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## PART VI.

### BILLS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th December 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

#### Bill No. 35 of 1870.

#### EMIGRATION OF NATIVE LABOURERS' BILL.

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*A Bill to Consolidate the Laws relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the laws relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers;

Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Emigration Act, 1871."
- It extends to the whole of British India; And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.
2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed. All contracts entered into, appointments made, and licenses granted, under any of the said Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively entered into, made and granted under this Act.
3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:—
- The word "Emigrate" denotes the departure of any Native of India out of British India for the purpose of labouring for hire in some other place: and the word "Emigrant" shall denote any Native of India under engagement to emigrate:
- The words "the Magistrate of the District" denote any officer exercising in such District the full powers of a Magistrate:
- The word "vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

### II.—Emigration Agents.

4. The Government of every place to which emigration is lawful under this Act may, from time to time, appoint a person to act as Emigration Agent in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively, but such nomination shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.
- Every Emigration Agent may be suspended or removed by the Government which appointed him.

5. The remuneration to be given to Emigration Agents shall not depend upon, or be regulated by the number of Emigrants sent by such Agents, but shall be in the nature of a fixed annual salary.

### III.—Protectors of Emigrants and Medical Inspectors.

6. The Local Government may appoint a proper person to act as Protector of Emigrants at each of the three ports aforesaid, and may with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council assign to such person such salary and establishment as shall be deemed proper.
- Every Protector of Emigrants may be suspended or removed by the Local Government to which he is subordinate.

7. No Protector of Emigrants appointed under this Act shall, except with the permission of the Local Government, hold any other office under Government, or follow any other profession or occupation.

8. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to any special duties assigned to him by this Act, shall, so far as is in his power, generally protect and aid with his advice or otherwise all Emigrants, and shall cause all the provisions of this Act to be duly complied with.

He shall also inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return Emigrants to the port at which he is Protector, and inquire into the treatment received by such Emigrants both during the period of their service in the place to which they emigrated and also during the voyage, and shall make a report thereon to the Local Government.

and he shall aid and advise such return Emigrants so far as he reasonably can, when called upon by them to do so.

9. At each of the three ports aforesaid, the Local Government may appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants; and may, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, assign to the Medical Inspector so appointed such salary as is deemed proper.

10. In each of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, or in the suburbs of those Towns, the Emigration Agent of every place to which Emigration is lawful under this Act, shall establish a suitable dépôt for the persons engaged as labourers for such place.

11. Every dépôt shall be licensed by the Protector of Emigrants, after being inspected and approved of by him and by the Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than a year, and any license may be cancelled by the Protector of Emigrants if he considers that the dépôt for which it was granted is unhealthy or in any respect has become unsuitable for the purpose for which the dépôt was established.

For every license granted under this section there shall be paid to the Protector a fee of fifteen rupees.

12. Every Protector of Emigrants and every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall from time to time, and at least once in every week, inspect the Emigrants in the various dépôts for the reception of Emigrants about to embark from the port at which they are Protector and Medical Inspector respectively, and examine into the state of the dépôts, and the manner in which the Emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed, and otherwise provided for and attended to.

13. The Medical Inspector shall report to the Protector of Emigrants any circumstance which may come to his know-

ledge, showing that the depôt is not suitable for its purpose, or that the Emigrants are treated with any neglect or oppression.

14. Every Protector of Emigrants and every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Protectors and Medical Inspectors to be public servants.

15. Every Emigration Agent and all persons in charge of or employed in any depôt, or in any vessel licensed to carry Emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Protector and the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford them all such information as may be reasonably required by them.

And to have facilities for inspections, &c.

#### IV.—Recruiters of Labourers.

16. The Protector of Emigrants at each of the three ports aforesaid, and the British Consular Agent at each of the French ports in India, shall license so many fit persons as to him seems necessary, to be Recruiters of labourers, and no person shall act or be employed as a Recruiter of labourers except under a license from a Protector of Emigrants or British Consular Agent.

17. Every Recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers for some particular place to which emigration is lawful under this Act, and no license to obtain labourers for any place shall be granted except on the application of the Emigration Agent of such place.

18. No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and in case of misconduct on the part of any Recruiter, the Protector of Emigrants may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Duration and cancelment of license.

19. Every license shall be in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed.

For every license there shall be paid to the Protector a fee of fifteen rupees.

20. Every person holding a license as a Recruiter of labourers shall wear a badge bearing the following inscription in English and in the vernacular language of the Town, District or Districts in which he is licensed to engage labourers:—"Recruiter of Emigrants for the Mauritius" (or other place as the case may be).

21. No Recruiter shall engage or attempt to engage labourers in any District or in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or

Countersignature of Recruiter's license.

Bombay, without having first exhibited his license to the Magistrate of such District, or a Magistrate of such Town, and obtained the countersignature of such Magistrate thereupon.

Such countersignature shall be given, provided that the license is in force at the time.

#### V.—Contracts with Emigrant Labourers.

22. Except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful to make any contract with any Native of India for labour to be performed in any place beyond British India, or to enable any Native of India to emigrate, or to assist any Native of India in emigrating:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply—  
to any contract with any Native of India for labour to be performed in any Foreign Settlement on the mainland of India or in any Native State in India;

to emigration to any such Settlement or State; to any Contract for labour to be performed in, or to emigration to, the Island of Ceylon; or

to any contract with or the emigration of any Native seaman or other person who of his own free will contracts to navigate or serve on board of any vessel or who embarks on board such vessel in pursuance of such contract, or any person who contracts to serve as a menial servant only, and who embarks as such menial servant.

23. Contracts may be made with Natives of India to emigrate—

to any of the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts and Seychelles;

to any of the French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana,

and to the Danish Colony of St. Croix; and it shall be lawful to enable or assist any Native of India to emigrate to any such Colony.

24. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that the emigration of Natives of India shall be lawful to any place other than the places mentioned in section twenty-three:

provided that every such notification contain also a declaration, that the Governor General in Council has been duly certified that the Government of the place to which the notification refers has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of Natives of India emigrating to such place.

Proviso.

25. From the date of any such notification contracts may be made with any Native of India for labour to be performed in any place to which emigration is authorized in the notification, and it shall be lawful to enable or assist any Native of India to emigrate to such place; but all contracts and emigration under such notification shall be made and conducted subject to the provisions of this Act.

Contracts may be made for emigration to such other places.

26. Emigration shall not be lawful except from the port of Calcutta, the port of Madras, or the port of Bombay.

From what ports emigration lawful.

*VI.—Registration of Emigrants.*

27. Every Native of India, who in any place

Natives engaging to emigrate to appear before Magistrate.

other than the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, enters into any engagement with a Recruiter to emigrate, shall, before leaving the District within which the engagement was entered into, appear with the Recruiter before the Magistrate of such District, and no Recruiter shall remove such Emigrant from the said District until he has so appeared.

Upon so appearing, the Magistrate shall examine the intending Emigrant with reference to his engagement; and if it appears that he understands the nature of the engagement he has entered into and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the Local Government prescribes,

(a) the name, name of the father, and the age, of such Emigrant,

(b) the name of the village or place of which such Emigrant is a resident,

(c) the Emigration depôt to which it is intended he shall proceed, and

(d) the rate of wages and period of service, if any, agreed upon between the Emigrant and the Recruiter.

If the Magistrate thinks that the intending Emigrant does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register his name.

A copy of every registration under this section, written on substantial paper which shall not require a stamp, shall be furnished by the Magistrate to the Emigrant registered.

28. Authentic copies of every such registration shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent and Protector. at the depôt to which the person named therein has been engaged to proceed, and to the Protector of Emigrants at the intended port of embarkation.

29. Every Native of India, who in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, enters into any engagement with a Recruiter to emigrate, shall, within forty-eight hours of making such engagement, appear with the Recruiter before the Protector of Emigrants in such town; and no Recruiter shall remove such Emigrant from the said town, or to any Emigration depôt, until he has so appeared.

Registration of Emigrants recruited in presidency towns.

Upon his so appearing, the Protector of Emigrants shall examine the intending Emigrant with reference to his engagement; and if it appears that he understands the nature of the engagement he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Protector of Emigrants shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the Local Government prescribes,

(a) the name, the name of the father, and the age of such Emigrant,

(b) the name of the village or place of which such Emigrant is a resident.

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(c) the Emigration depôt to which it is intended he shall proceed, and

(d) the rate of wages and period of service, if any, agreed upon between the Emigrant and the Recruiter.

If the Protector of Emigrants thinks that the intending Emigrant does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register his name.

A copy of every registration under this section, written on substantial paper, which shall not require a stamp, shall be furnished by the Protector to the Emigrant registered.

30. An authentic copy of every such registration shall be forthwith forwarded by the Protector to the Emigration Agent of the place for which the person named therein has been engaged.

31. For the registration of every Emigrant under section twenty-seven or twenty-nine, the Recruiter shall pay to the

Magistrate or the Protector of Emigrants, as the case may be, a fee of one rupee and eight annas.

On proof of the desertion of any Emigrant before embarkation, the fee paid in respect of such Emigrant may be refunded by the Magistrate or the Protector to the Recruiter by whom it was paid, under such rules as are from time to time made in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council.

*VII.—Conveyance of Emigrants to Depôts.*

32. (1.) Every Emigrant recruited under the provisions of this Act shall be conveyed by land or river with all convenient despatch to the depôt, at the port of embarkation, established by the Emigration Agent of the place to which such Emigrant has contracted to emigrate.

(2.) The registered Emigrants engaged by any Recruiter shall, while proceeding to a depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the Recruiter himself or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom the Emigrants have been registered. The Magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depôt.

(3.) Every Recruiter by or through whom Emigrants may be forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout their journey, provide them with suitable lodging and food.

*VIII.—Arrival at Depôts and Procedure thereon.*

33. The arrival of each Emigrant at a depôt shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of the depôt to the Emigration Agent, and by such Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

34. The copy of the registration of every Emigrant, received by the Emigration Agent from the Magistrate or from the Protector of Emigrants, shall as soon as conveniently may be after the arrival of the Emigrant be shown to the Medical inspector of Emigrants; and the Emigrant shall be examined by the Medical Inspector to ascertain if he is in a fit state of health to emigrate to the place to which he has contracted to proceed.

The Medical Inspector, if satisfied of his fitness, shall give a certificate thereof to the Emigration Agent: if satisfied of his unfitness, he shall give a certificate thereof to the Protector of Emigrants.

35. If the Medical Inspector certifies that any Emigrant is not in a fit state of health to emigrate to the place to which he has contracted to proceed,

or if any irregularity has occurred in the recruitment of any Emigrant, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent in whose depôt such Emigrant may be, forthwith to pay to him, the Protector of Emigrants, such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable the labourer to return to the place where he was registered, and the Protector may take any steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of the labourer to such place.

36. On failure of the Emigration Agent for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any such sum, the Protector may pay the same to or on behalf of the Emigrant.

Every sum so disbursed shall be recoverable by the Protector, with six per cent. interest from the date of disbursement, from the Emigration Agent on whose default it is paid, as money paid to the use of such Emigration Agent.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Protector gave the Emigration Agent an order to pay such money, and that the Emigration Agent for a space of twenty-four hours made default in complying therewith.

Provided that every Emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall, in addition to his being conveyed back at the expense of the Emigration Agent, be entitled to continue in the depôt and to be fed, clothed, lodged and attended to there, by and at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until such time as the Protector otherwise orders.

37. The Emigration Agent, in the presence of the Protector of Emigrants and within forty-eight hours after the arrival of each Emigrant at the depôt, shall ascertain by personal communication with such Emigrant whether or not he has been properly fed and otherwise properly treated on his journey to the depôt.

The Emigration Agent shall also, in the presence of the Protector and within such time as

aforesaid, examine the copy of the registration furnished to the Emigrant under section twenty-seven or section twenty-nine. If for any reason further inquiry be necessary, such inquiry shall be made forthwith.

Unless the Emigration Agent, with the consent of the Protector, refuses to recognize or to be bound by the contract entered into by the Recruiter with the Emigrant, as shown by the copy of the registration produced by the Emigrant, such copy, if it be a copy furnished under section twenty-seven, shall be countersigned by both the Emigration Agent and the Protector, and if it be a copy furnished under section twenty-nine shall be countersigned by the Emigration Agent alone. The copy so countersigned, under whichever section it may have been furnished, shall be delivered back to the Emigrant.

If the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Protector, refuses to be bound by the contract entered into by the Recruiter with the Emigrant, the Protector may thereupon order the Emigration Agent forthwith to pay to him, the Protector of Emigrants, such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable the Emigrant to return to the place where he was registered. On failure of the Emigration Agent to pay such sum within twenty-four hours of his being ordered so to do, the Protector may pay the same to or on behalf of the Emigrant. All the provisions of section thirty-six as to sums paid by the Protector shall apply, so far as the circumstances of the case permit, to sums paid by him under this section.

The Protector shall also, in every case in which it seems to him proper to do so, institute a suit on behalf of the Emigrant against the Emigration Agent, for the recovery of damages for the breach of contract committed by the Emigration Agent.

In every such suit, the contract entered into by the Recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by and to be binding on the Emigration Agent.

38. After the examination mentioned in section thirty-seven, and if the Medical Inspector has given a certificate of the fitness of the Emigrant to emigrate, the Emigration Agent shall deliver to the Emigrant a pass, countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants as hereinafter provided, stating the name and the age of the Emigrant and the name of his father, and certifying that he is in a fit state of health to emigrate to the place to which he has contracted to go.

39. The Protector of Emigrants shall attend personally at the examination and passing of Emigrants by the Emigration Agent under sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight, and shall see that the Emigration Agent makes all such inquiries of the Emigrants as it may be his duty to make. If such Protector is satisfied with such inquiries, but not otherwise, he shall countersign the pass delivered by the Emigration Agent.

IX.—*Emigrant Vessels.*

40. (1.) It shall not be lawful to receive any Emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry Emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government. The granting or withholding any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

(2.) The Master or owner of any vessel who desires to obtain a license to carry Emigrants in such vessel, shall apply in writing through the protector of Emigrants to the Local Government for such license.

(3.) Every such application shall state the number of men, women, and children proposed to be carried, and the tonnage and other particulars respecting the vessel.

(4.) The Protector of Emigrants shall cause the vessel to be carefully surveyed by a competent person, with a view to ascertain her sea-worthiness and the extent and nature of her accommodation for Emigrants, and to ascertain that she is properly ventilated and is supplied with all the requisite tackle for her voyage.

(5.) The Protector of Emigrants shall make a full report on the survey to the Local Government; and if he is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for the carrying of Emigrants under this Act, but not otherwise, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the Master of the vessel.

(6.) In consideration of his obtaining a license to carry Emigrants, the Master of every vessel intended to carry Emigrants shall, upon the requisition of the Protector of Emigrants and before any Emigrant embarks on board of such vessel, execute in duplicate a bond, in such form as the Local Government prescribes, binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of ten thousand rupees to conform to the several conditions in this Act provided. The Protector of Emigrants shall require the Master to execute such bond as aforesaid in duplicate, and shall forward one copy of it to the Government of the place to which the Emigrants are to be carried (or in the case of a French colony to the British Consular Agent at such colony) and the other copy of it to the Local Government.

41. (1.) No certificate under section forty shall be granted, unless there be provided for the Emigrants, either between decks or in cabins on the upper deck firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and space between decks shall in every part have a height of not less than five feet and a half.

(2.) No compartment shall take more than one adult Emigrant for every twelve superficial feet on deck, and for every cubic space of seventy-two feet, or more than one child who has completed two and has not completed ten years of age for every eight superficial feet on deck.

(3.) A distinct and separate place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every Emigrant vessel.

(4.) Women and children shall occupy a compartment of the vessel distinct and separate from the compartments of the single men.

(5.) An Emigrant above the age of ten years shall, for the purposes of this Act, count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

42. (1.) There shall be actually laden on board of every vessel carrying Emigrants, at the time of the departure of such vessel from the port at which they embark,

(a.) Good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said Emigrants (over and above the victualling of the Captain, officers and crew, and of the cabin and other passengers, if any) in such quantity and of such description and quality as may be prescribed by any rule framed by the Governor General of India in Council under section fifty-six,

(b.) fuel for cooking such provisions, and

(c.) a supply of water, to the amount of seven gallons for every week of the probable length of the voyage for every Emigrant on board such vessel. Such water shall be carried in tanks or casks to be approved by the Protector of Emigrants. When casks are used, they shall be sweet and tight, of sufficient strength, and if of wood properly charred inside, and shall not be capable severally of containing more than three hundred gallons each: the staves of the water-casks shall not be made of fir, pine or soft wood.

(2.) Every such vessel shall, at the time of departure aforesaid, have actually on board and shall carry with her a properly qualified European or Native Surgeon, and such medicines and other stores in such quantity and of such quality as may be prescribed by rules made under section fifty-six.

(3.) When any vessel is destined to call at a port or place in the course of her voyage for the purpose of filling up her tanks or casks, a supply of water at the rate hereinbefore mentioned, for every week of the probable length of the voyage to such port or place shall be deemed to be a compliance with this section.

The probable length of the voyage to such port or place shall be determined from time to time by the Protector of Emigrants, subject to the approval of the Local Government.

(4.) When any such vessel is fitted with Normandy's apparatus, or other apparatus approved by the Protector of Emigrants, for distilling sea-water, and with proper and sufficient means for working the same, a reduction shall be allowed of one-third in the quantity of water required under this section.

(5.) The Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall see personally that all the provisions of this section are complied with.

Protector and Inspector of Emigrants to ensure compliance with above provisions.

43. Before any vessel carrying Emigrants clears out for any place westward of the Cape of Good Hope, between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of September, the Protector of Emigrants shall personally see that every Emigrant is supplied with at least one extra double blanket, and that the same is placed with his other clothing or luggage.

Every Emigrant shall be allowed to make use of such double blanket so long as the vessel is outside of the tropics.

44. Before any vessel licensed to carry Emigrants shall be cleared out from the port of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, the Master of such vessel shall obtain from the Protector of Emigrants at the port of clearance, and from the Emigration Agent for the place to which the Emigrants are intended to proceed, certificates, under the hands of such Protector and Emigration Agent respectively, to the effect following, that is to say:—that such Protector and Emigration Agent have, in respect of the Emigrants proceeding in such vessel, done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Protector and Emigration Agent respectively; and that all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the Emigrants have been duly complied with, as well as all such rules as the Governor General in Council from time to time frames under section fifty-six.

#### X.—Embarcation.

45. If any Emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such Emigrant to embark or to put him on board-ship against his will, or to detain him against his will at the depot or elsewhere: but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities, which such Emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Every case in which an Emigrant is charged before a Magistrate of a Presidency Town with refusing or neglecting to embark without sufficient cause, shall be heard and determined by such Magistrate in a summary manner, and every such labourer shall, on conviction, be punished in the manner provided in section four hundred and ninety-two of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

46. Emigrants may leave India for any place East of the Cape of Good Hope to which emigration is lawful under this Act, at all times of the year.

For any such place West of the Cape of Good Hope, Emigrants may leave only between the thirty-first of July and the sixteenth of March, unless they embark in vessels using steam-power, in which case they may leave at any time of the year.

Provided that, in cases of emergency, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may permit Emigrants for any place West of the Cape of Good Hope to

leave the port of Calcutta between the thirty-first day of July and the first day of April.

47. The Protector of Emigrants shall, from the report of the Medical Inspector and by personal communication with every Emigrant before embarkation, ascertain that the Emigrant is in good health and not incapacitated from labour by old age, bodily infirmity, or disease.

If the Protector of Emigrants is of opinion that any Emigrant is in a state of health which makes him unfit to undertake the voyage on which he is about to embark, the Protector shall refuse to permit his embarkation.

The Protector of Emigrants shall also, before the embarkation of any Emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the copy of the registration provided under section twenty-seven, or section twenty-nine.

If it appear to the satisfaction of the Protector of Emigrants that any Emigrant has lost such copy, the Protector may furnish such Emigrant with another copy of such registration, to be made from the copy received by the Protector from the Magistrate under section twenty-seven, or from the Register kept by himself under section twenty-nine, and shall thereupon allow such Emigrant to embark.

48. The Protector of Emigrants shall explain to all Emigrants, prior to their embarkation, the substance of the provisions of this Act so far as they immediately affect such Emigrants.

49. (1.) When any Emigrants are about to embark on any vessel, the Emigration Agent for the place to which they are intended to proceed shall furnish the Master of the vessel with five copies of a list, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages, and occupations, and the names of the fathers, of the Emigrants about to embark on board such vessel.

(2.) On embarkation, every Emigrant shall deliver to the Master of the vessel the pass granted to him under section thirty-eight; and the Master shall not receive any Emigrant on board unless he delivers up such pass. The Master shall compare the Emigrants who embark and the passes delivered by them with the list furnished by the Emigration Agent, and if the list appear to be correct, and to correspond with the passes delivered and with the Emigrants embarked, the Master shall sign the five copies of the list.

(3.) The Protector of Emigrants shall be personally present at the embarkation of all Emigrants, and shall see that the Master duly compares the list with the passes and Emigrants, and he shall himself also compare the list with the passes and Emigrants.

(4.) When the copies of the list have been signed, the Master shall give two copies to the Protector of Emigrants, who shall sign such copies if he believes them to be correct, and shall return



one copy to the Master of the vessel: the other copy shall be filed in the office of the Protector of Emigrants.

(5.) The Protector of Emigrants shall not permit any Emigrant to remain on board who has not a pass, or is not mentioned in the list aforesaid.

(6.) Every pass delivered up to the Master of a vessel under this section shall be returned by him to the Emigrant by whom the same was delivered up, prior to such Emigrant disembarking on the arrival of the vessel at her place of destination.

50. The Master of every vessel carrying Emigrants shall, after the embarkation of the emigrants and before the departure of the vessel, give to the Emigration Agent at the port from which such vessel is cleared out two others of the five copies of the list of Emigrants mentioned in section forty-nine, duly signed by the Master.

The Emigration Agent shall thereupon sign such copies, and shall return to the Master one of the said copies, which shall, on the arrival of the vessel at the place of destination and previous to the disembarkation of any Emigrant, be delivered by the Master to the Protector of Emigrants, or other the proper officer, at such place.

51. The Protector of Emigrants shall, by every vessel which carries Emigrants, send to the Protector of Emigrants or other the proper Government Authority at the place for which the Emigrants embark, a correct and detailed list of all Emigrants embarked in such vessel, compiled from the passes of the Emigrants and from the list signed by the Master as aforesaid.

52. The Master of every vessel carrying Emigrants from the port of Calcutta shall proceed on his voyage and depart with his vessel from Garden Reach within twenty-four hours after the embarkation of such of the Emigrants as shall have first embarked.

53. Every vessel sailing from the port of Calcutta with Emigrants shall proceed from Garden Reach to sea under tow of a competent steamer.

54. Two copies of this Act and of all rules made by the Governor General of India in Council under section fifty-six, and two copies of a translation of this Act and of such rules, in such language or languages as the Local Government may direct, shall be delivered to the Master of every vessel carrying Emigrants by the Emigration Agent at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every such vessel during the whole voyage.

One of such copies or translations shall, upon request made at any reasonable time to the Master

of the vessel, be produced to any Emigrant or passenger for his perusal.

55. In case of sickness breaking out on board any vessel conveying Emigrants to Seychelles, such Emigrants may be taken to the quarantine-station of Mauritius.

In such case the Emigrants may, at their option, contract for service at Mauritius, or may proceed to Seychelles.

If they elect to contract for service in Mauritius such Emigrants shall then be regarded and treated, in all respects, as if they had emigrated to Mauritius under the provisions of this Act.

#### XI.—Supplementary Powers.

56. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act,—

(1.) To regulate the proportion of women to be taken with Emigrants, and the age below or above which children shall not be taken:

(2.) To prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions to be taken by vessels carrying Emigrants, the daily allowance of food and water to be issued to each Emigrant during the voyage, and the nature and amount of clothing which shall be supplied to the Emigrants;

(3.) To provide for the medical care of Emigrants during their residence at the depôts and on their voyages;

(4.) To prescribe the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be carried on board such vessels;

(5.) To provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of such vessels during their voyages, and for their being furnished with a sufficient number of suitable boats for use in case of shipwreck or fire;

(6.) To provide for a journal being kept, by the Surgeon of every such vessel, of the health of the Emigrants, and of his treatment of the sick, together with full explanations of the causes of every death;

(7.) And generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of Emigrants.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall have effect as if they were contained in this Act.

Provided that, in cases of emergency, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may permit any vessel carrying Emigrants to leave the port of Calcutta, although the proportion of women embarked on board such vessel is not in accordance with the said rules.

57. Whenever the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that in any place to which emigration is lawful under this Act, proper measures have not been taken for the protection of Emigrants immediately upon their arrival in such place or during their residence therein, or for their safe return to India, or to provide a return-passage to India for any such Emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return-passage, the Governor General in Council may by notification

tion published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration to such place shall cease and be prohibited from a certain day to be specified in the notification.

58. After any notification has been published under section fifty-seven, emigration to such place as is specified in such notification shall be suspended from the day specified in the notification: but such suspension shall not affect any act done, offence committed, or proceedings commenced before such suspension.

59. During the time of such suspension any provisions of this Act prohibiting emigration, or the aiding or abetting of emigration, or the making of any contract for labour

During suspension, laws against emigration to be in force as to place specified.

to be performed by any Native of India out of the British territories in India, shall take effect so far as relates to the place specified in the notification, in the same manner and to the same extent as if emigration to such place had never been declared to be lawful.

60. Whenever the Governor General in Council is satisfied that, in the place specified in any notification under section fifty-seven, proper measures have been taken and will be adopted for the protection of Emigrants immediately upon their arrival thereat and during their residence therein, and for their safe return to India, and for providing return-passages to India for such Emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return-passages, the Governor General in Council may notify in the *Gazette of India* that emigration to such place shall again be allowed from a day to be specified in such notification.

Thereupon all the provisions of this Act authorizing emigration to such place shall, from the day so specified, be revived and have the same effect as if such emigration had not been suspended, except as to acts done, offences committed, and proceedings commenced during the time of such suspension.

61. Whenever the Governor General in Council or the Local Government has reason to believe that, in any place to which emigration is lawful, the plague or other infectious disease dangerous to human life has broken out,

or that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of Emigrants immediately upon their arrival in such place or during their residence therein,

or for their safe return to India,

or to provide a return-passage to India for any such Emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return-passage,

the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification published in the *Gazette of India* or the local *Gazette* (as the case may be), declare that emigration from British India or from the territories subject to the Local Government (as the case may be) to such place shall cease and be prohibited from a certain day to be specified in the notification.

Any notification issued by the Governor General in Council under this section may be cancelled by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Any notification issued by the Local Government under this section may be cancelled by order of the Governor General in Council, or by the Local Government.

62. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, increase any fee payable under sections eleven, nineteen, and thirty-one, and may also in like manner reduce to its present amount any fee so increased:

Power to increase fees. Provided that no fee shall be increased under this section by more than double such amount.

## XII.—Special Provisions as to French Colonies.

63. The French Government may nominate a person to be Emigration Agent under this act for each of the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Nomination of Agents for Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Proviso.

Provided that such person, before entering on the duties of his office under this Act, has been approved by Her Majesty.

64. The Emigration Agents so nominated and approved as aforesaid shall be authorized, under the powers of Agents. conditions prescribed in this Act, to recruit and engage Native labourers for all or any of the French Colonies aforesaid.

65. The said Emigration Agents shall act in conformity with the regulations now or hereafter existing for the recruitment of Native labourers for British Colonies, and shall, with regard to the operations of recruitment which are entrusted to them, enjoy for themselves and the persons whom they may employ in the management of the said operations, all the facilities and the advantages afforded to the Emigration Agents for British Colonies.

66. The Protector of Emigrants at each of the three British Ports aforesaid, shall act for the British Government as Protector of labourers emigrating under the provisions of this Part of this Act.

In French Ports in India the duty imposed on the British Consular Agents by article V. of the Convention printed in the third schedule hereto annexed shall be performed under such instructions as may be given by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

67. All contracts of service made with labourers emigrating to French Colonies under this Act, except the contracts mentioned in clause

four of Article IX. and clause two of Article X. of the said Convention, shall be made in India, and shall bind the Emigrant either to serve a person designated by name, or to serve a person to whom he is allotted by the proper authority on his arrival in the Colony to which he emigrates.

68. The contracts of service shall be in accordance with the terms of the said Convention, and shall make provision for—

Matters to be provided for in contract. (1.) The duration of the engagement at the expiration of which the Emigrant shall receive a return-passage to India at the expense of the

French Government, and the terms on which he may abandon or renounce his right to a free return-passage.

(2.) The number of days and hours of work.

(3.) The wages and rations as well as the rate of payment for extra work, and all the advantages promised to the Emigrant.

(4.) Gratuitous medical treatment for the Emigrant, except in cases where, in the opinion of the proper Government officer, his illness has arisen from his own misconduct.

(5.) In every contract of engagement there shall be inserted an exact copy of Articles IX., X., XX. and XXI. of the said Convention.

69. The Governor General in Council may, by order to be published in the *Gazette of India*, extend this Act to any other French Colony not expressly named herein, at which a British Consular Agent is established and to which the application of the said Convention shall be extended, and in such order may declare the probable length of the voyage to such Colony.

Such declaration shall have the same effect as if it formed part of this section.

70. Every Emigrant vessel sailing to a French Colony shall carry an European Surgeon and an Interpreter.

### XIII.—Penalties.

71. Whoever, except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, makes any contract with any Native of India for labour to be performed in any place beyond British India to which emigration is not authorized under this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence specified in section three hundred and sixty-three of the Indian Penal Code :

And whoever knowingly enables or assists any Native of India to emigrate to any such place, or aids in or abets the emigration of any Native of India to any such place, shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of that offence.

72. Whoever, not being a Recruiter duly licensed under this Act, acts or is employed as a Recruiter of labourers, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, enters into any contract with a Native of India for labour to be performed by such Native in any place beyond British India, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

73. Whoever, being a duly licensed Recruiter, removes any Emigrant whom he may engage in any district or place other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, from such district or place, without such Emigrant having appeared along with the Recruiter before the Magistrate of the District in order that the Emigrant might be examined and registered ;

and whoever removes any Emigrant whom he may engage in any one of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, from such town, or to an emigration depôt, without such Emigrant having

appeared with the Recruiter before the Protector of Emigrants in order that the Emigrant might be examined and registered ;

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, or false pretences induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed by him in any place to which emigration is lawful under this Act, or to proceed to any such place without having entered into any contract ;

and whoever fails to supply any Emigrant whom he has engaged, and who is registered, with suitable food, or otherwise ill-treats such Emigrant on his journey to the depôt ;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such Emigrant otherwise than is provided in section thirty-two, or to any house or place in or near the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, other than the depôt for the Emigrants for the place at which such Emigrant has contracted to labour,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

74. Whoever, being a duly licensed Recruiter, forwards or sends any Emigrant from the district or town in which he has entered into an engagement, to any emigration depôt, without such Emigrant having been duly registered in accordance with the provisions of sections twenty-seven and twenty-nine ;

and whoever, being a duly licensed Recruiter, induces or knowingly permits any such Emigrant to leave such district or town, or to proceed to any emigration depôt, for the purpose of emigrating to any place, without the Emigrant being duly registered as aforesaid,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

75. Whoever, without lawful authority, issues any written order to the Police to assist himself or any other person to procure labourers to proceed to any place beyond British India, or falsely represents that such labourers are required by the Government or are to be engaged on behalf of Government, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

76. The Master of any vessel which has not been licensed as provided in section forty, knowingly receiving any Emigrant on board in order to convey such Emigrant to any place contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, and also to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for every such Emigrant received on board, and the vessel shall be liable to be forfeited.

77. If the Master of any vessel, at the port of Calcutta, the port of Madras, or the port of Bombay, clears such vessel for any place to which emigration is lawful under this Act, and takes on board any Emigrant

without having fully complied with every particular required in sections forty-one and forty-two, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every Emigrant so taken on board.

78. If the Master of any vessel, after having cleared such vessel for any place to which emigration is lawful under this Act, takes on board any Emigrant without such Emigrant having been duly entered in the lists mentioned in sections forty-nine and fifty, and in the manner in those sections prescribed, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every Emigrant so taken on board.

79. If after having obtained a certificate in accordance with the provisions of section forty, the Master of any vessel cleared for any place to which emigration is lawful under this Act, fraudulently does, or suffers to be done, any act or thing whereby such certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the vessel or other matter to which such certificate relates, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees,

and he may also be sued on any bond which he may have executed in consideration of any license obtained for the vessel as originally described.

80. If the Master of a vessel sailing from the port of Calcutta, licensed under section forty and sailing with Emigrants on board, without reasonable excuse causes or allows his vessel to proceed from Garden Reach to sea, or to proceed any part of the distance between Garden Reach and sea, without his vessel being under tow of a competent steamer,

or if such vessel has not left Garden Reach and proceeded on her voyage within the time prescribed in section fifty-two,

the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

81. All the powers vested by law in the officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise, for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such officers for the prevention of the illegal embarkation of Emigrants on board vessels bound for any place to which emigration is lawful under this Act, and of other offences against this Act.

82. All prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted on information laid at the instance of an Emigration Agent, or of a Protector of Emigrants, or of an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government, before a Magistrate of Police, or before the Magistrate of the District, according as they shall be instituted for offences committed within or for offences committed beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the limits of the said towns, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for

offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such towns in force for the time being.

XIV.—Miscellaneous.

83. The probable length of the voyages to the places mentioned in section twenty-three, from Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be as follows:—

FROM CALCUTTA:—

- To Mauritius, Seychelles and Réunion .. { Between the months of April and October inclusive, ten weeks; and between the months of November and March inclusive eight weeks.
- To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts and St. Croix, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies .. } Twenty weeks.
- To French Guiana ... } Twenty-six weeks.
- To Natal .. } Twelve weeks.

FROM MADRAS:—

- To Mauritius, Seychelles and Réunion ..... { Between the months of April and October inclusive, seven weeks; and between the months of November and March inclusive, six weeks.
- To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, St. Croix, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and French Guiana ... } Nineteen weeks.
- To Natal ... } Ten weeks.

FROM BOMBAY:—

- To Mauritius, Seychelles and Réunion ..... { Between the months of April and September inclusive, five weeks; and between the months of October and March inclusive, six weeks.
- To Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, St. Croix, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and French Guiana .. } Nineteen weeks.
- To Natal .. } Ten weeks.

84. Every notification under section twenty-four shall state the probable length of the voyages from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, to every place to which

For taking on board after clearance Emigrants not entered in list.

For fraudulent acts whereby certificate becomes inapplicable to vessel.

For proceeding to sea without steam.

Customs officers may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

Prosecutions under this Act where and how instituted.

clearance Emigrants not entered in list.

accordance with the provisions of section forty, the Master of any vessel cleared for any place to

under section forty and sailing with Emigrants on board,

of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise, for the prevention of

instituted on information laid at the instance of an Emigration Agent, or of a Protector of Emigrants,

four shall state the probable length of the voyages from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, to every place to which

emigration is thereby authorized, and thereupon such period shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to be the probable length of such voyage.

85. The Local Government may from time to time authorize any person invested with the powers of a Magistrate, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to perform the duties and exercise the powers by this Act assigned to and conferred on the Magistrate of the District.

Exercise of powers of Magistrate of the District under this Act.

Every person so authorized shall in all respects for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be included in the words "the Magistrate of the District."

86. Nothing in this Act or in any rule to be made by the Governor General of India in Council under section sixty-one shall apply to any vessel in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or to any of Her Majesty's vessels.

Act and rules made under it not to apply to certain vessels.

Act and rules made under it not to apply to certain vessels.

#### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Title.
XLVI. of 1860.	To authorize and regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers to the French Colonies.
VII. of 1862.	To amend Act XLVI. of 1860 (to authorize and regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers to the French Colonies).
XIII. of 1864.	To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.
VI. of 1869.	To amend the law relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.
VI. of 1870.	To enable the Governor General in Council to increase the fee payable under section thirty-one of the Emigration Act.

#### THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 19.)

Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of

*A B* is hereby licensed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1871, to be a Recruiter for engaging persons to proceed to for the purpose of labouring for hire.

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the            day of

(Signed) *C. D.*,  
Protector of Emigrants.

#### THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See sections 66, 67 and 68.)

Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French relative to the Emigration of Labourers from India to the French Colonies, with an additional article thereto annexed.

Signed at Paris, July 1861.

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, July 30th 1861.]

His Majesty the Emperor of the French having made known, by a declaration dated this day (1st July 1861) his resolution to put an end to the recruitment upon the coast of Africa of negro labourers by means of redemption; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland desiring, in consequence, to facilitate the immigration of free labourers into the French Colonies, their said Majesties have resolved to conclude a Convention destined to regulate the recruitment of such labourers in the British territories in India. For this purpose they have named as their Plenipotentiaries:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Most Honourable Henry Richard Charles Earl Cowley, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of the French;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, M. Edouard Antoine Thouvenel, Senator, His Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

#### ARTICLE I.

The French Government shall be at liberty to recruit and engage labourers for the French Colonies in the Indian Territories belonging to Great Britain, and embark Emigrants, being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, either in British or French Ports in India, under the conditions hereinafter stipulated.

#### ARTICLE II.

The French Government shall entrust the direction of its operations in every centre of recruitment to an Agent chosen by itself.

Those Agents must be approved by the British Government.

Such approval is assimilated, with regard to the right of granting and withdrawal, to the Exequatur given to Consular Agents.

#### ARTICLE III.

This recruitment shall be effected conformably to the regulations which now exist, or may hereafter be established, for the recruitment of labourers for British Colonies.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The French Agent shall, with regard to the operations of recruitment which are entrusted to him, enjoy for himself and for the persons whom he may employ, all the facilities and advantages afforded to the Recruiting Agents for British Colonies.

#### ARTICLE V.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty shall appoint in those British Ports where Emigrants may be embarked, an Agent who shall be specially charged with the care of their interests.

In French Ports the same duty with regard to Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be confided to the British Consular Agent.

Under the term "Consular Agents" are comprised Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and all other Commissioned Consular Officers.

#### ARTICLE VI.

No Emigrant shall be embarked unless the Agent described in the preceding Article shall have been enabled to satisfy himself, either that the Emigrant is not a British subject or, if a British subject, that his engagement is voluntary, that he has a perfect knowledge of the nature of his contract, of the place of his destination, of the probable length of his voyage, and of the different advantages connected with his engagement.

## ARTICLE VII.

The contracts of service, with the exception provided for by Section 4 of Article IX. and by Section 2 of Article X. shall be made in India, and shall either bind the Emigrant to serve a person designated by name, or to serve a person to whom he shall be allotted by the proper authority on his arrival in the Colony.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The contracts shall, moreover, make stipulation for:—

1. The duration of the engagement, at the expiration of which the Emigrant shall receive a return-passage to India at the expense of the French Government, and the terms on which it will be competent to him to abandon or renounce his right to a free return-passage.

2. The number of days and hours of work.

3. The wages and rations, as well as the rate of payment for extra work, and all the advantages promised to the Emigrant.

4. Gratuitous medical treatment for the Emigrant, except in cases where, in the opinion of the proper Government Officer, his illness shall have arisen from his own misconduct.

In every contract of engagement there shall be inserted an exact copy of Articles IX. X. XX. and XXI. of the present Convention.

## ARTICLE IX.

1. The duration of the Immigrant's engagement shall not be more than five years. In case, however, he shall be duly proved to have absented himself from work, he shall be bound to serve a number of days equal to the time of his absence.

2. At the expiration of that period, every Indian who shall have attained the age of ten years at the time of his departure from India, shall be entitled to a return-passage at the expense of the French Government.

3. If he can show that his conduct has been regular, and that he has the means of subsistence, he may be allowed to reside in the Colony without any engagement; but from that time he will lose his right to a free return-passage.

4. If he consents to contract a new engagement, he will be entitled to a bounty, and will retain his right to a return-passage at the expiration of this second engagement.

The right of the Immigrant to a return-passage extends to his wife, and to his children who quitted India under the age of ten years, as well as to those born in the Colonies.

## ARTICLE X.

The Immigrant shall not be bound to work more than six days in seven nor more than nine hours and a half a day.

The conditions of task-work and every other kind of regulation for work, shall be freely arranged with the labourer. The obligation to provide, on holidays, for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

## ARTICLE XI.

In British Ports, the arrangements which precede the departure of the Emigrants shall be conformable to those prescribed by the regulations for the British Colonies.

In French Ports, the Emigration Agent or his deputies shall, on the departure of every Emigrant ship, deliver to the British Consular Agent a nominal list of the Emigrants who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, with a description of their persons, and shall also communicate to him the contracts of which he may require copies.

In such case, only one copy shall be given of all contracts of which the provisions are identical.

## ARTICLE XII.

In the Ports of embarkation, the Emigrants who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be at liberty, conforming to the regulations of Police relative to such establishments, to leave the dépôts, or other place in which they may be lodged, in order to communicate with the British Agents, who on their part may at any reasonable hour visit the places in which the Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, are collected or lodged.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Emigrants may leave India for the Colonies to the East of the Cape of Good Hope at all times of the year.

For other Colonies they may leave only from the first of August to the fifteenth of March. This arrangement applies only to sailing vessels; vessels using steam-power may leave at any time of the year.

Every Emigrant sailing from India for the Antilles, between the first of March and the fifteenth of September, shall receive at least one double blanket over and above the clothing usually allowed to him, and may make use of it so long as the vessel is outside of the Tropics.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Every Emigrant vessel must carry an European Surgeon and an Interpreter.

The Captains of Emigrant vessels shall be bound to take charge of any despatch which may be delivered to them by the British Agent at the Port of embarkation for the British Consular Agent at the Port of destination, and to deliver it to the Colonial Government immediately after his arrival.

## ARTICLE XV.

In every vessel employed for the conveyance of Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the Emigrants shall occupy, either between decks, or in cabins on the upper deck firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and space between decks shall in every part have a height of not less than five feet and a half.

No compartment shall take more than one adult Emigrant for every cubic space of seventy-two feet in the Presidency of Bengal and at Chandernagore, and for every cubic space of sixty feet in other French Ports, and in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

An Emigrant above the age of ten years shall count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

A place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every Emigrant ship.

Women and children shall occupy compartments of the vessel distinct and separate from those of the men.

## ARTICLE XVI.

Each shipment of Emigrants shall include a proportion of women equal to at least one-fourth of the number of men. After the expiration of three years, the numerical proportion of women shall be raised to one-third; after two years more, it shall be raised to one-half; and after a further period of two years, the proportion shall be the same as may be fixed for the British Colonies.

## ARTICLE XVII.

The British Agents at the embarkation shall have, at all reasonable times, the right of access to every part of the ship which is appropriated to the use of Emigrants.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

The Governors of the French establishments in India shall make such administrative regulations as may be necessary to ensure the complete execution of the preceding stipulations.

## ARTICLE XIX.

On the arrival of an Emigrant ship in any French Colony, the Government shall cause to be transmitted to the British Consular Agent any despatches which it may have received for him, together with—

1. A nominal list of all labourers disembarked who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.
2. A list of the deaths or births which may have taken place during the voyage.

The Colonial Government shall take the necessary measures to enable the British Consular Agent to communicate with the Emigrants before their distribution in the Colony.

A copy of the "List of distribution" shall be delivered to the Consular Agent.

He shall be informed of all deaths and births which may occur during the period of engagement, as well as of all changes of employer, and of all departures on a return-passage.

Every fresh engagement, or act of renunciation of the right to a free return passage, shall be communicated to the Consular Agent.

## ARTICLE XX.

All Immigrants, being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, shall, in the same manner as other subjects of the British Crown, and conformably to the ordinary rules of international law, enjoy, in the French Colonies, the right of claiming the assistance of the British Consular Agents; and no obstacle shall be opposed to the labourer's resorting to the Consular Agent and communicating with him; without prejudice, however, to the obligations arising out of his engagement.

## ARTICLE XXI.

In the distribution of labourers no husband shall be separated from his wife, nor any father or mother from their children under fifteen years of age. No labourer shall be required to change his employer without his own consent, unless he be transferred to the Government, or to the person who has acquired the property on which he is employed.

Immigrants who may become permanently incapable of work, either by sickness or by any other cause beyond their own control, shall be sent back at the expense of the French Government, whatever time may still be wanting to entitle them to a free return-passage.

## ARTICLE XXII.

All operations of immigration may be carried on in the French Colonies by French or British vessels without distinction.

British vessels which may engage in those operations shall be bound to conform to all the measures of Police, health, and equipment which may apply to French vessels.

## ARTICLE XXIII.

The labour-regulations of Martinique shall serve as the basis for all the regulations of the French Colonies into which Indian Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, may be introduced.

The French Government engages not to introduce into those regulations any modification, the result of

which would be to place the said Indian subjects in an exceptional position, or to impose upon them conditions of labour more stringent than those prescribed by the said regulations.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

The present Convention applies to emigration to the Colonies of Ré-union, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana.

It may hereafter be applied to immigration to other Colonies in which British Consular Agents shall be established.

## ARTICLE XXV.

The provisions of the present Convention relative to the Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall apply to the Natives of every Indian State which is under the protection or political control of Her said Majesty, or of which the Government shall have acknowledged the supremacy of the British Crown.

## ARTICLE XXVI.

The present Convention shall begin to take effect on the first of September 1861, and shall continue in full force for three years and a half. It shall remain in full force, if notice for its termination be not given in the course of the month of September of the third year, and then notice can be given only in the course of the month of September of each succeeding year.

In case of notice being given for its termination, it shall cease eighteen months afterwards.

Nevertheless the Governor General of British India in Council shall, in conformity with the Act of the 19th of September 1856, relative to immigration to British Colonies, have the power to suspend at any time emigration to any one or more of the French Colonies, in the event of his having reason to believe that in any such Colony proper measures have not been taken for the protection of the emigrants immediately upon their arrival or during their residence therein, or for their safe return to India, or to provide a return-passage to India for any such emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return-passage.

In case, however, the power thus reserved to the Governor General of British India should at any time be exercised, the French Government shall have the right immediately to terminate the whole Convention, if they should think proper to do so.

But in the event of the determination of the present Convention, from whatever cause, the stipulations relative to Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty introduced into the French Colonies shall be maintained in force in favour of the said Indian subjects, until they shall either have been sent back to their own country, or have renounced their right to a return-passage to India.

## ARTICLE XXVII.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(L. s.) COWLEY.

(L. s.) THOUVENEL.

## ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French having stated that, in consequence of the order which he gave long ago that no more African Emigrants should be

introduced into the Island of Réunion, that Colony has, since last year, had to obtain labourers from India and China; and Her Britannic Majesty having, by a Convention signed on the 25th of July 1860, between Her Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, authorized the Colony of Réunion to recruit six thousand labourers in her Indian possessions, it is agreed that the Convention of this date shall take effect forthwith, with regard to the said Colony of Réunion.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Convention signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time as those of the Convention.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 1st of July 1861.

(L. s.) COWLEY.

(L. s.) THOUVENEL.

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill forms part of the scheme for consolidating the Acts and Regulations, the execution of which commenced in 1867, has since been steadily progressing, and is now being actively carried out. It consolidates the five Acts in which the law on the subject of cooly emigration is contained. The opportunity has been taken to improve, here and there, the wording and arrangement of that law; but no alteration has been made in its substance.

(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN.

The 30th November 1870.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th December 1870, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

**Bill No. 36 of 1870.**

**THE INDIAN ARMS BILL.**

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8. Manufacturing or dealing in arms and ammunition without license prohibited.
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55. Notice and limitation of suits.
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57. Act not to alter or affect any other law relating to licenses.
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Schedule.

*A Bill to Consolidate the law relating to Cannon, Arms, and Ammunition.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of cannon, arms and ammunition, and the right to keep and use the same; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

*I.—Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Arms Act, 1871."
2. This Act extends to the whole of British India.
- But nothing in this Act applies to—
- (a.) Cannons, howitzers or mortars forming part of the ordinary armament of a vessel, or
- (b.) Sulphur kept or sold in reasonable quantities for medicinal purposes.
- This Act shall come into operation on the passing thereof, and shall remain in force until the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, otherwise orders.
3. The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

But all permissions given, licenses granted, orders made, and notifications published under any Act hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made and published under this Act.

4. In this Act—  
"cannon" includes howitzers and mortars:

"arms" includes fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears and spearheads; and

"ammunition" includes percussion caps, sulphur, grapeshot, cartridges and gunpowder.

*II.—Manufacture and Possession of Cannon.*

5. No person, unless authorized by Government, shall manufacture any cannon.

6. No person shall, without the permission of the Local Government, have in his possession any cannon except in the course of his duty as a public officer of Government.

7. Whenever the Local Government permits any person to possess any cannon, such permission shall be in writing signed by a Secretary to the Government, and shall specify the number of cannon which such person is permitted to possess.

A fee of fifty rupees shall be paid on the delivery of such written permission.

*III.—Manufacture and Sale of Arms.*

8. No person shall manufacture, repair, or sell, or keep or expose for sale, any arms.

or shall manufacture or sell, or keep or expose for sale, any ammunition,

except under a license to manufacture or deal in arms or ammunition, as the case may be.

9. Licenses to manufacture or deal in arms or ammunition may be granted by a Magistrate, or by an Officer authorized by the Governor General of India in Council or by the Executive Government to grant such licenses.

10. Licenses granted under section nine shall be in the form prescribed by the Governor General of India in Council, and shall be engrossed on a stamped paper of the value of ten rupees.

The stamped paper shall be furnished by the person applying for the license.

A separate license shall be taken out for the sale of sulphur.

11. Every person to whom such license is granted shall put up a board in a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business, and cause to be painted thereon in large letters in the vernacular of the District the words "Licensed to manufacture or deal in arms or ammunition," as the case may be.

12. Licenses granted under section nine shall be in force for one year from the date thereof and no longer.

13. Every person licensed to manufacture or deal in arms, or ammunition, shall enter in a book to be kept by him for that purpose,

(a.) an account of all the stock-in-trade from time to time in his possession or under his control,

(b.) the name and address of every purchaser of arms or ammunition sold by him, and

(c.) the nature, description and quantity of such arms or ammunition.

Such book shall be open at all times to inspection by the Magistrate or other Officer duly authorized by Government in that behalf, and he may take copies of all entries therein contained.

14. The Magistrate or other Officer authorized as aforesaid may at any time enter any premises in which arms or ammunition are manufactured or kept by any licensed manufacturer or dealer in arms or ammunition, in order to inspect his stock-in-trade.

15. Any license granted under section nine may be granted subject to such conditions as are thought necessary, and may be revoked or suspended by the Officer authorized to grant such licenses whenever he thinks fit.

#### IV.—Importation of Cannon and Arms.

16. Except for the public service, no cannon, arms, ammunition or salt-petre shall be imported, either by sea or by land, into India except under a license from the Governor General in Council, or from some Officer authorized in that behalf by the Governor General in Council.

17. The provisions of section sixteen do not extend to arms or ammunition imported by any person in reasonable quantities for his own private use; but the Collector of Customs may at any time detain such arms or ammunition until he receives the orders of Government thereon.

#### V.—Transport of Arms.

18. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by order prohibit the transport of arms, ammunition, lead, salt-petre, or military stores, or of any particular description of arms, ammunition, or military stores, from one part of India to another,

or the transport thereof in any particular direction to be specified in the order,

or prohibit the transport thereof except according to such rules and conditions as may be specified in the order.

and the Local Government shall have the like power within the territories under its government or administration.

Every such order may be cancelled by the authority by which it was made.

19. Nothing in section eighteen extends to arms and ammunition transported for private use. Arms and ammunition transported by any person in reasonable quantities for his own private use in any District or place not ordered or liable to be disarmed under this Act.

#### VI.—Carrying Arms.

20. Any person found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition, or military stores, in such a manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used for any unlawful purpose dangerous to the public peace, may be apprehended without warrant by any other person, and detained in custody in order that he may be dealt with according to law.

Any person apprehended by a person not being a Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or Police Officer, shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police Officer.

All persons apprehended by or delivered to a Police Officer under the provisions of this section shall be carried before a Magistrate or other Officer competent by law to punish them for the offence or to commit them for trial.

21. Any person going armed with or carrying any arms without having obtained a license from a Magistrate or other Officer authorized by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government authorizing him to carry arms, shall be liable to be disarmed by any Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or Deputy Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or by a Police Officer, if, in the judgment of such Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid, it is dangerous to the public peace to allow such person to go armed or to carry arms.

22. The provisions of the sections twenty and twenty-one do not apply to—

(a) Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers, Soldiers and Sailors. Warrant Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty, in respect of arms and ammunition kept by them for use in the public service :

(b) Members of Volunteer Corps, in respect of such arms and ammunition :

(c) Police and Revenue Officers and other persons, in respect of arms and ammunition furnished by Government for use in the public service or provided by themselves with the sanction of Government for such use ; or

(d) such other persons, classes of persons, Districts or parts of Districts, as the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time exempts from such provisions.

23. Licenses to carry arms may be granted by any Magistrate or other Officer specially authorized by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government to grant such licenses, and may be revoked or suspended by any person authorized to grant such license whenever he thinks fit.

24. The license shall be in the form prescribed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

25. The license shall state whether its operation is limited to the licensee or whether it extends to any of his followers.

In the latter case the number of the licensee's followers, and the number and description of arms to be carried by each of such followers shall be specified.

Every such license may be granted subject to such conditions (if any) as the grantor thinks fit; and on breach of any such condition, or on failure to comply therewith, the license shall become void.

26. Whenever a Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms or ammunition for any unlawful purpose,

or that such person cannot, in the judgment of the Magistrate, be left in the possession of any such arms or ammunition, without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be made of the house or premises occupied by such person, or in which the Magistrate has reason to believe such arms or ammunition are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary.

The search in such case shall be conducted by or in the presence of the Magistrate, or by or in the presence of a Joint or Deputy Magistrate, or a European Assistant, or by or in the presence of some European Officer, Civil or Military, to be specially empowered by Government.

#### VII.—Disarmament.

27. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, whenever it appears necessary for the public safety, order that any Province, District, or place shall be disarmed.

28. In such Province, District, or place, as well as in any Province, District, or place in which an order for a general search for arms has been issued under Act No. XXVIII. of 1857, it shall not be lawful for any person to have in his possession without a license any arms or ammunition.

29. Licenses to have in possession any arms or ammunition may be granted by any Magistrate or other Officer specially authorized by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to grant such licenses, and may be revoked or suspended by any Officer authorized to grant such licenses, whenever he thinks fit.

The license shall be in the form prescribed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government.

30. When any person has a license from the Magistrate of the District or place at which he resides, or may be, to carry on a journey such arms as the Magistrate considers reasonable for his private use, and obtains from such Magistrate a license stating—

- the name and address of such person,
- the route by which he intends to proceed,
- the time which such journey is expected to occupy, and
- the arms which he is permitted to carry,

such license shall have the same force and effect, according to its tenor, in every District or place specified therein, as if leave to go armed had been granted by the Magistrate of such District or place.

31. In every Province, District, or place which the Governor General in Council or the Local Government orders to be disarmed, such order shall be published in the *Gazette of India* or in the Local Gazette, and shall also be made public in such other manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government directs.

32. The Magistrate or other Officer mentioned in the order may search or cause to be searched any house or premises occupied by any person reasonably suspected of having in his possession or custody any arms or ammunition without such license as aforesaid, or in which the Magistrate has reason to believe that any such arms or ammunition are or is concealed.

33. The search shall be conducted by or in the presence of the Magistrate, or by or in the presence of a Joint or Deputy Magistrate or European Assistant, or by or in the presence of some European Officer, Civil or Military, appointed by Government to conduct such searches.

All arms and ammunition found on such search shall be confiscated.

34. Nothing in this Part applies to any person or persons exempted by the authority of the Governor General in Council or of the Local Government of the proclaimed District, or by any European Officer serving in such District duly authorized by the Local Government on that behalf.

#### VIII.—Penalties.

35. Whoever, not being authorized by Government, manufactures any cannon, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both.

36. Whoever, without the permission of the Local Government, has in his possession any cannon, except in the course of his duty as a public Officer, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such cannon.

37. Whoever manufactures, repairs, sells, or keeps or exposes for sale, any arms or ammunition without such license as is mentioned in section nine, or contrary to any of the conditions contained in such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both.

All arms and ammunition belonging to the offender shall be forfeited if the convicting Court or Officer so directs.

38. Any person to whom such license has been granted omitting to put up in a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business, a board inscribed as is mentioned in section eleven, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

39. Any person, to whom such license has not been granted in the manner prescribed, putting up such board as aforesaid in his shop or usual place of business, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

40. Any person knowingly purchasing any arms or ammunition from any person not licensed to sell the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

41. Any person omitting or failing duly to keep such book as is mentioned in section thirteen, or to make therein all such entries as are hereby required,

and any person preventing or obstructing the inspection of such book, or making a false entry therein,

shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, in addition to double the value of any arms or ammunition sold of which he fails to make such entry, or respecting which he makes a false entry.

If the offender be licensed to manufacture or deal in arms or ammunition, he shall also forfeit his license if the convicting Magistrate so directs.

42. Any manufacturer or dealer intentionally concealing from a Magistrate by wilful concealment by manufacturer or other Officer, entering his premises under section fourteen, any part of his stock-in-trade, or wilfully refusing to point out where the same is kept, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment,

and any arms or ammunition belonging to such person may be seized and shall be confiscated if the convicting Magistrate so directs.

43. Any person importing or attempting to import either by sea or by land into India without such license as is mentioned in section sixteen any cannon, arms, ammunition, or saltpetre,

or knowingly concealing any cannon, arms, ammunition, or saltpetre imported without such license,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both;

and the articles so imported shall be confiscated if the convicting Magistrate so directs.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to arms or ammunition imported by any person in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

44. Any person transporting or causing to be transported, or attempting to transport, or cause to be transported, any arms, ammunition, lead, saltpetre, or military stores contrary to any order made under section eighteen, or to the rules and conditions specified therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both,

and the articles transported or attempted to be transported shall be confiscated.

Any person by concealment or other device transporting or causing to be transported, or attempting to transport or cause to be transported, such arms, ammunition, lead, saltpetre, or military stores, shall, in addition to the fine hereby provided, be liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to arms or ammunition transported by any person in reasonable quantities for his private use in any District or place not ordered to be disarmed.

45. Whoever, after the expiration of the time mentioned in any order published under section thirty-disarmed, one in any Province, District, or place to which that section applies,

or who in any Province, District, or place in which an order for a general search for arms has been issued, and is still in operation,

has in his possession or custody any arms or ammunition without such license as is mentioned in section twenty-nine,

shall be liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both.

46. If on any such search being made under the provisions of section twenty-six or thirty-two any person, having in his possession or power any such arms or ammunition, or knowing where such arms or ammunition are concealed, refuse to produce or point out the same to the Officer making the search,

or if any person intentionally conceals or attempts to conceal any such arms or ammunition,

such person may be apprehended without warrant, and shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both.

47. Whoever assaults or resists any person in the execution of any power vested in him by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.

48. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under this Act shall be liable to the punishment hereby provided for such offence.

49. If any offence which by this Act is made punishable with fine, or with fine and imprisonment not exceeding six months, is committed by any person within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts at Fort William, Madras, or Bombay, such offence shall be punishable upon summary conviction by any Police Magistrate.

50. No conviction, order, or judgment under the last preceding section shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits;

Conviction to be quashed on merits only. and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment the evidence on which it proceeds,

but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order or judgment in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*,

and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

51. All other offences punishable under this Act which are committed within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts at Fort William, Madras, and Bombay, shall be punishable by such Court.

52. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the local limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of those towns in force for the time being.

53. Any fine or penalty levied from any person convicted of an offence under this Act, or any portion of such fine or penalty, may be awarded to the person on whose information the conviction takes place.

#### IX.—Miscellaneous.

54. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may at any time seize all sulphur in the possession of any person, and detain the same for such time as may be deemed necessary for the public safety.

55. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, without giving him a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of action or other proceeding.

56. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may from time to time withdraw from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this

Act, any part or parts of any District or place; and may in like manner, as occasion requires, subject the same again to the operation of all or any of such provisions.

57. Nothing in this Act alters or affects any law for the time being in force relating to licenses.

58. All licenses which may by this Act be granted by a Magistrate, may in the Presidency Towns be granted by a Commissioner of Police.

#### SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	TITLE.
XXXI. of 1860.	An Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.
VI. of 1865.	An Act to continue Act No. XXXI. of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases).
VI. of 1866.	An Act to continue Act No. XXXI. of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is merely to consolidate the three Acts in which the law relating to Arms and Ammunition is now contained.

The wording and arrangement of the law have been improved, but no alteration has been made in its substance.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON.

The 16th December 1870.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India.