M.R.O. 1—30,000—16-10-13.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1198 Press Mis.

1-113-

13.

Dated 18-9-1880 .

25/26

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 18th September 1860.

No 113. Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 18th September 1860, No. 1,198.

Act XXXI, 1860, relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases—will come into operation on the 1st proximo, in supersession of Act No. XXVIII, 1857. The Government proceed to pass such orders as seem to them to be needed for the guidance of public Officers in carrying out the new Act.

2. By the second Section of Act XXXI, 1860, no person in India, unless authorized by Government, is to manufacture any cannon, howitzer, or mortar. By Section III, no person can, without the permission of Government, have in his possession any such ordnance, except in the course of his duty as a public Officer of Government, or as part of the ordinary armament of any ship or vessel. The permission referred to must, under Section IV, be in writing, signed by a Secretary to Government, and on delivery of it, *a fee of fifty Rupees is payable.*

3. The Government direct the Magistrates of Districts to cause the above provisions, and the extent of the penalties attaching to offences against Sections II and III, to be made generally known throughout their charges, and to communicate them specially to any Rajahs, Zemindars, large Landholders, and others, who have been in the habit of keeping cannon. The Magistrates will require such persons either to give up to Government all such cannon, &c., or to make formal application for permission to retain them, stating at the same time the number and calibre of the pieces they desire to retain, and the purposes for which they are required. The Magistrates will forward such applications to Government with their own opinion in respect to them. All cannon, for the retention of which permisson may not be granted by Government, as well as those delivered up in the first instance, will be broken or burst—and the pieces, or their value, as the owners may elect, will be given to them.

4. Under Sections V to XVI of the Act, no person is to manufacture, repair, or sell any arms, viz., fire-arms, bayonet, sword, dagger, spear, and spear head—or to manufacture or sell any percussion caps, sulphur, gun-powder, or other ammunition, except under a license. For the sale of sulphur, a separate license is required. These licenses are to be engrossed, in the form* which will be furnished by the Government of India, on stamp paper of the value of ten Rupees to be furnished by the applicant, and are to be renewed annually. Every party holding a license, is required by the Act to notify the same on a board affixed in a conspicuous part of his shop—and persons knowingly purchasing Arms or Ammunition from an unlicensed vender, are liable to a penalty. Licensed dealers are also required to enter in a book to be kept by each for that purpose, an account of all the stock in trade, with particulars of sales. These books, as well as the premises of the dealers, may at any time be inspected by the Magistrate, or other Officer duly authorized by Government—and any neglect or infraction of the conditions of a license, will subject the dealer to a revocation or suspension of his license.

* *Section VIII. The form has not yet been received.*

5. The Magistrates in the Provinces, and the Commissioner of Police within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, will make these provisions and the penalties prescribed in Sections V, X, XI, and XIII to XV, generally known throughout their several ranges by notice in the Official Gazettes, &c., and will call on parties to take out fresh licenses in lieu of those obtained under the Notification of the 19th October 1857. As respects the sale of sulphur, licenses will not be issued without the previous sanction of Government, to whom every application for a license, with all particulars, must be submitted.

6. The Government resolve to confer the power to inspect books and premises under Sections XIV and XV of the Act on all Magistrates, Joint and Head Assistant Magistrates, and Superintendents of Mofussil Police within their respective districts—also on the Inspector General of Police for all districts, and on the Commissioner of Police and his Deputies for the Presidency Town of Madras.

7. By Sections XVII, XVIII and XIX, no cannon, howitzer, or mortar—no arms, percussion caps, gun-powder, or other ammunition (in case reasonable quantities imported for the private use of any person)—no sulphur or saltpetre can be imported either by sea or by land, into any part of the territories in the possession and under the Government of India, except under a license from the Governor General of India in Council, or from some Officer authorized in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council.

8. By a Notification which will be issued on the 1st proximo, the Governor General in Council has authorized the Chief Officer of Police in every sea port town and frontier district in India to grant licenses for the importation of arms, percussion caps, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder and other ammunition subject to the general control and directions of the Chief Executive authority of the Presidency or place.

Such licenses for the Madras Presidency will therefore be granted (subject to the general control of Government) in Districts which have been brought under Act XXIV, 1859, by the District Superintendent of Police—in other districts by the Magistrate—in Madras by the Commissioner of Police. All such licenses which may be granted in the Provinces whether by the District Superintendents of Police or by the Magistrates, will be reported to the Inspector General of Police.

9. With reference to Sections XXII and XXIII, conferring on the local Government the power to prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition, or Military stores, from any part of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to another, and to impose any rules and conditions, it is observed that the transport of arms, ammunition, Military stores, sulphur, and saltpetre, without a license to be granted at Madras by the Commissioner of Police, in the Provinces by the local Magistracy, has been prohibited by the Notification of the 10th November 1857. Forms of licenses have also been furnished to those Officers. The prohibition notified in 1857, will be enforced under the power of law under the previous one and the attention of all Magistrates will be called to this. Under Section XXIV, the prohibition will not extend to reasonable quantities of arms, percussion caps, gunpowder, or other ammunition transported for private use in any District not declared to be disarmed under Section XXXII of the Act.

Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors in Her Majesty's service.

Members of Volunteer Corps.

Police and Revenue Officers and other persons furnished with arms for the public service.

Persons specially exempted by Government.

10. By Section XXV, persons, not being of the classes described in Section XXVIII, conveying arms, ammunition, &c., under suspicious circumstances, may be apprehended without Warrant. By Section XXVI, any person armed with or carrying firearms, or swords, or daggers, or spears, without a license, is liable to be disarmed by any Magistrate, Joint, Deputy or Assistant Magistrate, or by a Police Officer, if in the judgment of such Magistrate or Officer it is dangerous to the public peace to allow such person to go armed or to carry arms.

11. The license which may be granted by any Magistrate or other Officer duly authorized by Government, is to be in the form* prescribed by the Governor General of India in Council, and may include the followers of the person licensed, in which case the number of such followers, and the description of arms to be carried by each, are to be specified in it.

12. The Government resolve to confer the power of issuing these licenses on the Magistrates of Districts and the Commissioner of Police at Madras. A return of every such license granted in the Provinces, should be made to the District Superintendent of Police and also to the Inspector General of Police, who will submit half-yearly lists to Government. The Commissioner of Police at Madras will send up similar lists of the licenses granted by him.

13. The Government desires it to be understood that, although the possession of a license will protect the grantee from all interference as regards the arms entered in it, yet that persons carrying arms without a license should be arrested, if the arms are in number and character only such as may fairly be presumed to be carried as necessary for self defence, and there be nothing suspicious in the circumstances, under which they are carried.

The form has not yet been received but may be expected shortly.

14. By Section XXXI, Magistrates are empowered to search for and seize arms, ammunition, &c., believed to be in the possession of any one for an unlawful purpose. It is to be noted that before a search can be made, the Magistrate must record the grounds of his belief for its necessity—as also that the search must be conducted in the presence of the Magistrate or of a Joint, Deputy, or Assistant Magistrate, or of some European Officer, Civil or Military, to be specially empowered by Government. On such search being made, any person refusing to produce, or intentionally concealing, any arms, ammunition, &c., in his possession or power, may, under Section XXXIII, be apprehended without warrant, and punished with fine and imprisonment.

15. The several Clauses of Section XXXII apply to the disarmament of any District. No orders are, for the present, required on this Section.

16. Under Section XL, offences against the Act punishable by fine and imprisonment or imprisonment only, committed by European British subjects in the Mofussil, must be tried in the Supreme Court. By Section XLVII fines awarded against such persons must be levied in the manner provided for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

17. The other provisions of the Act do not require notice.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Judicial Department.

Memorandum.

Act XXXI 1860.

Act No. XXXI 1860 or a Bill "relating to the Manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases," will come into operation on the 1st October next in supercession of Act No. XXVIII - 1857.-

2.- By the first Section of this new Act no person in India unless authorized by Govt. is to manufacture or assist in manufacturing any Cannon, howitzer or Mortar

Mortars under penalty of fine not exceeding Rupees 1000 and of imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three years.—

3.— By Section III— no person is to without the permission of the local Govt. to have in his possession any Cannon howitzer or mortar except in the course of his duty as a public officer of the Govt. or as part of an ordinance arrangement of any ship or vessel under penalty of a fine not exceeding Rupees 1000 forfeiture of such Cannon howitzer or mortar and in default of payment imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one year.—

Commissioners to whom any Cannon, howitzer or mortar, must be given in writing, and signed by a Magistrate by Govt. and the sheriff of the number of Cannon, howitzers, or mortars permitted to be possessed by such person. The fee payable on delivery of such written permission is Rupees 50.

It is submitted that the Magistrates of the several districts should be directed to cause the above provisions to be made known generally throughout their charges and to communicate them especially to any Rajahs, Zemindars, large Landholders and others who have been in the habit of keeping Cannon. They should require such persons either to give up to Government such Cannon &c. or to make formal application for leave to retain them - stating at the same time the number and calibre of the pieces which they desire

to be retained & the pieces & those called as they may elect to be retained to them

Vide —

This should be done

W. H.

e to be made payable
for in terms of Act
XXVII, 1854 —

desire to retain, and the purposes for which they are required the Magistrates should forward such applications to Govt. with their own opinion in respect to them.

Such an order as this has lately been passed in regard to Tanjore, where it was found that there were Cannon & Gun powder in considerable numbers. It has been noted above that those provisions of the Act which relate to Cannon in new Laws hitherto made applicable to Madras

and

Section V.

Provision of the Act

[illegible]

and small part of Canara. The present law about Cannon will apply at once to all India.

5. By Section XVI of the Act no person is to manufacture, repair, or sell, or keep or expose for sale, any Arms - viz. fire arms, Ammunition, sword, dagger, Spear, and Spear-head or is to manufacture or sell,

or

an enhanced penalty liable to fine.

Section XIV. Licensed dealers are to enter in a book, which they are to keep for the purpose, all their stock in trade with particulars of their sales. This book is to be open to the inspection of a Magistrate or other Officer duly authorized by Government. Magistrates or other Officers authorized by Government may about any time enter the premises on which arms, ammunition are kept by licensed dealers and suspended or revoked and the

at the discretion of the Officer granting it.

P.b By a Notification published in the Port St. George Gazette 19th October 1837 the whole of Act XXVIII 1857 - except the six first Sections & Section 26 were declared to be in force within the territories subject to the Government of Port St. George.

Applications for licenses to import, make or sell arms, ammunition &c at the Residency were ordered to be made to the Commissioner of Police and in the Provinces to the Local Magistracy.

7 Act XXVIII 1837 will expire on the 30th of this month and fresh licenses will I conceive then have to be taken out. The new provisions above indicated

or Keep or expose for sale, percussion Caps, Sulphur, or gunpowder, or other Ammunition, except under a license to manufacture or deal in arms or percussion Caps, Sulphur, gunpowder, or other ammunition as the case may be, and any person who shall manufacture or deal in arms &c. or ammunition &c. without a license, or contrary to the conditions of his license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment — with forfeiture of such arms, ammunition &c.

Section VIII. The license is to be engrossed on a Stamp paper of the value of ten Rupees.

Ibid. A Separate license is to be taken out for the Sale of Sulphur.

Section IX. The party holding a license is to notify the same on a board affixed in a conspicuous part of his Shop.

Section XII. Licenses are to be in force for the space of one year from the date of issue.

Persons knowingly purchasing arms, ammunition &c. from an

indemnified will also then
came into effect, that
all licenses must be
engrossed on Stamp
Paper of Rs 10 - There
must be a separate
license for the sale of
Sandpaper - Parties holding
licenses are to notify
the same on a board af-
fixed in a conspicuous
part of their Shop - and
persons knowingly purcha-
sing from an unlicensed
dealer will be liable to
fine -

8 - Magistrates & the
Commissioner of Police
should be directed to make
their own provisions
generally known, and to
call on parties to take
out fresh licenses - As
regards Sandpaper it might
be

for sale in the
Mofussil Police &c
&c

7[illegible]

be well to direct that li-
-censes for the sale of this
article should not be given
without the previous sanc
-tion of Government to
whom every application
for a license with all
particulars should be
reported -

9 - Further power to in-
-spect books and premi-
-ses under Sections XIV -
XV might be given not only
to the Magistrate but
to any Joint or Head
Assistant Magistrate
or Superintendents of
Mofussil Police within
their respective districts -
The like authority should
be vested in the Inspector
General of Police for all
districts, and in the
Commissioner of Police
and his deputies for
the Presidency Town of
Madras -

By

* 10 By Sections XVII, XVIII XIX, no Common, Sword or Bowie-knife, Arms, Ammunition, Gunpowder or other Ammunition of War (save such as may be imported by any person in reasonable quantities for his private use) and no Saltpetre, Sulphur and Saltpetre, are to be imported either by sea or by land into any part of the Territories in the possession and under the Govt. of India except under a License from the Governor General of India in Council or some other Officer authorized in that behalf by the Govt. of India, any person importing such Articles without a License rendering in such importation, or concealing or attempting to conceal any such Arms, Gear, Ammunition, Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Sulphur or Lead, or Lead is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 1000 and imprisonment for one year, the Articles themselves to confiscation.

10. Application has been made to the Govt. of India to confer the power of granting such licenses upon the Madras Govt. and those to whom they may see fit to delegate it.

When such authority has been received it will have to be determined to what officers it should be delegated. Probably in the Provinces to the Magistrates of Districts being at the same time Collectors of Sea and Frontier Customs. At Madras the Commissioner of Police. It must I suppose be left to their discretion to grant licenses when in their opinion it may be unobjectionable but not otherwise.

* 12 By Section XXII, the Local Govt. may by order prohibit the transport of

of any Arms, Military Stores, Lead, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Gunpowder or other Ammunition, or of any particular description of Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores from any part of the territories under its authority to another — or may prohibit the transport thereof in any particular direction to be specified in the order or may prohibit the transport thereof except according to such rules and condition as may be specified in the order. Infraction of the provisions of this Section is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both — but the provisions of this Section do not apply to the Arms, Ammunition Caps, Gunpowder,

Section XXIII

Section XXIV

and other Ammunition transported by any person in reasonable quantities for his own private use in any District or place not ordered or liable to be disarmed under the Act.

This part of the new Law as above remarked is much the same as the old.—

13 The transport of Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores, Sulphur, and Saltpetre, without a license (to be granted at Madras by the Commissioner of Police in the Provinces by the Local Magistracy) has been prohibited by a Notification published in the Fort St. George Gazette 10 November 1857 — Forms of Licenses have been supplied to those officers — It does not therefore seem necessary

to

to do any thing in respect to this part of the Act except in certain cases to permit the Magistrates that the prohibitions published in 1857 is still in force and must be enforced, under the present law as well as under the previous one.

14. By section XXV persons not being of the classes described in section XXVIII conveying arms, ammunition &c. under suspicious circumstances may be apprehended without warrant. If such a person be apprehended by any one other than a Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate, or Police Officer he must be delivered over to a Police officer as soon as possible, and all persons apprehended by or delivered

* Corresponds with Section 25 Act

* Corresponds with Section 28 Act

delivered over to a Police officer must be carried before a Magistrate.—

15. By section XXVI any person carrying arms of the description mentioned in section VII of the Act viz: firearms daggers or shears is liable to be disarmed by any Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or Deputy Magistrate or Assistant to a Magistrate, or by a Police officer, if in the judgment of such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid it is dangerous to the public peace to allow such person to go armed or to carry arms unless he shall have obtained a license from a Magistrate or other officer authorized by the Governor General of India in Council or the local Government authorizing him to carry arms.—

such

Section XXVIII. 16 Such licenses may be granted by any Magistrate or other officer specially authorized by the Local Govt. to grant such licenses, and may be revoked or suspended by any officer authorized to grant such licenses whenever he may think fit.—

17 The license is to be in the form prescribed by the Govt. of India in Council. It is to state whether the operation is limited to the person in whose favor it is granted, whom it is to mention by name, or whether it extends to any of his followers & in the latter case the number of the followers so licensed to carry arms, & the number and description of Arms to be carried by each of such followers is to be specified.—

18 All Magistrates of Districts and the Commissioners of Police at Madras may be authorized to grant these licenses—A report of every such license that may have been granted in the Provinces should be made to the District Superintendent of Police, and to the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent might be ordered to furnish Govt. half yearly with a list of such licenses, and the Superintendent of Police at Madras to send up similarly a list of the licenses granted by him.—

19 It is to be observed, that altho' the possession of such a license will protect the grantee from all interference as respects the arms entered in it—Yet that person carrying arms without a license should not be interfered with, if the arms are in number & character only such as may be fairly be presumed to be carried merely for self defence and there be nothing suspicious in the circumstance under which they are carried—

20 By Section XXXI Magistrates are empowered to search for and seize arms Ammunition &c. believed to be in the possession of any one for an unlawful purpose

purpose - or such as cannot be left in his possession without danger to the public peace. It is to be noted that before a Magistrate can cause a search to be made, he must receive the grounds for his belief of the necessity of it, as also that the search must be conducted by or in the presence of the Magistrate, or by or in the presence of a Joint or Deputy Magistrate or a European Assistant, or by or in the presence of some European Officer, Civil or Military, to be specially empowered by Govt.—

Section XXXIII

21 On such search being ordered, if any person having in his possession, or power any Arms, Ammunition &c, or knowingly where they are concealed, refuses to produce or point them out, or intentionally conceals or attempts to conceal them - such person may be apprehended without warrant and punished with imprisonment and fine.

22 Section XXXII and its several clauses apply to the disarmament of any District — &c

23 By Section XXXIV - assaulting or resisting or aiding or assisting to assault or resist any one in the execution of any Power vested in him by the Act may be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Section XL

24 Offences against the Act punishable by fine and imprisonment or by imprisonment only committed by European British subjects in the Mofussil, must be tried in the Supreme Court.

Section XLI. XLIII.

25 Offences punishable by fine, or fine and imprisonment not exceeding six months, committed within the limits of the Supreme Court are punishable on summary conviction by an Police Magistrate - all other offences against the Act committed within such jurisdiction are punishable by the Supreme Court.

Fines

260 fines and penalties levied on persons convicted under the Act may be awarded wholly or in part to the informer.)

3-2-60

(12)

Judicial. 15

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

dt. 18 September 1860. No 1198.

Act XXXI – '60, relating to the Manufacture, Importation, & Sale of Arms & Ammunition, & for regulating the Right to keep and use the same, & to give Power of Disarming in certain cases — will come into operation on the 1st Proxo, in supersession of Act No. XXVIII – '57.

The Govt proceed to point out the new Act-

[illegible] Public Officers in carrying out the new Act-

The Govt proceed to point out such orders as seem

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2. By the second section of the [illegible] Act, no person in India, unless authorized by Govt., is to manufacture any cannon, howitzer, or mortar. By Section III, no person can, without the permission of Govt., have in his possession any such ordnance, except in the course of his duty as a public Officer of Govt, or as part of the ordinary armament of any ship or vessel. The permission referred to, must, under Section IV, be in writing signed by a Secretary to Govt., & on delivery of it, a fee of fifty rupees is payable.

The Govt. directed Resolved that the Magistrates of Districts be directed to cause the above provisions, & the extent of the penalties attaching to offences against Sections II & III, to be made generally known thro' out their charges, & to communicate them specially to any Rajahs, Zemindars, Landholders, and others, who have been

been in the habit of keeping cannon. The Magistrates will require such persons either to give up to Govt. all such cannon, &c. — or to make formal application for leave to retain them, stating at the same time the number & calibre of the pieces they desire to retain, & the purposes for which they are required. The Magistrates will forward such applications to Govt., with their own opinion in respect to them. All cannon for the retention of

which permission may not be granted by Govt., as well as those delivered up in the first instance will be broken or burnt — & the pieces, or their value, as the owners may elect, will be returned to them.

4. Under Sections V to XVI of the Act, no person is to manufacture, repair, or sell any arms, viz. fire-arms, bayonet, sword, dagger, spear, and spear head — or to manufacture or sell any percussion caps

[illegible] cases, sulphur, gunpowder [illegible] ammunition, except to [illegible] under ~~protection~~ a License. For the sale of ~~traffic in~~ Sulphur, ~~except for medicinal~~ purposes, a separate License is required. The Licenses are to be engrossed, in the form* which will be furnished by the Govt. of India, on stamped paper of the value of Ten Rupees to be ~~furnished of~~ furnished by the applicant & are to be renewed annually. Every party holding a license, is required by the Act to notify the same on a board affixed in a conspicuous

* Sect VIII. The form has not yet been received

conspicuous part of his shop — & persons knowingly purchasing Arms or Ammunition from an unlicensed vender, are liable to a penalty. Licensed dealers are also required to enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, an account of all the stock in trade, with particulars of sales. These books, as well as the premises of the dealers may at any time be inspected by the Magistrate, or other officer duly authorized by Govt. — & any neglect or infraction of the conditions of said license, will subject the deal-

er

was dealer to a revoca-
tion or suspension
of his license.

5. The Magistrates in
the Provinces, & the
Commissioner of
Police within the
jurisdiction of the
Supreme Court, will
~~take measures to~~
make these provi-
sions & the penalties
prescribed, in Sections
V, X, XI, & XIII to XV,
~~to be~~ ^ generally
known ⊛ & the
parties to take out
fresh licenses in lieu
of those obtained
under the Notifica-
tion

⊛ throughout their several
Ranges
by notices in the
official Gazettes, &c.,

Notification of the
19th Octr. 1864. Aspe-
cts the sale of
Sulphur, licenses
will not be issued
without the previous
sanction of Govt., to
whom every applica-
tion for a license,
with all particulars
must be submitted

6. The Govt. resolve to
confer the power
to inspect books &
premises under Sec-
tions XIV & XV of the
Act on all Sessions
& Head Assistant
Magistrates, & Su-
perintendents of
Police within their
respective districts
— also on the Inspec-
tor

Mofussil

Inspector General of Police for all districts — & on the Commissioners of Police & his Deputies for the Presidency Town of Madras.

7. By Sections XVII, XVIII, & XIX, no cannon, howitzer, or mortar — no arms, percussion caps, gunpowder, or other ammunition (save reasonable quantities imported for the private use of any person) — no sulphur or saltpetre can be imported

imported either by sea or by land, into any part of the territories in the possession & under the Govt. of India, except under a License from the Governor General of India in Council, or from some Officer authorized in that behalf by the Governor General of India in Council.

8. By a Notification which will be issued on the 1st Proc. the Governor General has authorized the Chief Officers of Police in Proceedings, 20 August 1850. Presidency Towns & Frontier districts in India to grant licenses for the importation of ammunition

8. Application has been made to the Govt. of India to confer the power of granting such licenses upon the Madras Govt., & those too

caps, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder & other ammunition subject to the

general control and direc[illegible]
of the Chief Executive
Authority of the Presidency
in Place —

Such licenses for the
Madras Presidency will
then be granted (subject
to the general control of Govt.)
Districts which have been
brought under the XXIV
1859 by the District Supts
of Police — in other Districts
by the Magistrates — in Madras
by the Commissioner of Police —
all such licenses by which may
be granted in the Provinces
within the District Supts of
Police or the Superintendents
with the exception of the
Inspector General
of Police.

9. With reference to
Sections XXII & XXIII,
conferring on the Lo-
cal Govt. the power
to prohibit the trans-
port of any des-crip-
tion of Arms, ammu-
nition, or military
stores, from any
part of the Presiden-
cy of Fort St. George
to another, & to im-
pose any rules and
conditions, it is
observed

to whom they may
see fit to delegate it.
When such authori-
ty has been received,
the Govt. will deter-
mine to what officers
it should be delega-
ted.

observed that the
transport of Arms,
Ammunition, Mili-
tary Stores, Sulphur,
& Saltpetre, without
a license (to be granted
at Madras by the
Commissioner of
Police — in the Pro-
vinces by the Local
Magistracy) has
been prohibited by
the Notification of
the 10th Novemr. 1857.
Forms of Licenses
have also been fur-
nished to those of-
ficers. The prohi-
bition notified in
1857 ~~shall continued~~
~~in force~~ it must,
~~therefore~~, will be enforced
under the present
law, as under the
previous

And the attention of all Magistrates will be called to this —

previous one. Under Section XXIV, the prohibition will not extend to reasonable quantities of arms, percussion caps, gunpowder, or other ammunition transported for private use in any district not ordered or liable to be disarmed under the Act.

Sect. XXIII

10. By Section XXV, persons, not being of the classes described in Section XXVIII, conveying Arms, Ammunition, &c., under suspicious circumstances, may be apprehended without Warrant. By Section

Officers, Soldiers, & Sailors in H.M. Service

Members of Volunteer Corps.

Police & Revenue officers & other persons furnished with arms for the public service

Persons specially exempted by Section

armed under

XXVI, any person carrying firearms, or swords, or daggers or spears, is liable to be disarmed by any Magistrate, European or Native, or by a Police officer of higher rank. If in the judgment of such Magistrate or officer it is dangerous to the public peace to allow such person to go armed, he may cause the arms to be taken away from him.

11. The license is to be in the form prescribed by the Governor General of India in Council, & may include the followers of the person licensed, & the number of such followers, & the descriptions of arms to be carried by each, are to be specified in it.

12. The Govt. reserve to themselves the power of immediately

issuing these licenses on to the Magistrates of Districts & the Commissioner of Police at Madras. A report of every such license granted in the Provinces, should be made to the District of Police & also to the Inspector General of Police, who will submit half-yearly lists to Govt. The Commissioner of Police at Madras will send up a similar list of the licenses granted by him.

13. The Govt. desire it to be understood that, altho' the possession of a license will protect the grantee from all interference as respects the arms entered in it, yet that persons carrying arms without a license should not be molested, if the arms are in number & character only such as may fairly be presumed to be carried merely for self defence, & there be nothing suspicious in the circumstances, under which they are carried.

14. By Section XXXI, Magistrates are empowered to search for & seize Arms, Ammunition, &c. believed to be in the possession of any one for an unlawful purpose. It is to be noted that before a search can be made

made, the Magistrate must record the grounds of his belief for its necessity — as also that the search must be conducted in the presence of the Magistrate or of a Joint, Deputy or Assistant Magistrate — or of some European Officer, Civil or Military, to be specially empowered by Govt. On such search being made, any person refusing to produce, or intentionally concealing, any arms, ammunition, &c. may, under Section XXXIII, be apprehended without warrant, and punished with fine and

15. The several Clauses of Section XXXII apply to

to the disarmament of any District - No orders are, for the present, required on this section.

5. Under Section XL, Offences against the Act punishable by imprisonment, committed by European British subjects in the Mofussil must be tried in the Supreme Court. By Section XLVII fines awarded against such persons must be levied in the manner provided for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

17 - The other provisions of the Act do not require notice -

J P

The Magistrate of —
" Commr. of Police.
" Inspector Genl. of Police.
" Revenue Depart.
" Military Depart.
(Sept. 18th 1857)

Notification in
Calcutta Gazette
22 October 1860
Page 2081

Notification in the George Gazette
6 Oct 1860
Page 651

19-8-77
5-12-17

Pro. of Govt 18th Sept.
Judicial 1860 Sept.

No. 1198

Proceedings of the
Madras Government
Dated 18th Sept. 1860.

Read the following Letters from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue

No. 1010/61	1479/64
1258/63	991/65
1203/64	1314/66
732	453
Rec. 743	

Passing such Orders as seem to Govt. to be required for the guidance of Public Officers in carrying out the new Act XXIV/1860 which is Cairn into operation on the 1st Proximo

Calcutta Gazette
22 October 1860
Page 2081

Fort St. George Gazette
5 October 1860
Page 651

Pro. of Govt 18th Sept.
Judicial 1860 Dept.

No. 1198

Proceedings of the
Madras Government

Dated 18th Sept. 1860.

Ft. 1010/61 1479/64
1259/65 981/65
1028/64 134/66
832 453
Pub. 749

Passing such Orders
as seem to Govt. to be needed
for the guidance of Public
Officers in carrying out
the Act No XXXI of 1860
which is Cited in the preamble
section and the 2nd Paragraph

பொ. ப. பு. எண். 24

______________ நாடு.

குறிப்பிட்டவர் பொதுப் பதிவிலிருந்தும் பதிவுக் கட்டுகளிலிருந்தும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

பகுதி / பண்டாக / வரிசை

எண் ______________, தேதி ______________ 198 .

எடுத்த தேதி.	எந்த பொருட்டு:			தாளை எடுக்கும் எழுத்தர் அல்லது சிப்பந்தியின் கையொப்பம்.	திரும்பக் கொடுத்த தேதி.	திருப்பப் பெற்றவரின் கையொப்பம்.
	துறை.	நடப்பு எண்.	ஆண்டு.			