

the utmost to save the ship, cargoes and stores, shall bar his claim.

XX. Upon the discharge of a seaman from the ship in which he shall have served, he shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner a certificate of his service and discharge, specifying the period of service, and the time and place of the discharge of such seaman, which certificate shall be signed by the master or owner; and if any master or owner shall refuse to give such certificate to any such seaman, without having reasonable cause for his refusal, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay to him five pounds.

XXI. Any seaman or apprentice, or any person duly authorised on his behalf, may sue in a summary manner before any three Justices of the Peace, for the County in which the owner or part owner of the ship resides; or in case the owner or owners reside abroad, then for the County wherein such ship was last in port, for any amount of wages due to such seaman or apprentice, not exceeding fifty pounds over and above the costs of any proceeding for the recovery thereof, so soon as the same becomes payable; and every order made by such Justices, or any two of them, in the matter, shall be final; and if such order be not obeyed within two days, they shall issue their warrant to levy the amount awarded by distress, and sale of the effects of the party on whom such order was made; and if sufficient distress be not found, they shall cause the party on whom the order was made to be committed to Jail, there to remain until payment of the amount awarded, and all costs and expenses.

XXII. No suit or proceedings for the recovery of wages, under the sum of fifty pounds, shall be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman or apprentice, in any Court of Vice Admiralty, or in any superior Court of Record in this Island, unless the owner of the ship is adjudged bankrupt, or declared insolvent, or unless the ship is under arrest, or is sold by the authority of any such Court as aforesaid, or unless any Justice acting under the authority of this Act refer the case to be adjudged by such court, or unless neither the owner nor master is, or resides within twenty miles of the place where the seaman or apprentice is discharged or put ashore.

XXIII. Every ship belonging to, and sailing from this Island, to any place out of the same, shall have and keep constantly on board the same, a sufficient supply of medicines, suitable to accidents and diseases arising on sea voyages, which shall be renewed from time to time, as shall be requisite; and in case any default shall be made in providing or keeping supplied such medicines as aforesaid, or in case any of the seamen shall receive any hurt or injury, in the service of the ship, the expenses of providing the necessary surgical and medical advice and attendance, and medicines which the seaman shall stand in need of, until he shall have been cured, or shall have been brought back, to some port in this Island, shall be borne and defrayed by the owner and master of the said ship, or one of them, without any deduction whatever, on that account from the seaman's wages.

XXIV. All penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act and for the recovery whereof no specific mode is therein provided, shall and may be recovered with costs of suit in manner following, that is to say: all penalties and forfeitures not exceeding ten pounds, shall be recoverable at the suit of any person by information, and summary proceedings before any two Justices of the Peace in any part of this Island, for the County where the offence shall be committed, or where the offender shall be; which Justices shall have power to levy the amount of any such penalty or forfeiture and costs, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, or by commitment of the offender for the non-payment of the amount; and all penalties and forfeitures exceeding ten pounds, shall, and may be recovered with costs of suit, in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record, in

this Island, at the suit of Her Majesty's Attorney or Solicitor General; and all penalties and forfeitures mentioned in this Act, for which no specific application is otherwise provided, shall, when recovered, be paid and applied in manner following, that is to say, one moiety of every such penalty shall be paid to the informer or person upon whose discovery or information the same shall be recovered, and the residue shall be paid into the Treasury of this Island for the use of Her Majesty's Government thereof: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Court before which, or Justice or Justices before whom any proceedings shall be instituted for the recovery of any pecuniary penalty imposed by this Act, to mitigate or reduce such penalty, as to such Court or Justices respectively, shall appear just and reasonable, in such manner, however, that no such penalty shall be reduced below one half of its original amount; and provided also that all proceedings so to be instituted, shall be commenced within two years next after the commission of the offence.

XXV. All prosecutions instituted for recovery of any of the penalties imposed for the breach or breaches of any of the provisions of this Act, may be brought in the name of the owner or owners, master, agent or consignee of the ship or vessel, to which such mariner or mariners at the time of such breach or breaches shall belong, on account of whom such penalty or penalties shall be incurred.

XXVI. Every person, having the charge or command of any ship belonging to this Island, shall, within the meaning and for the purposes of this Act, be deemed and taken to be the master of such ship and every person (apprentices excepted) who shall be employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board the same, shall be deemed and taken to be a seaman within the meaning and for the purposes of this Act, and the term "ship" shall be taken and understood to comprehend every description of vessel of the burthen of fifty tons new measurement, as aforesaid, and belonging to this Island; and the term "Owner" shall be understood and taken to comprehend all the several persons if more than one, to whom the ship shall belong.

XXVII. Every master of a ship shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens and remedies for the recovery of his wages, which by this Act or by any Law or custom any seaman not being a master has, for the recovery of his wages; and if any proceedings in any Court of Vice Admiralty, touching the claim of a master to wages, any right of set off, or counter claim is set up, it shall be lawful for such Court to enter into and adjudicate upon all questions, and to settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and to direct payment of any balance which is found to be due.

XXVIII. It shall and may be lawful for any Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, upon complaint made by any three or more of the crew, to survey and examine, or cause to be surveyed and examined, the provisions, water, and medicines put or supplied on board any ship for the use and consumption of the crew; and if on such survey and examination it shall be found that such provisions, water or medicines are of a bad quality or unfit for use, or not appropriate, or there shall not appear to be a sufficient quantity thereof, the surveying officer shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship; and if such master shall not thereupon provide other fit and proper provisions, water or medicines, in lieu of any which may be signified by the said surveying officer to be of bad quality, or unfit for use, or not appropriate; or if any such master shall not thereupon procure the requisite quantity of provisions, water and medicines, or shall use any provisions, water or medicines which shall have been signified by the surveying officer to be of quality, or unfit for use, or not appropriate, he shall in each and every of such cases be guilty of a misdemeanor.

XXIX. Nothing in this Act or in any agreement contained shall prevent any seaman or person, belonging to