

CAP. 154.

CYPRUS

CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 154 OF THE LAWS

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CHAPTER 154.

CRIMINAL CODE.

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A LAW TO PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN CRIMES AND
PUNISHMENT THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER MAT
RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW OF THE COLON

[1st January, 1929]

1949 Cap. 13.

27 of 49.

12 of 51.

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27/58.

Short title.

2 of 45/53.

PART I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Preliminary.

This Law may be cited as the Criminal Code.

Nothing in this Law shall affect—

- (a) the liability, trial or punishment of a person for an offence against any Law in force in the Colony other than this Law; or
- (b) the liability of a person to be tried or punished for an offence under the provisions of any Law in force in the Colony relating to the jurisdiction of the Colonial Courts in respect of acts done beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of such Courts; or
- (c) the power of any Court to punish a person for contempt of such Court; or
- (d) the liability or trial of a person, or the punishment of a person under any sentence passed or to be passed in respect of any act done or commenced before the coming into operation of this Law; or
- (e) any power of Her Majesty, or of the Governor as the representative of Her Majesty, to grant or to remit or commute in whole or in part or to respite the execution of any sentence passed or to be passed; or
- (f) any Law for the time being in force for the government of Her Majesty's military or naval or air forces, or the military or police forces of the Colony:

Provided that if a person does an act which is punishable under this Law and is also punishable under another Law of the kinds mentioned in this section, he shall not be punished for that act both under that Law and also under this Law.

Interpretation.

This Law shall be interpreted in accordance with the

General
rule of

consistent with their context, and except as may be otherwise expressly provided, to be used with the meaning attaching to them in English criminal law and shall be construed in accordance therewith.

Interpreta-
tion.

4. In this Law—

“ Court ” means a Court of competent jurisdiction

“ dwelling house ” includes any building or structure or part of a building or structure which is for the time being kept by the owner or occupier for the residence therein of himself, his family or servants or any one of them, and it is immaterial that it is from time to time uninhabited ; a building or structure adjacent to or occupied or used for any purpose with a dwelling house is deemed to be part of the dwelling house if there is a communication between such building or structure and the dwelling house, either immediate or by means of a covered and enclosed passage leading from one to the other, but not otherwise ;

“ felony ” means an offence which is declared by law to be a felony, or, if not declared to be a misdemeanour, is punishable, without proof of previous conviction, with death, or with imprisonment for three years or more ;

“ harm ” means any bodily hurt, disease or disfigurement, whether permanent or temporary ;

“ dangerous harm ” means harm endangering life

“ grievous harm ” means any harm which amounts to a maim or dangerous harm or seriously or permanently injures health or comfort or which is likely so to injure health or comfort, or which extends to permanent disfigurement or to any permanent serious injury to any external or internal organ, membrane or sense ;

“ judicial proceedings ” includes any proceeding taken or taken in or before any Court, tribunal, commission of inquiry or person in which or before whom evidence may be taken on oath, whether such Court, tribunal, commission of inquiry or person takes evidence on oath or not ;

“ knowingly ” used in connection with any offence denoting uttering or using implies knowledge of the character of the thing uttered or used ;

“ Law ” includes any orders or rules or regulations made under the authority of any Law ;

“ maim ” means the destruction or permanent disabling of any external or internal organ, membrane or sense ;

“ misdemeanour ” means any offence which is not a felony ;

“ money ” includes currency notes, bank notes, bank drafts, cheques and any other orders, warrants or requests for the payment of money ;

“ Municipal authority ” means a Municipal Council, Municipal Commission, or other body duly authorized by law to exercise Municipal authority and government ;

“ night ” or “ night time ” means the interval between half past six o'clock in the evening and half past six o'clock in the morning ;

“ oath ” includes affirmation or declaration ;

“ offence ” is an act, attempt or omission punishable by law ;

“ person ” and “ owner ” and other like term when used with reference to property includes corporations of all kinds and any other association of persons capable of owning property, and also when so used includes Her Majesty ;

“ person employed in the public service ” means any person holding any of the following offices or performing the duty thereof, whether as a deputy or otherwise, namely :—

(a) any civil office including the office of Governor, the power of appointing a person to which or of removing from which is vested in Her Majesty, or in the Governor or in the Governor in Council or in any public commission or board ; or

(b) any office to which a person is appointed or nominated by law or by election ; or

(c) any civil office, the power of appointing to which or removing from which is vested in any person or persons holding an office

tion ; or

- (d) any office of arbitrator or umpire in proceeding or matter submitted to arbitration by order or with the sanction of any Court, or in pursuance of any Law ;

and the said term further includes :—

- (i) a member of a commission of inquiry appointed under or in pursuance of any Law ;
- (ii) any person employed to execute any process of a Court ;
- (iii) all persons belonging to the military or police forces of the Colony ;
- (iv) all persons in the employment of any Government Department ;
- (v) a person acting as a minister of religion of whatsoever denomination in so far as he performs functions in respect of the notification of intending marriage or in respect of the solemnization of marriage or in respect of the making or keeping of any register or certificate of marriage, birth, baptism, death or burial, but not in any other respect ;
- (vi) a person in the employ of a Municipal authority ;
- (vii) the mukhtar and azas for the time being of any village ;

“ possession ” —

- (a) “ be ” or “ have in his possession ” includes not only having in one's own person or possession, but also knowingly having in the actual possession or custody of any other person, or having anything in one's place (whether belonging to, or occupied by oneself or not) for the use or benefit of oneself or of any other person ;
- (b) if there are two or more persons and one or more of them with the knowledge and consent of the rest has or have anything in his or their custody or possession it shall be deemed and taken to be in

custody and possession of each and all of them ;

“ property ” includes everything animate or inanimate capable of being the subject of ownership ;

“ public ” refers not only to all persons within the Colony but also to the persons inhabiting or using any particular place, or any number of such persons, and also to such indeterminate persons as may happen to be affected by the conduct in respect to which such expression is used ;

“ public place ” or “ public premises ” includes any public way and building, place or convenience to which, for the time being, the public are entitled or permitted to have access either without any condition or upon condition of making any payment, and any building or place which is for the time being used for any public or religious meeting, or assembly or as an open court ;

“ public way ” includes any highway, market-place, square, street, bridge or other way which is lawfully used by the public ;

“ publicly ” when applied to acts done means either—

(a) that they are so done in any public place as to be seen by any person whether such person be or be not in a public place ; or

(b) that they are so done in any place not being a public place as to be likely to be seen by any person in a public place ;

“ utter ” means and includes using or dealing with and attempting to use or deal with and attempting to induce any person to use, deal with or act upon the thing in question ;

“ valuable security ” includes any document which is the property of any person, and which is evidence of the ownership of any property or of the right to recover or receive any property ;

“ vessel ” includes a ship, a boat and every other kind of vessel used in navigation either on the sea or in inland waters ;

“ wound ” means any incision or puncture which divides or pierces any exterior member of the body ;

piercing any other membrane.

Territorial Application.

Extent of
the jurisdic-
tion of the
Courts of the
Colony.

5. The jurisdiction of the Courts of the Colony for purposes of this Law extends to every place within the Colony or within three miles of the coast thereof measured from low water mark.

Offences
committed
partly in
one and
partly in
another or
other
Districts.
2 of 2/37.

6. Where an offence is committed on the boundary between two or more Districts or within a mile of the boundary, if the offence is committed partly in one District and partly in another or other Districts, such offence may be tried by the District Court of either or any such District as if it had been wholly committed in the District in which it is tried.

General Rules as to Criminal Responsibility.

Ignorance
of law.

7. Ignorance of the law does not afford any excuse for any act or omission which would otherwise constitute an offence, unless knowledge of the law by the offender is expressly declared to be an element of the offence.

Bona fide
claims of
right.

8. A person is not criminally responsible in respect of an offence relating to property, if the act done or omitted in connection with the offence was done in good faith and in the exercise of an honest claim of right and without intention to defraud.

Intention :
Motive.

9. Subject to the express provisions of this Law relating to negligent acts and omissions, a person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission which occurs independently of the exercise of his will, or for an event which occurs by accident.

Unless the intention to cause a particular result is expressly declared to be an element of the offence constituted, in whole or part, by an act or omission, the result intended to be caused by an act or omission is immaterial.

Unless otherwise expressly declared, the motive by which a person is induced to do or omit to do an act, or to form an intention, is immaterial so far as regards criminal responsibility.

Mistake of
fact.

10. A person who does or omits to do an act under an honest and reasonable, but mistaken, belief in the existence of a state of facts is not criminally responsible for the act or omission.

of any state of things is not criminally responsible for the act or omission to any greater extent than if the real state of things had been such as he believed to exist.

The operation of this rule may be excluded by the express or implied provisions of the law relating to the subject.

11. Every person is presumed to be of sound mind, and to have been of sound mind at any time which comes in question, until the contrary is proved. Presumption of sanity.

12. A person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission if at the time of doing the act or making the omission he is through any disease affecting his mind incapable of understanding what he is doing, or of knowing that he ought not to do the act or make the omission. Insanity.

But a person may be criminally responsible for an act or omission, although his mind is affected by disease, if such disease does not in fact produce upon his mind one or other of the effects above mentioned in reference to that act or omission. 1 (a) of Sch. to 26/51.

13. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a person shall not, on the ground of intoxication be deemed to have done any act or made any omission involuntarily, or be exempt from criminal responsibility for any act or omission. Intoxication. 2 of 20/55.

(2) A person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission if at the time of doing the act or making the omission he is in such a state of intoxication that he is incapable of understanding what he is doing, or controlling his action, or knowing that he ought not to do the act or make the omission, provided that the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge against his will.

(3) When a specific intent is a constituent element of an offence, intoxication, whether complete or partial, and whether intentional or unintentional shall be taken into account for the purpose of ascertaining whether such an intent in fact existed.

14. A person under the age of seven years is not criminally responsible for any act or omission. Criminal responsibility of

A person under the age of twelve years is not criminally responsible for any act or omission.

capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or the omission.

A male person under the age of twelve years is presumed to be incapable of having carnal knowledge.

Judicial
officers.

15. Except as expressly provided by this Law, a judicial officer is not criminally responsible for anything done or omitted to be done by him in the exercise of his judicial functions, although the act done is in excess of his judicial authority or although he is bound to do the act omitted to be done.

Compulsion.

16. Except murder and offences against the State punishable with death, no act is an offence which is done by a person who is compelled to do it by threats which at the time of doing it reasonably cause the apprehension that instant death to that person will otherwise be the consequence; provided that the person doing the act did not, of his own accord or from a reasonable apprehension of harm to himself short of instant death, place himself in the situation by which he became subject to such constraint.

Necessity.

17. An act or omission which would otherwise be an offence may be excused if the person accused can show that it was done or omitted to be done only in order to avoid consequences which could not otherwise be avoided, and which if they had followed, would have inflicted upon him or upon others whom he was bound to protect inevitable and irreparable evil, that no more was done than was reasonably necessary for that purpose, and that the evil inflicted by it was not disproportionate to the evil avoided.

Compulsion
of husband.

18. A married woman is not free from criminal responsibility for doing or omitting to do an act merely because that act or omission takes place in the presence of her husband.

Person not
to be twice
criminally
responsible
for same
offence.

19. A person cannot be twice criminally responsible either under the provisions of this Law or under the provisions of any other Law for the same act or omission, except in the case where the act or omission is such that by means thereof he causes the death of another person, in which case he may be convicted of the offence of which he is guilty by reason of causing such death, notwithstanding that he has already been convicted of some other offence constituted by the act or omission.

Parties to Offences.

9. When an offence is committed, each of the following persons is deemed to have taken part in committing the offence and to be guilty of the offence, and may be charged with actually committing it, that is to say—

- (a) every person who actually does the act or makes the omission which constitutes the offence ;
- (b) every person who does or omits to do any act for the purpose of enabling or aiding another person to commit the offence ;
- (c) every person who aids or abets another person in committing the offence ;
- (d) any person who counsels or procures any other person to commit the offence.

the fourth case he may be charged either with himself committing the offence or with counselling or procuring commission.

conviction of counselling or procuring the commission of an offence entails the same consequences in all respects as conviction of committing the offence.

any person who procures another to do or omit to do any such a nature that, if he had himself done the act or the omission, the act or omission would have constituted an offence on his part, is guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment as if he himself had done the act or made the omission ; and he may be charged with himself doing the act or making the omission.

When two or more persons form a common intention to prosecute an unlawful purpose in connection with one another, and in the prosecution of such purpose an offence is committed of such nature that its commission was a necessary consequence of the prosecution of such purpose, each of them is deemed to have committed the offence.

Offences committed by joint offenders in prosecution of common purpose.

When a person counsels another to commit an offence, and an offence is actually committed after such counselling by the person to whom it is given, it is immaterial whether the offence actually committed is the same as the offence counselled or a different one, or whether the offence is committed in the way counselled or in a different way.

Counselling another to commit an offence.

offence actually committed are a part of carrying out the counsel.

In either case the person who gave the counsel is deemed to have counselled the other person to commit the offence actually committed by him.

Definition of accessories after the fact.

23. A person who receives or assists another who, to his knowledge, guilty of an offence, in order to enable him to escape punishment, is said to become an accessory to the fact to the offence.

A wife does not become an accessory after the fact to an offence of which her husband is guilty by receiving or assisting him in order to enable him to escape punishment; nor by receiving or assisting, in her husband's presence and by his authority, another person who is guilty of an offence in the commission of which her husband has taken part, in order to enable that other person to escape punishment; nor does a husband become an accessory after the fact to an offence of which his wife is guilty by receiving or assisting her in order to enable her to escape punishment.

Punishment of accessories after the fact to felony.

24. Any person who becomes an accessory after the fact to a felony is guilty of a felony, and is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment for three years.

Punishment of accessories after the fact to misdemeanour.
Kinds of punishments.

25. Any person who becomes an accessory after the fact to a misdemeanour is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Punishments.

26. The following punishments may be inflicted by the Court :—

- (a) death ;
- (b) imprisonment ;
- (c) flogging ;
- (d) whipping ;
- (e) fine ;
- (f) payment of compensation ;
- (g) finding security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour ; or to come up for judgment ;
- (h) supervision.

2 of 28/52.

Sentence of death.

27. (1) The punishment of death shall be inflicted by hanging the offender by the neck until he is dead.

(2) Sentence of death shall not be pronounced on ^{3 of 28/52.} recorded against a person convicted of an offence if it appears to the Court that at the time when the offence was committed he was under the age of sixteen years; but in the absence thereof the Court shall sentence him to be detained at the Governor's pleasure; and if so sentenced he shall be liable to be detained in such place and under such conditions as the Governor may direct.

(3) Where a woman convicted of an offence punishable with death is found in accordance with the provisions of this section to be pregnant, the sentence to be passed on her shall be a sentence of imprisonment for life instead of death. ^{3 of 2/37.}

(4) Where a woman convicted of an offence punishable with death alleges that she is pregnant, or where the Court before whom a woman is so convicted thinks it proper to order, the question whether or not the woman is pregnant shall, before sentence is passed on her, be determined by the Court.

(5) The question whether the woman is pregnant or not shall be determined by the Court on such evidence as may be laid before it either on the part of the woman or on the part of the Crown, and the Court shall find that the woman is not pregnant unless it is proved affirmatively to the satisfaction of the Court that she is pregnant.

(6) Where on proceedings under this section the Court finds that the woman in question is not pregnant, the woman may appeal to the Supreme Court, and that Court, if satisfied that for any reason the finding should be set aside, shall quash the sentence passed on her and shall thereon pass on her a sentence of imprisonment for such term as it may think fit.

(7) The rights conferred by this section on a woman convicted of an offence punishable with death shall be in addition to the right of such a woman to move in appeal from a sentence of execution on the ground that she is pregnant, and the last mentioned right shall cease.

Where the Governor pardons any person who has been sentenced to death on condition that he serves a term of imprisonment, that person shall be deemed to have been commuted of death sentence to sentence of imprisonment.

other period may be sentenced for any shorter term than the Court before which such person is tried may, in lieu thereof, impose a fine of an amount not exceeding the amount which such Court is empowered to impose.

Flogging and
whipping.

30. (1) A sentence of flogging shall be to be flogged only. Such flogging shall be with a whip of a pattern and size to be approved by the Governor or with such other instrument as the Governor may approve. The sentence shall specify the number of strokes, which shall not exceed twenty-four. Where the number of strokes exceeds twenty-four such order shall be subject to confirmation by a Bench of the Supreme Court, except when such order is made by an Assize Court, and shall not be carried into effect until such confirmation shall have been received. A person who has been flogged shall be again flogged only after fourteen days.

(2) A sentence of whipping shall be to be whipped only once. Such whipping shall be with a light cane. The sentence shall specify the number of strokes, which shall not exceed twelve in the case of a person under sixteen years of age nor twenty-four in any other case.

(3) No female shall be flogged or whipped.

(4) No person under the age of sixteen shall be flogged.

(5) A sentence of flogging shall not be carried into effect except in the presence of a Commissioner of a district or of a District Medical Officer, nor before such Medical Officer has after examination certified that, in his opinion, the prisoner is physically fit to undergo the sentence of flogging about to be inflicted on him.

(6) The Medical Officer may at any time during the carrying out of the sentence of flogging intervene and prohibit the remainder of the sentence from being carried out, if in his opinion the prisoner is unable to bear the sentence without risk of physical injury.

(7) No sentence of flogging shall be carried out in instalments.

Fines.

31. Where a fine is imposed under any Law, then in the absence of express provisions relating to such fine in that Law the following provisions shall apply :—

- a) where no sum is expressed to which the fine may extend the amount of the fine which may be imposed is unlimited but shall not be excessive ;
- b) in the case of an offence punishable with a fine or a term of imprisonment the imposition of a fine or a term of imprisonment shall be a matter for the discretion of the Court ;
- c) such fine shall be levied and recovered in all respects in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law or of any Law amending or substituted for the same. Cap. 155.

A person convicted of an offence not punishable with death may, instead of, or in addition to, any punishment to which he is liable, be ordered to enter into his recognizance, with or without sureties, in such amount as the Court thinks fit, that he shall keep the peace and show good behaviour for a time to be fixed by the Court, and may be ordered to be imprisoned until such recognizance, with sureties, if so directed, is entered into ; so that the imprisonment for not entering into the recognizance shall not extend for a term longer than one year and shall not, together with the fixed term of imprisonment, if any, extend for a term longer than the longest term for which he might be sentenced to be imprisoned without fine.

Security for
keeping the
peace.

When a person is convicted of any offence not punishable with death the Court may, instead of passing sentence, discharge the offender upon his entering into his own recognizance, with or without sureties, in such amount as the Court may think fit, conditional that he shall appear and receive judgment at some future sitting of the Court or when called upon.

Security for
coming up
for judge-
ment.

(1) When any person, having been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, is again convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards the Court may, if it thinks fit, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on such person, also order that he shall be subject to supervision as hereinafter provided for a term not exceeding five years from the date

Court may
order super-
vision in
certain
cases.
5 of 28/52.

appear or otherwise, such order shall become void.
Provided further that, if the conduct of the person convicted is such as to make it unnecessary that he shall remain under such supervision, the Court may, at any time, discharge such order.

(2) Every person subject to supervision, who is of legal age shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, report to the officer named in the order at such time as may be directed by such officer and forthwith notify to such officer of any change of his residence.

(3) If any person subject to supervision, who is of legal age, refuses or neglects to comply with any requirement as provided by the last preceding subsection such person shall, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he did his best to act in conformity with such requirement, be guilty of an offence and be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

General
punish-
ment for
mis-
demeanour.
2 of 9/31.

35. When in this Law, no punishment is specified for any misdemeanour, it shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or with a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or both such punishments.

PART II.

OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER.

Treason and other Offences against the Sovereign's Authority.

Treason by
the law of
England.

36. Any person who compasses, imagines, invents, devises or intends any act, matter or theory, the passing, imagining, inventing, devising or intending which is treason by the law of England for the time being in force, and expresses, utters or declares such compassing, imagining, inventing, devising or intending by public any printing or writing or by any overt act or does any act which, if done in England, would be deemed treason according to the law of England for the time being in force, is guilty of the offence termed treason and is liable to suffer death.

Instigating
invasion.

37. Any person who instigates any foreigner to invade the Colony with an armed force is guilty of treason and is liable to the punishment of death.

Any person who—

Concealment
of treason.

- a) becomes an accessory after the fact to treason ; or
- b) knowing that any person intends to commit treason, does not give information thereof with all reasonable despatch to the Governor, Commissioner of a district or a peace officer, or use other reasonable endeavour to prevent the commission of the offence,

Any person who is guilty of the felony, termed misprision of treason, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Any person who forms an intention to effect any of the following purposes, that is to say—

Treasonable
felonies.

- a) to depose Her Majesty from the Style, honour and royal name of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, or of any of Her Majesty's dominions or territories or countries ; or
- b) to levy war against Her Majesty within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or within any country which has been declared to be under her protection or mandate, in order by force or constraint to compel her to change her measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or in order to intimidate or overawe the legislature or legislative authority of any of Her Majesty's dominions, or of any country which has been declared to be under her protection or mandate ; or
- c) to instigate any foreigner to make an armed invasion of any of Her Majesty's dominions or of any country which has been declared to be under her protection or mandate,

Any person who manifests such intention by an overt act, or by any other means, such as publishing any printing or writing, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Any person who, without lawful authority, carries on, or makes preparation for carrying on, or aids in or abets the carrying on of, or preparation for, any war or armed undertaking with, for, by or against, any section, or body of persons in the Colony, is guilty of a felony,

Preparation
of war or
warlike
undertaking.
4 of 20/55.

against the
Government,
etc.

or the show of armed force, to procure an alteration of the Government or laws, or to resist the execution of laws, or to compel the Governor or any member of Executive or Legislative Council, or any person in command of any military or naval forces or of any peace officer to do, or abstain from doing, any act of a public or other character is liable to imprisonment for life.

Inciting to
mutiny.

42. Any person who maliciously and advantageously endeavours to effect any of the following purposes, shall be liable to say—

- (a) to seduce any person serving in the military or naval forces of the Colony or any member of the police force from his duty and allegiance to Her Majesty; or
- (b) to incite any such persons to commit an act of mutiny or any traitorous or mutinous act;
- (c) to incite any such persons to make or endeavour to make a mutinous assembly,

and is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for

Aiding
soldiers or
policemen
in acts of
mutiny.

43. Any person who—

- (a) aids, abets, or is accessory to any act of mutiny by; or
- (b) incites to sedition or to disobedience to any lawful order given by a superior officer or to an act of insubordination,

any non-commissioned officer or private of the military or naval forces of the Colony or any member of the police force, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Inducing
soldiers or
policemen
to desert.

44. Any person who, by any means whatever, directly or indirectly—

- (a) procures or persuades or attempts to procure any person to desert or persuade to desert; or
- (b) aids, abets, or is accessory to the desertion of any person;
- (c) having reason to believe he is a deserter, harbours or aids in concealing,

any non-commissioned officer or private of the said military or naval forces, or any member of the police force, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for six months.

Any person who—

- a) knowingly and advisedly aids an alien enemy of Her Majesty, being a prisoner of war in the Colony, whether such prisoner is confined in a prison or elsewhere or is suffered to be at large on his parole, to escape from his prison or place of confinement or if he is at large on his parole, to escape from the Colony, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for life ; or
- b) negligently and unlawfully permits the escape of any such person as is mentioned in the preceding paragraph is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Aiding
prisoners of
war to
escape.

In the case of any of the offences defined in sections 36 (inclusive), when the manifestation by an overt act intention to effect any purpose is an element of the offence every act of conspiring with any person to effect any purpose, and every act done in furtherance of the purpose by any of the persons conspiring, is deemed to be an overt act manifesting the intention.

Definition
of overt act.

Any person who—

- a) conspires with any other person or persons to do any act in furtherance of any seditious intention common to both or all of them ; or
- b) publishes any words or document or makes any visible representation whatsoever with a seditious intention,
- is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for five

Seditious
conspiracy
and publica-
tions with
seditious
intention.
2 of 17/49.

For the purposes of the last preceding section a seditious intention is an intention—

- a) to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against the person of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of the Colony as by law established; or
- b) to bring about a change in the sovereignty of the Colony; or
- c) to excite Her Majesty's subjects or inhabitants of the Colony to attempt to procure the alteration, otherwise than by lawful means, of any other

Seditious
intention
defined.
2 of 34/32.

3(a) of 12/51.

in the Colony; or

(e) to raise discontent or disaffection amongst Majesty's subjects or inhabitants of the Colony or

3 of 17/49.

(f) to promote feelings of ill will and hostility between different communities or classes of the population of the Colony :

Innocent intention defined.

3(b) of 12/51.

Provided that it shall be lawful for any person—

(i) to endeavour in good faith to show that Majesty or Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have been misled or mistaken in any of their measures; or

(ii) to point out in good faith errors or defects in the Government or constitution of the Colony or by law established or in legislation or in the administration of justice with a view to the reformation of such errors or defects; or

(iii) to persuade in good faith Her Majesty's subjects or inhabitants of the Colony to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter in the Colony as by law established other than that referred to in paragraph (b) of this section; or

4 of 17/49.

(iv) to point out in good faith, with a view to the removal, any matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of ill will and enmity between different communities or classes of the population of the Colony.

Evidence to rebut prima facie case of publication by agent.
2 of 27/58.

49. If, on the trial of any person for the publication of a seditious matter, any matter published in contravention of section 51 or any defamatory matter as in sections 199 to 202 (inclusive) hereinafter mentioned, evidence has been given which establishes a presumptive case of publication against the defendant by the act of any other person by authority, it shall be competent to the defendant to prove that the publication was made without his authority, consent or knowledge and that the publication did not result from want of due care or caution on his part. Upon proof as aforesaid the defendant shall be entitled to be discharged.

Any person who publishes or reproduces any statement, rumour or report which he knows or has reason to believe to be false with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public or which is calculated to disturb the public peace is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Publication of false news with intent to cause fear and alarm to the public.

(1) Any person who prints, publishes, or to any assembly makes any statement calculated or likely to—

Encouraging violence and promoting ill will.

(i) encourage recourse to violence on the part of any of the inhabitants of the Colony; or

3 of 27/58.

(ii) promote feelings of ill will between different classes or communities or persons in the Colony, guilty of misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for twelve months :

Provided that no person shall be guilty of an offence under the provisions of this section if such statement was made, published or made solely for any one or more of the following purposes, the proof whereof shall lie upon the person that is to say :—

a) to endeavour in good faith to show that Her Majesty or Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has been misled or mistaken in any of their measures ; or

b) to point out in good faith errors or defects in the Government, or the policies thereof, or constitution of the Colony as by law established, or any legislation, or in the administration of justice, with a view to the remedying of such errors or defects ; or

c) to persuade in good faith any inhabitants of the Colony to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter in the Colony as by law established other than that referred to in paragraph (b) of section 48 ; or

d) to point out in good faith with a view to their removal, any matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce discontent amongst any of the inhabitants of the Colony or feelings of ill will and enmity between different communities or classes of persons in the Colony.

For the purposes of this section "an assembly"

commit
capital
offences.

(a) administers, or is present at and consents to administering of, any oath, or engagement of the nature of an oath, purporting to bind any person who takes it to commit any offence punishable with death ; or

(b) takes any such oath or engagement, not being compelled to do so,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for

Other
unlawful
oaths to
commit
offences.

53. Any person who—

(a) administers or is present at and consents to administering of, any oath or engagement of the nature of an oath, purporting to bind any person who takes it to act in any of the following, that is to say—

(i) to engage in any mutinous or seditious enterprise ;

(ii) to commit any offence not punishable with death ;

(iii) to disturb the public peace ;

(iv) to be of any association, society or confederacy formed for the purpose of doing such act as aforesaid ;

(v) to obey the orders or commands of any committee or body of men not lawfully constituted, or of any leader or commander or other person not having authority by law for such purpose ;

(vi) not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate or other person ;

(vii) not to reveal or discover any unlawful association, society or confederacy, or any illegal act done or to be done, or any illegal oath or engagement that may have been administered or tendered to or taken by himself or any other person, or the import of any such oath or engagement ; or

(b) takes any such oath or engagement, not being compelled to do so,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for 5 years.

. A person who takes any such oath or engagement mentioned in the two last preceding sections cannot set up as a defence that he was compelled to do so, unless within fourteen days after taking it, or, if he is prevented by actual force or sickness, within fourteen days after the termination of such prevention, he declares by information in writing before some peace officer, or, if he is on actual service with the military forces of the Colony, or in the police forces, or by such information or by information to his commanding officer, the whole of what he knows concerning the matter, including the person or persons by whom and at whose presence, and the place where, and the time when, the oath or engagement was administered or taken.

Compulsion
how far a
defence.

. (1) Any person who—

Unlawful
drilling.

(a) without the permission of the Governor trains or drills any other person to the use of arms or the practice of military exercises, movements, or evolutions; or

(b) is present at any meeting or assembly of persons, held without the permission of the Governor, for the purpose of training or drilling any other persons to the use of arms or the practice of military exercises, movements, or evolutions,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Any person who at any meeting or assembly held without the permission of the Governor is trained or drilled to the use of arms or the practice of military exercises, movements, or evolutions, or who is present at any such meeting or assembly for the purpose of being so trained or drilled is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

5 of 20/55.

Offences against the Constitution and existing Social Order

. (1) Any person who is a member of an unlawful association is guilty of felony and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Membership
of an un-
lawful
association
illegal.

2 of 35/33.

6 (a) of 20/55.

Any person who occupies or acts in any office or position in or of an unlawful association or who acts as a representative of an unlawful association or who acts as a member in any institution or association established

Office
holding, etc.,
illegal.

2 of 35/33.

Onus of
proof.

2 of 35/33.

(3) Any person who attends a meeting of an unlawful association or of members of an unlawful association, or any persons who advocate or encourage the doing of any of the acts declared to be unlawful in section 63 of this Code or who has in his possession or custody any badge, ticket, book, membership, or any letter or document whatsoever, whatever issued, which appears to imply membership of, or authority from or any connection with an unlawful association, shall be presumed, unless or until the contrary is proved, to be a member of an unlawful association.

Advocating
and en-
couraging
unlawful
association.

3 of 35/33.

57. Any person who by speech or writing or in any other way advocates or encourages the doing of any of the acts declared to be unlawful in section 63 of this Code is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Giving or
soliciting
contribu-
tions for an
unlawful
association.

7 of 20/55.

58. Any person who gives or pays contributions, subscriptions or donations and any person who solicits contributions or subscriptions or donations for or on account of any unlawful association is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Possession
of docu-
ments
having a
seditious
intention
and publica-
tion, etc., of
propaganda
of unlawful
association.

2 of 27/49.

59. Any person who—

(a) transmits through the post or who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies upon him, has in his possession any book, periodical, pamphlet, poster, proclamation, newspaper, letter or any other document or writing whatsoever having a seditious intention as defined in section 48 of this Code ; or

(b) prints, publishes, sells or exposes for sale or transmits through the post or who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies upon him, has in his possession any book, periodical, pamphlet, poster, proclamation, newspaper, letter or any other document or writing whatsoever which advocates or encourages any of the acts declared to be unlawful in section 63 of this Code or which is issued or appears to be issued by or on behalf of, or in the interests of, an unlawful association,

8 of 20/55.

is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for five years, and any book, periodical, pamphlet, poster,

ation, newspaper, letter or any other document or
ing in respect of which such person shall have been
icted shall be forfeited.

. A Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of
e or an Inspector in charge of a Division or any non-
missioned officer or private authorized in writing by
Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police or
ector in charge of Division may without warrant and
or without assistance enter into any house or building
any place in which he has reason to believe that a meeting
n unlawful association or of members of an unlawful
ciation or of persons who advocate or encourage the
g of any of the acts declared to be unlawful in section 63
is Code is being held or which he has reason to believe
ains any document or thing the possession of which is
ibited by section 59 of this Code and may arrest any
on found therein and seize any such document or thing
it shall be lawful for a District Court or any Judge
eof upon application of a Superintendent or Assistant
erintendent or Inspector in charge of a Division and
a such notice (if any) as he may think fit, to order any
document or thing to be forfeited.

Power of
arrest and
seizure.
5 of 35/33.

. (1) Any of the following officers, that is to say—
(a) subject to the provisions of section 20 of the Post
Office Law, any postmaster in respect of any
package transmitted through the post ;
(b) any Collector or Assistant Collector of Customs ;
(c) any police officer not below the rank of an Inspector ;
(d) any other officer authorized in that behalf by the
Governor,

Power to
examine
packages.
3 of 45/53.
Cap. 303.

r detain, open and examine any package or article
ch he suspects to contain any publication or extract
efrom which it is an offence under the provisions of
ion 59 of this Code to transmit through the post, print,
lish, sell, expose for sale or possess, and during such
mination may detain any person transmitting through
post, printing, publishing, selling, or exposing for sale
a package or article or in whose possession such package
article is found.

) If any such publication or extract therefrom is

publishing, selling, exposing for sale, or in whose possession it is found, may forthwith be arrested and proceeded against for the commission of an offence under section 56 of this Code.

Onus of
Proof.

62. In any prosecution under sections 56, 58 or 59 of this Code any book, periodical, pamphlet, poster, proclamation, newspaper, letter or any other document or writing which purports to be or appears to be issued by or on behalf of or in the interests of the association alleged to be unlawful or of any association or organization with which the association alleged to be unlawful is, or purports to be, appears to be affiliated or in any way connected, when issued shall, if tendered by the prosecution, be prima facie evidence of the contents thereof and of the doctrines and practices of the association alleged to be unlawful.

5 of 35/33.

Definition of
unlawful
association.

63. In this Law—

“ unlawful association ” means—

(a) any body or persons, incorporated or unincorporated, which by its constitution or propaganda or otherwise advocates, incites or encourages the commission of the following unlawful acts—

(i) the overthrow of the constitution of the Colony by revolution or sabotage ;

(ii) the overthrow by force or violence of the established government of the Colony, or of any other civilized country, or of organized Government ;

6 of 35/33.

(iii) the destruction or injury of property of the Colony or of property used in trade or commerce with other countries or in the Colony ;

6 of 35/33.

(b) any body of persons incorporated or unincorporated which by its constitution or propaganda or otherwise advocates or encourages the doing of any act having or purporting to have as its object the carrying out of a seditious intention as defined in section 48 of this Code ;

6 of 35/33.

(c) any body of persons incorporated or unincorporated or any organization which is or purports to be, appears to be affiliated or in any way connected with any body of persons incorporated or unincorporated or any organization which by

constitution or propaganda or otherwise advocates, incites or encourages the doing of any act specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section ;

(d) any body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, or any organization whether within or without the Colony which is declared by Order of the Governor in Council to have among its aims or to be used for the promotion of a general strike, or of disorder of any kind or of the spread of sedition within the Colony and to be proscribed within the Colony.

6 of 35/33.

1. Sch. to 26/
51.

2 of 19/44.

Every such Order shall be published in the Gazette and shall remain in force for a period of twelve months from the date of such publication and no longer unless renewed for such further period or periods, not exceeding twelve months at any one time, as the Governor in Council may direct by Order published in the Gazette.

and the said term further includes any branch, centre or committee of an unlawful association, and any institution or school conducted by or under the authority of an unlawful association.

. If at any time the Governor is of opinion that there is in the Colony a serious industrial disturbance menacing or threatening trade or commerce with other countries or in the Colony, he may by proclamation declare the Colony to be in a state of emergency, and for the purposes of this section such a proclamation shall remain in force until it is revoked.

Industrial
disturbances.
Proclama-
tion of
emergency.

. Any person who during the operation of a proclamation referred to in the last preceding section takes part in, continues, or incites to, urges, aids or encourages the carrying part in, or continuance of, a lock-out or strike in connection to employment in or in connection with the transport of goods or the conveyance of passengers in trade or commerce with other countries or in the Colony ; or in connection to employment in, or in connection with, the provision of any public service in the Colony or of any Government Department or Municipal authority in the Colony is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to

Persons
taking part
in lock-outs
and strikes
during
operation of
a proclama-
tion.

against the
maintenance
of the public
service,
transport,
etc.

of another person, or by spoken or written threat or intimidation of any kind to whomsoever directed without reasonable cause or excuse, by boycott or threat of boycott of person or property whether or not a proclamation is in operation—

- (a) obstructs or hinders the maintenance of any public service or Government Department or Municipal authority in the Colony ;
- (b) compels or induces any person employed in connection with the maintenance of any public service or Government Department or Municipal authority in the Colony to surrender or depart from his employment ;
- (c) prevents any person from offering or accepting employment in or in connection with the maintenance of any public service or Government Department or Municipal authority in the Colony ;
- (d) obstructs or hinders the transport of goods or conveyance of passengers in trade or commerce with other countries or in the Colony ;
- (e) compels or induces any person employed in connection with the transport of goods or conveyance of passengers in trade or commerce with other countries or in the Colony to surrender or depart from his employment ;
- (f) prevents any person from offering or accepting employment in or in connection with the transport of goods or the conveyance of passengers in trade or commerce with other countries in the Colony,

is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Prosecution
by Attorney-
General.

67. A prosecution for any offence under sections 56 (inclusive) shall not be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Attorney-General.

Offences affecting relations with Foreign States and External Tranquillity.

Defamation
of foreign
princes.

68. Any person, who without such justification or excuse as would be sufficient in the case of the defamation

Any person, publishes anything intended to be read, or seen or visible representation, tending to degrade, revile or expose to hatred or contempt any foreign prince, state, ambassador or other foreign dignitary with intent to disturb peace and friendship between the United Kingdom or the Colony and the country to which such prince, potentate, ambassador or dignitary belongs, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Any person who is guilty of piracy or any crime connected with or relating or akin to piracy shall be liable to be tried and punished according to the law of England at the time being in force.

Piracy.

Unlawful Assemblies, Riots and other Offences against Public Tranquillity

Where five or more persons assembled with intent to commit an offence, or, being assembled with intent to carry out some common purpose, conduct themselves in such a manner as to cause persons in the neighbourhood reasonably to apprehend that the persons so assembled will commit a breach of the peace, or will by such assembly needlessly and without any reasonable occasion provoke other persons to commit a breach of the peace they are an unlawful assembly. It is immaterial that the original assembling was lawful or that, being assembled, they conduct themselves with a lawful purpose in such a manner as aforesaid.

Definitions.

Unlawful assembly.

When an unlawful assembly has begun to execute the purpose, whether of a public or of a private nature, for which it was assembled by a breach of the peace and to the terror of the public, the assembly is called a riot, and the persons concerned are said to be riotously assembled.

Riot.

2 of 13/56.

Any person who takes part in an unlawful assembly guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Punishment of unlawful assembly.

Any person who takes part in a riot is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Punishment of riot.

3 of 44/48.

Any Commissioner of a District or, in his absence, any police officer, of or above the rank of Inspector, in the presence of twelve or more persons are riotously assembled, and he is liable to be punished as if he were a member of the assembly.

Making proclamation for rioters to disperse.

name, in such form as he thinks fit, commanding rioters or persons so assembled to disperse peaceably.

Dispersion
of rioters
after pro-
clamation
made.

74. If upon the expiration of a reasonable time after proclamation is made, or after the making of such proclamation has been prevented by force, twelve or more persons continue riotously assembled together, any person authorized to make proclamation, or any police officer, or any other person acting in aid of such person or officer, may do all things necessary for dispersing such persons so continuing assembled, or for apprehending any of them, and, if any person makes resistance, may use all such force as is reasonably necessary for overcoming such resistance, and shall not be liable in any criminal or civil proceeding for having, by the use of such force, caused any harm or death to any person.

Rioting
after pro-
clamation.

75. If proclamation is made, commanding the persons engaged in a riot, or assembled with the purpose of committing a riot, to disperse, every person who, at or after the expiration of a reasonable time from the making of such proclamation, takes or continues to take part in the assembly, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Preventing
or obstruct-
ing the
making of
proclama-
tion.

76. Any person who forcibly prevents or obstructs the making of such proclamation as is in section 73 mentioned, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for five years; and if the making of the proclamation is prevented, every person who, knowing that it has been prevented, takes or continues to take part in the assembly, is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Rioters de-
molishing
buildings,
etc.

77. Any persons who, being riotously assembled together, unlawfully pull down or destroy, or begin to pull down or destroy, any building, ship, railway, machinery or other structures are guilty of a felony and each of them is liable to imprisonment for life.

Rioters
injuring
buildings,
machinery,
etc.

78. Any persons who, being riotously assembled together, unlawfully damage any of the things in the last paragraph mentioned, are guilty of a felony, and each of them is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

All persons are guilty of a misdemeanour who, being riotously assembled, unlawfully and with force prevent, or obstruct the loading or unloading, or the sailing or navigating of any vessel or unlawfully and with force board any vessel with intent to do so.

Riotously preventing the sailing of ship.

Any person who carries in public without lawful authority any offensive arm or weapon in such a manner as to cause terror to any person is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years, and his arms and weapons shall be forfeited.

Carrying arms to terrorise.

(1) Any person who imports, manufactures, sells, or exposes for sale a dagger or who wears or carries a dagger outside his house or the curtilage thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for two years, and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in sections 29, 32 and 33 of this Code contained, is liable to a maximum sentence of imprisonment for one year unless the court, in all the circumstances of the case including consideration of hardship and similar mitigating circumstances personal to the convicted person, thinks it expedient to impose a lesser sentence or make any other order.

Daggers
6 of 28/52

Whenever any lesser sentence is imposed or any other order is made under subsection (1) of this section the court shall record the reasons for the imposition of such sentence or making of such order.

(1) Any person who wears or carries a knife not having a sharp point outside his house or the curtilage thereof is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Carrying knives outside house prohibited.
5 of 2/37.

Any person who wears or carries a knife ending in a sharp point outside his house or the curtilage thereof is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one year and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in sections 29, 32 and 33 of this Code contained, is liable to a maximum sentence of imprisonment for six months unless the court, in all the circumstances of the case including consideration of hardship and similar mitigating circumstances personal to the convicted person, thinks it expedient to impose a lesser sentence or make any other order.

7(a) of 28/52.

Whenever any lesser sentence is imposed or any

7(b) of 28/52.

such sentence or making of such order.
(4) No person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this section if he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he was wearing or carrying on his person or in his house or the curtilage thereof the knife in respect of which the charge is made, for some lawful purpose for which the use of such knife was necessary.

Knives at
weddings,
etc.,
prohibited.
6 of 2/37.

8 of 28/52

83. (1) Any person who shall wear or carry a knife ending in a sharp point at any wedding or fair or in any brothel or licensed premises is guilty of a misdemeanour.

(2) Any person who wears or carries a knife ending in a sharp point at any wedding or fair or in any brothel or licensed premises is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for two years and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in sections 29, 32 and 33 of the Code contained, is liable to a minimum sentence of imprisonment for one year unless the Court, in all the circumstances of the case including consideration of the character and previous conduct of the person, thinks it expedient to impose a lesser sentence or make any other order.

8 of 28/52.

(3) Whenever any lesser sentence is imposed or any other order is made under subsection (2) the Court shall record the reasons for the imposition of such sentence or making of such order.

(4) No person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this section if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he was wearing or carrying such knife in the exercise of his trade or calling.

Clasp-knives.
9 of 28/52.

84. Nothing in this Law shall prevent any person from carrying a clasp-knife which has a blade—

(a) of not more than four inches in length if not ending in a sharp point; or

(b) of not more than two and a half inches in length if ending in a sharp point,

when it is not so constructed as to be convertible by means of a spring or otherwise into a dagger or knife with a fixed blade.

Forfeiture.

85. Any dagger or knife in respect to which any person has been convicted for a breach of this Code shall be forfeited.

In this Law—

Definitions.

“dagger” includes any sword of any kind, any instrument commonly known as “sword stick” or “sword cane” irrespective of whether its pointed blade is cutting or not, and any knife or other instrument having a blade ending in a sharp point and which in the opinion of the Court is not primarily designed for use in a profession, craft or business exercised or carried on by the accused or for domestic use;

2 of 4/53.

“knife” means any knife, or other instrument, not being a dagger, having a blade ending in a sharp point or not.

Forcible entry.

Any person who, in order to take possession thereof, is on any land or tenements in a violent manner, and such violence consists in actual force applied to another person or in threats or in breaking open any door or in collecting an unusual number of people, is guilty of the misdemeanour termed forcible entry.

It is immaterial whether he is entitled to enter on the land or not, provided that a person who enters upon lands or tenements of his own but which are in the custody of his bailiff, does not commit the offence of forcible

Forcible detainer.

Any person who, being in actual possession of land without colour of right, holds possession of it, in a manner calculated to cause a breach of the peace or reasonable apprehension of a breach of the peace, against a person entitled by law to the possession of the land is guilty of the misdemeanour termed forcible detainer.

Affray.

Any person who takes part in a fight in a public place is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Challenge to fight a duel.

Any person who challenges another to fight a duel, attempts to provoke another to fight a duel, or attempts to provoke any person to challenge another to fight a duel, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Threatening violence.

Any person who—

a) with intent to intimidate or annoy any person, threatens to break or injures a dwelling house ; or

b) with intent to alarm any person in a dwelling house, discharges loaded firearms or commits

which he is not legally bound to do, or to do any act which that person is entitled to do, threatens another with injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom the person is interested,

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Possessing
firearms with
intent to
injure.
7 of 2/37.

92. Any person who has in his possession or under his custody any firearm or ammunition with intent by means thereof to endanger life or cause serious injury to property or to enable any other person by means thereof to endanger life or cause serious injury to property, is, whether or not injury to person or property has been caused or not, guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

In this section the expression "firearm" means any firearm from which any shot, bullet, or other missile can be discharged, or any part thereof, and the expression "ammunition" means ammunition for any such firearm and includes grenades, bombs, and other similar missiles, whether such missiles are capable of use with a firearm or not, and ingredients and components thereof.

Assembling
for the
purpose of
smuggling.

93. Any persons who assemble together, to the number of three or more, for the purpose of unshipping, carrying, or concealing, any goods subject to Customs duty and are liable to forfeiture under any Law relating to the Customs are guilty of a misdemeanour, and each of them is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for one year.

Drunken-
ness.
2 of 9/31.

94. (1) Any person who in any public way or place, whether a building or not, is guilty while drunk of riotous or disorderly behaviour is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for three months.

(2) Any person who is drunk while in possession of any loaded firearm, knife or other deadly weapon may be apprehended without a warrant, and is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds or to imprisonment for six months or to both.

Disturbance.
2 of 9/31.

95. Any person who creates a noise or uproar in a public place without reasonable cause in a manner likely

b the inhabitants or to cause a breach of the peace
ty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment
ree months.

Any person who wilfully and without proper
ity tears down, defaces or destroys any notice,
ation, or document affixed or to be affixed to any
ng or any public place, under the provisions of any
r Rules of Court or by order of any public servant,
ipality, or other public body is guilty of a mis-
mounr and is liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds
imprisonment for one month.

Destruction
of notices.

(1) Any person who holds or is responsible for a
n feast, or is the occupier of premises on which such
n feast is held, and engages, whether with or without
r knowingly permits a dancing girl to dance or sing
h feast, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to
not exceeding five pounds or to imprisonment for
onth.

Moslem
feasts.

In this section—

“dancing girl” means a prostitute or a woman
ho dances or sings for pay at Moslem feasts ;

“Moslem feast” means a Moslem festival arranged
r or in connection with a marriage or for circumcision.

Any person who attempts to prevent, obstruct or
o any public election by any kind of force, violence
eats, or by any act which is an offence punishable
this Law is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Prevention
of election
by force or
threats.

Any person who in any public place or in any place
ing a public place in such manner or circumstances
be likely to be heard by any other person in any
place shall insult any other person in such a manner
ld be likely to provoke any person present to commit
ault is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to
onment for one month or to a fine not exceeding
unds or to both.

Public
insult.

5 of 44/48.

PART III.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAWFUL AUTHORITY.

Corruption and the Abuse of Office.

Any person who—

Official

virtue of such employment, corruptly receives or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by him in the discharge of his duties of his office ; or

- (b) corruptly gives, confers or procures, or procures or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempts to procure, to, upon, or for any person employed in the public service, or to, upon, or for any other person, any property or benefit of any kind on account of any such act or omission on the part of the person so employed

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years, and also to a fine.

(sub. 42(a))
Extortion by
public
officers.

101. Any person who, being employed in the public service, takes, or accepts from any person for the performance of his duty as such officer, any reward beyond his proper pay and emolument or any promise of such reward, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years, and also to a fine.

Public
officers
receiving
property to
show favour.

102. Any person who, being employed in the public service, receives any property or benefit of any kind for himself, on the understanding, express or implied, that he shall favour the person giving the property or conferring the benefit, or any one in whom that person is interested in any transaction then pending, or likely to take place between the person giving the property or conferring the benefit, or any one in whom he is interested, and any person employed in the public service, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years, and also to a fine.

Officers
charged
with admini-
stration of
property of
a special
character
or with
special
duties.

103. Any person who, being employed in the public service, and being charged by virtue of his employment with any judicial or administrative duties respecting the properties of a special character, or respecting the carrying on of any manufacture, trade or business of a special character, and having acquired or holding, directly or indirectly, a private interest in any such property

manufacture, trade or business, discharges any such
s with respect to the property, manufacture, trade
business, in which he has such interest or with respect
e conduct of any person in relation thereto, is guilty
misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one

4. Any person who, being employed in the public
e in such a capacity as to require him or to enable
to furnish returns or statements touching any sum
ble or claimed to be payable to himself or to any
person or touching any other matter required to be
ed for the purpose of any payment of money or
ery of goods to be made to any person, makes a return
atement touching any such matter which is, to his
ledge, false in any material particular, is guilty of a
emeanour and is liable to imprisonment for three
, and also to a fine.

False claims
by officials.

5. Any person who, being employed in the public
e, does or directs to be done, in abuse of the authority
s office, any arbitrary act prejudicial to the rights of
er is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Abuse of
office.

the act is done or directed to be done for purposes
n he is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment
three years.

6. A prosecution for any offence under any of the last
preceding sections shall not be instituted except by,
th the consent of, the Attorney-General.

Prosecutions
by Attorney-
General.

7. Any person who, being authorised or required by
o give any certificate touching any matter by virtue
of the rights of any person may be prejudicially
ed, gives a certificate which is, to his knowledge,
n any material particular is guilty of a misdemeanour.

False certi-
ficates by
public
officers.

8. Any person who—

a) not being a judicial officer, assumes to act as a
judicial officer ; or

False
assumption
of authority.

b) without authority assumes to act as a person
having authority by law to administer an oath
or take a solemn declaration or affirmation or
affidavit or to do any other act of a public
nature which can only be done by persons

law to sign a document testifying to the contents of any register or record kept by law, or by authority, or testifying to any fact or event, and signs such document, as being so authorised when he is not; and knows that he is not so authorised, fact, so authorised,

is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Personating
public
officers.

109. Any person who—

(a) personates any person employed in the public service on an occasion when the latter is required to do any act or attend in any place by virtue of his employment; or

(b) falsely represents himself to be a person employed in the public service, and assumes to do any act or to attend in any place for the purpose of doing any act by virtue of such employment.

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Offences relating to the Administration of Justice.

Perjury
and subor-
nation of
perjury.

110. (1) Any person who in any judicial proceeding for the purpose of instituting any judicial proceeding knowingly gives false testimony touching any matter which is material to any question then depending in that proceeding or intended to be raised in that proceeding is guilty of the misdemeanour termed perjury.

It is immaterial whether the testimony is given on oath or under any other sanction authorised by law.

The forms and ceremonies used in administering the oath or in otherwise binding the person giving the testimony to speak the truth are immaterial, if he assent to the forms and ceremonies actually used.

It is immaterial whether the false testimony is given orally or in writing.

It is immaterial whether the Court or tribunal is properly constituted, or is held in the proper place, or not, or whether it actually acts as a Court or tribunal in the proceeding in which the testimony is given.

It is immaterial whether the person who gives the testimony is a competent witness or not, or whether the testimony is admissible in the proceeding or not.

(2) Any person who procures another person to commit a perjury, which he actually commits in consequence of such procurement, is guilty of the misdemeanour termed subornation of perjury.

111. Any person who commits perjury or suborns perjury is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.

112. A person cannot be convicted of committing perjury or of subornation of perjury solely upon the evidence of one witness as to the falsity of any statement alleged to be false.

113. (1) Any person who—

- (a) being a witness at the trial on information of a person for any offence, on his examination as such witness, wilfully makes any statement tending to prove the guilt or innocence of the accused, inconsistent with or contradictory to what he has stated on his examination as a witness concerning the same matter before the District Court ; or
- (b) having made a charge or complaint on oath before a District Court of the commission of an offence subsequently, on his examination as a witness before a District Court when the charge or complaint is being inquired into, wilfully makes any statement tending to prove the guilt or innocence of the person charged inconsistent with or contradictory to what he stated on his sworn charge or complaint,

is deemed to have given false testimony within the meaning of section 110 of this Code.

(2) Any person who, having made a statement to any person entitled or authorized under any Law in force for the time being to investigate into the commission of any offence, subsequently on his examination as a witness in a summary trial or in a preliminary inquiry, makes any statement tending to prove the guilt or innocence of any person inconsistent with, or contradictory to, the first mentioned statement is guilty of a misdemeanour and is

proving
offence.

under this section it shall not be necessary to prove the falsity of either of the inconsistent or contradictory statements, but, upon proof that both the statements were made by him, the Court before which he is tried, if it appears that the statements, or either of them, were, or were made, with a view to deceive the Court to which, or the persons to whom, the statements, or either of them, were, or were made, and thereby improperly to prove the guilt or innocence of any person of the offence in relation to which the statements were made, shall convict the accused.

(3) When an Assize Court commits a person for trial on giving false evidence in any proceeding before it, he shall, if the Court thinks fit, be committed for trial and tried at the same sitting of the Court.

Giving false
information
to police
officer.

114. Any person who knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, gives any information respecting that offence to any police officer or person authorized to inquire into such offence which he knows to be false, is guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for one year.

Effecting
public
mischief.
7 of 44/48.

115. Any person who knowingly makes to any police officer a false statement concerning an imaginary offence shall be guilty of the offence of effecting a public mischief and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for one year.

Fabricating
evidence.

116. Any person who, with intent to mislead any tribunal in any judicial proceeding—

(a) fabricates evidence by any means other than perjury or subornation of perjury; or

(b) knowingly makes use of such fabricated evidence, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

False
swearing.

117. Any person who swears falsely or makes a false affirmation or declaration before any person authorized to administer an oath or take a declaration under such circumstances that the false swearing or declaration if committed in a judicial proceeding would have amounted to perjury is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Any person who gives or offers or promises to give witness or to any person about to be called as a witness in any judicial proceeding any gratification upon any understanding or agreement that the testimony of that witness shall be thereby influenced, or who attempts by any means whatsoever to induce any witness to give false testimony or to withhold true testimony, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Inducing witnesses to give false or to withhold true testimony.

Any person who practises any fraud or deceit, or wilfully makes or exhibits any false statement, representation, token or writing, to any person called or to be called as a witness in any judicial proceeding, with intent to affect the testimony of such person as a witness, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Deceiving witnesses.

Any person who, knowing that any book, document or other thing of any kind, is or may be required in evidence in a judicial proceeding, wilfully destroys or renders illegible or undecipherable or incapable of identification, with intent thereby to prevent it from being used in evidence, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Destroying evidence.

Any person commits a misdemeanor who—

- (a) conspires with any other person to accuse any person falsely of any crime or to do anything to obstruct, prevent, pervert or defeat the course of justice; or
- (b) in order to obstruct the due course of justice, dissuades, hinders or prevents any person lawfully bound to appear and give evidence as a witness from so appearing and giving evidence or endeavours to do so; or
- (c) obstructs or in any way interferes with or knowingly prevents the execution of any legal process, civil or criminal.

Conspiracy to defeat justice and interference with witnesses.

Any person who does any act—

- (a) calculated, or which is likely, to deter any person from acting in any judicial capacity or in any manner as counsel, witness or party in any judicial proceedings;

Deterrence of judges, etc., and interference with judicial proceedings.
9 of 20/55.

for three years.

Compound-
ing felonies.

123. Any person who asks, receives or obtains, or attempts to receive or obtain any property or of any kind for himself or any other person upon any promise or understanding that he will compound or compound a felony which is not lawfully compoundable, or will refrain from, discontinue or delay a prosecution, for such a felony, or will withhold any evidence thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Compound-
ing penal
actions.

124. Any person who, having brought, or under promise of bringing, an action against another person upon any Law in order to obtain from him a penalty for any offence committed or alleged to have been committed by him, compounds the action without the order or consent of the Court in which the action is brought or is to be brought, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Advertise-
ments for
stolen
property.

125. Any person who—

- (a) publicly offers a reward for the return of any property which has been stolen or lost, and the offer makes use of any words purporting that no questions will be asked, or that the person producing such property will not be seized or molested ; or
- (b) publicly offers to return to any person who has bought or advanced money by way of a loan upon any stolen or lost property the money so paid or advanced, or any other sum of money, or reward for the return of such property

(c) prints or publishes any such offer,
is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Corruptly
taking a
reward.
7 of 12/51.

126. Every person who corruptly takes any reward, directly or indirectly, under pretence or account of helping any person to recover any property which has, under circumstances which amount to a felony or misdemeanour, been stolen or obtained in any manner whatsoever, or received, is (unless he has used all due diligence to cause the offender to be brought for trial the same) guilty of felony and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Rescues, Escapes and obstructing Officers of Court of Law.

. Any person, who by force rescues or attempts to rescue from lawful custody any other person—

Rescue from lawful custody.

a) is, if such last-named person is under sentence of death or imprisonment for life, or charged with an offence punishable with death, or imprisonment for life, guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for life; and

b) is, if such other person is imprisoned on a charge or under sentence for any offence other than those specified above, guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years; and

c) is, in any other case, guilty of a misdemeanour.

Any person rescued is in the custody of a private person, the offender must have notice of the fact that the person rescued is in such custody.

. Any person who, being in lawful custody for any offence, escapes from such custody—

Escape from lawful custody.

a) is, if he is charged with, or has been convicted of, a felony, guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years; and

b) is, in any other case, guilty of a misdemeanour.

Any person who—

Aiding prisoners to escape.

a) aids a prisoner in escaping or attempting to escape from lawful custody; or

b) conveys anything or causes anything to be conveyed into a prison with intent to facilitate the escape of a prisoner,

guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven

Any person who, being lawfully commanded by any officer, peace officer or other person to give aid for the prevention of crime, or for arresting any person or for assisting the rescue or escape of any person, refuses or neglects to give such aid according to his ability is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Refusal or neglect to aid public officer in prevention of crime.

Any person who, when any property has been removed or taken under the process of a court of law,

Removal, etc., of

conceals or disposes of such property, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Obstructing
Court
officers.

132. Any person who wilfully obstructs or resists any person lawfully charged with the execution of an order or warrant of any Court is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Miscellaneous Offences against Public Authority

Frauds and
breaches of
trust by
public
officers.

4 of 43/33.

133. Any person employed in the public service who in the discharge of the duties of his office, commits any fraud or breach of trust affecting the public, whether such fraud or breach of trust would have been criminal or not if committed against a private person, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Neglect of
official duty.

5 of 43/33.

134. Any person employed in the public service who wilfully neglects to perform any duty which he is bound to perform, provided that the discharge of such duty is attended with greater danger than a man of ordinary prudence and activity may be expected to encounter, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Disclosure of
official
secrets.

6 of 43/33.

135. (1) Any person employed in the public service who publishes or communicates any fact which comes to his knowledge by virtue of his office, and which it is his duty to keep secret or any document which comes to his possession by virtue of his office and which it is his duty to keep secret except to some person to whom he is bound to publish, or to communicate it is guilty of a misdemeanour.

(2) Any person who being employed in the public service publishes without proper authority, abstracts, or makes a copy of any document the property of his employer is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

Restriction
of prosecu-
tions.

(3) A prosecution for an offence under the provisions of this section shall not be commenced except by, or with the consent of, the Attorney-General.

Disobedience
to statutory
duty.

136. Every person who wilfully disobeys any Law or regulation made under any Act, or does any act which it forbids, or by omitting to do any act which it requires to be done, and which concerns the public or any part of the public, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable, unless it appears from the Law that it was

tion of the Legislature to provide for some other
ty for such disobedience, to imprisonment for a term
xceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding one
red pounds or to both.

. Everyone who disobeys any order, warrant or
and duly made, issued or given by any Court, officer
son acting in any public capacity and duly authorised
at behalf is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable,
any other penalty or mode of proceeding is expressly
ibed in respect of such disobedience, to imprisonment
vo years.

Disobedience
of lawful
orders.

PART IV.

OFFENCES INJURIOUS TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

Offences relating to Religion.

. Any person who destroys, damages or defiles any
of worship or any object which is held sacred by any
of persons with the intention of thereby insulting the
n of any class of persons or with the knowledge that
ass of persons is likely to consider such destruction,
ge or defilement as an insult to their religion, is guilty
misdemeanour.

Insult to
religion of
any class.

. Any person, who voluntarily causes disturbance to
assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of a
us worship or religious ceremony, is guilty of a mis-
mour.

Disturbing
religious
assemblies.

. Every person, who with the intention of wounding
elings of any person or of insulting the religion of any
, or with the knowledge that the feelings of any person
ely to be wounded, or that the religion of any person
ty to be insulted thereby, commits any trespass in
lace of worship or in any place of sepulture or in
lace set apart for the performance of funeral rites
a depository for the remains of the dead, or offers
dignity to any human corpse, or causes disturbance
persons assembled for the purpose of funeral cere-
, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Trespassing
on burial
places.

. Any person who with the deliberate intention of
ing the religious feelings of any person utters any

Uttering
words with
the intent to

demeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Publications
insulting
religion.
7 of 43/33.

142. (1) Any person who publishes a book or pamphlet or any article or letter in a newspaper or periodical in which any class of persons is considered as a public insult to a religion, with intent to vilify such religion or to show contempt for its believers, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) A prosecution for an offence under the provisions of this section shall not be commenced except by, or with the consent of, the Attorney-General.

Destruction.

Destroying
or damaging
public
buildings,
monuments
and trees.

143. Any person who demolishes, destroys, pulls down or damages any building or monument intended for public use or ornaments, or who cuts down, destroys or damages trees growing in any public place is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or to imprisonment for three months.

Offences against Morality.

Definition
of rape.

144. Any person who has unlawful carnal knowledge of a female, without her consent, or with her consent, which consent is obtained by force or fear of bodily harm, in the case of a married woman, by personating her husband, is guilty of the felony termed rape.

Punishment
of rape

145. Any person who commits the offence of rape is liable to imprisonment for life, with or without whipping or flogging.

Attempt to
commit rape.

146. Any person who attempts to commit rape is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for ten years, with or without whipping or flogging.

Incest.
10 of 20/55.

147. Any male person who has carnal knowledge of a female person, irrespective of whether with the consent or not of such female person, who is to his knowledge his grand daughter, daughter, sister or mother shall be guilty of the offence of incest and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Abduction.
Abduction.

148. Any person who, with intent to marry or carnally know a female, or to cause her to be married or carnally known by any other person, takes her away, or detains

against her will, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

. Any person who unlawfully takes an unmarried person under the age of sixteen years out of the custody or protection of her father or mother or other person having lawful care or charge of her, and against the will of such father or mother or other person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Abduction of girls under sixteen.

. Any person who by duress causes any person to marry against his or her will, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Compulsion of marriage.

. Any person who unlawfully and indecently assaults any female is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Indecent assault on females.

. Any person who unlawfully and indecently assaults any male person is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Indecent assault on males.
3 of 19/44.

(1) Any person who unlawfully and carnally knows or attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of a female under the age of thirteen years is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for life with or without whipping or whipping.

Defilement of girls under thirteen years of age.

. Any person who attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of a female under the age of thirteen years is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

8 of 12/51

. Any person who unlawfully and carnally knows or attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of any female under the age of, or above, the age of thirteen years and under the age of sixteen years is guilty of a misdemeanor: provided that it shall be a sufficient defence to any person charged under this section if it shall be made to appear to the Court before which the charge shall be brought that the person so charged had reasonable cause to believe that the female person was of, or above, the age of sixteen years.

Defilement of girls between thirteen and sixteen years of age.
11 of 20/55.

. Any person who, knowing a female to be an idiot or imbecile, has or attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of her in circumstances not amounting to rape is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Defilement of idiots or imbeciles.

(b) being the tenant, lessee, occupier or person in charge of any premises, knowingly permitting such premises or any part thereof to be used as a brothel or for the purposes of habitual prostitution; or

(c) being the lessor or landlord of any premises or agent of such lessor or landlord, lets the whole or any part thereof with the knowledge that such premises or some part thereof are or may be used as a brothel, or is wilfully a party to the continued use of such premises or any part thereof as a brothel,

is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Determina-
tion of the
tenancy of
premises on
conviction
for permit-
ting use as
brothel, etc.

(2) (a) Upon the conviction of the tenant, lessee, occupier of any premises, of knowingly permitting the premises, or any part thereof, to be used as a brothel, the landlord or lessor shall be entitled to require the person so convicted to assign the lease or other contract under which the said premises are held by him to some person approved by the landlord or lessor, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, and, in the event of the person so convicted failing within three months to assign the lease or contract as aforesaid, the landlord or lessor shall be entitled to determine the lease or other contract but without prejudice to the rights or remedies of any party to the lease or contract accrued before the date of determination. If the landlord or lessor shall so determine the lease or other contract, the tenancy, the Court which has convicted the tenant, lessee or occupier shall have power to make a summary order for delivery of possession to the landlord or lessor;

(b) if the landlord or lessor, after such conviction has been brought to his notice, fails to exercise his rights under the foregoing provisions of this subsection, and subsequently during the subsistence of the lease or contract any offence is again committed in respect of such premises, the landlord or lessor shall be deemed to have knowingly aided or abetted the

mission of that offence, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable steps to prevent the recurrence of the offence ;

- c) where a landlord or lessor determines a lease or other contract under the powers conferred by this section, and subsequently grants another lease or enters into another contract of tenancy to, with, or for the benefit of the same person without causing to be inserted in such lease or contract all reasonable provisions for the prevention of a recurrence of any such offence as aforesaid, he shall be deemed to have failed to exercise his rights under the foregoing provisions of this section, and any such offence as aforesaid committed during the subsistence of the subsequent lease or contract shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been committed during the subsistence of the previous lease or contract.

. Any person who—

- a) procures a girl or woman who is under the age of twenty-one years to have unlawful carnal connection with any other person or persons, either in the Colony or elsewhere ; or
- b) procures a woman or girl to be a common prostitute, either in the Colony or elsewhere ; or
- c) procures a woman or girl to leave the Colony with intent that she may become an inmate of a brothel elsewhere ; or
- d) procures a woman or girl with intent that she may for the purposes of prostitution become an inmate of a brothel in the Colony or elsewhere,

Procuration. *Prostitution*
5 of 45/53.

ity of a misdemeanour :

vided that no person shall be convicted of any offence under this section upon the evidence of one witness only unless such witness be corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused.

. Any person who having the custody, charge or care of a child or young person between the ages of four and ten years allows that child or young person to reside

Allowing
child or
young
person to
reside

Procuring
defilement of
woman by
threats, or
fraud or
administer-
ing drugs.
6 of 45/53.

159. Any person who—

- (a) by threats or intimidation of any kind procures a female to have unlawful carnal connection with a man, either in the Colony or elsewhere;
- (b) by any false pretence procures a female to have unlawful carnal connection with a man, either in the Colony or elsewhere; or
- (c) administers to any female, or causes a woman or girl to take, any drug or other thing with intent to stupefy or overpower her in order to enable any man, whether a particular man or not, to have unlawful carnal knowledge of her.

is guilty of a misdemeanour :

Provided that no person shall be convicted of any offence under this section upon the evidence of one witness unless such witness be corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused.

House-
holder, etc.,
permitting
defilement of
woman
under
thirteen
years on
his premises.

160. Any person who, being the owner or occupier of premises or having or acting or assisting in the management or control thereof, induces or knowingly suffers any woman under the age of thirteen years to resort to or be upon such premises for the purpose of being unlawfully and carnally known by any man, whether such carnal knowledge is intended to be with any particular man or generally, is guilty of a felony and, on conviction, is liable to imprisonment for five years :

Provided that it shall be a sufficient defence to a charge under this section if it shall be made to appear to the Court before whom the charge shall be brought that the person so charged had reasonable cause to believe that the woman was of or above the age of sixteen years.

Householder
etc. permit-
ting defile-
ment of
woman
under
sixteen years
of age on
his premises.

161. Any person who, being the owner or occupier of premises or having or acting or assisting in the management or control thereof, induces or knowingly suffers any woman above the age of thirteen years and under the age of sixteen years to resort to or be upon such premises for the purpose of being unlawfully and carnally known by any man, whether such carnal knowledge is intended to be with any particular man or generally, is guilty of a misdemeanour :

vided that it shall be a sufficient defence to any
e under this section if it shall be made to appear to
ourt before whom the charge shall be brought, that
erson so charged had reasonable cause to believe that
oman was of or above the age of sixteen years.

. Any person who detains any woman against her

Detention
with intent
or in brothel.

a) in or upon any premises with intent that she may
be unlawfully and carnally known by any man,
whether any particular man or generally ; or

b) in any brothel,

ty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment
term not exceeding two years.

en a woman is in or upon any premises for the purpose
ving any unlawful carnal connection, or is in any
el, a person shall be deemed to detain such woman
upon such premises or in such brothel, if, with intent
apel or induce her to remain in or upon such premises
such brothel, such person withholds from such woman
wearing apparel or other property belonging to her,
ere wearing apparel has been lent or otherwise supplied
h woman by or by the directions of such person, such
n threatens such woman with legal proceedings if she
away with her the wearing apparel so lent or supplied.
legal proceedings, whether civil or criminal, shall be
against any such women for taking away or being
in possession of any such wearing apparel as was
ary to enable her to leave such premises or brothel.

Constructive
detention by
withholding
clothes.

. If it appears to any Magistrate, on information
before him on oath by any parent, relative or guardian
y woman or other person who, in the opinion of the
trate, is acting *bona fide* in the interests of any woman,
here is reasonable cause to suspect that such woman
awfully detained for immoral purposes by any person
y place within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate,
Magistrate may issue a warrant authorizing the person
d therein to search for, and, when found, to take to
etain in a place of safety such woman until she can
ought before a Magistrate ; and the Magistrate before
such woman is brought may cause her to be delivered

Power of
search.

any other warrant, cause any person accused unlawfully detaining such woman to be apprehended brought before a Magistrate and proceedings to be for punishing such person according to law.

A woman shall be deemed to be unlawfully detained for immoral purposes if she is so detained for the purpose of being unlawfully and carnally known by any man, whether by any particular man or generally : and—

- (a) either is under the age of sixteen years ; or
- (b) if she is of or over the age of sixteen years and under the age of eighteen years, is so detained against her will or against the will of her father or mother or of any person having the legal care or charge of her ; or
- (c) if she is of or over the age of eighteen years and is so detained against her will.

Any person authorized by warrant under this section to search for any woman so detained as aforesaid may enter (if need be by force) any house, building or other place mentioned in the warrant, and may remove the woman therefrom :

Provided always that every warrant issued under this section authorizing the search for any woman in any house, building or other place shall be addressed to and executed by a peace officer.

Person
living on
earnings of
prostitution
or
persistently
soliciting.

164. (1) Every person who—

- (a) knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution ; or
- (b) in any public place persistently solicits or entices persons to resort to houses of ill-fame for immoral purposes,

is guilty of a misdemeanour.

(2) If it is made to appear to a Magistrate by information on oath that there is reason to suspect that any person or any part of a house is used by a woman for the purpose of prostitution, and that any person residing in the house is frequenting the house is living wholly or in part on the earnings of the prostitute, the Magistrate may issue a warrant authorizing any peace officer to enter and search the house and to arrest that person.

(3) Where a person is proved to live with or to resort to a prostitute habitually in the company of a prostitute or is proved

exercised control, direction or influence over the movements of a prostitute in such a manner as to show he or she is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any other person, or generally, he or she shall, unless he or she shall satisfy the Court to the contrary, be deemed to be knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution.

5. Every woman who is proved to have, for the purpose of gain, exercised control, direction or influence over the movements of a prostitute in such a manner as to show that she is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any person, or generally, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Woman
aiding, etc.,
for gain
prostitution
of another
woman.

6. Any person who conspires with another to induce a female, by means of any false pretence or other fraudulent means, to permit any person to have unlawful sexual knowledge of her is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Conspiracy
to defile.

7. Any person who, with intent to procure miscarriage of a woman, whether she is or is not with child, unlawfully administers to her or causes her to take any poison or other noxious thing, or uses any force of any kind, or any other means whatever, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Attempts to
procure
abortion. = *felony*

8. Any person who, with intent to procure her own miscarriage, whether she is or is not with child, unlawfully administers to herself any poison or other noxious thing, or uses any force of any kind, or uses any other means whatever, or permits any such thing or means to be administered or used to her, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

The like by
woman with
child.

9. Any person who unlawfully supplies to or procures for any person anything whatever, knowing that it is intended to be unlawfully used to procure the miscarriage of a woman, whether she is or is not with child, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Supplying
drugs or
instruments
to procure
abortion.

10. Except as otherwise expressly stated, it is immaterial

Knowledge
of age of

that age, or believed that she was not under that age

Unnatural
offences.

171. Any person who—

(a) has carnal knowledge of any person against the order of nature ; or

(b) permits a male person to have carnal knowledge of him against the order of nature,

is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Unnatural
offence with
violence.

172. Any person who with violence commits either of the offences specified in the last preceding section is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Attempts.

173. Any person who attempts to commit either of the offences specified in section 171 is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for three years, and if the attempt is accompanied with violence he is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Unnatural
offences with
child under
thirteen.

174. Any person who has, or attempts to have, without violence, carnal knowledge of a child under thirteen years of age against the order of nature is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years without whipping or flogging.

Bestiality.

175. Any person who has carnal knowledge of an animal is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Indecency.

4 of 19/44.

176. Any person who publicly commits any act of indecency is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or to imprisonment for three months.

Obscene
publications
and
exhibitions.

177. Any person who—

(a) sells or has in his possession for sale or hire any prints for sale or hire any obscene books or other obscene printed or written matter or any obscene picture, photograph, drawing or model, or any other object tending to corrupt morals ; or

(b) exposes to view in any public place any obscene

picture, photograph, drawing or model, or any other object tending to corrupt morals ; or

) exhibits any indecent show or performance in any public place,

ty of a misdemeanour.

s a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined
s section to prove that it was for the public benefit
he act complained of should be done.

Offences relating to Marriage and Domestic Obligations.

. Any person who wilfully and by fraud causes any
n who is not lawfully married to him to believe that
lawfully married to him and to co-habit or have
intercourse with him in that belief, is guilty of a
and is liable to imprisonment for ten years.

Fraudulent
pretence of
marriage.

. Any person who, having a husband or wife living,
s in the Colony in any case in which such marriage
d by reason of its taking place during the life of such
nd or wife, is guilty of a felony and is liable to
onment for five years :

Bigamy.

vided that it is a good defence to a charge brought
this section to prove—

) that the former marriage has been declared void
by a Court of competent jurisdiction or by a
competent ecclesiastical authority; or

) the continuous absence of the former husband or
wife, as the case may be, at the time of the
subsequent marriage for the period of seven
years then last past without knowledge or
information that such former husband or wife
was alive within that period; or

) that the law governing the personal status of the
huband allows him to have more than one wife.

Any person who dishonestly or with a fraudulent
on goes through the ceremony of marriage, knowing
e is not thereby lawfully married, is guilty of a
and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Marriage
ceremony
fraudulently
gone through
without
lawful
marriage.

Any person who unlawfully abandons or exposes
child under the age of two years whereby the life

Exposure of
child.

liable to imprisonment for five years.

Neglect of
filial duty.
10 of 28/52.

182. (1) Any person over the age of seventeen, pos-
of sufficient means, who wilfully neglects or refus-
provide adequate food, clothing, medical aid or lo-
for any of his parents, who, owing to mental or
weakness or old age, is unable to provide for himsel-
be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(2) Upon a conviction under this section a Court
order that any property registered or in the poss-
of the person convicted which may have been rec-
as a gift from such parent shall be re-transferred
delivered to such parent and any such order sha-
sufficient authority to the Land Registry Office to
any necessary amendment to the relative regist-
to be effected but so that any rights of a third p-
shall not be prejudicially affected.

Power to the
Court to
make main-
tenance
orders.
10 of 28/52
71 of 21/56.

183. (1) A Court, before which a person is con-
for an offence under section 182 of this Code, ma-
lieu of any other punishment, make an order (herein-
in this section referred to as "the maintenance or-
that the person convicted shall maintain the ~~child~~
parent, ~~as the case may be~~, and such order may in-
a provision that the person convicted shall pay t-
child or the parent, as the case may be, or to any
of Court or other person for the use of such child or p-
such weekly sum not exceeding three pounds as the
shall, having regard to the means of the person conv-
consider reasonable.

(2) Any maintenance order may, at any time, be al-
varied, suspended or discharged by the Court and
Court may, upon application of an interested party,
time to time, increase or diminish the amount of
weekly payment ordered to be made, but so that the
does not, in any case, exceed the sum of three poun-

(3) Where any person who without proper cause
to comply with a maintenance order for weekly paym-
the Court may order that the arrears due under
maintenance order be levied and recovered as a pe-
in all respects in accordance with and subject to
provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law or of any
amending or substituted for the same including the p-
to commit to prison in lieu of issuing a warrant for exec-

Cap. 155.

ed that no order shall be made for the recovery
ears falling due more than six months prior to the
g of the order.

No warrant of execution or of commitment under
tion (3) of this section shall affect the force and
of a maintenance order unless the Court shall
wise direct.

. Any person who being legally liable either as Master not
providing for
servants or
apprentices.
r or mistress to provide for any apprentice or servant
ary food, clothing or lodging, wilfully and without
excuse refuses or neglects to provide the same,
lawfully and maliciously does or causes to be done
odily harm to such apprentice or servant so that the
such apprentice or servant is endangered or that
alth has been or is likely to be permanently injured,
ty of a misdemeanour.

. Any person who, with intent to deprive any parent, Child
stealing.
an or other person who has the lawful care or charge
child under the age of fourteen years, of the possession
h child—

) forcibly or fraudulently takes or entices away,
or detains the child ; or
) receives or harbours the child, knowing it to
have been so taken or enticed away or detained,
ty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for
years.

s a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined
s section to prove that the accused person claimed
d faith a right to the possession of the child, or,
case of an illegitimate child, is its mother or claimed
its father.

Nuisances.

. Any person who does an act not authorized by Common
nuisance.
r omits to discharge a legal duty and thereby causes
ommon injury, or danger or annoyance, or obstructs
uses inconvenience to the public in the exercise of
on rights, commits the misdemeanour termed a
on nuisance and is liable to imprisonment for one year.
s immaterial that the act or omission was intended

exercise of their rights by a part of the public may
that it is not a nuisance to any of the public.

Use of sound
amplifying
instruments
on or near
public
places.

9 of 44/48.

187. (1) No person shall use or operate or cause to be used or operated any loudspeaker, megaphone, amplifier or other instrument automatically or electrically amplifying or transmitting sound—

(a) in any public place ; or

(b) in any other place in such manner or circumstances that the sound so amplified is audible in any public place,

save under a permit issued by the Commissioner or any person as the Commissioner may authorise in that behalf and in accordance with such conditions as may be attached to such permit :

2 of 28/54.

Provided that no permit shall be required for the use or operation of—

(a) any loudspeaker, megaphone or amplifier installed within a church or mosque solely for the purpose of relaying any religious service or ceremony held in accordance with the adopted rites of such church or mosque and so as the sound amplified thereby not to be audible in any other public place ;

(b) any instrument solely used or operated for the exhibition of a cinematograph film in a public place or premises duly licensed for the purpose and so as the sound amplified thereby not to be audible in any other public place.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of subsection (1) or of any condition attached to any permit issued thereunder is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or to imprisonment for six months or to both and the Court trying the offence may order that the instrument in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

(3) The provisions of this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the provisions of any Law or public instrument relating to the use or operation of

y of the instruments referred to therein but so that
erson shall be punished twice on the same set of facts.

. The following persons—

a) every common prostitute behaving in a disorderly
or indecent manner in any public place ;

Idle and
disorderly
persons.
19 of 15/47.

b) every person wandering or placing himself in any
public place to beg or gather alms, or causing
or procuring or encouraging any child or children
so to do ;

c) every male person who, in any public place,
solicits or importunes for immoral purposes ;

d) every person who, in any public place, conducts
himself in a manner likely to cause a breach
of the peace ; and

e) every person who without lawful excuse does any
indecent act in any public place,

be deemed idle and disorderly persons, and are liable
nconviction to imprisonment for one month or to a
ot exceeding five pounds or to both.

. The following persons—

a) every person convicted of an offence under the
last preceding section after having been
previously convicted as an idle and disorderly
person ;

Rogues and
vagabonds.

b) every person wandering abroad and endeavouring
by the exposure of wounds or deformation to
obtain or gather alms ;

c) every person going about as a gatherer or collector
of alms, or endeavouring to procure charitable
contributions of any nature or kind, under any
false or fraudulent pretence ;

d) every suspected person or reputed thief who has
no visible means of subsistence and cannot give
a good account of himself ;

e) every person found wandering in or upon or near
any premises or in any road or highway or any
place adjacent thereto or in any public place
at such time and under such circumstances

of a misdemeanour, and is liable for the first offence to imprisonment for three months, and for every subsequent offence to imprisonment for one year.

Negligent act likely to spread infection of diseases dangerous to life.

190. Any person who unlawfully or negligently does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe, likely to spread the infection of any disease, dangerous to life, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Fouling water.

191. Any person who voluntarily corrupts or fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Fouling air.

192. Any person who voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere in any place so as to make it noxious to the health of persons in general dwelling or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing along a public way, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Offensive trades.

193. Any person who, for the purposes of trade or business, otherwise, makes loud noises or offensive or unwholesome smells in such places and circumstances as to annoy a considerable number of persons in the exercise of their common rights, commits an offence and is liable to be punished as for a common nuisance.

Defamation.

Definition of libel.

194. Any person who, by print, writing, painting, effigy, or by any means otherwise than solely by gesture or spoken words, or other sounds, unlawfully publishes or causes to be published any defamatory matter concerning another person, with intent to defame that other person, is guilty of the misdemeanour termed libel.

Definition of defamatory matter.

195. (1) Matter is defamatory which imputes to a person any crime, or misconduct in any public office, or office, or to expose him to general hatred, contempt or ridicule.

(2) In this section " crime " means any offence punishable under this Code, and any act punishable under any law or statute in force within the Colony, and also any act wheresoever committed, which if committed by person

the Colony would be punishable under any Law in force within the Colony.

Every person who publishes or threatens to publish defamatory matter concerning any other person, or who directly or indirectly threatens to print or publish or who directly or indirectly proposes to abstain from printing or publishing, any matter or thing touching any other person, with intent to extort any money, or security for any valuable thing from such or any other person, or with intent to induce any person to confer or procure any person any appointment or office of profit or who is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years.

Publishing or threatening to publish libel, or proposing to abstain from publishing anything with intent to extort.

(1) A person publishes a libel if he causes the writing, painting, effigy or other means by which defamatory matter is conveyed, to be so dealt with, by exhibition, reading, recitation, description, or otherwise, so that the defamatory meaning of it becomes known or is likely to become known, to the person defamed or any other person.

Definition of publication.

It is not necessary for libel that a defamatory meaning should be directly or completely expressed; and it suffices that the meaning and its application to the person alleged to be defamed, can be collected either from the alleged defamatory matter itself or from any extrinsic circumstances, or partly from the one and partly by the other means.

Any publication of defamatory matter concerning any person is unlawful, within the meaning of sections 199 to 202 (inclusive), unless—

Definition of unlawful publication.

- a) the matter is true and it was for the public benefit that it should be published; or
- b) it is privileged on one of the grounds hereafter mentioned in sections 199 to 202 (inclusive).

(1) The publication of defamatory matter is absolutely privileged, and no person shall under any circumstances be liable to punishment under this Code in respect thereof, in any of the following cases, namely—

Cases in which publication of defamatory matter is absolutely privileged

- a) if the matter is published by the Governor, or

- (b) if the matter is published in the Executive Council or the Legislative Council by the Governor or by any member of such Council ; or
- (c) if the matter is published by order of the Governor in Council ; or
- (d) if the matter is published concerning a person subject to military, naval, or police discipline for the time being, and relates to his conduct as a person subject to such discipline, and is published by some person having authority over him in respect of such conduct, and by some person having authority over him in respect of such conduct ; or
- (e) if the matter is published in the course of judicial proceedings by a person taking part therein as a Judge or Magistrate or advocate or witness or party thereto ; or
- (f) if the matter published is in fact a fair report of anything said, done or published in the Executive Council or the Legislative Council ; or
- (g) if the matter published is in fact a fair report of anything said, done or shown in any judicial proceedings before any Court : Provided that if the Court prohibits the publication of any report said or shown before it, on the ground that it is seditious, immoral or blasphemous, the publication thereof shall not be privileged ; or
- (h) if the matter published is a copy or reproduction or in fact a fair abstract, of any matter which has been previously published, and the publication of which was or would have been privileged under the provisions of this section ; or
- (i) if the person publishing the matter is lawfully bound to publish it.

(2) Where a publication is absolutely privileged, it is immaterial for the purposes of sections 194 to 202 (inclusive) whether the matter be true or false, and whether it be or be not known or believed to be false, and whether it be or be not published in good faith :

Provided that nothing in this section shall exempt any person from any liability to punishment under any section of this Code other than sections 194 to 202 or under any other Law or statute in force within the Colony.

0. A publication of defamatory matter is privileged on condition that it was published in good faith, if the relation between the parties by and to whom the publication is made is such that the person publishing the matter is under some legal, moral or social duty to publish it to the person to whom the publication is made or has a legitimate personal interest in so publishing it, provided the publication does not exceed either in extent or in what is reasonably sufficient for the occasion, and in any of the following cases, namely—

Cases in which publication of defamatory matter is conditionally privileged.

- a) if the matter is an expression of opinion in good faith as to the conduct of a person in a judicial, official or other public capacity, or as to his personal character so far as it appears in such conduct ; or
- b) if the matter is an expression of opinion in good faith as to the conduct of a person in relation to any public question or matter, or as to his personal character so far as it appears in such conduct ; or
- c) if the matter is an expression of opinion in good faith as to the conduct of any person as disclosed by evidence given in a public legal proceeding, whether civil or criminal, or as to the conduct of any person as a party, witness, or otherwise in any such proceeding, or as to the character of any person so far as it appears in any such conduct as in this paragraph mentioned ; or
- d) if the matter is an expression of opinion in good faith as to the merits of any book, writing, painting, speech, or other work, performance, or act published or publicly done or made, or submitted by a person to the judgment of the public, or as to the character of the person so far as it appears therein ; or
- e) if the matter is a censure passed by a person in good faith on the conduct of another person in any matter in respect of which he has authority, by contract or otherwise, over the other person, or on the character of the other person, so far as it appears in such conduct ; or
- f) if the matter is a complaint or accusation made

in such conduct, to any person having authority by contract or otherwise, over that person in respect of such conduct or matter, or having authority by law to inquire into or receive complaints respecting such conduct or matter ; or

- (g) if the matter is published in good faith for the protection of the rights or interests of any person who publishes it, or of the person to whom it is published, or of some person in whom the person to whom it is published has a direct or indirect interest.

Explanation
as to good
faith.

201. A publication of defamatory matter shall not be deemed to have been made in good faith by a person within the meaning of the last preceding section, if it is made to appear either—

- (a) that the matter was untrue, and that he did not believe it to be true ; or
(b) that the matter was untrue, and that he published it without having taken reasonable care to ascertain whether it was true or false ; or
(c) that, in publishing the matter, he acted with intent to injure the person defamed to a substantially greater degree or substantially more than was reasonably necessary for the interest of the public or for the protection of the private right or interest in respect of which he claims to be privileged.

Presumption
as to good
faith

202. If it is proved, on behalf of the accused person, that the defamatory matter was published under circumstances that the publication would have been justified if made in good faith, the publication shall be presumed to have been made in good faith until the contrary is made to appear, either from the libel itself, or from evidence given on behalf of the accused person, or from evidence given on the part of the prosecution.

PART V.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Murder and Manslaughter.

Man-
slaughter.

203. Any person who by an unlawful act or omission causes the death of another person is guilty of the offence of

d manslaughter. An unlawful omission is an omission
nting to culpable negligence to discharge a duty
er such omission is or is not accompanied by an
ion to cause death or bodily harm.

. Any person who of malice aforethought causes the Murder.
of another person by an unlawful act or omission
ty of murder.

. Any person convicted of murder shall be sentenced Punishment
ath. of murder.

. Any person who commits the felony of manslaughter Punishment
le to imprisonment for life. of man-
slaughter.

. Malice aforethought shall be deemed to be Malice
ished by evidence proving whether expressly or by afore-
ation any one or more of the following circum- thought.
es :— 2 of 9/36.

a) an intention to cause the death of or to do grievous
harm to any person, whether such person is
the person actually killed or not ;

b) knowledge that the act or omission causing death
will probably cause the death of or grievous
harm to some person, whether such person is
the person actually killed or not, although
such knowledge is accompanied by indifference
whether death or grievous bodily harm is
caused or not, or by a wish that it may not be
caused ;

c) an intent to commit a felony when in the circum- 2 of 9/31.
stances the commission of such felony is
dangerous to life and likely in itself to cause
death ;

d) an intention by the act or omission to facilitate
the flight or escape from custody of any person
who has committed or attempted to commit a
felony.

. When a person who unlawfully kills another under Killing on
stances which, but for the provisions of this section, provocation.
constitute murder, does the act which causes death 3 of 34/32.
e heat of passion caused by a sudden provocation,
s to say, by any wrongful act or insult or aggravation

the passion of such reasonable person to cool, he is guilty of manslaughter only.

209. (1) Where a woman by any wilful act or omission causes the death of her child, being a child under the age of twelve months, but at the time of the act or omission the balance of her mind was disturbed by reason of her not having fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child or by reason of the effect of lactation consequent upon the birth of the child, then, notwithstanding that the circumstances were such that but for this section the offence would have amounted to murder, she shall not be guilty of felony, to wit of infanticide, and may for that offence be dealt with and punished as if she had been guilty of the offence of manslaughter of the child.

(2) Where upon the trial of a woman for the murder of her child, being a child under the age of twelve months, the Court is of opinion that she by any wilful act or omission caused its death, but that at the time of the act or omission the balance of her mind was disturbed by reason of her not having fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child or by reason of the effect of lactation consequent upon the birth of the child, the Court may, notwithstanding that the circumstances were such that but for the provisions of this section the Court might have returned a verdict of murder, return instead thereof a verdict of infanticide.

Causing
death by
want of
precaution
or by
carelessness.

210. Any person who by want of precaution or by rash or careless act, not amounting to culpable negligence, unintentionally causes the death of another person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for two years, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Causing
death
defined.

211. A person is deemed to have caused the death of another person although his act is not the immediate cause of death, if it is not the sole cause of death in any of the following cases:

- (a) if he inflicts bodily injury on another person and causes surgical or medical treatment to be administered which causes death. In this case it is immaterial whether the treatment was proper or mistaken, provided if it was employed in good faith and in accordance with common knowledge and skill; but the person inflicting the injury is not deemed to have caused the death.

caused the death if the treatment which was its immediate cause was not employed in good faith or was so employed without common knowledge or skill ;

- b) if he inflicts a bodily injury on another which would not have caused death if the injured person submitted to proper surgical or medical treatment or had observed proper precautions as to his mode of living ;
- c) if by actual violence or threat of violence he causes a person to do some act which causes his own death, such act being a mode of avoiding such violence or threats which under the circumstances would appear natural to the person injured ;
- d) if by any act or omission he hastened the death of a person suffering under any disease or injury which apart from such act or omission would have caused death ;
- e) if this act or omission would not have caused death unless it had been accompanied by an act or omission of the person killed or of other persons.

. A child becomes a person capable of being killed if it has completely proceeded in a living state from the body of its mother, whether it has breathed or not, whether it has an independent circulation or not, whether the umbilical cord is severed or not.

When child deemed to be a person.

. A person is not deemed to have killed another if death of that other person does not take place within a year and a day of the cause of death.

Limitation as to time of death.

The period is reckoned inclusive of the day on which the last unlawful act contributing to the cause of death was done.

When the cause of death is an omission to observe or perform a duty, the period is reckoned inclusive of the day on which the omission ceased.

When the cause of death is in part an unlawful act, and in part an omission to observe or perform a duty, the period is reckoned inclusive of the day on which the unlawful act was done or the day on which the omission

Attempt to
murder.

214. Any person who—

(a) attempts unlawfully to cause the death of another person,
or

(b) with intent unlawfully to cause the death of another person,
does any act, or omits to do any act which he
is his duty to do, such act or omission being
of such a nature as to be likely to endanger his
life,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for

Attempt to
murder by
convict.

215. Any person who, being under sentence of imprisonment for three years or more, attempts to commit murder, is liable to imprisonment for life with or without whipping or flogging.

Written
threats to
murder.

216. Any person who, knowing the contents of any document, directly or indirectly causes to be received any written communication threatening to kill any person is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Conspiracy
to murder.

217. Any person who conspires with any other person to kill any person, whether such person is in the County of London or elsewhere, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Abetting
suicide.

218. Any person who—

(a) procures another to kill himself ; or

(b) counsels another to kill himself and thereby
induces him to do so ; or

(c) aids another in killing himself,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for

Attempting
suicide.

219. Any person who attempts to kill himself is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Concealing
the birth of
child.

220. Any person who, when a woman is delivered of a child, endeavours, by any secret disposition of the dead body of the child, to conceal the birth, whether the child was born before, at, or after its birth, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Duties relating to the Preservation of Life and Health.

1. It is the duty of every person having charge of another who is unable by reason of age, sickness, unsoundness of mind, detention or any other cause to withdraw himself from such charge, and who is unable to provide himself with the necessaries of life, whether the charge is undertaken under a contract, or is imposed by law, to see that the person who has such charge, to provide for that person the necessaries of life; and he is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of the other person by reason of any omission to perform that duty.

Responsibility of person who has charge of another.

2. It is the duty of every person who, as head of family, has charge of a child under the age of fourteen years, or a member of his household, to provide the necessaries of life for such child; and he is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of the child by reason of any omission to perform that duty, whether the child is helpless or not.

Duty of head of family.

3. It is the duty of every person who as master or employer has contracted to provide necessary food, clothing and lodging, for any servant or apprentice under the age of twenty years to provide the same; and he or she is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of the servant or apprentice by reason of any omission to perform that duty.

Duty of master.

4. It is the duty of every person who, except in a case of necessity, undertakes to administer surgical or medical treatment to any other person, or to do any other lawful act which is or may be dangerous to human life or health, to use reasonable skill and to use reasonable care in doing that act; and he is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of any person by reason of any omission to observe or perform that duty.

Duty of persons doing dangerous acts.

5. It is the duty of every person who has in his charge or under his control anything, whether living or inanimate, whether moving or stationary, of such a nature that, in the absence of care or precaution in its use or management, the life, safety or health of any person may be endangered, to use reasonable care and to take reasonable

Duty of persons in charge of dangerous things.

of any person by reason of any omission to perform duty.

Offences endangering Life or Health.

Disabling in order to commit felony or misdemeanour.

226. Any person who, by any means calculated to suffocate or strangle, and with intent to commit facilitate the commission of a felony or misdemeanour or to facilitate the flight of an offender after the commission or attempted commission of a felony or misdemeanour renders or attempts to render any person incapable of resistance, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Stupefying in order to commit felony or misdemeanour.

227. Any person who, with intent to commit facilitate the commission of a felony or misdemeanour or to facilitate the flight of an offender after the commission or attempted commission of a felony or misdemeanour administers or attempts to administer any stupefying or overpowering drug or thing to any person, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Acts intended to cause grievous harm or prevent arrest.

— 228. Any person who, with intent to maim, disable or disable any person or to do some grievous harm to any person, or to resist or prevent the lawful arrest or detention of any person—

- (a) unlawfully wounds or does any grievous harm to any person by any means whatever ; or
- (b) unlawfully attempts in any manner to strike any person with any kind of projectile or weapon, knife, or other dangerous or offensive weapon ; or
- (c) unlawfully causes any explosive substance to explode ; or
- (d) sends or delivers any explosive substance or any dangerous or noxious thing to any person ; or
- (e) causes any such substance or thing to be taken into possession by any person ; or
- (f) puts any corrosive fluid or any destructive explosive substance in any place ; or
- (g) unlawfully casts or throws any such fluid or substance at or upon any person, or otherwise applies any such fluid or substance to the person of any person,

is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for

- Any person who unlawfully—
- a) prevents or obstructs any person who is on board of, or is escaping from, a vessel which is in distress or wrecked, in his endeavours to save his life; or
- b) obstructs any person in his endeavours to save the life of any person so situated,
- guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for life.
- Preventing escape from wreck.
- Any person who, with intent to injure or to endanger the safety of any person travelling by any railway, whether particular person or not—
- a) places anything on the railway ; or
- b) deals with the railway, or with anything whatever upon or near the railway, in such a manner as to affect or endanger the free and safe use of the railway or the safety of any such person ; or
- c) shoots or throws anything at, into or upon or causes anything to come into contact with, any person or thing on the railway ; or
- d) shows any light or signal, or in any way deals with any existing light or signal, upon or near the railway ; or
- e) by any omission to do any act which it is his duty to do causes the safety of any such person to be endangered,
- guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for life.
- Intentionally endangering safety of persons travelling by railway.
- Any person who unlawfully does grievous harm to another is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years, or to a fine or to both.
- Grievous harm.

- Any person who unlawfully, and with intent to do grievous harm to another, puts any explosive substance in any place, or does any act, whatever, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years, or to a fine or to both.
- Attempting to injure by explosive substances.

- Any person who unlawfully, and with intent to injure or annoy another, causes any poison or noxious substance to be administered to, or taken by, any person, or does any act whereby endangers his life, or does him some grievous harm, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years, or to a fine or to both.
- Maliciously administering poison with intent to harm.

acts.

(a) unlawfully wounds another ; or

(b) unlawfully, and with intent to injure or annoy a person, causes any poison or other noxious thing to be administered to, or taken by a person,

is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Failure to supply necessaries.

235. Any person who, being charged with the duty of providing for another necessaries of life, without excuse fails to do so, whereby the life of that other person is or is likely to be endangered, or his health is or is likely to be permanently injured, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Criminal Recklessness and Negligence.

Reckless and negligent acts.

236. Any person who in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life or to be likely to cause harm to another person—

(a) drives a vehicle or rides on any public way

(b) navigates, or takes part in the navigation or working of, any vessel ; or

(c) does any act with fire or any combustible matter, and omits to take precautions against any probable danger from any fire or any combustible matter in his possession ; or

(d) omits to take precautions against any probable danger from any animal in his possession

(e) gives medical or surgical treatment to any person to whom he has undertaken to treat ; or

(f) dispenses, supplies, sells, administers or gives access to any medicine or poisonous or dangerous material ; or

(g) does any act with respect to, or omits to take precautions against any probable danger from, any machinery of which he is solely or partly in charge ; or

(h) does any act with respect to, or omits to take precautions against any probable danger from, any explosive in his possession,

is guilty of a misdemeanour.

- . Any person who unlawfully does any act, or omits any act which it is his duty to do, not being an act or omission specified in the preceding section, by which act or omission harm is caused to any person, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for six months, or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to both.
- Other negligent acts causing harm.
- . Any person who by any unlawful act, or omission specified in section 230 of this Code, causes the safety of any person travelling by any railway to be endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanour.
- Endangering safety of persons travelling by railway.
- . Any person who exhibits any false light, mark or buoy, intending or knowing it to be likely that such exhibition will mislead any navigator, shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years, or to a fine, or to both.
- Exhibition of false light, mark or buoy.
- . Any person who knowingly or negligently conveys any person or goods to be conveyed for hire, any person by water in any vessel, when that vessel is in such a state or so loaded as to be unsafe, is guilty of a misdemeanour.
- Conveying person by water for hire in unsafe or over-loaded vessel.
- . Any person who by doing any act, or by omitting to take the reasonable care with any property in his possession or under his charge, causes danger, obstruction or injury to any person in any public way or public line of navigation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.
- Danger of obstruction in public way or line of navigation.

Assaults.

- . Any person who unlawfully assaults another is guilty of a misdemeanour, and, if the assault is not committed in circumstances for which a greater punishment is provided in this Code, is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to both.
- Common assault.
- . Any person who commits an assault occasioning actual bodily harm is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for three years.
- Assaults causing actual bodily harm.
- . Any person who—
- (a) assaults any person with intent to commit a felony or to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detention of himself or of any other person for
- Assaults punishable with two years imprisonment.

officer in the due execution of his duty, or person acting in aid of such officer ; or

- (c) assaults any person in pursuance of any combination or conspiracy to raise the wages, or respecting any trade, business, manufacture, or respecting any person connected with or employed therein ; or
- (d) assaults, resists, or obstructs any person engaged in any lawful execution of process, or in making a lawful distress with intent to rescue any property lawfully taken under such process or distress ; or
- (e) assaults any person on account of any act done by him in the execution of any duty imposed on him by law,

is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

Offences against Liberty.

Definition of kidnapping from the Colony.

245. Any person who conveys any person beyond the limits of the Colony without the consent of that person or of some person legally authorised to consent on behalf of that person, is said to kidnap that person from the Colony.

Definition of kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

246. Any person who takes or entices any minor under fourteen years of age if a male, or under sixteen years of age if a female, or any person of unsound mind out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor person of unsound mind, without the consent of that guardian, is said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardianship.

Definition of abduction.

247. Any person who by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person.

Punishment of kidnapping.

248. A person who kidnaps any person from the Colony or from lawful guardianship is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years, and is also liable to a fine.

Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder.

249. Any person who kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be murdered or may be disposed of as to be put in danger of being murdered

ty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for ten

. Any person who kidnaps or abducts any person, with intent to cause that person to be secretly and wrongfully confined, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine person.

. Any person who kidnaps or abducts any person, or causes that such person may be subjected, or may be so exposed of as to be put in danger of being subjected, to any hurt, or to the unnatural lust of any person, or causes it to be likely that such person will be so subjected, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for ten years, and also to a fine.

Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject person to grievous hurt, etc.

. Any person who, knowing that any person has been kidnapped or has been abducted, wrongfully conceals or harbours such person, is guilty of a felony, and shall be punished in the same manner as if he had kidnapped or abducted such person with the same intention or knowledge, or for the same purpose as that with or for which he conceals or detains such person in confinement.

Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person.

. Any person who kidnaps or abducts any child under the age of fourteen years, with the intention of dishonestly taking any movable property from the person of such child, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years, and also to a fine.

Kidnapping or abducting child under fourteen years with intent to steal from its person.

. Any person who unlawfully compels any person to do any labour against the will of that person is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Unlawful compulsory labour.

PART VI.

OFFENCES RELATING TO PROPERTY.

Stealing.

(1) A person steals who, without the consent of the owner, fraudulently and without a claim of right in good faith, takes and carries away anything capable of being stolen with intent, at the time of such taking, permanently to deprive the owner thereof.

Definition.

fraudulently converts the same to his own use of any person other than the owner.

(2) (a) The expression “takes” includes obtaining possession—

(i) by any trick ;

(ii) by intimidation ;

(iii) under a mistake on the part of the taker with knowledge on the part of the owner that possession has been so obtained ;

(iv) by finding, where at the time of finding the finder believes that the thing cannot be discovered by taking reasonable steps ;

(b) the expression “carries away” includes removal of anything from the place where it is found, but in the case of a thing attached to a building only if it has been completely detached.

(c) the expression “owner” includes any person having possession or control of the property in, anything capable of being stolen.

(3) Everything which has value and is the property of any person, and if adhering to the realty then severance therefrom, is capable of being stolen.

Special cases

256. (1) When a factor or agent pledges or grants a lien on any goods or document of title to goods entrusted to him for the purpose of sale or otherwise for an advance of money not greater than the amount due to him by his principal at the time of pledging or giving the document together with the amount of any bill of exchange or promissory note accepted or made by him for or on account of his principal, such dealing with the goods or document of title is not deemed to be theft.

(2) When a servant, contrary to his master's orders, takes from his possession any food in order that it may be given to an animal belonging to or in the possession of his master, such taking is not deemed to be theft.

Funds, etc.,
held under
direction.

257. When a person receives, either alone or jointly with another person, any money or valuable security or a power of attorney for the sale, mortgage, pledge, or other disposition of any property, whether capable of being

or, with a direction in either case that such money or any part thereof, or any other money received in exchange for the property, or any part thereof, or the proceeds or any part of the proceeds of such security, or of such mortgage, pledge, or other disposition, shall be applied to any purpose or to any person specified in the direction, such money and proceeds are deemed to be the property of the person to whom the money, security, or power of attorney was given until the direction has been complied with.

8. When a person receives, either alone or jointly with another person, any property from another on terms obliging him to sell it or otherwise dispose of it, and obliging him to pay or account for the proceeds of the property, or any part of such proceeds, or to deliver anything received in exchange for the property to the person to whom it is received, or some other person, then the proceeds of the property, and anything so received in exchange for it, are deemed to be the property of the person from whom the property was so received, until they have been disposed of in accordance with the terms on which the property was received, unless it is a part of those proceeds that the proceeds, if any, shall form an item in a debtor and creditor account between him and the person to whom he is to pay them or account for them, and that the relation of a debtor and creditor only shall exist between them in respect thereof.

Funds, etc.,
received by
agents for
sale.

9. When a person receives, either alone or jointly with another person, any money on behalf of another, the money is deemed to be the property of the person on whose behalf it is received, unless the money is received on the terms that it shall form an item in a debtor and creditor account, and that the relation of debtor and creditor only shall exist between the parties in respect of it.

Money
received for
another.

10. When any person takes or converts anything the whole or a part of which is the property of another, or the whole or a part of which is the property of two or more joint owners of the thing; or that he himself is the owner of the thing taken or converted subject to a special property or interest of some other person; or that he is lessee of the thing, or that he himself is one of two or more joint owners of the thing; or that

Theft by
persons
having an
interest in
the thing
stolen.

and wife.

together, procures either of them to deal with any which is, to his knowledge, the property of the other in a manner which would be theft, if they were not married, is deemed to have stolen the thing, and may be charged with theft.

General
punishment
for theft.

262. Any person who steals anything capable of being stolen is guilty of the felony termed theft, and is liable to imprisonment for three years, unless, owing to the circumstances of the theft or the nature of the thing stolen, some other punishment is provided.

11 of 28/52.

Stealing
wills.

263. If the thing stolen is a testamentary instrument, whether the testator is living or dead, the offender is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Stealing
postal
matter, etc.

264. If the thing stolen is postal matter or any cheque, money or valuable security, contained in any postal matter, the offender is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Stealing
cattle, crops,
etc.
9 of 2/37.

265. (1) If the thing stolen is any of the things following, that is to say, a horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, goat or pig, or the young of such animal, or any crops or fruit the offender is liable to imprisonment for five years.

12 of 28/52.

(2) The provisions of section 8 of this Code shall apply in the case of any prosecution under this section for stealing any crops or fruit, the produce of any land or registered in the name of another person, unless the person charged proves to the satisfaction of the Court that—

(a) he has purchased or acquired by purchase, exchange, inheritance or in consideration of marriage such land or tree from the registered owner thereof or the heirs of such owner;

(b) the crop or fruit although the produce of any land or tree so registered has been lawfully acquired by him.

Stealing
from the
person ;
stealing
goods in
transit, etc.

266. If a theft is committed under any of the circumstances following, that is to say—

(a) if the thing is stolen from the person of another,

(b) if the thing is stolen in a dwelling house, and its value exceeds five pounds, or the offender

immediately before or after the time of stealing uses or threatens to use violence to any person in a dwelling house ;

(c) if the thing is stolen from any kind of vessel or vehicle or place or deposit used for the conveyance or custody of goods in transit from one place to another ;

(d) if the thing stolen is attached to or forms part of a railway ;

(e) if the thing is stolen from a vessel which is in distress or wrecked or stranded ;

(f) if the thing is stolen from a public office in which it is deposited or kept ;

(g) if the offender, in order to commit the offence, opens any locked room, box, or other receptacle, by means of a key or other instrument,

the offender is liable to imprisonment for five years.

13 of 28/52.

7. If the offender is a person employed in the public service and the thing stolen is the property of Her Majesty, and it came into the possession of the offender by virtue of his employment, he is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Stealing by persons in public service.

2 of 9/31.

14 of 28/52.

8. If the offender is a clerk or servant and the thing stolen is the property of his employer, or came into the possession of the offender on account of his employer, he is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Stealing by clerks and servants.

2 of 9/31.

15 of 28/52.

9. If the offender is a director or officer of a corporation or company, and the thing stolen is the property of the corporation or company, he is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Stealing by directors or officers of companies.

10. If the thing stolen is any of the things following, the offender is liable to say—

Stealing by agents, etc.

(a) property which has been received by the offender with a power of attorney for the disposition thereof ;

(b) the property which has been entrusted to the offender either alone or jointly with any other

person the same or any part thereof or proceeds thereof ;

- (c) property which has been received by the offender either alone or jointly with any other person or on account of any other person ;
- (d) the whole or part of the proceeds of any valuable security which has been received by the offender with a direction that the proceeds thereof should be applied to any purpose or paid to any person specified in the direction ;
- (e) the whole or part of the proceeds arising from the disposition of any property which have been received by the offender by virtue of a power of attorney for such disposition, such power of attorney having been received by the offender with a direction that such proceeds should be applied to any purpose or paid to any person specified in the direction,

the offender is liable to imprisonment for seven years

Stealing by
tenants or
lodgers.

271. If the thing stolen is a fixture or chattel let to the offender to be used by him with a house or lodging, and the value exceeds five pounds, he is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Stealing
after
previous
conviction.
16 of 28/52.

272. (1) If the offender, before committing the offence, had been convicted of a theft punishable under section 265, he is liable to imprisonment for five years.

(2) If the offender, before committing a theft punishable under section 265, had been convicted of a theft punishable under that section, he is liable to imprisonment for seven years

Offences allied to Stealing.

Concealing
registers.

273. Any person who, with intent to defraud, conceals or takes from its place of deposit any register which is authorised or required by law to be kept for authentication or recording the title to any property, or for recording births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials, or any part of any such register which is required by law to be sent to any public office, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

2204-41
Concealing
wills.

274. Any person who, with intent to defraud, conceals any testamentary instrument, whether the testator

or dead, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

6. Any person who, with intent to defraud, conceals the whole or part of any document which is evidence of title to any land or estate in land is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Concealing
deeds.

7. Any person who kills any animal capable of being kept with intent to steal the skin or carcass, or any part of the skin or carcass, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to the same punishment as if he had stolen the animal.

Killing
animals
with intent
to steal.

8. Any person who makes anything movable with intent to steal it is guilty of a felony, and is liable to the same punishment as if he had stolen the thing after it had become movable.

Severing
with intent
to steal.

9. Any person who takes, conceals, or otherwise disposes of any ore or any metal or mineral in or about a mine with intent to defraud any person, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Fraudulently
dealing with
minerals in
mines.

10. (1) Any person who fraudulently abstracts or converts to his own use or to the use of any other person any mechanical, illuminating, or electrical power derived from a machine, apparatus, or substance, the property of another person, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Fraudulent
appropriation
of
power and
running
water.

Any person who fraudulently abstracts or diverts to his own use or to the use of any other person any running water, the property of another person, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Criminal Trespass.

11. Any person who enters into or upon property in the possession of another with intent to commit an offence punishable by this Code, or by any Law in force within the Colony, or to intimidate, insult or annoy any person in possession of such property; or having lawfully entered into or upon such property, unlawfully remains there with intent thereby to intimidate, insult or annoy any such person, or with intent to commit an offence punishable by this Code or by any Law in force within the Colony, is guilty of a

Entering
upon
property of
another with
intent to
commit an
offence, etc.

- (a) any land registered in the name of any other person;
- (b) any land in respect of which a contract for sale has been deposited in the Land Registry under the provisions of the Sale of Goods (Specific Performance) Law, by the purchaser thereof,

Cap. 232.

without the consent of such registered owner or his heir or purchaser of his heirs, as the case may be, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for six months.

(2) The provisions of section 8 of this Code shall not apply in the case of any prosecution under this section unless the person charged proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has purchased or acquired by partition, exchange, inheritance or in consideration of marriage such land from the registered owner thereof or his heirs.

Robbery and Extortion.

Definition of robbery.

282. Any person who steals anything, and, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of stealing, uses or threatens to use actual violence to any person or property in order to obtain or retain the thing stolen or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen or retained, is guilty of the felony termed robbery.

Punishment of robbery.

283. Any person who commits the offence of robbery is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

If the offender is armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument, or is in company with one or more persons, or if, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of the robbery, he wounds, beats, strikes, or uses any other personal violence to any person, he is liable to imprisonment for life.

11 of 2/37.
10 of 12/51.

Attempted robbery.

284. Any person who assaults any person with intent to steal anything, and, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of the assault, uses or threatens to use actual violence to any person or property in order to obtain the thing intended to be stolen, or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

If the offender is armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument, or is in company with one or more persons,

person or persons, or if, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of the assault, he wounds, beats, or uses any other personal violence to any person, is liable to imprisonment for life.

12 of 2/37.

11 of 12/51.

. Any person who assaults any person with intent to do anything, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Assault with intent to steal.

. Any person who enters upon the property of another person with intent to steal, being armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument or in company with one or more persons, in circumstances in which it would be reasonably apprehended that in furtherance of that intent, or in order to effect or facilitate his escape, violence against any person would be used is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Entering upon the property of another person armed, with intent to steal.

13 of 2/37.

12 of 12/51

. Any person who, with intent to extort or gain anything from any person, and knowing the contents of the writing, causes any person to receive any writing demanding anything from any person without reasonable or probable cause and containing threats of any injury or detriment of any kind to be caused to any person, either by the writer or any other person, if the demand is not complied with, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for ten years.

Demanding property by written threats.

. Any person who, with intent to extort or gain anything from any person—

Attempts at extortion by threats.

a) accuses or threatens to accuse any person of committing any felony or misdemeanour, or of offering or making any solicitation or threat to any person as an inducement to commit or permit the commission of any felony or misdemeanour; or

b) threatens that any person shall be accused by any other person of any felony or misdemeanour, or of any such act; or

c) knowing the contents of the writing, causes any person to receive any writing containing such accusation or threat as aforesaid,

guilty of a felony, and if the accusation or threat of

imprisonment for life may be inflicted ;

- (ii) any of the offences defined in sections 144 to 146 (inclusive) or an attempt to commit any of those offences ; or
- (iii) an assault with intent to have carnal knowledge of any person against the order of nature, or an unlawful and indecent assault upon a person ; or
- (iv) a solicitation or threat offered or made to any person as an inducement to commit or permit the commission of any of the offences aforesaid.

the offender is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

In any other case the offender is liable to imprisonment for three years.

It is immaterial whether the person accused or threatened to be accused has or has not committed the offence of which he is accused or threatened to be accused.

Procuring
execution of
deeds, etc.,
by threats.

289. Any person who, with intent to defraud, and by means of any unlawful violence to, or restraint of, the person of another, or by means of any threat of violence, or restraint to be used to the person of another, or by means of accusing or threatening to accuse any person of committing any felony or misdemeanour, or by offering or making any solicitation or threat to any person as an inducement to commit or permit the commission of any offence, compels or induces any person—

- (a) to execute, make, accept, indorse, alter, or destroy the whole or any part of any valuable security, or
- (b) to write, impress, or affix any name or seal to any paper or parchment, in order that the same may be afterwards made or converted into a valuable security used or dealt with as a valuable security.

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Demanding
property
with
menaces
with intent
to steal.

290. Any person who, with intent to steal any valuable thing, demands it from any person with menaces or threats, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Burglary, Housebreaking and similar Offences.

Any person who breaks any part, whether external or internal, of a building, or opens by unlocking, pulling, pushing, lifting, or any other means whatever, any door, window, shutter, cellar flap, or other thing, intended to cover an opening in a building, or an opening giving access from one part of a building to another, is deemed to have broken or opened the building.

Any person is deemed to enter a building as soon as any part of his body or any part of any instrument used by him enters the building.

Any person who obtains entrance into a building by means of force, threat or artifice used for that purpose, or by collusion with any person in the building, or who enters a chimney or other aperture of the building permanently open for any necessary purpose, but not intended to be ordinarily used as a means of entrance, is deemed to have entered and entered the building.

2. Any person who—

a) breaks and enters any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place of worship with intent to commit a felony therein ; or

b) having entered any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place of worship with intent to commit a felony therein, or having committed a felony in any such building, tent or vessel, breaks out thereof,

is guilty of the felony termed housebreaking, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

If the offence is committed in the night, it is termed burglary and the offender is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

3. Any person who enters or is in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place of worship with intent to commit a felony therein is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Definitions.

House-breaking and burglary.

Entering dwelling house with intent to commit felony.

and committing felony.

(a) breaks and enters a schoolhouse, shop, warehouse, store, office, or counting house, or a building which is adjacent to a dwelling house and occupied with it but is not part of it, and commits a felony therein ; or

(b) having committed a felony in a schoolhouse, warehouse, store, office, or counting house, or in any such other building as last mentioned, breaks out of the building,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Breaking into building with intent to commit felony.

295. Any person who breaks and enters a schoolhouse, shop, warehouse, store, office or counting house, or a building which is adjacent to a dwelling house and occupied with it but is not part of it, with intent to commit a felony therein, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Person found armed, etc., with intent to commit felony.
14 of 2/37.

296. Any person who is found under any of the circumstances following, that is to say—

(a) being armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument with intent to break into or enter a dwelling house and to commit a felony therein ;

(b) being armed as aforesaid by night with intent to break or enter any building whatever, and to commit a felony therein ;

(c) having in his possession by night, without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies on him, any dangerous or offensive instrument of housebreaking ;

(d) having in his possession by day any such instrument with intent to commit a felony ;

(e) having his face masked or blackened or being otherwise disguised, with intent to commit a felony ;

(f) being in any building whatever by night with intent to commit a felony therein ; or

(g) being in any building whatever by day with intent to commit a felony therein, and having taken such precautions to conceal his presence,

is guilty of a felony and is liable—

(i) in the case of conviction under paragraph (a)

(c), (e) or (f) to imprisonment for five years

) in the case of a conviction under paragraph (d) or (g) to imprisonment for three years.

ne offender has been previously convicted of a felony g to property, he is liable to imprisonment for seven

False Pretences.

Any representation made by words, writing or ct, of a matter of fact, either past or present, which entation is false in fact, and which the person making ws to be false or does not believe to be true, is a pretence.

Definition of
false
pretences.

. Any person who by any false pretence, and with to defraud, obtains from any other person anything le of being stolen, or induces any other person to r to any person anything capable of being stolen, is of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment ree years.

Obtaining
goods by
false
pretences.

. Any person who by any false pretence, and with in- to defraud, induces any person to execute, make, accept, e, alter, or destroy the whole or any part of any ole security, or to write, impress, or affix any name l upon or to any paper or parchment in order that y afterwards be made or converted into or used or with as a valuable security, is guilty of a misde- our, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Obtaining
execution of
a security by
false
pretences.

. Any person who by means of any fraudulent trick vice obtains from any other person anything capable ng stolen or induces any other person to deliver to person money or goods or any greater sum of money eater quantity of goods than he would have paid or ered but for such trick or device, is guilty of a mis- anour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Cheating.

. Any person who—

a) in incurring any debt or liability obtains credit by any false pretence or by means of any other fraud ; or

Obtaining
credit, etc.,
by false
pretences.

b) with intent to defraud his creditors or any of them makes or causes to be made any gift, delivery, or transfer of or any charge of his

removes any part of his property since or two months before the date of any uns judgment or order for payment of obtained against him,

is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Conspiracy
to defraud.

302. Any person who conspires with another by or any fraudulent means to affect the market price of any thing publicly sold, or to defraud the public, or any person, whether a particular person or not, or to extort any property from any person, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Fraud on
sale or
mortgage of
property.

303. Any person who, being a seller or mortgagor of any property, or being the advocate or agent of any seller or mortgagor, with intent to induce the purchaser or mortgagee to accept the title offered or produced by him, and with intent to defraud—

(a) conceals from the purchaser or mortgagee any instrument material to the title, or any fact of material cumbrance ; or

(b) falsifies any pedigree on which the title depends ; or

(c) makes any false statement as to the title offered, or conceals any fact material thereto,

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

Pretending
to exercise
witchcraft or
tell fortunes.

304. Any person who for gain or reward pretends to exercise or use any kind of witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment or conjuration, or undertakes to tell fortunes, or pretends to do so from his skill or knowledge in any occult science or otherwise, to discover where or in what manner anything supposed to have been stolen or lost may be found, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Obtaining
registration,
etc., by
false
pretence.

305. Any person who wilfully procures or attempts to procure for himself or any other person any registration, licence or certificate under any Law or regulations by means of a false pretence, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Receivers.

6. Any person who receives or retains any property, knowing the same to have been stolen or obtained in any manner whatsoever under circumstances which amount to larceny or misdemeanour, is guilty of an offence of the like nature (whether felony or misdemeanour) and is liable—
- (a) in the case of felony, to imprisonment for five years ;
- (b) in the case of misdemeanour, to imprisonment for two years.

Receiving,
etc.
17 of 28/52.

Repealed by 17 of 28/52 and printed by mistake.

8. When a thing has been obtained by means of any fraud constituting a felony or misdemeanour, or by means of any fraud done at a place not in the Colony which, if it had been done in the Colony, would have constituted an offence, and when it is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it was done, and another person has acquired a legal title to it, a subsequent receiving of the thing is an offence, although the receiver knows the thing has previously been so obtained.

Receiving
after change
of ownership.

9. Any person who has in his possession any chattel, money, valuable security or other property whatsoever, and who is reasonably suspected of being stolen property, is, if he establishes to the satisfaction of a Court that he acquired the possession of it lawfully, guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for six months.

Unlawful
possession of
property.
2 of 9/31.

*Frauds by Trustees and Persons in a Position of Trust,
and False Accounting.*

10. Any person who, being a trustee of any property, misapplies the property with intent to defraud, or, with intent to defraud, converts the property to any use not authorised by the trust, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to im-

Trustees
fraudulently
disposing of
trust
property.

includes the following persons and no others, that say—

- (a) trustees upon express trusts created by a will, or instrument in writing, whether public or private or charitable purpose ;
- (b) trustees appointed by or under the authority of a law for any such purpose ;
- (c) person upon whom the duties of any such trust aforesaid devolve ;
- (d) executors and administrators.

311. Any person who—

Directors
and officers
of
corporations
or companies
fraudulently
appropriat-
ing property,
or keeping
fraudulent
accounts or
falsifying
books or
accounts.

- (a) being a director or officer of a corporation or company, receives or possesses himself as such any of the property of the corporation or company otherwise than in payment of a debt or demand, and, with intent to defraud, omits either to make a full and true statement thereof in the books and accounts of the corporation or company, or to cause or procure such an entry to be made therein ; or
- (b) being a director, officer, or member of a corporation or company, does any of the following acts with intent to defraud, that is to say—
 - (i) destroys, alters, mutilates, or falsifies any book, document, valuable security, or account which belongs to the corporation or company, or any entry in any such book, document, or account, or is privy to any such act ; or
 - (ii) makes or is privy to making any false entry in any such book, document or account, or
 - (iii) omits or is privy to omitting any material particular from any such book, document, or account,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for years.

2. Any person who, being a promoter, director, officer or auditor of a corporation or company, either existing or to be formed, makes, circulates or publishes, or assists in making, circulating or publishing any written statement or account which, in any material particular, is known to be false, with intent thereby to effect any of the purposes following, that is to say—

False
statements
by officials
of
companies.

- a) to deceive or to defraud any member, shareholder or creditor of the corporation or company, whether a particular person or not ;
- b) to induce any person, whether a particular person or not to become a member of or to entrust or advance any property to the corporation or company, or to enter into any security for the benefit thereof,

guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven

3. Any person who, being a clerk or servant, or being employed or acting in the capacity of a clerk or servant, commits any of the acts following with intent to defraud, that is to say—

Fraudulent
false
accounting.

- a) destroys, alters, mutilates or falsifies any book, document, valuable security or account which belongs to or is in the possession of his employer, or has been received by him on account of his employer, or any entry in any such book, document or account, or is privy to any such act ; or
 - b) makes, or is privy to making, any false entry in any book, document or account ; or
 - c) omits or is privy to omitting any material particular from any such book, document or account,
- guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven

4. Any person who, being an officer charged with the custody, care, custody or management of any part of the public property or property, knowingly furnishes any false statement or return of any money or property received by him or entrusted to his care, or of any balance of money or property in his possession or under his control, is guilty

False
accounting
by public
officers.

MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

Offences causing Injury to Property.

Arson.

315. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully sets fire to—

- 17 of 2/37.
- (a) any building or structure whatever, whether completed or not ; or
 - (b) any vessel, whether completed or not ; or
 - (c) any stack of corn, grain, hay, straw or of cultivated vegetable produce, or of mineral or combustible fuel ; or
 - (d) a mine, or the workings, fittings or appliances of a mine,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for

Attempts to commit arson.

316. Any person who—

- (a) attempts unlawfully to set fire to any such thing as is mentioned in the last preceding section, or
- (b) wilfully and unlawfully sets fire to anything which is so situated that any such thing as is mentioned in the last preceding section is likely to catch fire from it,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Setting fire to crops and growing plants.

317. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully sets fire to—

- 18 of 2/37.
- (a) a crop of corn, grain or of cultivated vegetable produce, whether standing or cut ; or
 - (b) a crop of hay or grass under cultivation, whether the natural or indigenous product of the soil or not, and whether standing or cut ;
 - (c) any standing trees, saplings or shrubs, whether indigenous or not, under cultivation ; or
 - (d) any forest being the property of or under the protection, control or management of the Government,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

. Any person who—

a) attempts unlawfully to set fire to any such thing as is mentioned in the last preceding section ; or

b) wilfully and unlawfully sets fire to anything which is so situated that any such thing as is mentioned in the last preceding section is likely to catch fire from it,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven

Attempting
to set fire to
crops, etc.

. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully sets fire to any such matter or thing being in, against or under any building, whether such building be set on fire or not, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen

Setting fire
to goods in
buildings.

. Any person who attempts unlawfully to set fire to any such matter or thing as is mentioned in the last preceding section is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Attempting
to set fire to
goods in
buildings.

. Any person who—

a) wilfully and unlawfully casts away or destroys any vessel, whether complete or not ; or

b) wilfully or unlawfully does any act which tends to the immediate loss or destruction of a vessel in distress ; or

c) with intent to bring a vessel into danger, interferes with any light, beacon, buoy, mark or signal, used for purposes of navigation, or exhibits any false light or signal,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Casting
away ships.

. Any person who attempts unlawfully to cast away or destroy a vessel, whether completed or not, or attempts unlawfully to do any act tending to the immediate loss or destruction of a vessel in distress, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Attempts to
cast away
ships.

. A person who wilfully and unlawfully kills, maims

Injuring
animals.

mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, goat, pig, ram, ewe, w
or the young of any such animal, the offender is
of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven

In any other case the offender is guilty of a misdemeanour
and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

Punishment
for malicious
injuries in
general.

324. (1) Any person who wilfully and unlawfully des
or damages any property is guilty of an offence, w
unless otherwise stated, is a misdemeanour, and
liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprison
for three years, or to a fine not exceeding one hu
pounds, or to both.

Special cases.

(2) If the property in question is a threshing
agricultural machine, well or bore for water, or the
bank, wall, or floodgate of a mill-pond or pool, or
standing, growing, or cut crop of cultivated veg
produce, or any standing trees, saplings or shrubs,
cultivation, or any bridge, viaduct, aqueduct or rese
the offender is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imp
ment for seven years.

(3) If the property in question is a dwelling hou
a vessel, and the injury is caused by the explosion o
explosive substance, and if—

(a) any person is in the dwelling house or vesse

(b) the destruction or damage actually endanger
life of any person,

the offender is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imp
ment for life.

Wills and
registers.

(4) If the property in question is a testame
instrument, whether the testator is living or dead,
register which is authorised or required by law to be
for authenticating or recording the title to any prop
or for recording births, baptisms, marriages, deat
burials, or a copy of any part of any such register v
is required by law to be sent to any public officer
offender is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprison
for fourteen years.

Wrecks.

(5) If the property in question is a vessel in di
or wrecked, or stranded, or anything which belon
such vessel, the offender is guilty of a felony, and is
to imprisonment for seven years.

Railways.

(6) If the property in question is any part of a rail
or any work connected with a railway, the offend

of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen

If the property in question is a document which deposited or kept in a public office, or which is evidence to any land or estate in land, the offender is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Deeds and records.

6. Any person who, unlawfully and with intent to destroy or damage any property, puts any explosive substance in any place whatever, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Attempts to destroy property by explosives.

7. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully causes, or is concerned in causing, or attempts to cause, any infectious disease to be communicated to or among any person or animals capable of being stolen, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Communicating infectious diseases to animals.

8. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully, and with intent to defraud, removes or defaces any object or mark which has been lawfully erected or made as an indication of the boundary of any land is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for three years.

Removing boundary marks with intent to defraud.

9. Any person who—

a) wilfully removes, defaces or injures any survey mark or boundary mark which shall have been made or erected by or under the direction of any Government Department or in the course of or for the purposes of a Government survey; or

Wilful damage, etc., to survey and boundary marks.

b) being under an obligation to maintain in repair any boundary mark made or erected as aforesaid, neglects or refuses to repair the same; or

2 of 9/31.

c) wilfully removes, defaces or injures any mark erected by an intending applicant for any lease licence or right under any Law relating to mines or minerals,

guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three months, and may further be ordered by the court to pay the cost of repairing or replacing the survey mark or boundary mark and of making any survey and

damage, etc.,
to railway
works.

2 of 9/31.

- (a) wilfully damages, injures or obstructs, any way, road, building, turnstile, gate, toll fence, weighing machine, engine, telegraph, carriage, wagon, truck, material or property acquired for or belonging to any railway works ; or
- (b) pulls up, removes, defaces or destroys, or in any way interferes with, any poles, stakes, posts, pegs, lines, marks, or anything driven or placed in or upon the ground, trees, stone buildings, or any other material, belonging to any railway works ; or
- (c) commits any nuisance or trespass in or upon any land, buildings or premises, acquired for or belonging to any railway works ; or
- (d) wilfully molests, hinders or obstructs, the person in charge of any railway or his assistants or workmen in the execution of any work or to be done in reference to the construction or maintenance of any such railway,
- is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for three months.

Threats to
burn, etc.

330. Any person who, knowing the contents thereof, sends, delivers, utters, or directly or indirectly causes to be received, any letter or writing threatening to injure or destroy any house, barn or other buildings, or any rick or stack of grain, hay or straw, or other agricultural produce, whether in or under any building or not, or any ship or vessel, or to kill, maim or wound any cattle, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for ten years.

PART VIII.

FORGERY, COINING, COUNTERFEITING, SIMILAR OFFENCES AND PERSONATION.

Definitions.

Definition of
forgery.

331. Forgery is the making of a false document with intent to defraud.

Document.

332. The term document in this Part does not include a trade mark or any other sign used in connection

s of commerce, though they may be written or
d.

- Any person makes a false document who—
- Making a
false
document.
-) makes a document purporting to be what in fact it is not ;
 -) alters a document without authority in such a manner that if the alteration had been authorised it would have altered the effect of the document ;
 -) introduces into a document without authority whilst it is being drawn up matter which if it had been authorised would have altered the effect of the document ;
 -) signs a document—
 - (i) in the name of any person without his authority whether such name is or is not the same as that of the person signing ;
 - (ii) in the name of any fictitious person alleged to exist whether the fictitious person is or is not alleged to be of the same name as the person signing ;
 - (iii) in the name represented as being the name of a different person from that of the person signing it and intended to be mistaken for the name of that person ;
 - (iv) in the name of a person personated by the person signing the document provided that the effect of the instrument depends upon the identity between the person signing the document and the person whom he professes to be.

. An intent to defraud is presumed to exist if it
rs that at the time when the false document was
there was in existence a specific person ascertained
ascertained capable of being defrauded thereby
his presumption is not rebutted by proof that the
er took or intended to take measures to prevent
person from being defrauded in fact ; nor by the
that he had or thought he had a right to the thing

Intent to
defraud.

General
punishment
for forgery.

335. Any person who forges any document is of an offence which, unless otherwise stated, is a and he is liable, unless, owing to the circumstances forgery or the nature of the thing forged, some punishment is provided, to imprisonment for three

Imprison-
ment for
life.

336. Any person who forges any will, document or to land, judicial record, power of attorney, bank bill of exchange, promissory note or other negotiable instrument, policy of insurance, cheque or other authority for the payment of money by a person carrying on business as a banker, shall be liable to imprisonment for life

Imprison-
ment for
ten years.

337. Any person who forges any judicial or other document shall be liable to imprisonment for ten years

Imprison-
ment for
seven years.

338. Any person who—

- (a) forges any stamp, whether impressed or addressed, used for the purposes of revenue by the Government; or
- (b) without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon him) makes or has knowingly in his possession any die or instrument capable of making the impression of any such stamp; or
- (c) fraudulently cuts, tears in any way, or removes from any material any stamp used for the purposes of revenue by the Government of the United Kingdom with intent that another use shall be made of such stamp or any part thereof; or
- (d) fraudulently mutilates any such stamp as aforesaid with intent that another use shall be made of such stamp; or
- (e) fraudulently fixes or places upon any material or upon any such stamp as last aforesaid any stamp or part of a stamp which wholly or fraudulently or not has been cut, torn, or in any way removed from any other material or out of or from any other stamp; or
- (f) fraudulently erases or otherwise either really or apparently removes from any stamped material any name, sum, date or other matter or whatsoever written thereon with the intent

that another use shall be made of the stamp upon such material ; or

g) knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon him) has in his possession any stamp or part of a stamp which has been fraudulently cut, torn, or otherwise removed from any material, or any stamp which has been fraudulently mutilated or any stamped material out of which any name, sum, date, or other matter or thing has been fraudulently erased or otherwise really or apparently removed,

be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

. Any person who knowingly and fraudulently utters a document is guilty of an offence of the same kind, is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document in question.

Uttering
false documents.

. Any person who knowingly utters as and for a true and effectual document, any document which has not by any lawful authority been ordered to be revoked, annulled or suspended, or the operation of which has not been terminated by effluxion of time, or by death, or by the happening of any other event, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document.

Uttering
cancelled or
exhausted
documents.

. Any person who, by means of any false and fraudulent representations as to the nature, contents or execution of a document, procures another to sign or execute the document is guilty, of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document.

Procuring
execution of
documents
by false
pretences.

2. Any person who, with intent to defraud—

a) obliterates, adds to or alters the crossing on a cheque ; or

Obliterating
crossings on
cheques.

b) knowingly utters a crossed cheque the crossing on which has been obliterated, added to or altered,

guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for

without
authority.

(a) without lawful authority or excuse, makes, or executes for or in the name or on account of another person, whether by procuration or otherwise, any document or writing ; or

(b) knowingly utters any document or writing made, signed or executed, by another person who is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Demanding
property
upon forged
testamen-
tary in-
struments.

344. Any person who procures the delivery or payment to himself or any other person of any property or money by virtue of any probate or letters of administration granted upon a forged testamentary instrument, knowing the testamentary instrument to have been forged upon or by virtue of any probate or letters of administration obtained by false evidence, knowing the grant to have been so obtained, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document or thing by virtue whereof he procured the delivery or payment.

Purchasing
forged bank-
notes.

345. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, purchases or receives from any person, or has in his possession a forged bank note, whether filled up or in blank, knowing it to be forged, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Falsifying
warrants for
money
payable
under
public
authority.

346. Any person who, being employed in the public service, knowingly and with intent to defraud, makes or delivers to any person a warrant for the payment of any money payable by public authority, for a greater or less amount than that to which the person on whose behalf the warrant is made out is entitled, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Falsification
of register.

347. Any person who, having the actual custody of any register or record kept by lawful authority, knowingly permits any entry which, in any material particular, to his knowledge false, to be made in the register or record, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Offences relating to Coin.

In sections 348 to 356 (inclusive)—

Definition.

the term “current” applied to coin means lawfully issued as money within the Colony ;

the term “counterfeit” means coin not genuine but resembling or apparently intended to resemble and pass for genuine coin ; and includes genuine coin prepared or altered so as to pass for a coin of a higher denomination.

Any person who makes or begins to make any counterfeit coin is guilty of a felony.

Counter-
feiting coin.

the offence is committed with respect to current coin he is liable to imprisonment for life.

the offence is committed with respect to coin of a Sovereign or State, he is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Any person who—

Preparations
for coining.

) gilds or silvers any piece of metal of a fit size or figure to be coined, with intent that it shall be coined into counterfeit gold or silver coin ; or

) makes any piece of metal into a fit size or figure to facilitate the coining from it of any counterfeit coin, with intent that such counterfeit coin shall be made from it ; or

) without lawful authority or excuse (the proof of which lies on him)—

(i) buys, sells, receives, pays or disposes of any counterfeit coin at a lower rate than it imports or is apparently intended to import, or offers to do any such thing ; or

(ii) brings or receives into the Colony any counterfeit coin, knowing it to be counterfeit ; or

(iii) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of, any stamp or mould which is adapted to make the resemblance of both or either of the sides of any coin, or any part of either side thereof, knowing the same to be such a stamp or mould or to be so adapted : or

disposes of, any tool, instrument or machine which is adapted and intended to be used for marking coin round the edges with marks or figures apparently resembling those on the edges of any coin, knowing the same to be adapted and intended ; or

(v) makes or mends, or begins or proceeds to make or mend, or has in his possession or disposes of, any press for coinage, or any tool, instrument or machine which is adapted for cutting round blanks out of gold, silver or other metal, knowing such press, instrument or machine to have been used or to be intended to be used for making counterfeit coin,

is guilty of a felony.

If the offence is committed with respect to coin, he is liable to imprisonment for life.

If the offence is committed with respect to coin of a foreign Sovereign or State, he is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Clipping.

351. Any person who deals with any current gold or silver coin in such a manner as to diminish its value with intent that when so dealt with it may pass as current gold or silver coin is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Possession of clippings.

352. Any person who unlawfully has in his possession or disposes of any filings or clippings of gold or silver or any gold or silver in bullion, dust, solution, or in any other state, obtained by dealing with current gold or silver coin in such a manner as to diminish its value, knowing the same to have been so obtained, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.

Uttering counterfeit coin.

353. Any person who utters any counterfeit coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

If the offence is committed with respect to coin, he is liable to imprisonment for two years.

If the offence is committed with respect to coin of a foreign Sovereign or State, he is liable to imprisonment for one year.

. Any person who—

Repeated
uttering.

) utters any counterfeit current coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, and at the time of such uttering has in his possession any other counterfeit current coin ; or

) utters any counterfeit current coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, and either on the same day or on any of the ten days next ensuing, utters any other counterfeit current coin knowing it to be counterfeit ; or

) has in his possession three or more pieces of counterfeit current coin, knowing them to be counterfeit, and with intent to utter any of them,

ty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for years.

. Any person who, with intent to defraud, utters l for current coin—

Uttering
foreign coin
or metal as
current coin.

) any coin which is not current coin ; or

) any metal or piece of metal, whether a coin or not which is of less value than the current coin as and for which it is uttered,

ty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment e year.

. Any person who, without lawful authority or e, the proof of which lies on him, exports or puts ard of a vessel or vehicle of any kind for the purpose ng exported from the Colony any counterfeit coin ver, knowing it to be counterfeit, is guilty of a and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Exporting
counterfeit
coin.

19 of 2/37.

Counterfeit Stamps.

. Any person who without lawful authority or , the proof of which lies on him—

) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend or use, or knowingly has in his possession, or disposes of, any die, plate or instrument, capable of making an impression resembling that made by any die, plate or instrument, used for the purpose of making any stamp, whether impressed on paper or

Possession of
die used for
purpose of
making
stamps.

ment in the Colony or in any part of
Majesty's dominions, or in any country
the protection or mandate of Her Majesty
or in any foreign country, or capable
producing in or on paper any words, figures,
letters, marks or lines, resembling any
figures, letters, marks or lines used in
any paper specially provided by the
authority for any such purpose ; or

- (b) knowingly has in his possession or disposal
any paper or other material which has
the impression of any such die, plate,
instrument, or any paper which has
or in it any such words, figures, letters,
or lines as aforesaid,

is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment
seven years.

Paper and
dies for
postage
stamps.

358. Any person who, without lawful authority
excuse, the proof of which lies on him—

- (a) makes or begins or prepares to make, or
for any postal purpose, or has in his possession
or disposes of any imitation or representation
on paper or any other material, of any
used for denoting any rate of postage of
Colony, or of any part of Her Majesty's
dominions, or of any country under the
protection or mandate of Her Majesty, or of
foreign country ; or
- (b) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to
or mend, or uses, or has in his possession
or disposes of, any die, plate, instrument
material, for making such imitation or
representation,

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment
for one year, or to a fine of fifty pounds. And any stamp
and any other such things as aforesaid, which are
in his possession, are forfeited to Her Majesty.

For the purpose of this section a stamp purporting
denote a rate of postage of any country is to be taken
be a stamp used for postal purposes in that country
the contrary is shown.

. Any person who, without lawful authority or
e, the proof of which lies on him—

Possession
of plate or
instrument
used for
purpose of
making
seals.

a) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make
or mend, or uses, or knowingly has in his
possession or disposes of any plate or instrument,
capable of making an impression resembling
that made by any plate or instrument used
for the purpose of making any seal, whether
impressed or adhesive, which is used for the
purposes of the public service, or by a mukhtar
for the time being of any village, a Municipal
authority, a certifying officer, or by any person
duly appointed by law to use a seal, or which
is capable of producing in or on paper any
words, figures, letters, marks or lines resembling
any words, figures, letters, marks or lines used
in or on any paper specially provided by the
proper authority for any such purpose ; or

b) knowingly has in his possession or disposes of
any paper or other material which has on it
the impression of any such plate or instrument,
or any paper which has on it or in it any such
words, figures, letters, marks or lines as
aforesaid,

ty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment
e year, or to a fine of fifty pounds.

Personation.

. Any person who, with intent to defraud any person,
y represents himself to be some other person, living
ad, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Personation
in general.

the representation is that the offender is a person
ed by will or operation of law to any specific property
he commits the offence to obtain such property or
ssion thereof, he is liable to imprisonment for seven

. Any person who, without lawful authority or
e (the proof of which lies on him), makes, in the
of any other person, before any Court or person
ly authorised to take such an acknowledgment,
nowledgment of liability of any kind, or an acknow-
ent of a deed or other instrument, in any of

Falsely
acknow-
ledging
deeds,
recognis-
ances, etc.

of a person
named in a
certificate.

been issued by lawful authority, to another person whereby that other person is certified to be a person possessed of any qualification recognised by law for any purpose, or to be the holder of any office, or to be entitled to exercise any profession, trade or business, or to be entitled to any right or privilege, or to enjoy any rank or status, and falsely represents himself to be the person named in the document, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document.

Lending, etc.
certificate
for
personation.

363. Any person who, being a person to whom a document has been issued by lawful authority whereby he is certified to be a person possessed of any qualification recognised by law for any purpose, or to be the holder of any office, or to be entitled to exercise any profession, trade or business, or to be entitled to any right, or privilege, or to enjoy any rank or status, sells, gives or lends such document to another person with intent that that other person may represent himself to be the person named therein, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Personation
of person
named in a
testimonial
of character.

364. Any person who, with the purpose of obtaining any employment, utters any document of the nature of a testimonial of character given to another person, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for not more than one year.

Lending, etc.
testimonial
for personation.

365. Any person who, being a person to whom such document as is mentioned in the preceding section has been given, gives, sells or lends such document to another person with the intent that that other person may utter such document for the purpose of obtaining any employment, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

PART IX.

ATTEMPTS AND CONSPIRACIES TO COMMIT CRIMES

Attempts.

Attempt
defined.

366. When a person, intending to commit an offence, begins to put his intention into execution by means adapted to its fulfilment, and manifests his intention by any overt act, but does not fulfil his intention to such an extent as to commit the offence, he is deemed to attempt to commit the offence.

is immaterial, except so far as regards punishment, whether the offender does all that is necessary on his part for completing the commission of the offence, or whether the complete fulfilment of his intention is prevented by circumstances independent of his will, or whether he desists of his own motion from further prosecution of his intention.

It is immaterial that by reason of circumstances not known to the offender it is impossible in fact to commit the offence.

7. Any person who attempts to commit a felony or misdemeanour is guilty of an offence which, unless otherwise provided, is a misdemeanour. Attempt to commit offences.

8. Any person who attempts to commit a felony of a kind that a person convicted of it is liable to the punishment of death or imprisonment for a term of ten years or upwards, with or without other punishment, is guilty of a felony, and is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment for seven years. Punishment of attempts to commit certain felonies.

9. Every person who, knowing that a person designs to commit or is committing a felony, fails to use all reasonable means to prevent the commission or completion of the same, is guilty of a misdemeanour. Neglect to prevent felony.

10. Any person who incites or attempts to induce any other person to commit an offence whether such other person consents to commit the offence or not is guilty— Incitement to commit an offence.
8 of 35/33.

(a) of a felony, if the offence in question is a felony, and such person is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment for seven years or if the greatest punishment to which a person convicted of such felony is liable is less than imprisonment for seven years, then to such lesser punishment ;

(b) of a misdemeanour if the offence in question is a misdemeanour and such person is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment for two years or if the greatest punishment to which a person convicted of such misdemeanour is liable is less than imprisonment

Conspiracy
to commit
felony.

371. Any person who conspires with another to commit any felony, or to do any act in any part of the world which if done in the Colony would be a felony, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it is proposed to be done, is guilty of a felony, and is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment for seven years, or, if the greatest punishment to which a person convicted of the felony in question is liable is less than imprisonment for seven years, then to that lesser punishment.

Conspiracy
to commit
mis-
demeanour.

372. Any person who conspires with another to commit a misdemeanour, or to do any act in any part of the world which if done in the Colony would be a misdemeanour, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it is proposed to be done, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Other con-
spiracies.

373. Any person who conspires with another to commit any of the purposes following, that is to say :—

- (a) to prevent or defeat the execution or enforcement of any law, statute or order in council ; or
- (b) to cause any injury to the person or reputation of any person, or to depreciate the value of any property of any person ; or
- (c) to prevent or obstruct the free and lawful possession of any property by the owner thereof for its fair value ; or
- (d) to injure any person in his trade or profession ; or
- (e) to prevent or obstruct, by means of any act or omission which if done by any individual person would constitute an offence on his part, the free and lawful exercise by any person of his trade or profession or occupation ; or
- (f) to effect any lawful purpose by any unlawful means, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

PART X.

MINOR OFFENCES.

Various
offences

374. Any person who wilfully—

- (a) obstructs free passage on any public thoroughfare or public place by placing thereon any material or other things ;

- b) places or leaves on any public thoroughfare or public place any sweepings or refuse causing or calculated to cause offensive smells ;
 - c) fails to place a lantern or light at night upon any heap of earth, stones or other materials, or channel or drain or other excavation in the exercise of any repairs lawfully made upon a public thoroughfare or public place ;
 - d) throws any refuse or other things upon a public thoroughfare or public place in such a manner as to cause injury or annoyance to any passers-by ;
 - e) neglects or fails to repair or pull down any building or structure of any kind which is in a ruinous or dangerous state when ordered in writing so to do by the Commissioner of the District ;
 - f) neglects or fails to clean or repair any furnace or chimney of any workshop or factory where fire is used ;
 - g) lets off any fireworks in any public thoroughfare or public place in a manner calculated to cause injury or annoyance to any person ;
 - h) discharges any firearm within the limits of any town, village or other inhabited place ;
 - i) refuses to take coin or notes current in the Colony at their face value,
- guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

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