

CRIMINAL LAW.

ACT No. XVI. OF 1850.

[Passed on the 4th April, 1850.]

1. Persons convicted of robbery and other offences against property, may be fined, &c. in addition to other punishment.
2. Fines under this Act may be levied by distress and sale of goods.

An Act for restitution of the value of Stolen Property.

Whereas it is expedient that the several Criminal Courts within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company be empowered to add the punishment of fine to the punishments already provided for persons convicted before them of certain offences respecting Property, and to apply the same for the benefit of those who have suffered by such offences, it is declared and enacted as follows:

I. All Criminal Courts within the said Territories may add to the punishment competent to them to inflict upon persons convicted before them of robbery, theft, embezzlement, knowingly receiving stolen goods, cheating or other wrongful appropriation of Property, or of being accessory or privy to any such offence, the punishment of fine, not exceeding the loss appearing to be caused to the several persons, who have suffered by such wrong: and may pay and distribute the proceeds of the said fine or any part thereof, to or for the benefit of the said several persons, according to the discretion of the Court.

II. Payment of every such fine to be enforced by distress and sale under the order of the Court, of the goods of the offender.

BOMBAY AND COLABA.

ACT No. XVII. OF 1850.

[Passed on the 4th April, 1850.]

Extends Ss. 15 to 21 inclusive, of Act 28, 1839 to empower the Petty Sessions to take land in the Island for public purposes.

An Act for taking land in Bombay and Colaba for public purposes.

For enlarging the powers of Act XXVIII. 1839, for taking

any ground within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, for any new public road or thoroughfare, for the purpose of enabling the Government to take land needed for any railway for the conveyance of goods or passengers within the said Islands, the construction of which may be sanctioned by Parliament or by the Government of India, and for other public purposes, It is enacted as follows:

I. Sections XV. to XXI., both inclusive, of Act XXVIII. 1839, shall extend to enable the Court of Petty Sessions, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to take any ground or building within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, which may be needed by the Governor of Bombay in Council for any railway for the conveyance of goods or passengers, the construction of which is or shall be sanctioned by Parliament, or by the Government of India, or for any other purpose which shall be declared to be a purpose of public utility by the said Governor in Council; and thereupon the East India Company shall become and be the legal owners of the said ground or building, and every other person theretofore interested in the premises shall be divested of all right, title and interest to and in the same.

PROTECTION OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

ACT No. XVIII. OF 1850.

[Passed on the 4th April, 1850.]

1. *No Judge, &c. acting judicially to be liable to be sued for judicial acts within or without limits of his jurisdiction, if in good faith he believed he had jurisdiction. Same immunity to Officers acting in execution of orders of Judicial Officers.*

An Act for the protection of Judicial Officers.

For the greater protection of Magistrates and others acting judicially, It is enacted as follows:

I. No Judge, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Collector or other person acting judicially shall be liable to be sued in any Civil Court, for any act done or ordered to be done by him in the discharge of his judicial duty, whether or not within the limits of his jurisdiction: provided that he at the time, in good faith,