણે પોતાના હુદાનું કામ કરવા માંડ્યાં પેહેલાં છાવળીની વજાર, અથવા થાંપું જે તાલુકામાં, અથવા જિલ્લામાં હોય ત્યાંહાંના મુખ્ય દિવાની અંમલદારની આગઢ, અથવા ત્યાંહાં દિવાની અંમલદાર નહીં હોય તો મુખ્ય લશ્કરી અંમલદારની આગઢ સમ સ્વાયા તે એવી રીતે કે કાયદા પ્રમાણે સિવિલ જડજોને, તથા સ્વતોના રજિસ્ટરોને જે પ્રમાણે સમ સ્વાઈને તે સમના કાગઢ ઉપર સહી કરવી પડે છે તે પ્રમાણે સમ સ્વાઈને તે સમના કાગઢ ઉપર સહી કરવી ; અથવા સદહૂં પ્રકારના સમને વદલે દકરાર કરવાનું ઠરાવ્યું હોય તો દકરાર કરવો.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

सन १८५६ चा आक्ट ७ वा.

इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलाने ठरविला तो, गवरनर जनरल याणी
सन १८५९ चे मार्च महिन्याचे १४ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केलाः—

जलमार्गाने माल घेईल जाईल त्यावरील जकातींत फेरफार करण्याविषयीं
आक्ट.

१. मीठ व अफीम हे पदार्थ खेराजकरून हिंदुस्थानांतील कोणतेही बंदरांत जलमार्गाने आवाटाचे वीगेरे भाग रद्द माल घेईल जाईल त्या मालावर घेण्याचे जकातीचे दर, सन १८३६ चे १४ वे आवाटास जोडलेले अ. आणि ब. निशाणीचे परिशिष्टाचे जेवढे भागांत सांगितले आहेत; आणि सन १८४४ चे ६ वे आवाटास जोडलेले अ. आणि ब. निशाणीचे परिशिष्टाचे जेवढे भागांत; आणि सन १८४५ चे ९ वे आवाटास जोडलेले परिशिष्टाचे जेवढे भागांत; आणि सन १८५२ चे १ ले आवाटास जोडलेले अ. आणि ब. निशाणीचे परिशिष्टाचे जेवढे भागांत; आणि सन १८५४ चे ३० वे आवाटाचे २ रे, व ३ रे, व ४ थे कलमाचे जेवढे भागांत सांगितले आहेत तेवढे भाग १८५९ चे मार्च महिन्याचे १२ वे तारिखे पासून, व तदनंतर रद्द केले आहेत असें समजावें.

२. हिंदुस्थानांतील कोणतेही बंदरीं जलमार्गाने येणारे जाणारे मालावर हाही कस्टमची जकात ठरवून घ्यावयाची तीस सदहू आवाटांतील हाही अमलांत असणारे जे ठराव लागू आहेत ते ठराव, या आवाटास जोडलेले परिशिष्टांत कस्टमचा जकाती सांगितल्या आहेत त्यांस सन १८५९ चे मार्च महिन्याचे १२ वे तारिखेस, व तदनंतर लागू आहेत असें समजाव. काही आवाटांतील ठराव या आवाटास जोडलेले परिशिष्टांस लागू आहेत. पणु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं जा बंदरांत जकातीची माफी असेल त्या बंदरांत कस्टमची तरी विशेष ठराव. जकात घेण्याचा अधिकार या आवाटांतील कोणतेही ठरावावरून आहे असें समजूं नये; अथवा सन १८४८ चे ६ वे, व ७ वे आवाटांतील ठरावांस या आवाटांतील कोणतेही ठरावावरून व्यत्यय येतो असें समजूं नये.

३. आराकान, व पेगू व मारतावान, व तेनासेरिम् या प्रांतांतून सागवानी लांकडे जलमार्गाने रवाना होतील त्यांस या आवाटांतील कोणताही ठराव लागू आहे असें समजूं नये. अपवाद.

४. जा मालावर या आवाटाअन्वये अधिक, किंवा जास्ती जकात वसविली आहे तो माल विकण्याविषयी, किंवा देण्याविषयी करार, किंवा कुबुलायती झाल्या असतील; आणि ते करार, किंवा कुबुलायती सदहू प्रकारचे वाढविलेले जकातीचे धोरणावांचून केल्या असतील; आणि तेणे करून करार करणारांस मोठें नुकसान होईल, यास्तव आणखी असें ठरविलें आहे कीं, हा आक्ट ठरण्यापूर्वी केलेले करारा वरून खाली लिहिलेले प्रकारचा माल म्हणजे या आवाटावरून अधिक, किंवा जास्ती दराची जकात देण्यास पात्र केलेला माल, हा आक्ट ठरल्या नंतर कोणतेही वेळीं देण्याचें कोणी मनुष्याने कबूल केलें असेल, आणि सदहू प्रकारचे करारा अन्वये त्या मनुष्याने जो माल द्यावयाचा तो माल जलमार्गाने आल्यावर, किंवा गेल्यावर त्यास जास्ती जकात देणे पडेल म्हणजे करार करतेवेळीं त्या मालाची कायद्या अन्वये जकात होती त्या जकातीहून अधिक पडेल तर, त्या मालाचे किमतीत खाली लिहिलेली रकम मिळविण्याचा म्हणजे या आवाटाअन्वये दिलेले जकातींत, आणि जो वेळीं करार झाला

करार किंवा कुबुलायती पूर्वी झाल्या असतील त्या.

त्या वेळीं अमलांत असणारे कायद्यां वरून जो जकात त्यास द्यावी लागतो त्या जकातींत तफावत असेल त्या तफावती इतकी रकम मिळविण्याचा अधिकार त्या मनुष्यास या आकटा-वरून आहे. आणि सदहू प्रकारची रकम जर ठराविलेले किमतीचा भाग असता तर तो वसूल करण्याविषयी त्या मनुष्यास जो उपाय असता तोच उपाय सदहू प्रकारची रकम वसूल करण्याविषयी त्या मनुष्यास आहे असें समजावें.

हा आकट केव्हां चालू होईल.
कलेक्टरांवरील जोखीम दूर करणे.

५. हा आकट सन १८५९ चे मार्च महिन्याचे १२ वे तारिखेस, व तदनंतर चालू होईल असें समजावें; आणि या आकटाअन्वये वसविलेली जकात वसूल करण्या साठी, किंवा जबराने उगविण्यासाठी, अथवा या आकटांतील ठराव इतर रितीने अमलांत आणण्यासाठी कस्टमचे प्रत्येक कलेक्टराने, किंवा इतर अंमलदाराने सदहू तारिखेस, व तदनंतर कोणतीही गोष्ट केली असेल तिची जबाबदारी त्याकडे नाहीं. आणि सदहू प्रमाणे कोणतीही गोष्ट केल्या बदल सदहू प्रकारचे कोणतेही कलेक्टरावर, किंवा इतर अंमलदारावर किर्याद, किंवा इतर काम चालणार नाहीं.

अ. निशाणीचें परिशिष्ट.

जकात माफीचें बंदर नसेल असे कोणतेही हिंदुस्थानातील बंदरी जलमार्गाने खाली लिहिलेला माल येईल त्या मालावर घेण्याचे जकातीचा दर.

१. सोने व रुपें, व नाणे जकात ब्राफ.
२. जवाहीर, आणि मोल्यें "
३. गळा व काठण "
४. धोडे, व इतर जिवंत जनावरें "
५. वर्फ "
६. विलायती कोळसा, व कोक, व विटा, व चाक, व धोडे (संगमरवरी, व तयार केलेले धोडे खेरीज करून). "
७. कापूस "
८. पुस्तकें "
९. देशातील दळण वळणाचीं साधने सुधारण्या विषयींचीं, आणि उपज वाढविण्या विषयींचीं यंत्रें "

आणि कोण कोणते यंत्रास सदहू व्याख्या लागू आहे हें ठिक ठिकाणचे राज्य कारभार चालविणारे सरकारचे सामान्य हुकुमास अनुसरून कस्टमचे कलेक्टराने ठरवावें, आणि सदहू प्रकारचा ठराव होईल तो आखरचा आहे असें समजावें.

१०. कापसाचें सूत कच्चे, व वळलेलें (म्हणजे सर्व जातीचें सूत) किमतीवर शेकडा जा पासून कापड विणण्यांत येतें तें) ५ टक्के.
११. चाहा २० "
१२. काफी २० "
१३. तंबाखू, आणि त्या पासून तयार केलेले पदार्थ २० "
१४. मसाल्याचे पदार्थ क्याशिया, व दालचिनी, व काळें मिरें, व लवंगा व जायफळें, व जायपत्री २० "
१५. हावर डाशरी, (बुतावें, सुया, सूत इत्यादि) आणि मिलिनरी, (स्त्रियांच्या टोप्या, वस्त्रे करण्याचें कापड इत्यादि सामान) आणि होशियरी (पायमोजे वगैरे) २० "

आणि कोण कोणते पदार्थांस सदहू व्याख्या लागू आहे हें ठिकठिकाणचे राज्य कारभार चालविणारे सरकारचे सामान्य हुकुमांस अनुसरून कस्टमचे कलेक्टरांनी ठरवावे, आणि सदहू प्रकारचा ठराव होईल तो आखरचा आहे असें समजावे.

१६. किराणा, व मिठाई, व आइलम्यान्स स्टोर (तेल, मध, विनागरी व दाखू याहींकरून तयार केलेले खाण्याचे पदार्थ विलायतेहून येतात ते } किमतीवर शेकडा २० टक्के.
१७. खाण्याचे पदार्थ, व डुकरांचें किंवा मेंढ्यांचें खारलेलें मांस, व पनीर २० "
१८. सुगंधी पदार्थ २० "
१९. जडावाचे डागिणे, आणि रुप्याचें सामान, आणि रुपेरी मुलामा दिलेलें सामान } २० "
२०. पोर्टर, व एल, व वीर, व सीडर, व तशा धान्यापासून तयार केलेल्या इतर दाखू जांवर फेंस येतो त्या- } दर इंग्लीशियल ग्यालनास ४ आणे
२१. वैन, व लीक्यूर (म्हणजे साकर मिश्रित विलायती दाखू) } दर इंग्लीशियल ग्यालनास. २ रुपये
२२. गाळलेली दाखू ३ "

आणि गाळलेले दाखूचा कक्ष लंडन प्रूफाहून जितका अधिक असेल त्या प्रमाणाने त्यांवरील जकात वाढेल.

२३. सदरील यादींत जे पदार्थ लिहिले नाहींत ते सर्व } किमतीवर दर शेकडा १० टक्के.

द. निशाणीचें परिशिष्ट.

जकात माफीचें बंदर नसेल तसे कोणतेही हिंदुस्थानातील बंदरांतून जलमार्गाने माल रवाना होईल त्या मालावर घेण्याचे जकातीचा दर.

१. सोने व रुपें, आणि नाणे जकात माफ.
२. जवाहीर, व मोत्यें "
३. हिंदुस्थानांत छापलेली पुस्तकें, व नकाशे, व चित्रें "
४. घोडे, व इतर जिवंत जनावरें "
५. कापूस "
६. साकर, व रम् दाखू "
७. गाळलेली दाखू "
८. तंबाखू, व त्या पासून तयार केलेले पदार्थ "
९. कच्चे रेशीम "
१०. गळा, आणि सर्व प्रकारचें काठण } दर वंगाली मणास २ आणे.
११. गुळी } दर वंगाली मणास ३ रुपये.
१२. रंग करण्याची लाख, व पत्र्याची लाख } किमतीवर दर शेकडा ४ टक्के.
१३. या देशांत उत्पन्न झालेले जा पदार्थांची नावे या यादींत } किमतीवर दर शेकडा ३ टक्के.

नाहींत, किंवा वर सांगितलेली नाहींत ते सर्व पदार्थ }

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

સન ૧૮૫૯ ના આક્ટ ૭ મો.

હિંદિયાની લેજિસ્લેટિવ કૌન્સિલે ઠરાવ્યો તે, ગવરનર જનરલે ૧૮૫૯ ના માર્ચ મહિનાની ૧૪ મી તારિખે મંજૂર કન્યો.

જઠમાર્ગે માલ જાય આવે તેની જકાતમાં ફેરફાર કરવા બાબતનો આક્ટ.

આક્ટ વગેરેના ભાગ રદ કન્યા તે.

૧. હિંદુસ્થાન માંહેનાં હરકોઈ વંદરે મીઠું અને અફીણ એ પદાર્થ સિવાય જે માલ જઠમાર્ગે આવે જાય તે માલની જકાત લેવાના દર સન ૧૮૩૬ ના ૧૪ મા આક્ટને જોડેલાં અ. અને વ. નિસાળીનાં પરિશિષ્ટના જેટલા ભાગમાં કહ્યા છે, અને સન ૧૮૪૪ ના ૬ ઠા આક્ટને જોડેલાં અ. અને વ. નિસાળીનાં પરિશિષ્ટના જેટલા ભાગમાં, અને સન ૧૮૪૫ ના ૯ મા આક્ટને જોડેલાં પરિશિષ્ટના જેટલા ભાગમાં, અને સન ૧૮૫૨ ના ૧ લા આક્ટને જોડેલાં અ. અને વ. નિસાળીનાં પરિશિષ્ટના જેટલા ભાગમાં, અને સન ૧૮૫૪ ના ૩૦ મા આક્ટનો ૨ જી, ૩ જી, અને ૪ થી કલમના જેટલા ભાગમાં કહ્યા છે તેટલો ભાગ સન ૧૮૫૯ ના માર્ચ મહિનાની ૧૨ મી તારિખથી તથા ત્યારપછી રદ કન્યો છે એવું સમજવું.

કેટલા એક આક્ટના ઠરાવ આ આક્ટને જોડેલાં પરિશિષ્ટને લાગૂ છે.

વિશેષ ઠરાવ.

૨. હિંદુસ્થાનમાંહેનાં હરકોઈ વંદરે જઠમાર્ગે માલ જાય આવે તે ઉપર હાલમાં કસ્ટમની જકાત ઠરાવેને લેછે તેને સદહૂં આક્ટોના જે ઠરાવ હાલ અંમલમાં હોય તે ઠરાવ લાગૂ છે તે ઠરાવ આ આક્ટને જોડેલાં પરિશિષ્ટમાં કસ્ટમની જકાત કહી છે તેને સન ૧૮૫૯ ના માર્ચ મહિનાની ૧૨ મી તારિખથી તથા ત્યારપછી લાગૂ છે એવું સમજવું. પણ એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે જે વંદરમાં જકાતની માફી હોય તે વંદરમાં કસ્ટમની તરીકે જકાત લેવાનો અધિકાર આ આક્ટના કોઈ ઠરાવ ઉપરથી છે એવું સમજવું નહીં; અથવા સન ૧૮૪૮ ના ૬ ઠા તથા ૭ મા આક્ટના ઠરાવને આ આક્ટના કોઈ ઠરાવઉપરથી હરકત થાય છે એવું સમજવું નહીં.

અપવાદ.

૩. આરાકાન, તથા પેગુ તથા મારતાવાન, અને તેનાસેરિમ્ આ પ્રાંતોમાંથી સાગવાની લાકડાં જઠમાર્ગે રવાને થશે તેઓને આ આક્ટના કોઈ ઠરાવ લાગૂ છે એવું સમજવું નહીં.

કરાર અથવા કબૂલત અગાઉ થઈ હોય તે બાબત.

૪. જે માલ ઉપર આ આક્ટ પ્રમાણે વત્તી અથવા જાસ્તી જકાત બેસાડી છે તે માલ વેચવા બાબત, અથવા આપવા બાબત કરાર, અથવા કબૂલત થઈ હોય, અથવા તે કરાર અથવા કબૂલત સદહૂં પ્રકારની વધારેલી જકાતનું ધોરણ રાખ્યા વગર કરી હોય, અને તેણે કરીને કરાર કરનારને ઘણું નુકસાન થયે; વાસ્તે વહી એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે કોઈ માંણસે આ આક્ટ ઠંડ્યા પેહેલાં કરેલા કરારની રૂએ હેઠલ લેખેલા પ્રકારનો માલ એટલે આ આક્ટઉપરથી વત્તી અથવા જાસ્તી દરની જકાત આપવાને પાત્ર કરેલો માલ આ આક્ટ ઠંડ્યાપછી ગમે તે વખતે આપવાનું કબૂલ કન્યું હોય, અને તે કરારપ્રમાણે જે માલ આપવો જોઈયે તે માલ જઠમાર્ગે આવ્યા પછી, અથવા ગયા પછી તેને જાસ્તી જકાત એટલે કરાર કરતી વખતે તે માલની કાયદા પ્રમાણે જકાત હોય તે જકાત કર્તા વત્તી જકાત આપવી પડે તો આ આક્ટપ્રમાણે આપેલી જકાતમાં, અને જે વખતે કરાર થયો તે વખતે જે કાયદા અંમલમાં હોય તે કાયદાપ્રમાણે

જેટલી જકાત તેને આપવી પડતે તે જકાતમાં જેટલો તફાવત હોય તેટલા તફાવતની રકમ તે માલની કિંમતમાં મેઝવવાનો તે માંગસને આ આક્ટપરથી અધિકાર છે. અને સદહૂ પ્રકારના તફાવતની રકમ જો ઠરાવેલી કિંમતનો ભાગ હોત તો તે વસૂલ કરવાવાબત તે માંગસનો જે ઉપાય ચાલતે તેજ ઉપાય સદહૂ પ્રકારની રકમ વસૂલ કરવાવાબત તે માંગસનો ચાલશે એવું સમજવું.

૫. આ આક્ટ સન ૧૮૫૯ ના માર્ચ મહિનાની ૧૨ મી તારિખે, તથા ચ્યારપછી ચાલુ થશે એવું સમજવું; અને આ આક્ટપ્રમાણે વેસાડેલી જકાત વસૂલ કરવાસારૂ, અથવા જવરીથી વસૂલ કરવાસારૂ, અથવા આ આક્ટના ઠરાવ વોજી રીતે અંમલમાં લાવવાસારૂ કસ્ટમના દર એક કલેક્ટરે, અથવા વોજા અંમલદારે સદહૂ તારિખે તથા ચ્યારપછી કંઈ વાત કરી હોય તેનો જોખમ તેને માથે નથી. અને એમણે હરકંઈવાત કન્યાવાવત સદહૂ પ્રકારના કોઈ કલેક્ટર ઉપર, અથવા વોજા અંમલદાર ઉપર ફરિયાદ, અથવા વોજું કામ ચાલશે નહીં.

આ આક્ટ ક્યારે ચાલુ થશે.
કલેક્ટરોની ઉપરનો જોખમ દૂર કરવા બાબત.

અ. નિસાંળીનું પરિશિષ્ટ.

જકાતની માફી નહીં હોય એવાં હિંદુસ્થાન માંહેનાં કોઈ વંદરે જઠ્ઠામોં હેઠઠ લખેલો માલ આવશે તેઉપર જકાત લેવાના દર.

૧. સોનું, રુપું, અને નાણું	જકાત માફ.
૨. જઘ્ઘેર, તથા મોતી	"
૩. અનાજ, અને કઠોળ	"
૪. ઘોડા, અને વીજાં જીવતાં જનાવરો	"
૫. બરફ	"
૬. વિલાતી કોયલા, કોક, ઇંટો, ચાક, અને પથરા (આરસ પાહાણ તથા ઘડીને તૈયાર કરેલા પથરા સિવાય.)	"
૭. રૂ	"
૮. પુસ્તકો	"
૯. દેશમાં આવજાવ કરવાનાં સાધનો સુધારવાવાવતના, અને દેશની ઉપજ વધારવાવાવતના સંચા	"

અને કયા કયા સંચાને સદહૂ વ્યાખ્યા લાગૂ છે તે, ઠેકાણાં ઠેકાણાંનો રાજ કારભાર ચલાવનારી સરકારના સામાન્ય હુકમ પ્રમાણે કસ્ટમના કલેક્ટરે ઠરાવવું; અને તે જે ઠરાવ કરશે તે આશ્વરનો જાણવો.

૧૦. સૂતર, કાચું તથા વોઠ દિધેલું (એટલે સઘઢી જાતનું) સૂતર જેનું કાપડ વણાય છે તે) ..	કિંમત ઉપર શેકડે ૫ ટકા.
૧૧. ચાહા	૨૦ "
૧૨. કાફી	૨૦ "
૧૩. તંબાકુ, તથા તંબાકુની બનાવેલી જનસો ..	૨૦ "
૧૪. મસાલાના પદાર્થ "ક્યાસીઆ," તજ, મરી, લવંગ, જાયફઠ, અને જાવંત્રી	૨૦ "
૧૫. "હાવરડાશરી" (બુતાડું, સોય, દોરા इत्यादि); અને મિલિ-નરી (વાયડીયોમી ટોપી, તથા લુગડાં કરવાનું કાપડ વગેરે સાંમન); અને "હોશીઅરી" (પગનાં મોજાં વગેરે) ..	૨૦ "

અને કઈ કઈ જનસને સદહૂં વ્યાખ્યા લાગુ છે તે, ઠેકાણાં ઠેકાણાંનો રાજકારભાર ચલાવનારી સરકારના સામાન્ય હુકમપ્રમાણે કસ્ટમના કલેક્ટરે ઠરાવવું; અને તે જે ઠરાવ કરશે તે આશરનો જાણવો.

૧૬. કરિયાણું, તથા મિઠાઈ, તથા “આઈલમાન્સ સ્ટોર,” (તેલ, મધ, સરકો, અને દારૂ વડે તૈયાર કરેલી ખાવાની જનસો } કિંમત ઉપર શેકડે ૨૦ ટકા.
વિલાતથી આવે છે તે.)
૧૭. ચોરાકી સામાન, ડુકરનું અથવા ઘેટાનું મીઠું દિધેલું માસ, તથા પનીર ૨૦ ”
૧૮. સુગંધી પદાર્થ ૨૦ ”
૧૯. જડાવ દાગીના, રૂપેરી સામાન, અને રૂપેરી રસેલું સામાન. ૨૦ ”
૨૦. પોર્ટર, એલ, વીર, સાઈડર અને તેવોજ વીજાં અનાજનો { દર ઇમ્પિરિઅલ ગ્યાલને તૈયાર કરેલો દારૂ જેની ઉપર ફાળ આવે છે તે. } ૪ આના.
૨૧. વૈન, લીક્ચૂર (ઍટલે સાકેરિયા વિલાતી દારૂ) .. { દર ઇમ્પિરિઅલ ગ્યાલને ૨ રૂપિયા.
૨૨. ગાઢેલો દારૂ ૩ ”

અને ગાઢેલા દારૂનો કસ્ટ લંડન પ્રૂફકર્ટી જેટલો વધારે હોય તે પ્રમાણે તેની જકાત વધશે.

૨૩. ઉપરની યાદીમાં જે જનસો લખી નથી તે સઘડી { કિંમત ઉપર શેકડે ૧૦ ટકા.
જનસો

બ. નિસાંણીનું પરિશિષ્ટ.

જકાતની માફી નહીં હોય એવાં હિંદુસ્થાન માંહેનાં કોઈ બંદરથી જઘ માંગે માલ રવાને થશે તે ઉપર જકાત લેવાના દર.

૧. સોનું, રુપું, અને નાણું જકાત માફ.
૨. જઘ્ઘેર, તથા મોતી ”
૩. હિંદુસ્થાનમાં છાપેલાં પુસ્તકો, તથા નકાશા અને ચિત્રો ”
૪. ઘોડા, અને વીજાં જીવતાં જનાવરો ”
૫. રૂ ”
૬. ચાંડ, તથા “રમ” દારૂ ”
૭. ગાઢેલો દારૂ ”
૮. તંબાકુ, તથા તંબાકુની બનાવેલી જનસો ”
૯. કાચું રેસમ ”
૧૦. અનાજ, અને સઘડી જાતનું કઠોઢ { દર બંગાલી મણે ૨ આના.
૧૧. ગઢી { દર બંગાલી મણે ૩ રૂપિયા.
૧૨. રંગ કરવાની લાચ, તથા પત્રાંની લાચ { કિંમત ઉપર શેકડે. ૪ ટકા
૧૩. આ દેશમાં પેદા થયેલી જનસોનાં નામ આ યાદીમાં લખ્યાં { કિંમત ઉપર શેકડે નથી અથવા ઉપર કહ્યાં નથી તે સઘડી જનસો. } ૩ ટકા.

(True translation)

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