The Acts mentioned in the second part of the schedule to this Act may be cited together with this Act as the Public Libraries (Scotland) Acts, 1867 to 1884.

The Acts mentioned in the third part of the schedule to this Act may be cited together with this Act as the Public Libraries (Ireland) Acts, 1855 to 1884.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Public Libraries (England) Acts.

Session and Chapter.	Title.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 70	The Public Libraries Act, 1855.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 114	The Public Libraries Amendment Act (England and Scotland), 1866.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 71	The Public Libraries Act, 1855, Amendment Act, 1871.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 54	The Public Libraries Amendment Act, 1877.

PART II.

Public Libraries (Scotland) Acts.

30 & 31 Vict. c. 37	The Public Libraries Act (Scotland), 1867.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 59	The Public Libraries Act (Scotland), 1867, Amendment Act, 1871.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 54	The Public Libraries Amendment Act, 1877.

PART III.

Public Libraries (Ireland) Acts.

18 & 19 Vict. c. 40	The Public Libraries Act (Ireland), 1855.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 15	The Public Libraries (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1877.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 54	The Public Libraries Amendment Act, 1877.

CHAPTER 38.

An Act to provide for the regulation of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service. [28th July 1884.]

WHEREAS a marine establishment, called Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service, is employed under the direction of the Governor General of India in Council for the transport of troops, the guarding of convict settlements, the suppression of piracy, the survey of coasts and harbours, the visiting of lighthouses, the relief of distressed or wrecked vessels, and other local objects, and is maintained out of the revenues of India:

And whereas the members of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service are not subject either to the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, or to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and Acts amending it, or to any corresponding law made, enacted, or in force under the authority

29 & 30 Vict. c. 109.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 104.

of the Government of India; and it is expedient that the Governor General of India in Council should have power to make laws for the purpose of maintaining discipline in that service:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Indian Marine Service Act, 1884.

Power for Governor General in Council to make laws for Indian Marine Service.

2. The Governor General of India in Council shall have power, subject to the provisions contained in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, as amended by subsequent Acts, at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations, to make laws for all persons employed or serving in or belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service: Provided as follows,

(*a.*) A law made under this section shall not apply to any offence, unless the vessel to which the offender belongs is at the time of the commission of the offence within the limits of Indian waters as defined by this Act:

(*b.*) The punishments imposed by any such law for offences shall be similar in character to and shall not be in excess of the punishments which may at the time of making the law be imposed for similar offences under the Acts relating to Her Majesty's Navy, except that in the case of persons other than Europeans or Americans imprisonment for any term not exceeding fourteen years, or transportation for life or any less term, may be substituted for penal servitude.

Definition of Indian waters.

3. For the purposes of this Act the expression "Indian waters" includes the high seas between the Cape of Good Hope on the west and the straits of Magellan on the east, and all territorial waters between those limits.

Effect and judicial notice of laws made under Act.

4. A law made under this Act shall, until the Governor General makes known that he has received a notification of the disallowance thereof by Her Majesty, or until the repeal thereof, be, subject to the provisions of this Act, of the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice in the same manner as if it were a Public Act of Parliament.

Restriction on or power to make law imposing sentence of death.

5. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the Governor General in Council, without the previous approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to make any law whereby power is given to any court other than the High Courts established under the Act of the session held in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and four "for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India," to sentence to the punishment of death any of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects born in Europe, or any child of any such subject.

Placing of vessels, officers and men of Indian Marine Service under Naval Discipline Acts in time of war.

6. In case a state of war exists between Her Majesty and any foreign power, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Proclamation or Order in Council to direct that any vessel belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service and the men and officers from time to time serving thereon shall be under the command of the senior naval officer of the station where for the time being such ship may be. And while any such vessel is under such command such vessel shall be deemed to all intents a vessel of war of the Royal Navy,

and the men and officers from time to time serving in such vessel shall be under such Naval Discipline Act or Acts as may be in force for the time being and subject to such regulations as may be issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

CHAPTER 39.

An Act to amend the Naval Discipline Act, 1866.

[28th July 1884.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Amendment of Part III.

Amendment of 29 & 30 Vict. c. 109. s. 56 as to trial of offences by officer in command of a ship.

1. In section fifty-six of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, the following enactments shall be substituted for the provisions of that section relating to the trial of an offence by a commanding officer repealed by this Act, and shall be sub-sections two and three of that section, and sub-section three shall be numbered four.

(2.) Any offence not capital which is triable under this Act, and (except in the cases by this Act expressly provided for) is not committed by an officer, may, under such regulations as the Admiralty from time to time issue, be summarily tried and punished by the officer in command of the ship to which the offender belongs at the time either of the commission or of the trial of the offence, subject to the restriction that the commanding officer shall not have power to award penal servitude or to award imprisonment for more than three months.

(3.) The power by this section vested in an officer commanding a ship may,—

(*a.*) as respects persons on board a tender to the ship, be exercised, when the tender is absent from the ship, by the officer in command of the tender; and

(*b.*) as respects persons on board any boat or boats belonging to the ship, be exercised, when such boat or boats is or are absent on detached service, by the officer in command of the boat or boats; and

(*c.*) as respects persons subject to this Act on shore on detached service, or such of those persons as are not for the time being made subject to military law by an order under section one hundred and seventy-nine of the Army Act, 1881, be exercised by the officer in immediate command on shore of those persons.

44 & 45 Vict. c. 58.

Amendment of Part IV.

Amendment of 29 & 30 Vict. c. 109. s. 58 as to holding or constitution of courts-martial.

2. In section fifty-eight of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, the following amendments shall be made:—

(A.) Whereas by sub-section three of section fifty-eight of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, it is enacted that a court-martial shall