

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

CONTAINING

Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council of Undia.

Dublished by Authority.

THURSDAY, 21st JULY 1859.

Separate Paying 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 Endia.

18th June 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. XVI. of 1859.

An Act to Explain Act XXX. of 1858 (to Provide for the Administration of the Estate and for the Payment of the Debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic).

Whereas doubts have arisen whether certain debts contracted by Prince Azem Jah Bahadoor during the infancy of the late Nabob of the Carnatic were debts or claims within the meaning of Section XIV. or any subsequent Section of Act XXX. of 1858; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts, as well as other doubts which exist as to the power of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to award costs in investigations under Section XXII. of the said Act, and as to whether cases so investigated are appealable to Her Majesty in Council; It is declared and enacted as follows:—

I. No debt contracted by the said Prince Azeem

Jah Bahadoor during the minority of the said late Nabob shall be deemed a debt or claim within the

meaning of the said Section XIV. or any subsequent Section of the said Act, unless it shall be proved that it was necessary and proper that such debt should be incurred on behalf or for the use of the said Nabob, and that the same was so contracted; or unless the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George shall dispense with such proof.

Power to award costs. the said Act, it shall be lawful for the Court, except as otherwise provided by the said Act, to award costs to either party and to cause the same to be levied in the same manner as costs in an ordinary suit.

Appeal to the Queen in Council.

Appeal to the Queen in Majesty in Council, any awards orders or decisions of the said Supreme Court,

awards orders or decisions of the said Supreme Court, made upon any investigation under Section XXII. as aforesaid.

W. MORGAN, Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of Endia.

18th June 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India, on the 18th June 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 22nd of August next:—

A Bill to empower Sessions Judges to pass Sentence in certain Cases without Reference to the Sudder Court.

Whereas it is expedient to empower Sessions Judges in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to pass sentence in certain trials without reference to the Nizamut Adawlut; and whereas it is likewise expedient to remove the restriction now imposed by law upon Sessions Judges in regard to the minimum of punishment which they are competent to inflict in cases of perjury, and certain cases of forgery described in Clause 2, Section IX. Regulation XVII. 1817: It is enacted as follows:—

I. Clause 3, Section VI. and Clause 3, Section IX.

Laws repealed and modified.

Laws repealed and modified.

Regulation XVII. 1817 of the Bengal Code are hereby repealed; and Section IX. of the same Regulation, and Section IV. Regulation VI. 1832 of the same Code, are hereby modified.

II. When a person is convicted of the crime of rape, if the circumstances of the case shall not appear to call for a more severe punish-

ment than imprisonment for seven years with labor in irons, the Sessions Judge before whom the trial is held shall himself pass sentence.

Sentence by Sessions Judge in case of conviction of a crime declared by the Sud-der Court to be a penal

III. When a person is convicted in a trial held. under the provisions of Regulation VI. 1832, of a crime declared by a precedent of the Nizamut Adawlut to

be a penal offence, if the circumstances of the case shall not appear to call for a more severe punishment than seven years' imprisonment with labor in irons, the Sessions Judge before whom the trial is held shall himself pass sentence. If, however, the crime of which the person has been convicted has not been declared to be a penal offence by a precedent of the Nizamut Adawlut, the Sessions Judge shall not proceed to pass sentence, but shall refer the case for the consideration of the Nizamut Adawlut, stating at length in the proceedings the opinion of the punchayet, assessors, or jury, and his own opinion, as to the crime proved, and the nature and extent of the punishment which should be awarded.

When a person is convicted of the crime of perjury or subornation of perjury or of forgery or of Sentence by Sessions Judge in case of conviction of perprocuring forgery, as defined jury or forgery. and made punishable by Regulations II. 1807 and XVII. 1817 of the Bengal Code, the Sessions Judge shall pass such sentence on the offender as he may consider adequate to the offence in reference to the particular circumstances of the case; provided that he shall in no case exceed the limit of the powers vested in him by Clause 2, Section IX. of the Regulation last mentioned.

V. If in any case coming under the provisions of this Act, the Sessions Judge Sessions Judge may refer a case to the Sudder Court. shall consider the sentence pass inadequate to the guilt of the prisoner, he shall refer the case, with his sentiments for the sentence of the Nizamut Adawlut in conformity to Section VI. Act XXXI. of 1841, which is hereby declared applicable to such cases.

> W. MORGAN, Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

18th June 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India, on the 18th June 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 22nd of September next:—

A Bill to Amend Act XXII. of 1855 (for the Regulation of Ports and Port Dues).

Whereas it is expedient that Port-dues, fees, and charges, leviable under Section XLIX. of Act XXII. of 1855, shall be recoverable by the Collector of Customs, or other Officer authorised to collect such Port dues, fees, and charges, in any Port, other than the Port in which any such dues, fees, or charges may, under the said Act, have become due: It is enacted as follows :-

I. If the Master of any Vessel in respect of which any Port dues, fees, or char-Port dues, &c. payable in one Port, recoverable by Collector at any other Port. ges shall be payable under the said Act, shall cause such Vessel to leave any Port without having discharged such dues, fees, or charges, it

shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs, or other Officer authorised to collect the same, to require, in writing, the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid, in any other Port to which such Vessel may proceed, or in which she may be, to levy such dues, fees, or charges; and every Collector or other Officer as aforesaid shall, on receipt of such requisition, proceed to levy such dues, fees, or charges in the manner pre-

scribed in Section XLIX. of the said Act; and a certificate purporting to be made and signed by the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid of the Port where the Port dues, fees, or charges became payable, stating the amount so payable, shall be sufficient prima facie proof of such amount in any proceeding under the said Section, and also (in case the amount payable is disputed) in any subsequent proceeding under Section LIX. of the said Act.

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

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

> W. MORGAN, Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of Endia.

18th June 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 18th June 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 22nd of September next :-

A Bill for Regulating Public Conveyances in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate certain Public Conveyances in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca; It is enacted as follows :-

I. Act IV. of 1841 (for Regulating Public Conveyances in the Islands of Law repealed. Bombay and Colaba, and the Harbour of Bombay), and Sections LXXVIII., LXXIX. and LXXX. of Act XIII. of 1856 (for Regu-Law repealed. lating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca), are hereby repealed, except as to any act or offence done or committed before this Act shall come into operation.

II. Every wheeled Carriage, whatever may be its form or construction, used Carriages to be registered. public street or road within any of the said Towns and Stations for the purpose of carrying persons for hire; and every wheeled Carriage, whatever may be its form or construction, which may be hired for such purpose for any time less than a day, or for a certain distance, or by the job, although such Carriage does not ordinarily stand or ply for hire in any public street or road, shall be registered in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.

. III. The following p articulars shall be entered in Form of Register. the Register :-

1st .- The number assigned to the Carriage in the Register; such number to be, from time to time, assigned by the Commissioner of Police.

· 2nd .- The name and residence of the Owner of the

3rd .- The number of persons the Carriage is permitted to carry.

The registration shall be made, and the numbers assigned, annually upon such day in each year as the Commissioner of Police shall appoint. Any person becoming possessed within the year of any such Carriago which has not been registered, may obtain registration on application at the Office of the Commissioner of Police. When any registered Carriage is transferred within the year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred. A fee of one Rupee shall be paid for such registration.

IV. Whoever keeps any Carriage required by this Act to be registered, without being so registered, shall be Penalty for not registering. liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees. Any Police Officer of the Town or Station where the Carriage may be, may seize any such Carriage (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of passengers), together with the horses or other animals drawing the same. If the Carriage, as aforesaid, be not claimed, or if the fine be not paid within ten days, such Carriage, together with the animals seized with it, may be sold by auction, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and all costs and charges incurred on account of the detention and sale, and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner within a further period of twenty days, shall be forfeited to the State.

V. The owner of every Carriage registered under this Act shall cause to be Registry Plate. affixed, on some conspicuous place on the outside of the Carriage, a plate distinctly showing the registered number of the Carriage, and the number of passengers permitted to be carried.

VI. The owner of any Carriage required by this

Act to be registered, having riage without having registered the Carriage under this

Act, or having a plate resembling the plates issued by the Commissioner of Police affixed to his Carriage, shall

be liable to a fine of fifty Rupees.

VII. The Commissioner of Police may refuse to register any Carriage under Registry may be refused or this Act, or may cancel the registration thereof whenever

it may appear to him that such Carriage, or any Horse or Harness used with any such Carriage, is unserviceable or unsafe, or otherwise unfit for public accommodation or use.

VIII. The rates or fares, as well for time as distance, to be paid for Carriages ply-Fares how to be fixed. ing for hire in the public streets in the said Towns and Stations, shall be fixed in Fares how to be fixed. the manner following :-

In the Towns of Calcutta and Madras such rates or fares shall, from time to time, be fixed by the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the local Government.

In the Town of Bombay such rates or fares shall, from time to time, be fixed by the Court of Petty Sessions, with the sanction of the local Government.

In the several Stations of the Straits' Settlement such rates or fares shall, from time to time, be fixed by the Quarter Sessions of the Station, with the sanction of the Governor.

The rates so fixed shall be published four times in the Government Gazette, and in such of the public Newspapers as shall be directed by the Commissioner of Police.

The Commissioner of Police shall, from time to time, appoint Stands for Car-Commissioner of Police to riages plying for hire in the public streets. Every driver

Penalty for causing ob-struction by plying for hire elsewhere.

of a Carriage registered under this Act who shall (elsewhere than at some Stand or place appointed for the purpose by the Gommis-

elsewhere. sioner of Police) stand or loiter for the purpose of being hired, and who shall thereby cause any obstruction in or upon any public street, road, or place shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

X. Any driver of a Carriage registered under this Act standing at any of the

Penalty if driver refuse to let to hire a Carriage standing at a Stand appointed for Carriages.

Stands for Carriages appointed by the Commissioner of Police, or plying for hire in the public streets, who re-

fuses or neglects, without reasonable excuse, to drive such Carriage to any place within the Town or Station where such Carriage may be, to which he is directed to drive by the person hiring or wishing to hire such Carriage, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

XI. The driver of any Carriage registered under

Penalty for furious driv-ing, damage by carelessness, wilful misbehaviour, drunkenness, and insolence.

this Act, who shall be guilty of wanton or furious driving, or cause hurt or damage by carelessness or wilful misbehaviour, or who shall be

drunk during his employment, or make use of insulting or abusive language or gesture, or otherwise misbehave, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and, in case of hurt or damage, the Magistrate may order a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees to be paid by the proprietors of such Carriage, as compensation for the hurt or damage.

XII. Any driver of a Carriage registered under this Act, who suffers the same to Driver causing obstruction stand for hire across any in street. street or alongside of any

other Carriage, or who refuses to give way, if he conveniently can, to any other Carriage, or who obstructs or hinders the driver of any other Carriage in taking up or setting down any person into or from such other Carriage, or who wrongfully, in a forcible manner, prevents or endeavours to prevent the driver of any other Carriage from being hired, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

XIII. If the driver of a Carriage, registered under this Act, leave the same Penalty for leaving Car-riage without control. without some proper person to take care of it in any

street or at any place of public resort or entertainment, whether it be hired or not, he shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees; and any Police Constable may drive such Carriage to a place of safety.

XIV. Any proprietor or driver of a Carriage, the fares for which are fixed by Penalty for taking more than legal fare. this Act, who shall take, as a

fare, a larger sum than he is authorised by law to take, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and the Magistrate shall order the amount of such overcharge to be forthwith paid to the party aggrieved. In default of payment such amount shall be recoverable as a fine.

XV. Any driver of a Carriage, registered under this

Act, if required to wait with Deposit may be demanded for waiting. such Carriage at any place

(after he has been hired) for a longer time than one hour, may demand a reasonable sum, as a deposit from the person hiring and requiring him to wait, over and above the sum to which he is entitled for driving to such

Penalty for refusing to wait, or going away before ex-piry of time for which deposit has been made, or not accounting for deposit.

place. Any driver of a hired Carriage refusing to wait or going away before expiration of the time for which the deposit offered or made shall

be a sufficient compensation, or refusing to account for

such deposit when paid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XVI. If any person hiring a Carriage registered under this Act refuse to pay, Penalty for refusing to pay on demand to the proprietor or driver of such Carriage,

the fare legally payable, or (if the Carriage be a Carriage not plying for hire in the public streets) the sum agreed to be paid, such fare or sum may be recovered before a Magistrate as a fine, together with such compensation to the proprietor or driver for loss of time in attending before the Magistrate as to the Magistrate seems reasonable.

XVII. Any person using a Carriage registered under this Act, who wilfully injures the same, shall be liable Penalty for wilful injury to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and shall also pay to the proprietor of the Carriage compensation for the injury. The amount of such compensation shall be ascertained by a Magistrate,

and shall be recoverable as a fine. XVIII. All property left in any Carriage registered under this Act, shall be de-posited by the driver at the All property found in re-gistered Carriages to be made nearest Police Station, within over to Police. twenty-four hours, if not

sooner claimed by the owner, such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses reasonably incurred, or of such reasonable sum to the driver as the Commissioner shall award.

XIX. In case of any dispute between the hirer and driver of a Carriage regis-tered under this Act, the Disputes to be settled by Magistrate. hirer may require the driver to drive to the Police Court of the Town or Station where the dispute may arise, when the complaint may be determined by a Magistrate without summons, or, if no Magistrate be at that time sitting, then to the nearest Police Station, when the complaint shall be entered and tried by a Magistrate at his next sitting.

When a complaint is made before a Magistrate against the driver of a Car-Proprietors of Carriages to be summoned to appear, and riage registered under this Act, for any offence com-mitted by him against the produce the drivers. provisions of this Act, such Magistrate shall forthwith summon the proprietor of the Carriage personally to

appear, and to produce the driver of such Carriage to answer the complaint. If such proprietor, being duly summoned, shall neglect or refuse personally to appear, or to produce the driver according to such summons, without a reasonable excuse to be allowed by the Magistrate, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty Rupees, and so, from time to time, as often as he shall be so summoned, until such driver shall be produced by him. Provided al-

On neglect on second sum-mons, Magistrate may proways, that if such proprietor shall neglect or refuse to apceed.

pear and produce such driver, on the second or any subsequent summons requiring him so to do, without a reasonable excuse to be allowed as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to proceed to hear and determine the complaint in the absence of the proprietor and driver, or of either of them, and to give judgment against such proprietor for the

fine incurred by reason of such offence.

XXI. No Palankeen shall ply for hire within any of the said Towns or Stations unless duly registered at the Police Office. The Register shall state the number assigned to the Palankeen, and the name and residence of the owner. The registration shall be in force for one year, and every change of ownership within that time shall be therein noted. A fee of one Rupee shall be paid on registration. The owner of every such

Palankeen shall cause to be painted on a conspicuous part

of it the registered number thereof. The owner of every Palankeen, plying for hire without being duly registered, or not having the prescribed number painted on it, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

XXII. The Commissioner of Police may refuse to Commissioner of Police

may refuse to register Palan-

register any Palankeen, or may cancel the registration thereof, whenever it may appear to him to be unservice-

able or unfit for public accommodation or use. XXIII. The rates or fares for Palankeens registered under Section XXI.

Fares for Palankeens. shall be fixed in the same manner, and with the like sanction, as the rates or fares to be paid for Carriages.

In Calcutta, Bombay, and the Ports of the Straits' Settlements, Passenger Boats to be Registered.

XXIV. No Boat shall ply for passengers in the Ports of Calcutta or Bombay or in any Port of the said Settlement, unless duly registered at the Police Office. The following particulars

shall be entered in the Register :-

First .- Number of the Boat. Second .- Name and residence of the owner, and of the manjee.

Third .- Number of the crew.

Fourth .- Number of persons the Boat is permitted

The registration shall be in force for one year; and every change of the owner Registration. or manjee within that time shall be therein noted. A fee of one Rupee shall be paid on registration.

The owner or manjee of every such registered Boat shall cause to be painted on Name of owner or manjee, a conspicuous part of it the number, &c. to be painted. registered number thereof, the number of the crew, and the number of passengers permitted to be carried.

The owner or manjee of a Boat plying for passengers without being duly registered, or carrying more passengers, or with a less crew, than is stated in the register, or not having the prescribed particulars painted on it, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXV. Whenever any accident shall occur to a Boat re-

Penalty for neglecting or delaying to report accident to a registered Boat attended with loss of life.

gistered under this Act, which accident is attended with loss of the life of any one of the crew or passengers, the manjee, orif the manjee be not forthcom-

ing, the owner of the Boat, shall report the circumstances at the Police Office; and if the manjee or the owner, as the case may be, without lawful excuse neglect or delay to make such report, he shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding fifty Rupees.

The Commissioner of Police may refuse to register any Boat, or may cancel the registration there-Commissioner may refuse to register unsafe Boats. of, whenever it may appear to him to be in an unsafe state.

XXVII. The rates or fares for Boats registered under Section XXIV. and plying for passengers in any of the said Ports, shall be fixed in the same manner, and with the like sanction, as the rates or fares to be paid for Carriages in the Town or Station to which such Port belongs.

XXVIII. In case of any dispute concerning the fare payable for any Boat or any Disputes concerning fares Palankeen registered under for Boats and Palankeens to this Act, the same may be be settled by a Magistrate. settled by a Magistrate; and the provisions of Section XX. shall be applicable in such case.

XXIX. All offences against this Act shall be heard and determined by a Police Magistrate. The provisions of Act XIII. of 1856, relating to the adjudication of fines and penalties, and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to fines and penalties imposed under this Act, and to all sums of money hereby made recoverable as-fines.

XXX. 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" in this Act shall mean a Magistrate of Police appointed under Act XIII. of 1856, acting for the Town or Station where the matter requiring the cognizance of the Magistrate arises.

The words "Commissioner of Police" shall mean

"Commissioner of Police." so appointed and acting.
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.

The word "Town" shall include all places within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

and Bombay.

The word "Station" shall mean any of the Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

W. Morgan, Clerk of the Council.