

ACT No. VIII OF 1860.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th March 1860.)

An Act for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient that better provision should be made for regulating the establishment and management of lines of Electric Telegraph in India; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XXXIV of 1854 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) is hereby repealed, except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which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 except also as to any license for the establishment of a line of Electric Telegraph granted under the said Act. All things done under the authority or in pursuance of the said Act, shall be as valid and effectual as if this Act had not been passed.

II. Within the British territories in India, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing lines of Electric Telegraph. Provided that the Governor-General of India in Council may grant a license to any person or Company to establish a line of Electric Telegraph within any part of such territories, which license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained.

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III. Whoever shall otherwise than under a license duly granted as aforesaid establish, or after revocation of such license maintain, a line of Electric Telegraph within the said territories, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and for every week during which such line shall be maintained shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

IV. Whoever shall use a line of Electric Telegraph, knowing or having reason to believe that it is an unlicensed line, for the purpose of sending or receiving messages, or shall perform any service incidental thereto, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

V. The Governor-General of India in Council may, on the occurrence of any public emergency, take temporary possession of any line of Electric Telegraph established under license within the said territories.

VI. Any Railway Company, on being required so to do by the Governor-General of India in Council, shall permit the Government to establish upon the land of such Company adjoining the line of Railway, a line of Electric Telegraph, and shall give every reasonable facility for establishing and using the same.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time frame rules for the conduct of Electric Telegraphs established by Government not inconsistent with this Act, and therein prescribe the regulations, conditions, and restrictions according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted.

VIII. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any person employed by the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department failing to transmit with accuracy any message entrusted to him for transmission; and no such person shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he shall cause the same negligently, maliciously, or fraudulently.

IX. Whoever shall, without permission, enter into the signal room of a Government Telegraph Office, or shall refuse to quit the same on being requested to do so by any Officer or servant employed

employed therein, or shall wilfully obstruct or impede any such Officer or servant in the performance of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

X. Whoever shall wilfully cause or attempt to cause any interruption to the transmission of signals along a line of Electric Telegraph established by the Government, by cutting or injuring the wire, or by injuring any portion of the line or posts or any instrument or apparatus, or by any other means, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XI. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department, shall wilfully secrete, make away with, alter, or omit to transmit any message which he may have received for transmission or delivery, or shall wilfully or otherwise than by the Official order of a Secretary to the Government of India, or Government of Madras or Bombay, or Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or of the North-Western Provinces, or of the Punjab, or Chief Commissioner of Oude, or such other Officers as the Governor-General of India in Council shall authorize to give such order, divulge any message or the purport of any message or signal to any person not entitled to receive, or to become acquainted with the same—shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

XII. Whoever offers a bribe to any person in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department in order to induce such person to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall be liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine, or to both.

XIII. Whoever, being in such employ, shall be guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the transmission or delivery of any message shall be endangered, or who shall loiter or make delay in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to both.

XIV. Whoever

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XIV. Whoever, being in such employ, shall transmit by the Electric Telegraph any message upon which the prescribed charge has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

Penalties for sending messages without payment to Government.

XV. Whoever shall transmit or cause to be transmitted by an Electric Telegraph established by Government a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

Penalties for sending fabricated message.

XVI. Any person not being a European British subject, who shall beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court of Judicature established by Royal Charter, commit any of the offences mentioned in Sections X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, and XV of this Act, shall be punishable upon conviction by any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence shall be committed. If any such offence be committed beyond the said local limits by a European British subject, the offender shall be punishable upon conviction before a Court of Judicature established by Royal Charter.

Jurisdiction beyond local limits of Supreme Court.

XVII. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court of Judicature established by Royal Charter commit any of the offences referred to in the last preceding Section, shall be punishable upon conviction before such Court.

Jurisdiction within local limits of Supreme Court.

XVIII. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence, for which, according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to a fine only, shall be punishable for such offence by any Magistrate of Police for any of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, or for the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, Magistrate, Joint-Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence shall be committed; and any person hereby made punishable by a Magistrate of Police, shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

Fines how to be adjudged.

XIX. All

XIX. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, by any Police Magistrate, Magistrate, Joint-Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hand of any of the above-named Officers, and in case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, any such Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless such party shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and such Officer may take such security by way of recognizance or otherwise, and if, upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer, by warrant under his hand, may commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor; according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees; and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

Fines how levied.

Imprisonment if no sufficient distress, &c.

XX. If any Servant of the Government, employed in the Electric Telegraph Department within the dominions of any Foreign Prince or State in alliance with the Government of India in which an Electric Telegraph is established by the Government, shall within the dominions of such Prince or State commit any act hereby prohibited or omit to do any act hereby required to be done by any person similarly employed within the British territories in India, such Servant of the Government shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or omitted within the said last mentioned territories; and every such person may be tried, convicted, and punished either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any Court or Officer duly empowered by the Governor-General of

of India in Council to take cognizance of offences committed in such dominions by Servants of the Government, or by any Court or Magistrate or other competent Officer in any part of the British territories in India in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part of the said territories.

XXI. The word "Magistrate" in this Act shall include Joint Magistrates and persons lawfully exercising the powers of Magistrates, and the word "Fine" shall include a penalty or
Explanation of terms.
* forfeiture.

XXII. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to frame rules for the conduct of any Electric Telegraph established by license under this Act, and to declare from time to time what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such Telegraph and to persons using the same, or employed in connexion therewith.
Government to frame rules for Telegraphs established by license.
It shall also be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to declare from time to time that this Act, or such portions thereof as may be specified, shall be applicable to any Electric Telegraph established or to be established within the British Territories in India by any Foreign Prince or State with the consent of the British Government, and to persons using such Telegraph or employed in connexion therewith.
And to declare Act applicable to Telegraphs established within British Territories by Foreign Powers.