

Saturday, 11th July, 1857

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA,

FROM

January to December 1857.

VOL. III.

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CALCUTTA :
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1857.

Section III, the Preamble, and the Title, were passed as they stood.

The Council having resumed its sitting, the Bill was reported.

MR. PEACOCK moved that the Bill be read a third time, and passed.

The Motion was carried, and the Bill read a third time.

THE PENAL CODE.

MR. LEGEYT moved that a communication received by him from the Government of Bombay relative to the inadequacy of the punishment provided in Chapter XIV of "The Indian Penal Code" for the offence of attempting to create a disturbance of the public peace be referred to the Select Committee on the Code.

Agreed to.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MR. PEACOCK moved that the Bill "to provide for the good order and discipline of certain Volunteer Corps, and to invest them with certain powers," as amended by the Select Committee, be published in the *Gazette* for general information.

Agreed to.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

MR. LEGEYT moved that Mr. Grant be requested to take the Bill "to amend Act IX of 1850" to the Governor-General for his assent.

Agreed to.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

MR. PEACOCK moved that Mr. Grant be requested to take the Bill "for the incorporation and regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without limited liability of the members thereof" to the Governor-General for his assent.

Agreed to.

POLICE AND CONSERVANCY (SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA, AND HOWRAH.)

MR. CURRIE moved that Mr. Grant be requested to take the Bill "to make better provision for the order and good

government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah" to the Governor-General for his assent.

Agreed to.

THE NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

MR. PEACOCK moved that Mr. Peacock be requested to take the Bill "relating to the issuing of writs or process against certain Members of the Family, Household, and Retinue of His late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic" to the Governor-General for his assent.

Agreed to.

MR. PEACOCK returned to the Council Chamber with the above Bill, and the Vice-President announced that the Governor-General had signified his assent thereto.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

MR. LEGEYT gave notice that he would, on Saturday the 11th instant, move the third reading of the Bill "to establish and incorporate an University at Bombay."

MR. PEACOCK gave notice that he would on the same day move for a Committee of the whole Council on the Bill "to provide for the good order and discipline of certain Volunteer Corps, and to invest them with certain powers."

The Council adjourned.

Saturday, July 11, 1857.

PRESENT:

The Honorable J. A. Dorin, *Vice-President*,
in the Chair.

Hon. the Chief Justice,	P. W. LeGeyt, Esq.
Hon. Major General J. Low,	E. Currie, Esq.,
	and
Hon. J. P. Grant.	Hon. Sir A. W.
Hon. B. Peacock,	Buller.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The following Messages from the Governor-General were brought by Mr. Grant, and read:—

MESSAGE No. 107.

The Governor-General informs the Legislative Council that he has given his assent to the Bill which was passed by them on the 4th July 1857, entitled "A Bill for the incorporation and regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without limited liability of the members thereof."

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

CECIL BEADON.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 10th July 1857. }

MESSAGE No. 108.

The Governor-General informs the Legislative Council that he has given his assent to the Bill which was passed by them on the 4th July 1857, entitled "A Bill to amend Act IX of 1850."

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

CECIL BEADON.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 10th July 1857. }

MESSAGE No. 109.

The Governor-General informs the Legislative Council that he has given his assent to the Bill which was passed by them on the 4th July 1857, entitled a Bill "to make better provision for the order and good government of the Suburbs of Calcutta, and of the Station of Howrah."

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

CECIL BEADON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 10th July 1857. }

CIVIL PROCEDURE (BENGAL.)

THE CLERK presented a Petition of Goluckchunder Doss, Sherishtadar of the Moonsiff's Court in Chittagong, concerning the Bill "for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature of the East India Company in Bengal."

MR. PEACOCK moved that the above Petition be referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.

Agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE (BOMBAY.)

THE CLERK also presented a Petition of Inhabitants of Ahmedabad against so much of the Bill "for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature of the East India Company in Bombay" as relates to suits against Government and its Officers.

MR. PEACOCK moved that the above Petition be referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.

Agreed to.

REVENUE ARREARS UNDER RYOTWAR SETTLEMENTS (FORT ST. GEORGE.)

THE CLERK reported to the Council that he had received a communication from the Madras Government relative to the necessity of passing a short Act to empower the Revenue Officers of that Presidency to sell either real or personal property of defaulting ryots for arrears of Revenue.

MR. CURRIE moved that the above communication be printed.

Agreed to.

PORT-DUES AND FEES.

MR. CURRIE moved the first reading of a Bill "to authorize the levy of Port-dues and fees at the present rates for a further period of twelve months."

In doing so, he said it would be in the recollection of the Council that, when the Harbor Act was passed, it was provided that the Port-dues and fees which were then collected at the several Ports might continue to be collected at the existing rates for the period of one year after the passing of the Act; and that, when that year had nearly elapsed, another Act was passed—Act XVI of 1856—by which the period during which dues and fees might be collected at existing rates, was prolonged for another year. This second year would expire on the 18th of next month.

In introducing into the Council Bills for the levy of Port-dues at some of the Ports in Bengal and at the Ports in

the Presidency of Madras, he had had occasion to mention that great difficulty had been experienced in obtaining the information requisite for the preparation of such Bills. He had found it necessary eventually to withdraw the Bill for the Ports of Madras, on account of its having been brought in unaccompanied with such information; and great delay had occurred with respect to Bills for other Ports. Indeed, the only Port for which an Act could possibly be passed before the 13th of next month, was the Port of Calcutta. Unless, therefore, the levy of Port-dues and fees was to be abandoned or suspended, it was absolutely necessary to allow a further extension of the period during which the existing rates might continue in force. He proposed to extend it, as on the former occasion, for another year. He hoped, however, that long before that year expired, Acts would be passed for all the Ports at which it might be thought necessary to collect Port-dues and fees. Accordingly, the Bill which he had the honor to introduce, and which was couched in very nearly the same terms as the Act of last year, enacted that the dues and fees now usually collected at the several Ports within the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, might be collected at such Ports during the period of twelve months from the 13th of August 1857.

He should move the first reading of the Bill now. In moving the second reading, he should propose that the Standing Orders be suspended, in order that the Bill might be passed and transmitted to the Governments of Madras and Bombay before the 13th proximo.

The Bill was read a first time.

GANJA (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

MR. LEGEYNT moved the second reading of the Bill "relating to the sale of Ganja in the Presidency of Bombay."

The Motion was carried, and the Bill read a second time.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

MR. LEGEYNT moved that the Bill "to establish and incorporate an Uni-

versity at Bombay" be read a third time and passed.

The Motion was carried, and the Bill read a third time.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MR. PEACOCK moved that the Council resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill "to provide for the good order and discipline of certain Volunteer Corps, and to invest them with certain powers;" and that the Committee be instructed to consider the Bill in the amended form in which the Select Committee had recommended it to be passed.

Agreed to.

Section I provided the penalty for military offences committed by any Member of Volunteer Corps "whilst on actual duty."

MR. PEACOCK moved as an amendment that the words "or on parade" be inserted after the words "on actual duty." He had no doubt that when troops were on parade they were on actual duty; but his attention had been called to the Articles of War, which used the words "whilst on actual duty or on parade;" and therefore, to avoid all doubt on the subject, he proposed this amendment.

MR. CURRIE asked if the Honorable and learned Member proposed to alter Section IX also? That Section provided a penalty for neglecting to attend "actual duty other than drill or parade," and thus inferentially stated parade to be actual duty.

MR. PEACOCK said, his own opinion was that "parade" was "actual duty." But seeing that the Articles of War used the word "parade" as well as the words "actual duty," it appeared to him that, if a question should arise as to the construction of this Section, it might be contended that "parade" was not "actual duty" within the meaning of the Articles of War. To prevent any doubt upon the point, he thought it better that the words which he had proposed as an amendment should be inserted in the Section. They would be quite consistent with the words used in Section IX.

The amendment was agreed to, and the Section then passed.

Sections II to IV were passed as they stood.

MR. PEACOCK said, he proposed to move a new Section before Section V. It had been suggested to him by the Commanding Officer of the Calcutta Volunteer Corps that it should be made perfectly clear that the proceedings of Courts Martial convened under this Act should be conducted in conformity with the laws and customs which governed the proceedings of Courts Martial held under the Articles of War, except so far as they should be inconsistent with the Act; and, accordingly, he should move that the following new Section be inserted after Section IV:—

“The proceedings of Courts Martial convened under this Act shall be conducted according to the laws and customs applicable to Courts Martial held under the said Articles of War for the European Officers and Soldiers of the East India Company, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.”

The Section was agreed to.

Section V provided that any Member of a Volunteer Corps not on duty, might quit the Corps after seven days' previous notice in writing.

MR. PEACOCK said, when he introduced this Bill into the Council, it was not known that the Governor-General in Council intended to grant Commissions to persons who should be selected as Officers of the Corps. It having been since determined by the Governor-General in Council to grant such Commissions, some of the gentlemen selected to act as Officers appeared to entertain doubts whether, if they received Commissions, they would be at liberty to quit the Corps after seven days' notice. For his own part, he had no doubt that the fact of a Member of the Corps being elected an Officer, or even of his receiving a Commission, would not prevent him from quitting the Corps after such notice. To place the matter beyond all doubt, however, he proposed that the words “whether he shall have been elected or Commissioned as an Officer or not” be inserted after the word “Corps” and before the word “may” in the second line of the Section.

Agreed to.

MR. PEACOCK said, he had another amendment to propose at the end of the Section. The Section authorized any Member of the Corps to retire on

giving seven days' notice of his intention. Cases might occur in which Members might have some business to attend to, which would leave them less than seven days within which to give notice, or which might leave them no time at all. As a provision for such cases, he proposed that the words “or without such notice, if the Commanding Officer of the Corps shall consider it reasonable to allow him so to do” be added to the Section.

The amendment was agreed to, and the Section then passed.

MR. PEACOCK moved a new Section after Section V. Several Members of the present Volunteer Corps, he said, were doubtful whether, if they received Commissions as Officers of the Corps, they might not be compelled to serve even after their resignation. To him it appeared that, as those who might receive Commissions would receive them merely as Members of the Corps, their obligation to serve would cease upon their resignation. But to prevent any doubt on the point, he would move that the following be inserted as a new Section after Section V:—

“Every Commission to any Member of such Corps appointing him an Officer in such Corps, shall cease upon the retirement or dismissal of such Member from the Corps.”

The Section was agreed to.

Section VI provided for the delivery of arms belonging to Government by Members quitting the Corps. It was passed after amendments.

Section VII provided that no Member should be bound to serve beyond the place of enrolment, and the suburbs, or their immediate vicinity.

MR. PEACOCK said, he had an amendment to move in this Section also. As it originally stood, the Section provided that no Member of the Corps should be bound, without his consent, to proceed on duty beyond the distance of fifteen miles from the place at which he should have been enrolled. The Select Committee had thought it right to propose an alteration; and the Section now provided “that no Member of the Corps should be bound, without his consent, to proceed on duty beyond the town or place at which he should have been enrolled, and the suburbs or immediate vicinity thereof.” He should explain that, when he inserted the words “fif-

teen miles" in the Section, he inserted them, not for the purpose of compelling Members of the Corps to go even to that distance against their will, but because he thought it right that there should be some limit to the distance within which they should be bound to go. It never was intended by the Council that gentlemen voluntarily enrolling themselves for the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace in these times, should be compelled to go against their will beyond the distance for which they volunteered their services; and the Section as it originally stood had been framed by him with the view of explicitly providing that fifteen miles was the utmost distance to which any Member of the Corps could be required to go. At the time of the enrolment of the Calcutta Corps, no specific distance had been fixed as that within which the Members might be required to proceed on duty; and in providing fifteen miles as the greatest distance, as he had originally done, his object was, rather to restrain the Government, than to impose any hardship on the Volunteers. He had fixed fifteen miles after communication with the Officer in command of the Corps, whom he had previously requested to ascertain the feelings and opinions of the Members on the subject. He had made this request, however, only the night or night but one previous to the introduction of the Bill, and the Commanding Officer had not had time to consult the Corps generally. Some of the Members whom he did consult, suggested twenty-five miles. He (Mr. Peacock), however, had thought that that was too much, and had inserted "fifteen miles," intending that the Bill should be published, and the opinion of the Corps generally be elicited by that means upon the point. It afterwards appeared that the general opinion was against fifteen miles, as being too great a distance, and the Select Committee altered the Section. From enquiries which he had since made, he had ascertained, as far as it could be ascertained, that the feeling of the Corps generally was that a certain distance should be fixed, and that, instead of the words "beyond the town or place at which he shall have been enrolled, and the suburbs or im-

mediate vicinity thereof," which they considered vague and indefinite, they would prefer the words "beyond four miles from the place at which he was enrolled." He had no doubt that there were many gentlemen belonging to the Corps who, if their services were required, would willingly go, not only twenty-five miles, but double or treble that distance. But there were many Members who were not sufficiently masters of their own time to enable them to undertake to go on military duty to any considerable distance. Most, if not all, of them, probably, had business to attend to, which, if they were to proceed to any great distance beyond the town, might go to ruin and decay. But this was a general Act, and was not confined to Calcutta. At other places, four miles might not be sufficient, and gentlemen might be willing to volunteer to proceed on duty to places much more distant. He thought that the Act should be so worded as to enable any Corps to be formed for any distance which might be fixed at the time of the formation thereof. He, therefore, proposed that all the words of the Section from the word "bound" in the first line be left out, in order that the following might be substituted for them:—"to serve or proceed on duty beyond the limits within which he shall have voluntarily engaged to serve or proceed on duty, in accordance with the terms on which the Corps to which he belongs shall have been constituted. And in case no such limits shall be fixed, he shall not be liable to serve or proceed on duty beyond four miles within the place at which he was enrolled."

The amendment was agreed to, and the Section then passed.

Section VIII provided that the Commanding Officer of the Corps should frame rules for regulating the times at which, and the manner in which, the duties should be performed, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

SIR ARTHUR BULLER said, it had been suggested to him that the Section should be so enlarged as to include rules for the organization and government of the Corps, and that these rules should originate with the Governor-General in Council.

He then proposed an amendment to

this effect which was, after some conversation, by leave withdrawn, and the Section passed as it stood.

Sections IX to XI were passed as they stood.

MR. PEACOCK said, he proposed to insert a new Section after Section XI. When he prepared the Bill, he thought that, if a Member of the Corps should neglect or refuse to pay a fine to which he should be sentenced by a Court Martial, it would be sufficient that he should be dismissed from the Corps as unworthy to belong to it. But it had been intimated to him that it would be more satisfactory to Courts Martial that there should be some mode of enforcing fines if they should think it necessary to impose them. It was felt that the award of fines by Courts Martial should not be set at nought, but that there should be some mode of enforcing payment. He had no objection to provide the same mode for realizing fines as was provided by Section VI for realizing any sum which might be adjudged for neglecting to return arms and accoutrements; and, accordingly, he should move that the following new Section be inserted:—

“Every sentence of a Court Martial by which a fine shall be imposed, shall be deemed a judgment, and may be enforced by any Court of Civil jurisdiction under the provisions of Acts XXXIII of 1852 and XXXIV of 1855.”

Under this provision, and that of Section XI, any Member of the Corps neglecting or refusing to pay a fine within the period fixed, would be liable to be dismissed from the Corps, and also to have the fine levied against him.

The new Section was agreed to.

Section XII exempted every Member of a Volunteer Corps belonging to a troop of Cavalry from payment of tax in respect of one horse.

On the motion of Mr. Peacock, amendments were made by which the exemption was extended to every mounted Officer and every mounted Orderly of such Corps; and, after a verbal alteration, the Section was passed.

The remaining Sections were passed as they stood.

MR. PEACOCK said, he had to move that a new Section be added to the Bill. It had been suggested to him that a certificate of enrolment by the Commanding Officer of a Volunteer

Corps should be deemed sufficient *prima facie* evidence that the person named therein was a Member of the Corps. He rather thought that such a certificate of enrolment would be evidence for that purpose as the Law now stood; but as there might be a question as to whether the Officer commanding had power to grant such certificates, he, to avoid all doubt, would move that the following new Section be inserted:—

“A certificate of enrolment in such Corps, signed by the Commanding Officer thereof, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such enrolment, without any further proof.”

Agreed to.

MR. PEACOCK said, he had another new Section to propose. It seemed reasonable that the Governor-General in Council should have power to disband any Corps enrolled under the Act, and also to dismiss from the Corps any Member whenever he should think fit, in the same way as the Queen or the East India Company had the power of dismissing from their Troops any Officer even without the sentence of a Court Martial. He therefore proposed that the following new Section be added to the Bill:—

“The Governor-General in Council may disband any Corps enrolled under the provisions of this Act, or remove from the Corps any Member thereof, whenever he shall think it necessary or proper so to do.”

Agreed to.

MR. PEACOCK said, it was quite clear that this Council had no power to alter the Articles of War for the European Troops. A Clause in the Charter Act by which the Council exercised the power of legislation, expressly withheld the power of altering any Act of Parliament for punishing mutiny and desertion. The Mutiny Act and Articles of War for the European Troops of the East India Company provided that

“All persons belonging to any of the Forces of the East India Company commissioned or in pay as Officers, or listed or in pay as non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers,”

should be governed by the Articles of War, and be subject to be tried by Courts Martial. And Article 156 provided that

“The Officers and Soldiers of any Troops which are or shall be raised or serving in any of the possessions or territories which are or may be under the Government of the East India Company, or by any Forces of the East India Company, being mustered and in pay,

shall, when joined or acting with the East India Company's Forces, or under the command of any Officers having a Commission immediately from the Government of any of the Presidencies, be governed by these Rules and Articles of War, and shall be subject to be tried by Courts Martial in like manner as the Officers and Soldiers of the regular Troops."

He believed that Volunteer Corps were being raised, some of the Members of which were to be paid by Government. It was desirable that it should be made perfectly clear that this Act was not intended to apply to such persons, but that they should be subject to the Articles of War, in the same manner as if they belonged to the regular Troops of the Company. He, therefore, moved that the following new Section be added to the Bill:—

"This Act shall not extend to any Volunteers listed or mustered and in pay."

Agreed to.

The Preamble and Title were passed as they stood; and, the Council having resumed its sitting, the Bill was reported.

MR. PEACOCK moved the third reading of the Bill. The Bill had already been published one week; as it now stood, he believed it would meet the wishes and feelings of the Calcutta Volunteer Corps generally; and it appeared to him that its republication for a short time would serve no object, but would unnecessarily occasion the loss of a week.

The Motion was carried, and the Bill read a third time.

FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY FOR MUTINY.

MR. PEACOCK moved that the Standing Orders be suspended, in order that he might bring in a Bill "to render Officers and Soldiers in the Native Army liable to forfeiture of property for Mutiny, and to provide for the adjudication of forfeitures of property in cases in which offenders cannot be brought to trial."

The Motion was seconded by General Low, and carried.

MR. PEACOCK said, under the Articles of War for the Native Troops, forfeiture of property was not part of the punishment for mutiny. By recent Acts, however, it had been enacted that every person who wages war against the State, or seduces or attempts to seduce any Officer or Soldier from his

allegiance, shall forfeit all his property of every description; and a similar forfeiture of property had been provided in the case of other heinous crimes. The Bill which he proposed to introduce provided that every Officer or Soldier of the Native Army who should be convicted of mutiny should be liable to forfeiture of all his property of whatever description; and in order to obviate any doubt as to the time when property became forfeited, the Bill declared that every forfeiture should have relation to the time at which the offence was committed.

It might probably happen that persons, guilty of offences for which they would be liable to forfeiture of property, might be killed, or might die, before conviction; or that they might conceal themselves, or escape from the East India Company's territories in order to evade justice. Accordingly, the Bill enacted that, if any person who should have committed any offence for which his property was liable to forfeiture upon conviction, or otherwise, should have been killed, or should have died before conviction, or should have escaped from the East India Company's territories, or should keep out of the way, for the purpose of evading trial, any Court or other authority who might have tried him, if he could have been brought to trial, should, on the application of the Magistrate, or other Officer authorized by the Government to make such application, hold an enquiry, and, upon proof that the person charged was guilty, and that he was dead, or had escaped from the British territories, or could not be found after diligent search, adjudge that the whole of his property should be forfeited to Government.

It might happen that a person accused of an offence punishable with forfeiture of property, might have gone out of the British territories without any intention of avoiding trial, and without being guilty of the offence laid to his charge. The Bill, therefore, provided that, in any such case, if the person accused should surrender himself for trial after his property should have been confiscated, his property should be restored upon proof that he had not committed the offence charged, and had not kept out of the way to avoid trial.

With these observations, he should move the first reading of the Bill.

The Bill was read a first time.

MR. PEACOCK moved the second reading of the Bill.

The Motion was carried, and the Bill read a second time.

MR. PEACOCK said, he did not propose to proceed farther with the Bill to-day, but should move that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of General Low, Sir Arthur Buller, Mr. LeGeyt, and the Mover, with instructions to the Committee to report upon it on Saturday next.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE said, he should suggest to the Select Committee the insertion of a Clause that, where the person accused was dead, his heirs might come in and be heard at the enquiry before his property was confiscated. There was a provision of that kind in the Moplah Act.

MR. PEACOCK said, he had not taken the Section in this Bill from the Moplah Act; but he thought the suggestion of the Honorable and learned Chief Justice worthy of attention, and had no doubt it would be considered by the Select Committee.

The Motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was then carried.

MESSENGER.

MR. PEACOCK moved that General Low be requested to take the Bill "to provide for the good order and discipline of certain Volunteer Corps, and to invest them with certain powers" to the Governor-General for his assent.

Agreed to.

MR. LEGEYT moved that General Low be requested to take the Bill "to establish and incorporate an University at Bombay" to the Governor-General for his assent.

Agreed to.

The Council adjourned.

Saturday, July 18, 1857.

PRESENT:

The Honorable J. A. Dorin, *Vice-President*,
in the Chair.

Hon. the Chief Justice,	P. W. LeGeyt, Esq.,
Hon. Major General	E. Currie, Esq.,
J. Low,	and
Hon. J. P. Grant,	Hon. Sir A. W.
Hon. B. Peacock,	Buller.

The following Messages were brought by General Low, and read:—

MESSAGE No. 110.

The Governor-General informs the Legislative Council that he has given his assent to the Bill which was passed by them on the 11th July 1857, entitled a Bill "to establish and incorporate an University at Bombay."

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

CECIL BEADON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 17th July 1857. }

MESSAGE No. 111.

The Governor-General informs the Legislative Council that he has given his assent to the Bill which was passed by them on the 11th July 1857, entitled a Bill "to provide for the good order and discipline of certain Volunteer Corps, and to invest them with certain powers."

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

CECIL BEADON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 17th July 1857. }

FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY FOR MUTINY.

MR. PEACOCK postponed the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill "to render Officers and Soldiers in the Native Army liable to forfeiture of property for Mutiny, and to provide for the adjudication of forfeitures of property in cases in which offenders cannot be brought to trial."

LAND CUSTOMS (BOMBAY.)

MR. CURRIE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill "to make better provision for the collection of Land Customs in certain Foreign Frontiers of the Presidency of Bombay."

PORT-DUES AND FEES.

MR. CURRIE moved that the Bill "to authorize the levy of Port-dues and Fees at the present rates for a further