

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 13th June 1856.)

AN ACT for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Police, and the administration of justice in the Police Courts, of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca ; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. The several Acts, and Rules Ordinances and Regulations, mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Act, or Rule Ordinance and Regulation, and except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced, before this Act shall come into operation ; and Sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837, and Sections XXII, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXV, and XXXVII of Act XIX of 1852, shall be read as if the words " a Magistrate of Police " were substituted therein for the words " the Superintendent of Police or one of his Deputies. "

Acts, &c., repealed.

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

Interpretation.

The expression " Local Government " shall mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of that portion of the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, in which the Town or Station is situated.

" Local Government. "

The

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

The word "Magistrate" shall mean any Magistrate of Police acting for the place where the matter, requiring the cognizance of a Magistrate, arises.

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

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

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

The term "Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature" shall include the Court of Judicature of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and every division of that Court.

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

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word "person" shall include a corporation.

The word "month" shall mean calendar month.

The word "oath" shall include any affirmation or declaration lawfully substituted for an oath.

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

III. The administration of the Police in each of the said Towns and Stations shall be vested in an Officer to be styled the Commissioner of Police for such Town or Station, who shall from time to time be appointed by the Local Government, and may be removed by the same authority, and who shall receive such salary as the Governor-General of India in Council shall allow. All powers which by law are given to a Superintendent of Police in any such Town or Station shall be vested in the Commissioner of Police, except as is otherwise provided by Section I of this Act.

IV. The

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

IV. The Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time appoint one or more Appointment of Deputies to the Commissioner of Police. Deputies to the Commissioner of Police, who shall be competent to perform any of the duties assigned to that Officer under his orders. The Deputy Commissioners may be removed at any time by order of the Local Government.

V. The Commissioner of Police shall not ordinarily be a Magistrate of Police Commissioner of Police shall not ordinarily be a Magistrate. under this Act, but, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, may be appointed to that office, when the Local Government, for special reasons, may deem it expedient.

VI. The Commissioner of Police shall be appointed a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Police to be a Justice of the Peace, but to act only in certain cases. but, unless he is vested with the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of Police, he shall act as a Justice only so far as may be necessary for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crimes, and the detection, apprehension, and detention of offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate of Police; and so far as may be necessary for the performance of the duties assigned to the Commissioner by this Act. The Deputies to the Commissioner of Police may be appointed Justices of the Peace, and if so appointed, shall act in that capacity, subject to the above restriction.

VII. For each of the said Towns and Stations there shall be a Police Force, Constitution of Police Force. which shall consist of such number of Officers and men, and shall be otherwise constituted in such manner, as shall be, from time to time, ordered by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council.

VIII. The Police Force shall be under the exclusive direction and control The Police Force to be under the control of the Commissioner. Rules for the government of the Force to be made by the Commissioner and approved by Government. of the Commissioner of Police, who may, from time to time, subject to the approbation of the Local Government, frame such orders and regulations as he shall deem expedient, relative to the general government of the Force, the places of residence, the classification, rank, distribution, and particular service of the several members thereof; their inspection; the description of arms, accoutrements, and other necessities

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

necessaries to be furnished to them; and all such other orders and regulations relative to the said Police Force as the said Commissioner shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing neglect or abuse, and for rendering such Force efficient in the discharge of all its duties.

IX. In the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, no Constable or subordinate Peace Officer, or other person appointed to perform duties of Police, shall be appointed by the Court of Judicature of the Settlement, or by any division of that Court, at their General and Quarter Sessions, or otherwise.

No Peace Officers in the Straits' Settlement to be appointed by the Court of Judicature.

X. The appointment of the members of the Police Force shall rest with the Commissioner of Police, and he may, at any time, suspend or dismiss any member of the Force, whom he shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or otherwise unfit for the same.

Appointment, &c., of the Police Force to rest with the Commissioner.

XI. For any lesser breach of discipline, or other misconduct not requiring the suspension or dismissal of the offender, a member of the Police Force may be fined by the Commissioner in any sum not exceeding one-half of his monthly pay.

Power of Commissioner to fine members of the Police Force.

XII. For neglect or violation of duty in his office, and for any breach of the orders and regulations framed as aforesaid, every member of the Police, besides being suspended or dismissed from his employment at the discretion of the Commissioner, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees (which may be deducted from any salary then due to such offender), or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months.

Additional penalties for members of the Police Force for neglect of duty, &c.

XIII. Whoever, being a Police Officer or being employed in any Police Office, asks for or takes any bribe or unauthorized reward in consideration of his doing, or omitting to do, any act in his official capacity, shall be dismissed by order of the Commissioner, and, upon conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding six months.

Police Officers taking bribes.

XIV. Every

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

XIV. Every member of the Police Force shall receive on his enrolment a Certificate (A), under the signature of the Commissioner of Police, by virtue of which he shall be vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Constable. Such Certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed, or otherwise removed from employment in the Force.

Members of Police Force to receive certificates vesting them with the powers of a Constable.

XV. No member of the Police Force, to be enrolled under this Act, shall be at liberty to resign his office, or to withdraw himself from the duties thereof, unless expressly allowed so to do in writing by the Commissioner, or unless he shall have given to the Commissioner two months' notice of his intention; and every member of the said Force, who shall so resign or withdraw himself without such leave or notice, shall be liable, on the order of the Commissioner, to forfeit all arrears of pay then due to him; or, on the sentence of a Magistrate, to pay a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two months.

Members of Police Force not to resign without leave, or two months' notice.

XVI. Every member of the Police Force, who shall be dismissed from, or shall cease to hold and exercise his office, and who shall not forthwith deliver up his Certificate, and all the clothing, accoutrements, and appointments, and other necessaries which may have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty, to the Commissioner, or to such person, and at such time and place as shall be directed by the said Commissioner, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any time not exceeding one month. And it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, or for any Magistrate, to issue his warrant to search for and seize all the clothing, accoutrements, appointments, and other necessaries which shall not be so delivered over, wherever the same may be found.

Penalty for dismissed members of Police Force not delivering up clothing, accoutrements, &c.

XVII. There shall be deducted from the pay of every member of the Police Force, of a class not entitled to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, a sum after such rate as the Local Government shall direct, not being a greater rate than half anna in the Rupee, which sum so deducted, and also the monies accruing from stoppages from members of the Police Force during absence from sickness or other cause, and

Police Superannuation Fund.

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

and fines imposed on members thereof for misconduct, and from fines imposed by Magistrates upon drunken persons, or for assaults upon Police Officers, and all monies arising from the sale of worn or cast-off clothing or other articles supplied for the use of the Police, shall from time to time be invested in such manner and in such securities as the Local Government may in writing direct, and the interest and dividends thereof, or so much of the same as shall not be required for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, shall be likewise invested as aforesaid, and accumulate, so as to form a Fund, to be called "The Police Superannuation Fund," and shall be applied from time to time to payment of such superannuation or retiring allowances or gratuities as may be ordered by the Local Government, at any time, to any of the aforesaid members of the Police Force as hereinafter provided.

XVIII. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to order that any member of the Police Force as aforesaid, who is incapacitated from further employment by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity, may be superannuated, and receive thereupon, out of the Police Superannuation Fund, a monthly pension, subject to the following conditions, and not exceeding the following proportions, that is to say—

First,—If the period during which the individual shall have been actually employed in the Police Force be more than sixteen years, but less than twenty-four years, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-third of the monthly salary or authorized official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for such pension.

Secondly,—If the period of actual service be twenty-four years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-half of the salary or authorized allowances of the individual, calculated in the manner above stated.

Provided that nothing in this Section shall be construed to entitle any member of the Police Force absolutely to any superannuation allowance, or to prevent him from being dismissed without superannuation allowance.

XIX. If any Officer of the Police Force as aforesaid shall be disabled by any wound or injury received in the actual execution of the duty of his office, it shall be lawful to grant to him, out of the Police Superannuation Fund, any monthly allowance not more than the half of his pay.

Allowances to Officers disabled by wound, &c., in execution of duty.

XX. The

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

Commissioner of Police may
appoint special Constables
when necessary.

XX. The Commissioner of Police may, of his own authority, appoint special Constables to assist the Police Force on any temporary emergency.

Appointment of additional
Constables on the application
of private individuals.

XXI. The Commissioner of Police may also, if he shall think fit, on the application of any person showing the necessity of it, appoint any additional number of Constables to keep the peace at any place within his jurisdiction, at the charge of the person applying, but subject to the orders of the said Commissioner, and for such time as he shall think fit; and every such Constable shall receive a Certificate, by virtue of which he shall be vested with all the powers, privileges, and duties of the Constables belonging to the Police Force. Provided that the person upon whose application such appointment shall have been made may, upon giving one month's notice in writing to the Commissioner of Police, require that the Constables so appointed at his expense shall be discontinued, and thereupon the said Commissioner shall discontinue such additional Constables; and all monies received by the Commissioner for the payment of any such additional Constables shall be accounted for by him.

Proviso.

XXII. The Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, may constitute, within the Towns of

Police Districts.

Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, and within the said Settlement, so many Police Districts as to such Government shall seem fit, and define the extent thereof; and from time to time alter the number and extent of such Police Districts, and establish a Police Court in and for each of such Districts, or in and for such other Districts as the Local Government may consider necessary. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as Magistrates of Police for the said Towns and Stations, respectively, who may sit and act as such Magistrates in any of the said Police Courts. Every person so appointed, before he shall act as such Magistrate of Police, shall also be appointed a Justice of the Peace, and shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which by virtue of any Law may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace.

Appointment of Police Magis-
trates.

XXIII. The

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

XXIII. The Commissioner of Police shall take care that a sufficient number of Officers belonging to the Police Force shall be in attendance upon every Magistrate sitting at any Police Court, for the purpose of executing all such orders and process as may be directed or delivered to them.

Police Officers to be in attendance at the Police Courts.

XXIV. All summonses, subpoenas, and warrants issued in any criminal proceeding by a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police, or by any Magistrate of Police, shall be served and executed within the said Towns and Stations by an Officer of the Police Force, and by none other.

Service of Criminal process by Police Officer.

XXV. When any warrant shall be directed or delivered to any such Officer, unless the authority issuing it shall order that it be executed without delay, such Police Officer shall deliver the same to the superior Officer in charge of the Division to which he belongs, who shall appoint, by endorsement thereon, one or more Police Officers to execute the same; and every Police Officer whose name shall be so endorsed thereon shall have the same powers, privileges, and protection, as if the same had been originally directed to him by name.

Execution of warrants.

XXVI. *Clause 1.*—Whoever is charged with having committed any of the offences mentioned in this Act, within any of the said Towns and Stations, or within the limits of any of the Ports of the said Towns and Stations, or of any navigable river or channel leading thereto, as such limits shall be defined under the provisions of Act No. XXII of 1855 (An Act for the Regulation of Ports and Port-dues), may be tried summarily by a Magistrate for such Town or Station, and, on conviction, on his own confession, or on the oath of one or more credible witnesses, may be sentenced by such Magistrate to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for the offence; or, if the offence is cognizable by Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, may, at the discretion of the Magistrate, be committed for trial before such Court.

Trial and punishment of offences.

Clause 2.—Provided that, whenever any male person is convicted before a Magistrate of any offence summarily punishable under this Act with imprisonment, the Magistrate may, if the person so convicted appears to him to be of such tender years as to require punishment rather in the way of school discipline than of ordinary criminal justice, sentence

Punishment of juvenile offenders.

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

sentence him to corporal punishment with a light rattan or cane not exceeding ten stripes on the bare buttocks, instead of imprisonment.

XXVII. Whoever steals, or attempts to steal, any property, or fraudulently receives any stolen property knowing the same to be stolen, the value of which property, in the opinion of the Magistrate, does not exceed fifty Rupees, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or, if a male, to corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes of a rattan.

Stealing or receiving stolen property not exceeding the value of fifty Rupees.

XXVIII. Whoever embezzles, fraudulently misapplies in breach of trust, or obtains, or attempts to obtain by false pretences, any property, the value of which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, does not exceed fifty Rupees, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months.

Embezzlement, &c.

XXIX. Whoever instigates or aids the commission of any of the offences mentioned in the last two preceding Sections shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding six months.

Summary conviction of accessories.

XXX. Whoever, finding any property not in the possession of any person, takes it into his own possession, and (with intent to despoil the owner) fraudulently disposes of it, shall, if the property does not, in the opinion of the Magistrate, exceed the value of fifty Rupees, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months; and if, in the judgment of the Magistrate, the property

Wrongful appropriation of property found.

If the property exceed the value of 50 Rupees, the offender may be committed for trial and punished as if convicted of larceny.

exceed the value of fifty Rupees, may be committed for trial to Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature; and, upon conviction in such Court, shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted of simple larceny, whether the offence shall amount to larceny or not.

XXXI. Provided that, in the Town of Bombay, a Magistrate may commit for trial before the Court of Petty Sessions any person charged before him with any of the offences mentioned in Sections XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, and XXX of this Act; and the said Court may, on conviction, sentence

In Bombay certain offenders may be committed for trial before the Court of Petty Sessions.

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

sentence the offender to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding twelve months, and in cases falling under Section XXVII, if a male, to corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes of a rattan.

XXXII. *Clause 1.*—Whenever, in the Towns of Calcutta and Madras, any person is charged before two Magistrates with having committed any of the offences mentioned in Sections XXVII, XXVIII, and XXIX, of this Act, on board of any merchant or passenger ship or steam-vessel employed on sea voyages, then being within the limits of the Ports of the said Towns, or on shore, when the property forming the subject of the charge belongs to any master, officer, or seaman of such ship or vessel, or to any other person employed or engaged in any capacity on board thereof, or who is about to sail as a passenger therein; and by reason of the value of such property exceeding fifty Rupees, the offence is not summarily cognizable by a single Magistrate under the provisions hereinbefore contained; it shall be lawful for such two Magistrates, upon proof of the matters aforesaid, if they shall deem it probable (with reference to the time appointed for the departure of such ship or vessel) that the prosecution by indictment in the Supreme Court of the person so charged will be ineffectual in consequence of the absence of a material witness, to hear and determine the charge summarily under this Act, and, on conviction, to sentence the offender to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding 12 months, and in cases falling under Section XXVII, if a male, to corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes of a rattan.

Charges of stealing, embezzlement, &c., of property above the value of 50 Rupees on board-ship, or belonging to sailors, &c., to be tried summarily in certain cases by two Magistrates at Calcutta and Madras.

Clause 2.—In the Town of Bombay a Magistrate may commit persons charged with such offences for trial before the Court of Petty Sessions, and the said Court may, on conviction, sentence the offender to a like term of imprisonment or punishment.

Similar charges at Bombay to be tried by the Petty Sessions.

Clause 3.—It shall be lawful for the said two Magistrates, and the said Court of Petty Sessions respectively, if they deem that the charge is from any circumstances fit to be made the subject of prosecution by indictment rather than to be summarily disposed of, to commit the person charged for trial before the Supreme Court.

Such cases may be committed for trial before the Supreme Court.

XXXIII. Upon

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

XXXIII. Upon a conviction for any of the offences mentioned in Sections XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, and XXXII of this Act, the Magistrate, or Magistrates, (as the case may be), and in Bombay the Court of Petty Sessions in cases committed to that Court, may order the restitution of the property forming the subject of the charge, if forthcoming, to the owner; and in case of its not being restored pursuant to such order, may impose on any person refusing or neglecting to restore the same, a fine not exceeding the value of the said property, which the Magistrate or Court may order to be paid to the owner or his representative.

XXXIV. Upon a conviction for any of the said offences, the Magistrate, or Magistrates, (as the case may be), and in Bombay the Court of Petty Sessions in cases committed to that Court, may impose upon the offender, in addition to the punishment for the offence, a fine not exceeding the loss appearing to be caused to the persons who have suffered thereby, and may pay or distribute the proceeds of the said fine, or any part thereof, to or for the benefit of the said persons.

XXXV. Clause 1.—Whoever has in his possession, or conveys in any manner, any thing which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall, if he fail to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three months.

Clause 2.—If any person, charged with having or conveying any thing stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall declare that he received the same from some other person, or that he was employed as a carrier, agent, or servant, to convey the same for some other person, the Magistrate may cause every such other person, and also, if necessary, every former or pretended purchaser or other person through whose possession the same shall have passed (provided that such other person shall be alleged to have had possession of the same within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate), to be brought before him and examined, and shall examine witnesses upon oath touching the same; and if it appear to such Magistrate, that any person so brought before him had possession of such thing, and had reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, such person

Restitution of stolen property.

Compensation to persons who have suffered by theft, &c.

Fraudulent possession of stolen property.

Power to summon persons declared to have had possession of such property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

Penalty if such possession fraudulent.

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three months.

XXXVI. If any property, charged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall be in the custody of any Police Officer by virtue of any warrant of a Magistrate, or in prosecution of any charge of felony or misdemeanor in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person charged with stealing or so obtaining possession thereof shall not be found, or shall have been summarily dealt with or discharged, or shall have been tried and acquitted, or if such person shall have been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody shall not have been included in the indictment upon which he shall have been found guilty, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to make an order for the delivery of such property to the party who shall appear to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, then to make such order with respect to the property as to the Magistrate shall seem meet. Provided always, that no such order shall be any bar to the right of any person to sue the party to whom the property shall be delivered, and to recover such property from him by action at Law, so that the action be commenced within two months next after such order shall have been made.

XXXVII. Whoever commits any assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied with force, not being felony, against the person or property of any person whatsoever, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding four months. And if the penalty adjudged be a fine, the Magistrate may award the whole or any part thereof to the party aggrieved by way of satisfaction for such injury.

XXXVIII. Whoever assaults or resists, or aids or incites any person to assault or resist, any Police Officer in the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labor.

XXXIX. Whoever escapes, or attempts to escape, out of any place of legal confinement, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three months; and such imprisonment shall commence and take

ACT No. XIII of 1856.

take effect from and after the expiration of any sentence of imprisonment under which such person may be confined at the time of committing the offence aforesaid.

XL. Whoever, without satisfactory excuse, wilfully trespasses in or on any dwelling-house or premises, not thereby causing any actual damage, or on any ground belonging to Government, or appropriated to public purposes, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

XL I. Whoever, without lawful excuse, intentionally causes disturbance to any assembly or procession lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.

XL II. Whoever wilfully trespasses on the premises of any person, or on any place used or set apart for the performance of any religious ceremony, with intent to disturb any person in the performance of any religious rite or ceremony, or to offend the religious feelings of any person, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XL III. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or any legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, it shall be lawful for a Magistrate, upon due proof thereof, to order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child as aforesaid, at such rate, not exceeding fifty Rupees in the whole, as to the Magistrate shall seem reasonable; and if such person shall wilfully neglect to comply with the said order, the Magistrate may, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner hereinafter provided for levying fines; or may order him to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding one month. Provided always, that any such person shall be at liberty to apply to the Magistrate, from time to time, for a reduction of such monthly allowance, on proof of an alteration in the circumstances of himself, his wife, or child justifying such reduction.

XL IV. Whoever

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

XLIV. Whoever unlawfully takes away, or detains against her will, any woman or female child; or unlawfully takes, or entices away, or detains, any female child under the age of fourteen years, out of the possession, custody, or protection, and against the will of the husband, parent, guardian, or other person, who has the lawful charge or government of such child, for the purpose of living in adultery or concubinage with such woman or child, or for the purpose of prostitution, or of deflowering her, or disposing of her in marriage, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to both; or, at the discretion of the Magistrate, may be committed for trial before Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature.

Taking or enticing away women or female children under the age of 14 years.

Magistrate may punish offender summarily, or commit for trial.

XLV. Upon complaint made to a Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any of the purposes aforesaid, such Magistrate may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian, or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

Magistrate may compel immediate restoration of such woman or child.

XLVI. Any person found between sun-set and sun-rise, armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to commit any felonious act; any reputed thief found between sun-set and sun-rise, on board any vessel or boat, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare, or other place, who shall not give a satisfactory account of himself; any person found between sun set and sun-rise, having his face covered, or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any felony; any person found between sun-set and sun-rise, in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein; and any person having in his possession, without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on such person), any implement of house-breaking—may be taken into custody by

Apprehension and punishment of reputed thieves, &c.

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

by any Police Officer without a warrant, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three months.

XLVII. Whoever, not being a soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of the Queen or the East India Company, or a Police Officer, goes armed with any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon, in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the Commissioner of Police, shall be liable to be disarmed by any Police Officer; and the weapon so seized shall be forfeited to the Government, unless redeemed by payment of a fine, at the discretion of the Commissioner, not exceeding ten Rupees.

XLVIII. Whoever, not being amenable to the Articles of War, takes, or attempts to take, into Fort William at Calcutta, or Fort St. George, or into the Barracks or Buildings occupied by the troops composing the Garrison of Bombay, or into any Military Barracks, guard rooms, or encampments, within any of the said Towns or Stations, or on board or alongside of any Vessel of War belonging to Her Majesty or the East India Company in the Ports of the said Towns or Stations, any spirits or spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, or preparations, without the license in writing of the Commanding Officer (unless such articles belong to some person above the rank of Non-Commissioned Officer), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labor; and such liquors, drugs, or preparations, and the vessels containing the same, shall be forfeited.

XLIX. Whoever takes, or attempts to take, without due permission, or throws, or attempts to throw, into any Jail or House of Correction, or into any public hospital, any spirits or spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs or preparations, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two months.

L. Whoever, in the Towns of Calcutta and Madras, has or keeps any Hotel, Tavern, Punch-house, Ale-house, Arrack or Toddy-shop, or place for smoking Chandoo or other preparation of Opium, or any Eating-house, Coffee-house, Boarding-house, Lodging-house, or other place of public resort and entertainment, wherein spirituous or fermented liquors

are

Penalty for carrying arms without authority.

Penalty for taking spirits into Barracks or on board vessels of war.

Penalty for taking spirits into Jail.

Calcutta and Madras.

Penalty for keeping Taverns and places of public entertainment without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

are sold or consumed (whether the same be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere), without a license from the Commissioner of Police; and whoever, in the Town of Bombay, has or keeps any such house or place, or who sells by retail in any place any spirituous or fermented liquors without such license—shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day that such unlicensed house or place of public resort and entertainment is kept open.

Bombay.

Penalty for keeping such house and for retailing spirits in any place without a license.

LI. The Commissioner of Police shall, from time to time grant licenses to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid in the said Towns, and upon such conditions, to be inserted in every such license, as he, with the sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, shall order, for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort and entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same; and the said licenses may be granted by the said Commissioner for any term not exceeding one year; provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Commissioner

Licenses by Commissioner of Police for keeping Taverns and places of public entertainment.

Licenses to be granted only to persons who have taken out the requisite Abkaree licenses.

to grant a license to open or establish, or keep open, any house of public entertainment in which any spirituous or fermented liquors, or Chandoo or other preparation of Opium for smoking, may be sold or consumed, to any person who has not taken out a license for the retail sale of such articles, if a license be necessary, under the Abkaree or Excise Laws for the time being in force; and any such license granted by the Commissioner shall become void whenever the license necessary under the Abkaree or Excise Laws shall terminate or be recalled. And every holder of such license may be required by the Commissioner to fix in a conspicuous part of the house or place specified in the license a board, on which shall be legibly painted, in the English and Vernacular languages, the name of the holder, and the articles he is licensed to deal in. Provided that Act V of 1842, authorizing

the levy of a fee, tax, or duty on licenses to retail spirituous liquors in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, shall be applicable to licenses granted under this Section. For every license granted under this Section in the Towns of Calcutta and Madras there shall be paid a fee of one Rupee.

Fees and licenses.

LII. Whoever,

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

LII. Whoever, being the keeper of any such house or place of public resort and entertainment, in the said Towns, wilfully offends against any condition of his license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and also, in the discretion of the Magistrate, to forfeit his license.

Penalty for breach of condition of license.

LIII. Whoever being the keeper of any such house or place of public resort and entertainment, in the said Towns, or of any house or shop within the said Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, licensed under Act XIV of 1851, knowingly permits drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour in such house or place, or knowingly suffers any gaming whatsoever therein, or who knowingly permits prostitutes, or persons of notoriously bad character, to meet or remain therein, or who wilfully harbours or conceals any soldier, seaman, or apprentice, knowing, or having reason to believe, such soldier, seaman, or apprentice, to be a deserter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and shall also be liable to forfeit his license.

Disorderly conduct in houses of public entertainment.

LIV. Whoever, in any place within any of the said Towns or Stations, wilfully harbours or conceals any seaman or apprentice belonging to a merchant vessel, knowing, or having reason to believe, such seaman or apprentice to be a deserter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Penalty for harbouring and concealing deserters from merchant vessels.

LV. On the complaint of three or more house-holders, that a house in their immediate neighbourhood is used as a common brothel, or lodging-house for prostitutes, or disorderly persons of any description, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, a Magistrate may summon the owner or tenant of the house to answer the complaint, and on being satisfied that the house is so used, and is therefore a source of annoyance and offence to the neighbours, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it, and if he shall fail to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine to the extent of twenty-five Rupees, for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used.

Brothels.

LVI. Whoever,

ACT No. XIII of 1856.

LVI. Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room, or place, opens, keeps, or uses the same for the purpose of gaming being carried on therein, and whoever, Penalty for owning, or keeping, or being employed in a gaming-house, &c. being the owner or occupier of any house or room, knowingly and wilfully permits the same to be opened, kept, or used by any other person for the purpose aforesaid; and whoever has the care or management of, or in any manner assists in conducting, the business of any house, room, or place opened, kept, or used for the purpose aforesaid; and whoever advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting such house, room, or place—shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three months.

LVII. Whoever is found in any such house, room, or place, playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, or is found there present for the purpose of gaming, whether playing for any money, wager, stake, or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding one month; and any person found in any common gaming-house during any gaming or playing therein, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming. Penalty for being found playing in a gaming-house.

LVIII. If the Commissioner of Police, upon information on oath, and after such enquiry as he may think necessary, has reason to believe that any house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, he may, by his warrant, give authority to any Inspector or superior Officer of Police to enter, with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room, or other place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, whether or not then actually gaming, and to seize all instruments of gaming, and all monies, and securities for money, and articles of value, reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of gaming, which are found therein, and to search all parts of the house, room, or place which he shall have so entered, when he has reason to believe that any instruments of gaming are concealed therein, and also the persons of those whom he so takes into custody, and to seize and take possession of all instruments of gaming found upon such search. Commissioner of Police or Magistrate may grant warrants to Police Officers to enter a gaming-house for the purpose of search and seizure.

LIX. When

ACT No. XIII of 1856.

LIX. When any cards, dice, gaming-table, or cloth, board, or other instruments of gaming, are found in any house, room, or place, of which information has been given on oath to a Magistrate, that it is suspected of being used as a common gaming-house, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Police Officer, or any of his assistants.

The finding cards and other instruments of gaming in certain houses to be evidence that such houses are gaming-houses.

LX. On conviction of any person for keeping any such common gaming-house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, all the instruments of gaming found therein shall be destroyed by order of the Magistrate, who may also order all or any of the securities for money and other articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, to be sold and converted into money, and the proceeds thereof, with all monies seized therein, to be forfeited, or, in his discretion, may order any part thereof to be returned to the persons appearing to have been severally thereunto entitled.

On conviction for keeping a gaming-house instruments of gaming to be destroyed, &c.

LXI. It shall not be necessary, in order to convict any person of keeping a common gaming-house, or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming-house, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

Proof of playing for stakes unnecessary.

LXII. Any person who shall have been concerned in gaming contrary to this Act, and who shall be examined as a witness before a Magistrate on the trial of any person for a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, relating to gaming, and who, upon such examination, shall make true and faithful discovery, to the best of his knowledge, of all things as to which he shall be so examined, and who shall thereupon receive from the said Magistrate a certificate in writing to that effect, shall be freed from all prosecutions under this Act for any thing done before that time in respect of such gaming.

Witnesses indemnified.

LXIII. Nothing

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

LXIII. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Act contained shall be held to apply to any game of mere skill played at licensed Hotels, Taverns, or Eating-houses, or places of public resort.

Act not to apply to certain games.

LXIV. Whoever, by any fraud or unlawful device, or ill-practice in playing at or with cards, dice, or other game, or in bearing a part in the stakes, wagers, or adventures, or in betting on the sides or hands of them that do play, or in wagering on the event of any game, sport, pastime, or exercise, wins from any other person, for himself or any other or others, any sum of money or valuable thing, shall be deemed guilty of obtaining such money or valuable thing from such other person by a false pretence, with intent to cheat or defraud such person of the same, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to punishment accordingly.

Penalty for cheating at games.

LXV. The Magistrate may direct any portion, not exceeding one-fourth, of any fine which shall be levied under Sections LVI and LVII of this Act, or any part of the monies or proceeds of articles seized and ordered to be forfeited under Section LX to be paid to an informer.

Portion of fine may be paid to informer.

LXVI. A Police Officer may apprehend without warrant any person found gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming in any public street, place, or thoroughfare, or publicly fighting cocks, or present as a spectator of such cock-fighting; and such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding one month, and such instruments of gaming and money shall be forfeited.

Gambling in the streets.

LXVII. Whoever takes from any child, apparently under the age of fourteen years, any article whatsoever as a pawn, pledge, or security for any sum of money lent or advanced to such child, or buys from such child any article whatsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Taking pledge from child under the age of fourteen.

LXVIII. If any property regarding which written or printed information shall be given by any Police Officer to any pawn-broker or dealer in second-hand property or money-changer as having been stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently obtained, shall then be or thereafter come into the possession of

Pawn-brokers and money-changers to report stolen property under a penalty for neglect.

or

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

or be offered in pawn or for sale or change to such pawn-broker, dealer, or money-changer, he shall, without unnecessary delay, give information to the Commissioner of Police or at the Police Office, that certain property answering the description of the said property was offered to him, or is in his possession, and shall also state the name and address given by the party by whom the same was offered, or from whom the same was received, under a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each and every such neglect or offence ; provided always, that, in the case of wearing apparel or other articles which it may be difficult for such pawn-broker or dealer to trace out and identify, no fine shall be exigible in respect of not reporting such articles, unless it shall appear to the Magistrate that such articles had been knowingly concealed by such pawn-broker or dealer.

LXIX. If any pawn-broker or dealer in second-hand goods or worker in gold or silver, after receiving information of the theft or the embezzling or the fraudulent disposal of any metals, goods, or articles of whatsoever description, melts, alters, defaces, or puts away the same, or causes the same to be melted, altered, defaced, or put away, without having previously received the permission of the Commissioner of Police, and it shall be found that such metals, goods, or articles were stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently disposed of by the person from whom such pawn-broker, dealer, or worker received the same, or by any other person, then and in such case it shall be held that such pawn-broker, dealer, or worker knew that such metals, goods, or articles were stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently disposed of, and such pawn broker, dealer, or worker shall be proceeded against according to Law as a receiver of stolen goods, or as being a party to the fraud, and punished accordingly ; and no other evidence of his guilt shall be necessary than evidence of such melting, altering, defacing, or putting away, after receiving information as aforesaid.

LXX. Manufacture or possession of Gunpowder. Whoever manufactures Gunpowder or, without a license from the Commissioner of Police, has in his possession, in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of Gunpowder than ten pounds, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and also to forfeit such Gunpowder so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be contained.

LXXI. The

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

LXXI. The Commissioner of Police may grant to any person a license for the sale or keeping in deposit of any quantity of Gunpowder not exceeding fifty pounds, on such conditions, and for such term, not exceeding one year, as shall be specified in the license ; and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to forfeit all Gunpowder so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and the vessels containing it, and also, in the discretion of the Magistrate, or of the Commissioner, to forfeit his license.

Licenses by Commissioner of Police for sale and deposit of Gunpowder, &c.

LXXII. The Commissioner of Police may grant to any person a license for the transit and carrying of Gunpowder from one place to another, in such manner and in such quantity as he may deem advisable ; and any person, not being duly licensed in that behalf, who carries or conveys a greater quantity of Gunpowder than one pound from one place to another, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Licenses for conveying and removing Gunpowder.

LXXIII. The Commissioner of Police, on credible information laid before him on oath, may issue his warrant authorizing a Police Officer to search in the day-time any house, shop, magazine, or other building or place in which he has reasonable ground to suspect that any Gunpowder is manufactured, sold, or kept, or any boat, carriage, cart, or other vehicle in which any Gunpowder may be suspected to be carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to the provisions of this Act ; and all Gunpowder found on such search shall, together with the vessels or receptacles in which it may be stored, be immediately seized and kept, pending the judgment of a Magistrate.

Commissioner of Police may issue warrant to search for Gunpowder, &c.

LXXIV. None of the four last preceding Sections shall extend to any Government magazine, or store, or building for the making or deposit of Gunpowder under the authority or for the use of the Government, or to any Gunpowder belonging to Her Majesty or the East India Company.

Act not to apply to Government powder, &c.

LXXV. Whoever, dealing in any articles by retail, has, in or about his shop or premises, or otherwise in his possession, without lawful or satisfactory excuse, any false instrument for weighing,

Penalty for using false weights and measures.

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

weighing, or any false weight, or false measure of length or capacity, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding one month; and every such false instrument,

Standards of weights and measures.

weight, or measure shall be forfeited and destroyed.

Weights and measures shall be held to be false when they do not agree with standards to be kept in the office of the Commissioner of Police.

LXXVI. Any Inspector or superior Officer of Police may, upon complaint

Powers of Inspector, &c., to enter shops to seize false weights and measures.

made to him, enter any shop or premises for the purpose

of inspecting the weights and measures and instruments

for weighing kept or used therein, and may seize any

weight, measure, or instrument for weighing which he may have reason to believe is false.

LXXVII. The Commissioner of Police, from time to time, as occasion may

The regulation of public processions, &c., and of carriages and persons at places of public resort.

require, may, subject to the orders of the Local Government, make rules for the conduct of all assemblies

and processions in the public roads, streets, or thorough-

fares, prescribing the routes by which, and the times at

which, such processions may pass; and for keeping order in the public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghauts, and landing-places, and all other places of public resort, and preventing obstructions thereof on the occasion of such assemblies and processions; and in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship; and in any case when the roads, streets, or thoroughfares, ghauts or landing-places, may be thronged, or may be liable to be obstructed; and may give

licenses for the use of music in the streets on the occasion of native festivals and ceremonies; and every

person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Commissioner of Police, or violating the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding

one hundred Rupees.

Licenses for use of music in streets.

licenses for the use of music in the streets on the occasion of native festivals and ceremonies; and every

person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Commissioner of Police, or violating the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding

one hundred Rupees.

LXXVIII. No boat shall ply for passengers in the Port of Calcutta, or in

In Calcutta and the Ports of the Straits' Settlement, passenger boats to be registered.

any of the Ports of the said Settlement, unless duly

registered at the Police Office. The following particulars shall be entered in the Register:—

First.—Number of the boat.

Second.—Name and residence of the owner, and of the manjee.

Third.

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

Third.—Number of the crew.

Fourth.—Number of persons the boat is permitted to carry.

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

Registration.

The owner of every such registered boat shall cause to be painted, on a conspicuous part of it, in the English and Vernacular languages, the registered number thereof, the number of the crew, and the number of passengers permitted to be carried.

Name of owner, number, &c., to be painted.

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

Penalty.

Commissioner may refuse to register unsafe boats, or, if registered, may cancel the registry.

LXXIX. The Commissioner may refuse to register any boat, or may cancel the registration thereof whenever it may appear to him to be in an unsafe state.

LXXX. Whenever any accident shall occur to a registered boat, attended with loss of the life of any one of the crew or passengers, the manjee, or, if the manjee be not forthcoming, the owner of the boat, shall report the circumstances at the Police Office ; and if the manjee or the owner, as the case may be, without lawful excuse, neglect or delay to make such report, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

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

LXXXI. Whoever, within such limits as shall be from time to time defined by the Commissioner of Police with the sanction of the Local Government, in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or place of public resort, commits any of the following offences, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees :—

Penalty for the following offences in public streets, &c.

1. Whoever drives or rides any animal, or drives any vehicle, in a manner so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

Furious or negligent driving or riding.

2. Whoever drives, rides, or leads any elephant or camel without permission from the Commissioner of Police.

Driving, &c., elephant or camel.

3. Whoever

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

3. Whoever drives any vehicle, of any description, at any time between three-quarters of an hour after sun-set, and one hour before sun-rise, without a sufficient light, except when, in the opinion of the Magistrate, there may be sufficient moon-light to render such light unnecessary.

Driving a vehicle without a sufficient light.

4. Whoever exposes for show, hire, or sale, any horse or other animal, or any carriage, or cleans or dresses any horse or other animal, or claims any carriage or other conveyance, or makes or repairs any part of any cart or carriage, except in cases of accident, where repair on the spot is necessary; or trains or breaks any horse, except in such place and at such times as may be allowed by the Commissioner.

Exposing for show horses, or cleaning or repairing conveyances, or training horses in places not allowed by the Commissioner.

5. Whoever negligently lets loose any horse, or suffers to be at large any ferocious dog without a muzzle, or sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry, or put in fear any person, horse, or other animal.

Letting loose horses, ferocious dogs, &c.

6. Whoever, by negligence or ill-usage in driving cattle, causes any mischief to be done by such cattle, or in any wise misbehaves himself in the driving, management, or care of such cattle, so as to cause mischief or obstruction.

Negligence in driving cattle.

Ill-treating animals.

7. Whoever cruelly beats, abuses, or tortures any animal.

Leaving cart, &c., without control.

8. Whoever, being in charge of a cart, carriage, or horse, leaves it at such a distance as not to have the same under due control.

9. Whoever causes any cart or truck, with or without horses or cattle, to remain or stand longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading, except at places lawfully appointed for the purpose; or leaves any cart, carriage, or truck, or fastens any horse or other animal, so as to cause any obstruction in any thoroughfare.

Obstructing road or thoroughfare by carriage, &c.

10. Whoever leads or rides any horse or other animal, or draws or drives any cart, carriage, or truck upon any foot-way, or fastens any horse or animal, so that it can stand across or upon any foot-way.

Obstructing foot-way.

11. Whoever

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

11. Whoever sets out, or exposes for sale in or upon any stall, booth, show-board, cask, or basket, or otherwise, any meat, fish, vegetable, fruit, groceries, or any other thing whatsoever, so as to cause obstruction in any thoroughfare.
- Exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction.
12. Whoever beats a drum or tom-tom, or blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any brass or other metal instrument or utensil, except at such times and places as shall be from time to time allowed by the Commissioner of Police.
- Beating drums, tom-tom, &c.
13. Whoever sets fire to, or burns any straw or other matter, or lights any bon-fire, or wantonly discharges any fire-arm or air-gun, or lets off, or throws any fire-work, or sends up any fire balloon, in or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare.
- Lighting fires and discharging guns, fireworks, &c.
14. Whoever, without the consent of the Commissioner of Police, puts up any post or other thing on the side of any public street, for the purpose of affixing thereon lamps to illuminate the street.
- Illuminations.
15. Whoever, without the consent of the owner or occupier, affixes any bill or notice, or any paper against or upon any building, wall, or fence, or writes upon, defaces, or marks any such building, wall, or fence with chalk, or paint, or in any way whatsoever.
- Affixing bills, or otherwise defacing houses, &c.
16. Whoever bathes or washes himself in any public street, or in, upon, or by the side of any public tank, reservoir, or aqueduct, not being a place set apart for such purpose.
- Bathing, &c., in public street or aqueduct.
17. Whoever obstructs or incommodes a person bathing at any place set apart as a bathing place, by wilful intrusion, or by using such place as a landing-place, or by anchoring or otherwise fastening or keeping boats, or by washing horses, cattle, or dogs at or near such place, or in any other way.
- Obstructing persons at bathing places.
18. Whoever uses any indecent, threatening, abusive, or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner, with the intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.
- Indecent language.

LXXXII. Whoever

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

LXXXII. Whoever is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, or is guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any street or thoroughfare, or in any place of public amusement or resort; and whoever is guilty of any violent or indecent behaviour in any Police Office, Station, or Section House, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

Penalty for drunkenness, or riotous or indecent behaviour in public.

LXXXIII. Whoever destroys, injures, or disturbs any lamp-post, lamp-bracket, or lamp, or extinguishes any light therein, or abstracts or takes away any oil or other matter or thing therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or, in default thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding fourteen days; and if the lamp-post or bracket or lamp belong to the Municipal Commissioners, the fine, if realized, shall be paid to the Municipal Fund.

Penalty for destroying, &c., lamp-post, &c.

LXXXIV. Whoever wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or commits a nuisance, by easing himself in or by the side of or near to any public street or thoroughfare or place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, or, in default thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for fourteen days.

Penalty for committing a nuisance in streets.

LXXXV. Whoever, in any public road, street, thoroughfare, or place, begs or applies for alms, or exposes or exhibits any sores, wounds, bodily ailment, or deformity, with the object of exciting charity, or of obtaining alms; or whoever seeks for, or obtains alms by means of any false statement or pretences, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month.

Beggars.

Police Officer may arrest without warrant on view of offence.

LXXXVI. Any Police Officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person committing, in his view, any offence against this Act.

LXXXVII. Any Police Officer may take into custody, without warrant, any person who is charged with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which he shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in his view, and that, by reason of the recent commission of the offence, a warrant could not have been obtained for the apprehension of the offender.

Police Officer may take into custody, without warrant, persons charged with aggravated assault recently committed.

LXXXVIII. Whoever

ACT No. XIII of 1856.

LXXXVIII. Whoever commits an offence on or with respect to the person or property of another, or, in committing an offence under this Act, injures or damages the person or property of another, may, if his name and address be unknown, be apprehended by the person injured, or by any person who may be using the property to which the injury may be done, or by the servant of either of such persons, or by any person authorized by or acting in aid of him, and may be detained until he give his name and address and satisfy such person that the name and address so given are correct, or until he can be delivered into the custody of a Police Officer.

Apprehension of offenders by private individuals.

LXXXIX. If any person lawfully apprehended under the last preceding Section shall assault or forcibly resist the person by whom he shall be so apprehended, or any person acting in his aid, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 200 Rupees.

Penalty for assaulting or forcibly resisting a person who apprehends under the preceding Section.

XC. Every person taken into custody without a warrant by a Police Officer, shall be taken to the Station House, in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizances, with or without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Persons taken into custody by a Police Officer without warrant may be detained in Station House, until brought before a Magistrate or bailed.

XCI. Whenever any person is brought to a Station House charged with any offence against this Act, other than a felony; or whenever a person charged with a felony is in the custody of any Police Officer without a warrant—it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of such Station House, or any superior Officer of Police, if he shall deem it prudent, and, in the case of felony, if he shall deem it probable that the person is falsely accused, to enlarge such person on his own recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned.

Power to take recognizances at the Station House upon certain charges.

XCII. Every recognizance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before a Magistrate at his next sitting, and the time and place of appearance, and the sum thereby acknowledged (not exceeding one thousand Rupees), shall be specified in the said recognizance, or in the condition thereof; and the Officer taking the recognizance shall enter into a book, to be kept

Condition of recognizance.

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

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

XCIII. If information shall be given on oath to the Commissioner of Police, or to a Magistrate, that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that any thing stolen or unlawfully obtained is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house, building, or other place, or any ship or vessel, the Commissioner or the Magistrate, by special warrant under his hand directed to any Police Officer, may cause such dwelling-house, building, or other place, or ship or vessel, to be entered and searched at any time of the day, or by night, if power for that purpose be given by such warrant; and the said Commissioner or Magistrate, if it shall appear to him necessary, may empower such Police Officer, with such assistance as may be found necessary, (such Officer having previously made known his authority), to use force for the effecting of such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise; and if, upon search thereupon made, such thing shall be found, then to convey the same before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offenders are taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety; and moreover to take into custody, and carry before the said Magistrate, every person found in such house or place, or ship or vessel, who shall appear to have been privy to the deposit of any such thing, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the same to have been stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

XCIV. If information shall be given to any Officer of Police not below the rank of Inspector, that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that any stolen property is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house or other place, and he shall have good grounds for believing that, by reason of the delay in obtaining a search-warrant, the property is likely to be removed, the said Officer, in virtue of his office, may search for specific articles alleged to have been stolen in the houses and places specified; provided always, that a list of the articles stolen or missing be delivered or taken down in writing, with a declaration stating that the robbery has

ACT No. XIII of 1856.

has been committed, and that the informant has good ground to believe that the property is deposited in such house or place; and provided further, that the person who lost the goods, or his representative, accompany the Officer in the search.

XCV. Upon any information or complaint, which need not be upon oath, laid or made before a Magistrate of Police, of any matter which such Magistrate is by Law authorized to hear and determine summarily, he may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons; and if such person shall not appear according to the tenor of the summons, the Magistrate, upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed, in all cases which are not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the person charged, to hear and determine the case in his absence; or in such cases, and in all criminal cases, may, if he think fit, upon oath being made before him substantiating the matter of such information or complaint to his satisfaction, issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing the person charged before him or some other Magistrates in order that the said information or complaint may be heard and determined. Provided always, that the prosecution for any offence not of a criminal nature, punishable upon summary conviction by virtue of this Act, shall be commenced within three months after the commission of the offence, and not otherwise.

Magistrate may proceed by summons, and if party does not appear, may issue warrant.

In cases not of a criminal nature, Magistrate may proceed in the absence of the person summoned.

Prosecution for such offences to be commenced within three months.

XCVI. Every such summons shall be served by delivering the original or a copy thereof to the person charged, or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family.

How summons may be served.

XCVII. A Magistrate may, without issuing any summons, forthwith issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person charged with any offence cognizable before him, whenever good grounds for so doing shall be stated on oath before him.

Magistrate may issue warrant without summons when grounds for doing so are stated on oath.

XCVIII. A

ACT No. XIII of 1856.

XCVIII. A Magistrate may summon any person within his jurisdiction to appear before him, at a time and place appointed, as a witness in any matter cognizable by the Magistrate, and to bring with him any document or thing that may be required relating to any offence with which any person is charged before him; and may administer to such person an oath to testify the truth in such matter. If any person so summoned shall, without reasonable excuse, refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed for that purpose, the Magistrate may (after proof upon oath of the summons having been served upon such person either personally or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family) issue a warrant to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Magistrate may enforce attendance of witnesses.

And administer oath.

Punishment of witness refusing to answer.

If, on the appearance of the person summoned, either in obedience to the summons or by virtue of a warrant, he shall refuse to be examined upon oath, or to answer all such questions as shall be put to him, or to produce any such document or thing without offering a good excuse for such refusal, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or the Magistrate may commit such person to prison there to remain for any time not exceeding one month, unless he shall sooner submit himself to be sworn or examined, or to produce the document or thing required.

XCIX. When any Magistrate is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in a Jail or House of Correction as a witness or defendant, with respect to any charge, case, or proceeding pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to issue an order addressed to the Keeper or Governor of the said Jail or House of Correction, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Office, for examination; and the Keeper or Governor of the said Jail or House of Correction, on the receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from prison for the purpose aforesaid.

Power to Magistrates to order prisoners to be brought up to the Police Office.

C. Whoever commits perjury in any judicial proceeding before a Magistrate, may be committed by such Magistrate for trial before Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature.

Perjury.

CI. The

ACT No. XIII or 1856.

CI. The Magistrate may, from time to time, adjourn the hearing of any information or complaint to a certain time and place

Power to Magistrates to adjourn the hearing of case and commit defendant, or suffer him to go at large, or discharge him upon his own recognizance.

to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties, or their respective counsel, attorneys, or agents then present, and in the meantime the said Magistrate may suffer the defendant to go at large, or may discharge him upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without surety or sureties, conditioned for his appearance at the time and place to which such hearing or further hearing shall be adjourned; and, in default of such recognizance, or if the offence with which such person is charged is not a bailable offence, may detain him in custody; and if, at the time

In cases not of a criminal nature, Magistrate may proceed with the further hearing in the absence of parties.

or place to which such hearing or further hearing shall be so adjourned, either or both of the parties shall not appear personally, or by his or their counsel, attorneys or agents respectively, before the said Magistrate, or such other Magistrate as shall then be there, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate then there present to proceed, in cases which are not of a criminal nature, to such

In all cases, if prosecutor fails to appear, complaint may be dismissed.

hearing or further hearing, as if such party or parties were present; and in all cases where the prosecutor or complainant shall not so appear, the said Magistrate may dismiss such information or complaint with or without costs, as to such Magistrate shall seem fit.

CII. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate, who shall hear and determine

Power to award costs on hearing of information or complaint.

any information or complaint, to award such costs as to him shall seem meet, to be paid to or by either of the parties to the said charge or complaint; and such costs shall be recoverable in the manner hereinafter provided for levying fines.

CIII. In every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a Police

Amends may be awarded for charges made on insufficient grounds.

Officer, or in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid or made before any Magistrate, and shall not be further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it shall appear to the Magistrate by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate shall have power to award such amends, not exceeding fifty Rupees, to be paid by the informer
or

ACT No. XIII of 1856.

or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate shall seem meet. Such amends shall be recoverable in the manner hereinafter provided for levying fines.

CIV. It shall be lawful for any person to compromise any of the offences specified in this Act, not being felonies, after complaint thereof has been made; provided that the offence is of such a nature as the injured party might have sued and recovered damages for in an action at law.

CV. All fines and penalties imposed by a Magistrate of Police under the authority of this Act, or of any other Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, if no other means for enforcing the payment of such fines and penalties are or shall be provided by such Act, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant of the Magistrate. When a warrant of distress is issued, the Magistrate may order the offender to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before him on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking such recognizance; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it shall appear to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress; and in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued, and, upon the return thereof, such insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the Magistrate, he shall, by warrant, commit the offender to Jail, there to be imprisoned, according to the discretion of the Magistrate, for any term not exceeding two months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

CVI. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress, or other proceeding

Distress not unlawful for want of form, &c.

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

ceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CVII. If any person, upon entering into such recognizance as is by this

If Magistrate certifies the non-appearance of a person pursuant to his recognizance, the sum acknowledged may be recovered as a fine.

Act authorized to be taken, do not afterwards appear pursuant to such recognizance, the Magistrate before whom he ought to have appeared shall certify the fact of such non-appearance on the back of the recognizance, and thereupon the sum thereby acknowledged shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act for levying fines.

CVIII. *Clause 1.*—Every Magistrate of Police shall have the same authority

Recognizances for keeping the peace or for good behaviour.

to require persons to enter into recognizances to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour as may lawfully be exercised by a Justice of the Peace.

Clause 2.—If any person who has entered into a recognizance in any amount

If such recognizance do not exceed 200 Rupees, the amount, upon conviction, if forfeited, may be recovered as a fine.

not exceeding Rupees 200, to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, before any Magistrate of Police or any Justice of the Peace, by any act forfeits such recognizance, the Magistrate or other authority before whom he may be convicted of any act by which such recognizance is forfeited, shall, when applied to, certify any such conviction on the back of such recognizance, and thereupon the sum thereby acknowledged to be due by such person shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act for levying fines.

Clause 3.—Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of a Magistrate

Proceeding against sureties.

of Police, either by the production of such certificate of conviction as is mentioned in the preceding Clause or otherwise, that any such recognizance is forfeited, the Magistrate, if he think that proceedings should be had against the sureties, shall give notice to them to pay the sums which by their recognizances they have respectively acknowledged themselves to owe, or to show cause on a day to be named in such notice, why the said sums should not be paid; and if no sufficient cause shall be shown, the said sums shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act for levying fines.

CIX. All

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

CIX. All powers and authorities conferred on a Magistrate of Police by this Act, relating to the issue of summonses and other process, to enforce the attendance of prosecutors, defendants, and witnesses, and to the issue of warrants of distress and commitment, shall be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay, and all summonses to parties to appear before that Court may issue under the signature of any Magistrate or of the Clerk of the Court.

Powers of Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay as to the issue of summonses and other process.

CX. Any Magistrate, in cases adjudged summarily under the provisions of Sections XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, and XXX of this Act, shall cause the judgment to be drawn in the form (B) hereinafter provided, or to the like effect.

Form of judgment.

CXI. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Magistrate, or in Bombay of the Court of Petty Sessions, shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; 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.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only. Form of conviction, &c.

CXII. All actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for any thing done, or intended to be done, under the provisions of this Act, shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action; and in any such action the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought

Limitation of action.

Notice of action.

Tender of amends.

by

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

by or on behalf of the defendant; and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant,
Costs. or the plaintiff shall become non-suit, or discontinue
any such action after issue joined, or if, upon demurrer
or otherwise, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall
recover his full costs as between attorney and client, and have the like remedy for
the same as any defendant hath by law in other cases; and though a verdict
shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have
costs against the defendant, unless the Judge, before whom the trial shall be,
shall certify his approbation of the action, and of the verdict obtained there-
upon.

CXIII. Whenever any person dies intestate within any of the said Towns
or Stations leaving moveable property therein under
two hundred Rupees in value, which property is, in the
absence of any person entitled thereto, taken charge of
by the Police for the purpose of safe custody, it shall
be lawful for the Commissioner of Police to order the said
property to be delivered, without letters of administra-
tion taken out, to any person claiming to be entitled to the whole or any part
thereof; provided he shall be satisfied of the title of the claimant, and of the value
of the property, by the oath or affirmation of the claimant, or by such other evi-
dence as he may require.

Moveable property of persons
dying intestate under two hun-
dred Rupees in value may be
taken charge of by Police and
delivered to party claiming to
be entitled thereto.

Commissioner of Police may
take security for due adminis-
tration and distribution of such
property.

Saving of right of other
person claiming.

CXIV. The Commissioner of Police may, at his
discretion, before making any order under the preced-
ing Section, take such security as he may think proper
for the due administration and distribution of such prop-
erty. And nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect
the right of any person to recover the whole or any part
of the same from the person to whom it may have been delivered pursuant to such
order.

CXV. It shall be lawful for all persons, and it is hereby declared to be the
special duty of all Police Officers, to seize all cattle
or other animals found straying upon the roads, streets,
or thoroughfares, or trespassing on any of the grounds or
property of the inhabitants, and to confine such animals in any public pound,
which

Stray animals to be im-
pounded and sold unless re-
deemed within ten days.

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

which shall for such purpose be, from time to time, appointed by the Commissioner of Police ; and if such animals shall not be respectively redeemed by the owners of the same within ten days after being so pounded, by paying to the person to be appointed by the said Commissioner to have charge of such pound, the fee of eight annas for every goat, sheep, or hog, and one Rupee for every other animal, together with the expenses of feeding the same while impounded, according to a daily rate to be settled by the said Commissioner, such animal so impounded shall be publicly sold, and the produce of such sale, after paying the said fee, and also the expenses of feeding, shall be paid to the owners of such animal, or, in default of their claiming such produce for the space of fifteen days after such sale, shall be retained by the said Commissioner, and credited to the Police Superannuation Fund.

CXVI. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police, by order in writing to be affixed at the principal Police Stations, and also to be published in some public newspaper, to appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed.

Stray dogs to be killed at certain appointed periods.

CXVII. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the Consul of any Foreign power to which the Foreign Deserters' Act (1852) has by an order of Her Majesty in Council been, or shall hereafter be, declared to be applicable, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman, not being a slave, from any ship of such Foreign power, may, until a revocation of such order in Council shall have been publicly notified, issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such Deserter, and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Consul, to be detained in custody till the vessel is ready to sail, on deposit being first made of such sum as the Magistrate shall deem necessary for the subsistence of the Deserter during such detention ; provided that the detention of such Deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

Foreign Deserters.

Commencement of Act.

CXVIII. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the 1st of November 1856.

SCHEDULE.

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

SCHEDULE.

LAWS REPEALED.

So much of Section CLIX of the Statute 33 George III, Chapter 52, as relates to the sale of Arrack or other spirituous-liquors, and to the punishment of unlicensed traders in spirits or spirituous liquors, as is now in force in any of the Towns or Factories therein mentioned.

Act No. XXII of 1840, entitled "An Act for the punishment of Vagrants within the Towns of Calcutta and Madras and the Islands of Bombay and Colaba extorting alms by offensive and disgusting exhibitions and practices."

Calcutta.

Act No. XXI of 1839, entitled "An Act for the trial of prisoners charged with the commission of certain petty offences in the Town of Calcutta and on the River Hooghly."

Act No. III of 1842, entitled "An Act for extending the provisions of Act XXI of 1839, to certain petty thefts, not being cases of simple larceny."

Section XII of Act No. XI of 1849, entitled "An Act for securing the Abkaree Revenue of Calcutta."

Act No. XIII of 1852, entitled "An Act for consolidating and amending the Regulations of the Calcutta Police."

Madras.

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for establishing an efficient system of Police."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for apprehending and punishing idle and disorderly persons."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for the prevention and punishment of dishonest practices, of the misconduct of servants, and of affrays and other misdemeanors."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for granting Licenses to Venders of Spirituous and other Intoxicating Liquors."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for registering and controlling Gold and Silver-smiths, Shroffs, Hawkers, China Bazarmen, Shopkeepers,

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

keepers, Second-hand Dealers, Shipping Dubashes, Head Cooly-men, Head Bandy-men, Head Carpenters, Smiths, Bricklayers, Tailors, and all Head-men or Maistrees in every other trade or occupation."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for Markets."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for rating the wages of Coolies, Artificers, and Workmen of every description."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for punishing the offences of Boatmen."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for preventing accidents from the negligence of the persons in charge of Horses, Carriages, Carts, or other conveyances."

Act No. VIII of 1849, entitled "An Act for assimilating the penal jurisdiction of Police Magistrates at Madras to that of Justices of the Peace at Calcutta."

Sections III and V of Act XXII of 1837.

Section XII of Act No. XIX of 1852, entitled "An Act for securing the Abkaree Revenue of Madras."

Bombay.

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. 1812, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for vesting a control in the sale of Arrack or other Spirituous Liquors beyond the limits of the Town of Bombay, and on the Island generally, in His Majesty's Justices of the Peace."

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1813, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for compelling those who are able to support their infant relations, and for subjecting the numerous aliens who pass over to the Island of Bombay from the Marhatta Territories, to certain restrictions."

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. 1813, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation to diminish the number of Pariar Dogs, having no owners, on the Island of Bombay, and to authorize the erection of public pounds for animals straying or trespassing on the public streets or roads of the Island, or on the grounds of the inhabitants thereof."

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1814, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for vesting any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace with power to decide on all disputes arising between Masters and Mistresses and any of their household

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

household servants, Hamauls, or Palanqueen-bearers, and for empowering either of the Magistrates of Police to decide summarily on acts of miscarriage and ill-behaviour requiring moderate though immediate correction."

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1815, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for vesting in His Majesty's Justices of the Peace a general control over the sale of Toddy and all other fermented or intoxicating Liquors throughout the Island of Bombay."

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1818, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation to repeal Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. 1815, and to make more effectual provisions for widening the wheels of Carts, Hackeries, and other native conveyances."

So much of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1820, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for establishing an effective control over the Shipping, resorting to the Port of Bombay, for preventing the desertion of the Crew of Ships, the European Soldiers of the Garrison offering themselves as seamen, and for the better security of the Harbour and Dockyard of Bombay," as is now in force.

So much of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1821, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for modifying the provisions of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. of 1820, relating to Ballast for Ships," as is now in force.

So much of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. 1827, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for better defining and extending the Powers and Jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions, and of Magistrates of the Police; and for amending and consolidating into one Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, sundry provisions relating to such Powers and Jurisdiction," as is now in force.

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1834, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for repealing Titles 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. of 1827," except Articles I, II, V, VI, VII, and VIII of Title II (relating to the Constitution of the Court of Petty Sessions) so far as they are now in force.

So much of Act No. VII of 1836, as relates to any Law hereby repealed.

Act No. XVIII of 1840, entitled "An Act to regulate the granting and withholding licenses for the sale of Liquors within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba."

Act No. III of 1841, entitled "An Act for the trial of Prisoners charged with the commission of certain offences within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, and the Harbour of Bombay."

Act

ACT No. XIII OF 1856.

alleged offence and the time and place when and where the same was committed as the case may be,) and I, the said Magistrate of Police, believe the value of the property, the subject of the charge, to amount to a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, that is to say _____ Rupees; and I adjudge the said C. D. (here state that the prisoner is to be discharged, or the punishment he is to suffer, as the case may be.)

(Signed) _____