

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

REGULATIONS

PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENTS

OF

Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay,

IN THE YEARS

1832 to 1836.

[Presented in pursuance of ACT 63 Geo. III. c. 155, s. 86.]

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

23 February 1838.

BENGAL.

REGULATIONS

Passed by the Governor-General in Council of *Bengal*.

TITLES of the REGULATIONS passed in the Year 1832.

- REGULATION I.**—A REGULATION for suspending the operation of the Laws and Regulations within the limits of the Jagheer assigned to the Maharajah Bajee Row Bahadoor, and for defining the mode of Address to be used in communications to the Maharajah.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 7th February 1832.
- REGULATION II.**—A REGULATION for the better Administration of Criminal Justice and Police in certain cases.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 14th February 1832.
- REGULATION III.**—A REGULATION for extending the Provisions of Regulation X. 1811.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 13th March 1832.
- REGULATION IV.**—A REGULATION for declaring and explaining the meaning and intention of Section XLI. Regulation X. 1819.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 13th March 1832.
- REGULATION V.**—A REGULATION for annexing the Dehli Territory to the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 29th May 1832.
- REGULATION VI.**—A REGULATION for enabling European Functionaries to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable Natives in the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and for modifying or dispensing with Futwas by Mahomedan Law Officers in certain Trials.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 31st July 1832.
- REGULATION VII.**—A REGULATION for modifying certain of the Provisions of Regulation V. 1831, and for providing Supplementary Rules to that Enactment.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 16th October 1832.
- REGULATION VIII.**—A REGULATION for rescinding Regulation XIV. 1814.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 20th November 1832.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF THE INDEX TO THE REGULATIONS OF 1832.

Muharajah Bajee Rao Bahadoor.
Police Darogahs.
Slaves.
Salt.

Dehli Territory.
Native Jurors.
Sudder Ameens.
Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs.

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Burglary and Theft.—See Police Darogahs.
Char. Chittee.—See Salt.
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Jagheer at Cawnpoor.—See Muharajah Bajee Rao.
Law Officers of Zillah and City Courts.—See Police Darogahs.

Mooniffis, Wakeels, &c.—See Sudder Ameens.
Punchaet.—See Native Jurors.
Rowannah, Chullan, &c.—See Salt.
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Sudder Chowkeydary Bukshees.—See Police Darogahs.

ALTERATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, EXTENSIONS, RECISSIONS, &c.

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1824.—IV.	-	-	Extended	VII.	—	—
-	XIII.	-				
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	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
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TITLES of the REGULATIONS passed in the Year 1833.

REGULATION I.—A REGULATION for vesting in the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad the Superintendence of the Customs and Town Duties in the Territories to which the Revenue Jurisdiction of that Board extends.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 5th February 1833.

REGULATION II.—A REGULATION for empowering the Governor-General in Council to abolish the Provincial Courts of Appeal.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 15th March 1833.

REGULATION III.—A REGULATION for establishing an Office for the Registry of Imports and Exports at the Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 12th April 1833.

REGULATION IV.—A REGULATION to provide more effectually for the Management of Convicts sentenced to Labour, and employed on the Roads or Public Works under Superintendents or their Assistants appointed by Government, and to enable those Officers to maintain good Order and Discipline among the Convicts and their Guards.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 3d May 1833.

REGULATION V.—A REGULATION for forming the Jurisdiction of the City of Dacca and the Zillah of Dacca Jelalpoore into one District.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 13th May 1833.

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REGULATION VII.—A REGULATION for altering the Weight of the new Furruckabad Rupee, and for assimilating it to the legal currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; for adjusting the Weight of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee; and for fixing a Standard Unit of Weight for India.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 13th July 1833.

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PRINCIPAL HEADS OF THE INDEX TO THE REGULATIONS OF 1833.

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ALTERATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, EXTENSIONS, RECISSIONS, &c.

Regulations Altered.				By what Regulations.		
Regulation.	Section.	Clause.		Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
1810.—IX. and X.			Modified	I.	II.	—
1826.—IX.	II. & III.					
1831.—V.	XXVII.	II.	Modified	II.	II.	—
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A. D. 1833. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION for vesting in the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad the Superintendence of the Customs and Town Duties in the Territories to which the Revenue Jurisdiction of that Board extends.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 5th of February 1833, corresponding with the 25th Maug 1239 Bengal Era; the 1st Phaungun 1240 Fusly; the 26th Maug 1240 Willaity; the 1st Phaungun 1839 Sumbut; and the 14th Rumzan 1248 Higeree.

WHEREAS it is deemed requisite to transfer the powers and authority in respect to the customs and town duties, now exercised by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium at the Presidency, to the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad; so far as the territories are concerned which are under the jurisdiction in revenue affairs of the latter Board, the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation: Preamble.

II. So much of Regulations IX. and X. 1810, Regulation IX. 1826, and of any other existing Regulation, as vests the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium with the control over the customs and town-duty departments in the provinces, which by Regulations X. 1831; and V. 1832, have been placed in matters of revenue under the management of the Sudder Board at Allahabad, is hereby declared subject to the following modification: Parts of Regulation IX. and X. 1810, Regulation IX. 1826, and other Regulations modified.

III. The Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad shall, from the date of the promulgation of this Regulation, possess and exercise a general power of control and supervision over the customs and town duties, and over the officers charged with the administration of these branches of revenue in the province of Benares, the ceded and conquered provinces, the territory formerly subject to the authority of the chief commissioner at Delhi, the province of Kumaon, and the Saugor and Nerbudda dependencies; and the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium shall cease to have any jurisdiction relating to customs and town duties in the said tracts of country. The control over customs and town duties in the tracts of country subject to the jurisdiction of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad is by this Regulation vested in that Board and the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium at the Presidency shall cease to exercise any authority in respect to the customs and town duties in the said territories

A. D. 1833. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION for empowering the Governor-General in Council to abolish the Provincial Courts of Appeal.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 15th March 1833, corresponding with the 3d Chyte 1239 Bengal Era; the 9th Chyte 1240 Fusly; the 4th Chyte 1240 Willaity; the 10th Chyte 1839 Sumbut; and the 22d Suwal 1248 Higeree.

UNDER Clause First, Section XXVII. Regulation V. 1831, the provincial courts are precluded from receiving appeals from any zillah or city into which the provisions of that enactment have been introduced. Whenever therefore the Regulation has been extended to all the districts of any division, the further maintenance of the provincial court is only required for the purpose of disposing of the arrears of business pending before it. In order, however, that such arrears may be disposed of by the other existing courts, and the expense to the State occasioned by the maintenance of the provincial courts be thus discontinued, the following rules have been passed for empowering the Governor-General in Council to abolish the provincial courts, and for prescribing the course to be followed in disposing of the arrears of business before each court. Preamble.

II. Clause Second, Section XXVII. Regulation V. 1831, is declared subject to the following modification: Clause second, Section XXVII. Regulation V. 1831, modified.

III. *First.*—All original suits, all miscellaneous business arising out of original suits not of the nature of appeals, and generally all matters connected with Original suits pending before the provincial courts,

all matters connected with their functions as courts of primary jurisdiction, to be transferred to the files of the zillah and city courts, provided that the provisions of Regulation V. 1831, shall have been extended to such zillah or city.

Precepts or orders to be provincial courts from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, regarding any suit or matter pending before the superior court, to be transferred for execution to the zillah or city courts, whether Regulation V. 1831 may have been extended to such zillah or city, or not.

When the provisions of Regulation V. 1831 have been introduced into all the districts constituting the jurisdiction of a provincial court, the Governor-General in Council competent to abolish the provincial court.

All appeals and business belonging to its jurisdiction as an appellate court, which may be pending before any provincial court at the date of its abolition, to be transferred to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; the judges of which court empowered and required to dispose of such appeals.

with its functions as a court of primary jurisdiction, which may be pending in any provincial court, shall be transferred to the files of the several zillah or city courts, in which, under the provisions of Section VIII. Regulation III. 1793, the suit would be regularly cognizable, provided that the provisions of Regulation V. 1831 shall have been extended to such zillah or city court. The zillah or city courts to which under this provision any suits may be transferred, shall proceed with them in all respects as though they had been originally instituted before them under Clause Third, Section XXVII. Regulation V. 1831.

Second.—All precepts or orders which may have been issued to the provincial court by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, regarding any suit or matter pending before the superior court, shall also be transferred to the zillah or city court to which the suit or matter has reference, whether the provisions of Regulation V. 1831 may have been extended to such zillah or city court, or not, and the court receiving such order, shall carry it into effect in the same manner as if it had been addressed to itself.

IV. Whenever the provisions of Regulation V. of 1831 have been introduced into all the districts constituting the jurisdiction of a provincial court, the Governor-General in Council shall be competent to abolish the provincial court, by an order issued in the usual manner, under the signature of the secretary in the judicial department; and notice thereof shall be published by proclamation at the cutcherries of the moonsiffs, and at the zillah or city courts of the division, and shall likewise be communicated to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

V. All appeals, regular, special, or summary, as well as all petitions for the admission of special appeals, petitions for review of judgment, or other miscellaneous business belonging to its jurisdiction, as an appellate court, which may be pending before the provincial court on the date of its abolition, shall be transferred to the file of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; and the judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut are hereby empowered and required to dispose of them, under the general powers with which they are vested, in the same manner as though they had been regularly cognizable by, and referred to or instituted before them. All appeals that may be so pending before a provincial court on the date of its abolition, of whatever amount, or from whatever authority preferred, are hereby declared cognizable by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, anything in the existing Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

A. D. 1833. RÈGULATION III.

A REGULATION for establishing an Office for the Registry of Imports and Exports at the Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 12th April 1833, corresponding with the 1st Bysack 1240 Bengal Era; the 8th Bysack 1240 Fusly; the 2d Bysack 1240 Willaity; the 8th Bysack 1890 Sumbut, and the 20th Zeekada 1248 Higeree.

reamble.

THE import and export of goods to and from Singapore and Malacca having been declared by the Honourable Court of Directors to be free of all duties, and the collection of those hitherto levied at Prince of Wales' Island having been superseded by the same authority; the following rules, now promulgated, have been established for the purpose of ensuring the correct registry and account of all goods imported and exported at the three settlements, the due observance of the laws and statutes provided for the general trade of the British settlements within the limits of the Company's charter, and the prevention of loss and inconvenience in respect to the excise revenue of the three settlements.

n office for the registry of imports and exports to be established at each of the settlements in the limits. Its designation.

II. *First.*—An office shall be established at each of the three settlements, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to be designated the "Office of Registry of Imports and Exports."

Second.—

Second.—The office shall be superintended by a covenanted servant of the Company.

A covenanted servant of the Company to superintend it.

Third.—The office shall be open for the transaction of business every day (Sundays excepted) from ten in the morning until three in the afternoon.

Office hours.

III. The master-attendant shall report to the office of registrar of imports and exports as soon as practicable, the arrival of all vessels, with the following particulars, viz. the name of the vessel and commander, to what nation belonging, name of the port of original clearance, and of all intermediate ports at which she may have touched, with list of passengers on board.

The master-attendant to report to the office of registrar of imports and exports, the arrival of all vessels, with the particulars noted in this section.

IV. *First.*—All commanders of square-rigged vessels arriving at any of the settlements above named, are required to produce to the master-attendant, his deputy, or assistant, on being called on for the same, the certificate of registry, the pass or port clearance from the port of original clearance, and other ports at which the vessel may have touched for the purposes of trade.

Commanders of square-rigged vessels on arrival to produce certain documents to the master-attendant, his deputy, or assistant.

Second.—In the event of any irregularity or informality appearing in the papers produced, or of any circumstance coming to the knowledge of the master-attendant wherein the navigation laws have been infringed, he will immediately report the same to the registrar of imports and exports, who, if he deems it necessary, will report the circumstances set forth to the chief civil authority at the settlement, and await his orders before he admits the vessel to entry.

In the event of any irregularity or informality, the master-attendant to report the same to the registrar, who, if necessary, will report to the chief civil authority, and await his orders before he admits the vessel to entry.

Third.—It shall be the duty of the master-attendant, his deputy, and assistants, to keep a record of all arrivals and departures of vessels, containing all points of information required by this and the preceding section.

The master-attendant, his deputy, and assistants, to keep a record of all arrivals and departures of the preceding section.

vessels, containing the information required by this and

V. All commanders of square-rigged vessels intending to land or ship goods, will deliver or cause to be delivered into the office of registrar of imports and exports, a list of articles intended to be landed, with application for permit to land the same, drawn out in the following form (No. 1), to be kept as a voucher in the registrar's office.

Commanders of square-rigged vessels intending to land or ship goods, to deliver into the office of registrar a list of such articles, with application for permit to land the same.

To the Registrar of Imports and Exports.

(No. 1.)

Sir,
Please to permit the undermentioned goods to be landed on account of

Form of application.

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Date.	Number and Nature of Packages.	Name of Vessel.	Under what Colours.	Whence Imported.	Sorts of Goods.	Quantity of Goods.	Rates.	Total Value.
								[These are to be left blank and filled up from the Public Tariff.]

VI. *First.*—On the foregoing application being made a general permit will be given by the registrar of imports and exports, authorizing the landing of all the goods specified in the list at such time and place as may suit the convenience of the commander, the consignees, or purchasers of the goods.

The registrar then to grant a general permit, authorizing the landing of all the goods specified in the list. Time and place of landing.

Second.—Should it be determined by the commander of the vessel to land a further quantity of goods beyond those specified in the list, application must be made as above with additional list attached.

To land a further quantity of goods beyond those enumerated in the list, commander to make application as above, with additional list.

No goods to be landed without the observance of the above rules. Penalty for doing so.

Third.—No goods to be landed until the above lists have been furnished and permit obtained, under a penalty, on conviction before two magistrates, of sicca rupees five hundred.

Passengers' baggage, &c., exempted.

Fourth.—From the above rules are exempted passengers' baggage and trifling articles, not intended for sale but for private use.

Rules respecting transshipment of goods.

VII. First.—In the event of its being found necessary to tranship goods from one vessel to another, a list of the goods intended to be transhipped must be furnished, and permit obtained according to the form prescribed in section VI, with the addition of the name and description of the vessel to which the goods are to be transhipped.

Form of application.

To the Registrar of Imports and Exports.

Sir,

Please to permit the undermentioned goods to be transhipped on account of

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Date.	From what Vessel.	Under what Colour.	From whence.	On what Vessel to be transhipped.	Under what Colour.	Whither bound.	Number and Nature of Packages.	Sort of Goods.	Quantity of Goods.	Rates.
										[These are to be left blank and filled up from the Public Tariff.]

Goods so transhipped to be entered in the general registry as an import and re-export at the port.

Second.—All goods so transhipped to be entered in the general registry as an import and re-export at the port.

Commanders before shipping goods for exportation to produce list thereof, and to make application for a permit.

VIII. First.—All commanders of square-rigged vessels before shipping any goods are required to produce a list of such as are intended for exportation, and to make application for a permit at the office of the registrar of imports and exports, to be drawn up in the following form:

Form of application.

To the Registrar of Imports and Exports.

Sir,

Please to permit to be exported the undermentioned goods on account of

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Date.	Number and Nature of Packages.	Name of the Vessel.	Under what Colours.	Whither bound.	Sorts of Goods.	Rates of Manufacture not Produce.	Quantity of Goods.	Rates.
								[These are to be left blank and filled up from the Public Tariff.]

Permit to be then granted.

Second.—A general permit to ship will then be given from such place and at such time as may be convenient to all parties.

No goods to be shipped that are not included in the list, and

Third.—No goods to be shipped that are not included in the list, and separate lists to be produced, and additional permit required for any further shipment

shipment beyond the goods specified in the first list, under a penalty of sicca rupees five hundred on conviction before two magistrates.

separate lists and additional permit required for any further list, under a penalty.

Fourth.—Passengers' baggage, trifling articles for private use and not for sale, water, fire-wood, and provisions, are exempted from the above rule.

Passengers' baggage and other articles exempted.

IX. All commanders of vessels who have landed or shipped a full cargo, shall give 24 hours' notice of their intended departure; but in cases of partial landing or shipping when the rules laid down in this regulation have been duly complied with and requisite communications made, vessels are not to be detained to any fixed time of notice.

Commanders who have landed or shipped a full cargo, to give 24 hours notice of their intended departure. In cases of partial landing or shipping when rules have not been observed, vessels not to be detained to any fixed time of notice.

X. All commanders of square-rigged vessels shall, at the time of giving notice of intended departure, deliver into the office of the registrar of imports and exports, copies of the lists specified in sections V. and VI., duly attested by the signature of the consignees, purchasers, or receivers of the goods therein described, in the form following.

Commanders, at the time of giving notice of intended departure, to deliver into the office of the registrar copies of the lists specified in sections V. and VI., duly attested as directed by this section.

XI. First.—All commanders of square-rigged vessels shall, before they receive their port clearance, deliver into the office of registrar of imports and exports a true and complete manifest of the cargo shipped, to be verified on oath, if considered necessary, according to form.

Commanders, before they receive their port clearance, to deliver into the office of registrar a true manifest of the cargo shipped. To be verified on oath if considered necessary.

Vessel's Names.	Number of Tons.	Statement of Merchandise landed or shipped (as the case may be) at the Port of

Second.—On the delivery of the manifest and compliance with all the rules and regulations herein prescribed, a port clearance shall be delivered in the following form, bearing the signature of the master-attendant in attestation that all port charges have been discharged, and of the chief civil authority at the settlement.

On delivery of manifest and compliance with all the prescribed rules, a port clearance to be delivered. By whom to be signed.

No.

Port clearance for the colours, Captain

under bound for

Form of port clearance.

This is to certify to whom it may concern, that the owners of the above-mentioned have rendered an account of her import and export cargo, have discharged all duties, and complied with all the regulations of the port.

(signed)

XII. On the arrival of any junk, prohus, boat, or other vessel commanded by natives, subjects of the British Government, or of Asiatic states, the master-attendant shall obtain in the manner satisfactory to himself, and with as little interference or intrusion as practicable, all necessary information as to the native state to which the vessel belongs, the ports at which the cargo was shipped, and those at which she may have touched, and, in reporting the arrival to the registrar of imports and exports, will at the same time communicate any circumstances deemed necessary in order that report of the same may be made to the chief civil authority at the settlement.

On the arrival of any vessel commanded by natives, subjects of the British Government, or of Asiatic states, the master-attendant how to proceed.

XIII. First.—The registrar of imports and exports shall require from all persons commanding vessels, as described in the preceding section, a true account of the cargo on board and the place where shipped, in such manner as he may deem necessary and satisfactory, and at the same time the least intrusive and vexatious consistently with the obtaining the information required.

The registrar to require from all persons commanding vessels as described in preceding section, a true account of the cargo on board, and the place where shipped.

Permit to be granted, subject to the rules laid down in sections V. and VI. of this Regulation.

Second.—On such information being procured, a general permit shall be given for the landing of the goods on application in the manner specified, and subject to all the rules laid down in sections V. and VI. of this Regulation.

Natives in command of such vessels, before shipping any goods, required to furnish the lists directed in section VIII. of this Regulation, and to deliver a manifest of cargo. Registrar how to proceed.

Third.—Natives in command of vessels as above described, shall in like manner be required before shipping any goods to furnish the lists directed in section VIII. of this Regulation, and shall deliver in a complete manifest or list of the cargo shipped. The registrar of imports and exports will assure himself of the correctness of the document in such manner as may appear to him most satisfactory, and with as little vexation as possible.

Registrar to abstain from resorting to actual search, excepting in cases where he has good reason to believe that clandestine shipments have

XIV. The registrar of imports and exports shall abstain from resorting to the extreme measure of actual search, except in cases when, from information received, he may have good reason to believe clandestine and unregistered shipments have been made.

The registrar forbidden to grant permit for the import, export, or transshipment of any article prohibited by law. On discovery of the import of such article, how to act.

XV. The registrar of imports and exports shall not grant permit for the import, export, or transshipment of any article prohibited by any law, statute, or regulation, and shall use his utmost endeavours to discover and prevent such import, and, when discovered to have taken place, will report the circumstance to the chief civil authority, in order that the laws provided in the case may be duly enforced.

Registrar not to permit the import of any article forming the subject of excise revenue, the exclusive sale of which is vested in any individual renter, except under

XVI. The registrar of imports and exports shall not permit the import of any article forming the subject of excise revenue, the exclusive sale of which is vested by the licence of the public officers in any individual renter or farmer, except in such manner and under such rules as may have been laid down in respect to such exclusive rent or farm.

the rules laid down in respect to such exclusive rent or farm.

A. D. 1833. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION to provide more effectually for the Management of Convicts sentenced to Labour and employed on the Roads or Public Works under Superintendents or their Assistants appointed by Government, and to enable those Officers to maintain good Order and Discipline among the Convicts and their Guards.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 3d May 1833, corresponding with the 22d Bysack 1240 Bengal Era; the 29th Bysack 1240 Fusly; the 23d Bysack 1240 Willaity; the 14th Bysack 1890 Sumbut; and the 12th Zeehejja 1248 Higeree.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is necessary in certain cases to vest the superintendents of roads and other public works, or their assistants, who have the direction of the labour of convicts, with powers necessary to enable them to exert an efficient control over the convicts and the guards employed with them; the following rule has been enacted:

The Governor-General in Council shall be competent to vest superintendents of convicts employed on the roads and other public works, and assistants to such superintendents, with such powers as he may deem necessary for the control of the convicts and their guards.

II. It shall be competent to the Governor-General in Council to vest superintendents of convicts, employed on the roads and other public works, and assistants to such superintendents, with such powers for the above purpose as he may from time to time deem necessary.

he may from time to time deem necessary.

A. D. 1833. REGULATION V.

A REGULATION for forming the Jurisdiction of the City of Dacca and the Zillah of Dacca Jelalpore into one District.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 13th May 1833, corresponding with the 1st Jeyte 1240 Bengal Era; the 9th Jeyte 1240 Fusly; the 2d Jeyte 1240 Willaity; the 9th Jeyte 1890 Sumbut; and the 22d Zeehejja 1248 Higeree.

WHEREAS it is found desirable to form the jurisdiction of the city of Dacca and the zillah of Dacca Jelalpore into one district; the following rules have been enacted, to be in immediate force:

II. Such parts of Regulations III. and IX. 1793, and Regulation VII. 1797, as relate to the constitution of the jurisdiction of the city of Dacca and the zillah of Dacca Jelalpore, as separate jurisdictions, are hereby rescinded.

Parts of Regulat
III. and IX. 1
and Regulation
1797, which relat
the constitution of the jurisdiction of the city of Dacca, and the z
of Dacca Jelalpore, as separate jurisdictions, rescinded.

III. The places at present comprised in the jurisdiction of the city of Dacca and the zillah of Dacca Jelalpore shall be formed into one district, which shall be denominated the Zillah of Dacca.

The jurisdiction
of the city of Dacca
and the zillah of D
Jelalpore formed
the Zillah of Dacca

IV. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor-General in Council from making any alteration in the limits of the said zillah, or of any of the zillahs adjacent, conformably to the powers usually exercised by government in cases of that nature, which may at any time be deemed necessary or expedient.

Reservation of po
to the Governor-
General in Council
making any alt
tion in the limit
the said zillah v
deemed expedier

A. D. 1833. REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for rescinding part of Regulation XV. of 1829, and for enacting other Rules in the case of Goods imported by Sea.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 3d June 1833; corresponding with the 22d Jeyte 1240 Bengal Era; the 1st Assar 1240 Fusly; the 23d Jeyte 1240 Willaity; the 1st Assar 1890 Sumbut; and the 13th Moherrem 1249 Higeree.

WHEREAS so much of the rule contained in clause, second, section III. Regulation XV. of 1829, as provides that in cases where goods are taken by the officers of the customs on account of government under circumstances of a presumed under valuation, an allowance of 10 per cent., in addition to the declared value, shall be paid to the importer, has been found in its operation prejudicial to the revenue; and whereas it has appeared reasonable in all cases in which goods undervalued shall be so taken on account of government, that the customs duties, payable on the importation thereof, shall be levied at the valuation at which the said goods shall have been so taken by government: The following rules have been passed by and with the sanction of the honourable Court of Directors, and with the approbation of the honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to take effect from the date of their promulgation within the provinces subject to this presidency.

Preamble.

II. Regulation XV. of 1829, with the exception of section II., is hereby rescinded.

Regulation XV
1829 rescinded,
the exception of
tion II.

III. First.—The duty leviable according to the schedules annexed to Regulation XV. 1825, on goods and merchandise imported by sea, shall be levied *ad valorem*; that is to say, according to the market value at the place and time of importation, except when otherwise specially provided in that or in any other Regulation, and the value of all such goods and merchandise shall be stated on the face of the application to clear the same from the custom-house, that may be presented by the importer, consignee, or proprietor of such goods, or his known agent or factor, who shall further subjoin to the said application a declaration of the truth of the same in the manner and form following:

Declaration of v
to be appended to
application to c
goods.

FORM of APPLICATION to pass Goods.

To

The Collector of Sea Customs.

Sir,

Be pleased to grant a permit to pass into town the undermentioned goods, landed from the Captain under colours from

Number and Description of Packages.	Marks and Numbers upon Packages.	Description of Goods and Contents of each Package.	Total Quantity of Goods.	Rate of Value in Rs. of each Class and Description of Goods.	Total Value in Rs. of the whole of each Class and Description of Goods.	Name of the Consignee of the Goods.
Numbers in words at length.		In detail.				

do hereby declare that the goods above specified are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of and that
do enter them at the total value of sicca rupees As witness my hand,
this day of 18 A. B.
Value sicca rupees

Admitted by me,

C. D.,

Appraiser.

As the case may be,

{ Proprietor,
or
Consignee,
or
Duly authorized to act on behalf of

ation to be
d by the importer
s agent.
is undervalued
be detained by
rs.

ect to reference
ard of Customs.

may take for the
pany and sell.

ured value to be
to importer.

is so taken to be
on account of go-
ment.

r to be levied
the proprietor or
ignee.

Second.—The above declaration shall be subscribed by the proprietor, importer, or consignee, or his known agent or factor; and if upon view or examination of such goods, wares, or merchandise by the officers of the customs, it shall appear to them that such goods, wares, or merchandise, or any portion thereof, or any article or articles separately valued as above for assessment of duty, are not or is not valued according to the fair Calcutta market-price at the time of such declaration, then it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer or officers of the customs, duly authorized in that behalf, to detain such goods, wares, or merchandise, or such article or articles, and to cause the same to be lodged in the government warehouses, or otherwise secured until the pleasure of the Board of Customs, or other authority acting with the powers of the Board, shall be known and declared; and it shall be lawful for the said Board or other authority to order the collector to take such goods, wares, or merchandise for the use and benefit of the Honourable Company at any time within eight days from the date on which the application of the importer or proprietor may have been made; and the collector or other officer aforesaid shall, in such case, within 15 days of the same date, pay to the proprietor, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandise, or article or articles so detained and taken for the Company, the value thereof as declared and set forth upon the import application by such proprietor, importer, or consignee, or by his known agent or factor.

Third.—When payment may be so made to the importer or proprietor of such goods, wares, or merchandise, the same shall be in full satisfaction for the goods, in the same manner as if such goods, wares, or merchandise had been transferred by ordinary sale; and the collector, under the direction of the Board of Customs, shall cause the said goods, wares, or merchandise to be sold to the best advantage on account of government.

IV. In all cases in which goods shall be taken and purchased by or on account of government, the duties payable thereon shall be levied from the proprietor, importer, or consignee thereof, according to the value declared and set forth on the import application.

A. D. 1833. REGULATION VII. V A G

A REGULATION for altering the Weight of the new Furruckabad Rupee, and for assimilating it to the legal Currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; for adjusting the Weight of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, and for fixing a standard unit of Weight for India.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 13th July 1833, corresponding with the 31st Assar 1240 Bengal Era; the 12th Assar 1240 Fusly; the 32d Assar 1240 Willaity; the 11th Assar 1890 Sumbut; and the 24th Suffer 1249 Higeree.

BY a resolution of the Governor-General in Council, dated the 10th of September 1824, the Furruckabad rupee was ordered to be coined of 180 grains, 165 fine and 15 alloy, and was declared the legal currency of the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories. It is considered expedient to adopt this weight and standard for the Furruckabad rupee at the Calcutta as well as at the Saugor mint, instead of that described in section V. Regulation XI. 1819, from which it differs very slightly, and to make the Furruckabad currency correspond in weight and intrinsic value with the new currency of the Madras and Bombay presidencies. It is likewise convenient to make a trifling alteration in the weight of the Calcutta sicca rupee, as prescribed by clause 1, section I., Regulation XIV. 1818. It is further convenient to introduce the weight of the Furruckabad rupee as the unit of a general system of weights for government transactions throughout India, under the native and well-known denomination of the Tola. The following rules have accordingly been enacted by the Governor-General in Council, to be in force from the date of their promulgation:

II. So much of clause 2, section I., Regulation XIV. 1818, as fixes the weight and standard of the nineteenth Sun sicca rupee, and of Regulation XI. 1819, as fixes the weight and standard of the Furruckabad rupee, is hereby rescinded. Preamble.

III. The weight and standard of the Calcutta sicca rupee and its subdivisions, and of the Furruckabad rupee, shall be as follows: Parts of former regulations rescind

	Weight.	Fine.	Alloy.
	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Calcutta sicca rupee - - - - -	192	176	16
Ditto - half - - - - -	96	88	8
Ditto - quarter - - - - -	48	44	4
Furruckabad rupee - - - - -	180	165	15

The weight and standard of the Calcutta sicca rupee and of the Furruckabad rupee and of their respective subdivisions, are hereby declared.

and its fractions in proportion, being 11-12ths pure and 1-12th alloy.

IV. The use of the sicca weight of 179.666 grains, hitherto employed for the receipt of bullion at the Mint, being in fact the weight of the Moorshedabad rupee of the old standard, which was assumed as the sicca currency of the Honourable Company's provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, shall be discontinued; and in its place the following unit, to be called the Tola, shall be introduced, which, from its immediate connexion with the rupee of the upper provinces, and of Madras and Bombay, will easily and speedily become universal through the British territories. The use of the old sicca weight is discontinued at the mints of government

The Tola or sicca weight to be equal to 180 grains troy, and the other denominations of weight to be derived from this unit, according to the following scale; viz. The tola to be established of 180 grains troy in lieu of unit of sicca weight 179.666 grains. A scale of weights according to this scale, described.

- 8 Ruttees = 1 Masha = 15 troy grains.
- 12 Mashas = 1 Tola = 180 ditto.
- 80 Tolas (or sicca weight), = 1 seer = 2 1/4 lbs. troy.
- 40 Seers = 1 Mun, or Bazar Maund = 100 lbs. troy.

V. The calculation of produce of bullion at the mints of Saugor and Calcutta will be made in accordance with the system hereinbefore set forth, subject to the duty or seignorage of two per cent. already provided by the mint regulations; and in case of bullion below dollar standard, or more than six dwts. worse, subject to a further mint charge to cover the expense of refining it up to standard purity, it being optional with the proprietor of the bullion to refine it out of the mint, or The produce of bullion at the mints, to be calculated. Subject to seignorage duty; and to a further charge for refining when below standard purity. The proprietor may at his option

to pay the refnace charge according to established rates. A table of the produce of silver bullion, calculated according to the scale of tola weight, and the modification of the sicca and Furruckabad rupee herein prescribed, is annexed to this Regulation.

VI. The system of weights described in section IV. is to be adopted at the mints and assay offices of Calcutta and Saugor respectively, in the adjustment and verification of all weights for government or public purposes, sent thither for examination.

to pay the refnace charge according to established rates. A table of the produce of silver bullion, calculated according to the scale of tola weight, and the modification of the sicca and Furruckabad rupee herein prescribed, is annexed to this Regulation.

VI. The system of weights described in section IV. is to be adopted at the mints and assay offices of Calcutta and Saugor respectively, in the adjustment and verification of all weights for government or public purposes, sent thither for examination.

TABLE of the Intrinsic or Assay Produce of Silver Bullion in Furruckabad and Calcutta Rupees, to be used at the Mints of Calcutta and Saugor, from the promulgation of this Regulation.

Weight of Bullion in Tola, or New Sicca Weight.	ASSAY REPORT.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 Parts.	Produce in Furruckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100.	30 dwts. Br.	100.000	109.091	103.273
-	19½	99.792	108.864	102.060
-	19	99.583	108.636	101.846
-	18½	99.375	108.409	101.633
-	18	99.167	108.182	101.421
-	17½	98.958	107.955	101.211
-	17	98.750	107.727	100.994
-	16½	98.542	107.500	100.781
-	16	98.333	107.273	100.568
-	15½	98.125	107.045	100.355
-	15	97.917	106.818	100.142
-	14½	97.708	106.591	99.929
-	14	97.500	106.364	99.716
-	13½	97.292	106.136	99.502
-	13	97.083	105.909	99.290
-	12½	96.875	105.682	99.077
-	12	96.667	105.455	98.864
-	11½	96.458	105.227	98.697
-	11	96.250	105.000	98.437
-	10½	96.042	104.773	98.225
-	10	95.833	104.545	98.012
-	9½	95.625	104.318	97.798
-	9	95.417	104.091	97.585
-	8½	95.208	103.864	97.372
-	8	95.000	103.636	97.159
-	7½	94.792	103.409	96.946
-	7	94.583	103.182	96.733
-	6½	94.375	102.955	96.520
-	6	94.167	102.727	96.306
-	5½	93.958	102.500	96.094
-	5	93.750	102.273	95.881
-	4½	93.542	102.045	95.667
-	4	93.333	101.818	95.454
-	3½	93.125	101.591	95.241
-	3	92.917	101.364	95.029
-	2½	92.708	101.136	94.815
-	2	92.500	100.909	94.602
-	1½	92.292	100.682	94.389
-	1	92.083	100.455	94.176
-	½	91.875	100.227	93.963
-	Standard	91.667	100.000	93.750
-	½ dwts. Wo.	91.458	99.773	93.537
-	1	91.250	99.545	93.323
-	1½	91.042	99.318	93.111
-	2	90.833	99.091	92.898
-	2½	90.625	98.864	92.685
-	3	90.417	98.636	92.471
-	3½	90.208	98.409	92.258
-	4	90.000	98.182	92.046
-	4½	89.792	97.955	91.833
-	5	89.583	97.727	91.619
-	5½	89.375	97.500	91.406
-	6	89.167	97.273	91.193
-	6½	88.958	97.045	90.980
-	7	88.750	96.818	90.767
-	7½	88.542	96.591	90.554

Weight of Bullion in Tolas, or New Sicca Weight.	ASSAY REPORT	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 Parts.	Produce in Farruckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100	8 dwts. Wo.	88.333	96.364	90.341
	8 ½	88.125	96.136	90.127
	9	87.917	95.909	89.915
	9 ½	87.708	95.682	89.702
	10	87.500	95.455	89.489
	10 ½	87.292	95.227	89.275
	11	87.084	95.000	89.062
	11 ½	86.875	94.773	88.850
	12	86.667	94.545	88.636
	12 ½	86.458	94.318	88.423
	13	86.250	94.091	88.210
	13 ½	86.042	93.864	87.998
	14	85.834	93.636	87.784
	14 ½	85.625	93.409	87.571
	15	85.417	93.182	87.358
	15 ½	85.208	92.955	87.145
	16	85.000	92.727	86.932
	16 ½	84.792	92.500	86.719
	17	84.583	92.273	86.506
	17 ½	84.375	92.045	86.292
	18	84.167	91.818	86.079
	18 ½	83.958	91.591	85.867
	19	83.750	91.364	85.654
	19 ½	83.542	91.136	85.440
	20	83.333	90.909	85.227

and so on for bullion of inferior quality.

All bullion or foreign coin brought to the Mint for coinage is subject to a seignorage of 2 per cent. ; but upon the re-coinage of rupees, struck at any of the Honourable Company's mints, a duty of 1 per cent. only is levied.

Upon all bullion of a quality inferior to standard (unless the same be required at the Mint for the purposes of alligation), a charge is made for the expense of refining the said bullion up to the quality of the rupee, at the rate of .04 per cent. per dwt. of worseness in the assay report. Thus, upon bullion reported 12 ½ dwts. worse, the charge for refining will be

12 ½ multiplied by .04 = 0.50, or one-half per cent.

Upon 20 Wo. it will be 20 x .04 = 0.80 per cent.

and so on for silver of other qualities, as in the following Table :

TABLE of Refining Charge on Silver Bullion.

ASSAY.	Refining Charge per Cent.	ASSAY.	Refining Charge per Cent.	ASSAY.	Refining Charge per Cent.
0 ½ Wo.	0.02	6 ½ Wo.	0.26	12 ½ Wo.	0.50
1	0.04	7	0.28	13	0.52
1 ½	0.06	7 ½	0.30	13 ½	0.54
2	0.08	8	0.32	14	0.56
2 ½	0.10	8 ½	0.34	14 ½	0.58
3	0.12	9	0.36	15	0.60
3 ½	0.14	9 ½	0.38	15 ½	0.62
4	0.16	10	0.40	16	0.64
4 ½	0.18	10 ½	0.42	16 ½	0.66
5	0.20	11	0.44	17	0.68
5 ½	0.22	11 ½	0.46	17 ½	0.70
6	0.24	12	0.48	18	0.72

* By the practice of the Calcutta Mint, the charge for refining is usually remitted up to 6 Wo. ; at the Saugur Mint, it is levied on all denominations of bullion inferior to standard.

A. D. 1833. REGULATION VIII.

A REGULATION for the occasional appointment of Additional Judges of the Zillah and City Courts.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 26th August 1833, corresponding with the 11th Bhadoon 1240 Bengal Era; the 26th Bhadoon 1240 Fusly; the 12th Bhadoon 1240 Willaity; the 12th Bhadoon 1890 Sumbut; and the 9th Rubbee-us-Sanee 1249 Higeree.

Preamble.

THE number of civil causes depending before the Judges of some of the zillah and city courts being so considerable, that great delay must occur in the investigation and decision of them, and of other causes that may be instituted previous to their determination, unless some provision be made to expedite the same; and the accumulation of such causes having chiefly proceeded from accidental circumstances, the effect of which may be removed by a temporary arrangement for the trial and decision of the causes in arrear, without a permanent alteration of the established jurisdictions; it is expedient that provision be made for the occasional appointment of additional Judges, to assist in the trial and decision of causes depending before the Judge of any zillah or city court in which such an appointment is now required, under the circumstances above stated; or may hereafter become requisite, under a recurrence of similar circumstances; the following Rules have accordingly been enacted to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the provinces immediately subject to the presidency of Fort William.

Provision for appointment of additional Judges, when requisite.

II. *First*.—When the number of civil causes depending before the Judge of any zillah or city court may be such as to require the aid and appointment of additional Judges for the speedy investigation and decision of such causes, the Governor-General in Council, at the recommendation of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or otherwise, if it shall appear to him expedient, will appoint any number of additional Judges for the zillah or city wherein it may be requisite, to be denominated “Additional Judges of such Zillah or City;” who, previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the same oath as is directed to be taken and subscribed by the Judges of the zillah and city courts.

Duties and powers of the additional Judges.

Second.—The additional Judges so appointed are empowered to perform any part of the duties of the Judge of the zillah or city to which they may be appointed, or that the Governor-General in Council may assign to them; and such additional Judges, in the performance of those duties, will exercise the same powers, and be guided by the same rules and regulations in every respect as the zillah or city Judge.

A. D. 1833. REGULATION IX.

A REGULATION to modify certain portions of Regulation VII. of 1822, and Regulation IV. of 1828; to provide for the more speedy and satisfactory decision of Judicial Questions cognizable by Officers of Revenue employed in making Settlements under the above Regulations; for enforcing the production of the Village Accounts; for the more extensive employment of Native Agency in the Revenue Department; and to declare the intent of Section V. Regulation VII. of 1822, touching claims to Malikana.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 9th September 1833, corresponding with the 25th Bhadoon 1240 Bengal Era; the 10th Bhadoon 1240 Fusly; the 26th Bhadoon 1240 Willaity; the 10th Bhadoon 1890 Sumbut; and the 23d Rubbee-us-Sanee 1249 Higeree.

Preamble.

EXPERIENCE having demonstrated the expediency of modifying certain enactments of Regulation VII. of 1822, and Regulation IV. of 1828, also of providing a more speedy and satisfactory mode of deciding such judicial questions as may be cognizable by officers of the revenue department under those Regulations; and of declaring the intent of the rules regarding Malikana promulgated by Section V. Regulation VII. of 1822; it having been found expedient

expedient likewise that measures should be adopted for enforcing the production of the village accounts, and for rendering them accessible to all persons concerned having occasion to examine them; also, that natives of respectability should be employed in more important trusts connected with the revenue administration; the following provisions have been enacted to be in force from the date of their promulgation:

II. So much of Regulation VII. of 1822 as prescribes, or has been understood to prescribe, that the amount of juma to be demanded from any mehal shall be calculated on an ascertainment of the quantity and value of actual produce, or on a comparison between the costs of production and value of produce, is hereby rescinded.

Provisions of Regulation VII. 1822 regard to the mode of determining amount of juma to be demanded from mehal, rescinded.

III. So much of the above Regulation as prescribes, or has been understood to prescribe, that the judicial investigation into and decision on questions of disputed private claims, shall be conducted simultaneously with the ascertainment of, and determination on the amount of the government demand, is hereby rescinded. The Governor-General in Council will hereafter determine the order in which the above matters shall be respectively disposed of.

Provisions of above Regulation regard to the simultaneous prosecution of judicial investigations and determination of the government demand, rescinded. The Governor-General in Council will hereafter determine the order in which these matters shall be disposed of.

IV. Clauses first, second and third, of section II. Regulation IV. of 1828, are hereby rescinded.

Parts of Regulation IV. 1828, rescinded.

V. In addition to section XXXIII. Regulation VII. of 1822, it is hereby enacted, that whenever any judicial question may be depending before a collector, or other officer employed in making settlements under the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1822, in which the interests of justice may, in the opinion of such officer, require that the case be decided by arbitration, it shall be lawful for him to fix, under the instructions with which he may be furnished by the superior revenue authorities, a period within which the parties must produce the award.

Declaration in addition to section XXXIII. Regulation VII. 1822, that shall be lawful for collector, or other officer employed in making settlements under Regulation VII. 1822, to fix, under the instructions

of the superior revenue authorities, a period within which the parties to a judicial question pending before him, and referred to arbitration, must produce the award.

VI. In that case, if the parties shall refuse or neglect to produce such award within the term limited, it shall be lawful for the collector, or other officer, to summon a punchayat, to be composed of three or five impartial and otherwise competent persons, of good repute, for the trial of the matter at issue.

If the parties refuse or neglect to produce the award within the term fixed, the collector or other officer may summon a punchayat to be composed

of the superior revenue authorities, a period within which the parties to a judicial question pending before him, and referred to arbitration, must produce the award.

VII. After duly considering the statements and evidence offered by the parties, or, in case of the default or recusance of either, the statements and evidence produced by the party in attendance, the punchayat shall declare their opinions, and judgment shall be recorded according to the sentence of the majority. The superior revenue authorities will, from time to time, issue such rules of practice for the guidance of the officers employed on this duty, or the punchayats, as they may consider necessary.

Punchayats so summoned how to proceed to a decision. The superior revenue authorities to issue rules of practice for the guidance of the collector or other officer as above, or the punchayats.

VIII. No appeal shall be allowed from such decisions, which shall be immediately executed and maintained, unless the commissioner, subject to the control of the Sudder Board of Revenue, should think proper, for any special reason, to direct that the case shall be submitted to another punchayat for decision.

What appeal to be allowed from the decision of such punchayats.

IX. Any suit brought before any court of justice to set aside a decision made in conformity with the above rules shall be nonsuited with costs.

Suits brought in a court of justice to set aside decisions made in conformity with the above rules, to be nonsuited with costs.

X. In like manner any suit brought before any court of justice against the arbitrators collectively or individually, appointed in conformity with the rules prescribed, to recover from them the value of the property lost by the decision founded on their award, shall be nonsuited with costs.

In like manner suits against the arbitrators collectively or individually, appointed under these rules, to recover the value of the property lost under their award, to be nonsuited with costs.

XI. It is hereby declared that the rules concerning Malikana, contained in section V. Regulation VII. of 1822, were intended to have a prospective effect only, and to be applicable solely to settlements made under that Regulation, and to recusance tendered at the completion of such settlements.

Declaration of the intention of the rules concerning Malika in section V. Regulation VII. 1822.

the accounts how kept, and how sets prepared.

XII. It is further enacted, that the village accounts, which are required to be kept in such manner and form as has heretofore been the custom, or in such other mode as may hereafter be prescribed by the Boards of Revenue, shall be prepared in duplicate sets: one for deposit in the office of Putwarree, and one for deposit in the office of collector of the district in which the respective estates or tenures may be situated, and wherever the office of a Canoongoe may be established, a third copy shall be prepared and deposited in that office.

accounts, in mode and at periods to be used for deposit in the pergunnah and revenue offices. They shall be open to the inspection of every person concerned.

XIII. The several accounts required for deposit in the pergunnah and zillah revenue offices, as above stated, instead of being delivered at the expiration of every six months, as prescribed by the rules at present in force, shall be furnished in such mode and at such periods as the Boards may direct. They shall be open to the inspection of every person concerned, desirous of examining them.

disabilities to zemindars, or other holders, who, after the promulgation of this Regulation, may refuse or neglect to conform to the above rule, or to sue him in any court of justice for an arrear of rent, or the breach of any agreement that may have been contracted by him.

XIV. Any zemindar, farmer, or other description of landholder, who, after the promulgation of this Regulation, may refuse or neglect to conform to the above rule, shall be deemed incompetent to oust any ryott or other tenant from the land occupied by him for non-performance of the conditions of his tenure or lease, or on any other pretext, or to distrain the property of any ryott or tenant, or sue him in any court of justice for an arrear of rent, or the breach of any agreement that may have been contracted by him.

to recover arrears, instituted by a court of justice, a landholder who, after conforming to the above rule, is liable to damages on account of such illegal acts, to such amount as the court awarding the restitution of such land or property may deem adequate.

XV. Any such suit instituted in a court of justice by a zemindar, farmer, or other landholder, who has not conformed to the above rule, shall be non-susceptible with costs; and should he proceed to oust a ryott or other tenant from the land occupied by him, or distrain his property, he shall be liable to damages on account of such illegal acts, to such amount as the court awarding the restitution of such land or property may deem adequate.

Governor-General in Council may appoint a deputy-collector in any revenue jurisdiction.

XVI. It shall be competent to the Governor-General in Council to appoint to any revenue jurisdiction a deputy-collector, with the powers hereinafter specified.

is eligible to be appointed.

XVII. The office of deputy-collector shall be open to natives of India of any class or religious persuasion. The persons selected shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and shall receive their commissions from government in the usual mode, under the signature of the secretary in the revenue department.

monthly allowance to be afforded in what is susceptible of consideration.

XVIII. The deputy-collectors will receive a monthly allowance to be fixed by the Governor-General in Council, and to be susceptible of increase, from time to time, as their conduct may appear to entitle them respectively to such consideration.

attention to be by the deputy-collectors appointed under this Regulation.

XIX. Every person appointed to the office of deputy-collector under this Regulation, shall, previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of his situation, make and prescribe before the collector of the district in which he may be employed, a solemn declaration in the form of the oath required under section XXVI. Regulation V. 1804, to be taken by persons employed in the collection of the public revenue.

deputy-collectors appointed under this Regulation to be subordinate to the collector under whom they may be placed.

XX. The deputy-collectors appointed under this Regulation are to be in all respects subordinate to the collector under whom they may be placed, and are required to perform all duties assigned to them by that functionary.

in which the duties may be performed.

XXI. It will be at the discretion of the latter officer to employ them in settlement duties under the provisions of Regulation VII. 1822, in the superintendence of the government khas mehals, and generally in the transaction of any other part of the duties of a collector.

proceedings, to be recorded and appealable.

XXII. All proceedings held by a deputy-collector appointed under this Regulation, shall be recorded in his own name and on his own responsibility, subject to the revision and control of the collector, and appealable to the superior authorities in the usual course.

XXIII. Provided

XXIII. Provided always, that the collector is competent to resume the duties which he may have committed to the deputy, assigning his reasons for so doing for the information of the commissioner.

The collector may resume the duties committed to them, informing the revenue commissioner of his reasons.

XXIV. Provided also, that the revenue commissioners, whenever they think proper, may interfere with any arrangements made by the collectors for the employment of the deputies; or the distribution of business to be assigned to those functionaries, subject to the general control vested in the Sudder Board of Revenue or the Government, as the case may be.

What interference may be exercised by the revenue commissioners with the arrangements made by the collectors for the employment of the deputy-collectors.

XXV. A deputy, appointed under this Regulation, shall not be removable but for misconduct, and with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. Whenever there may be reason to believe that a deputy is disqualified by neglect, incapacity, or corruption, for continuance in office, a report shall be submitted by the local authorities, through the channel of the Sudder Board of Revenue, for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, who shall be competent to suspend him, and order a further inquiry into the conduct of such deputy; or to direct his immediate dismissal, as may appear just and proper.

Rules regarding the dismissal of the deputy-collectors.

A. D. 1833. REGULATION X.

A REGULATION for including Spirituous Liquors of European Manufacture in the Prohibition contained in Regulation IV. 1831, against the Retail Sale of other Spirituous Liquors in the Eastern Settlements.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 9th September 1833, corresponding with the 25th Bhadoon 1240 Bengal Era; the 10th Bhadoon 1240 Fusly; the 26th Bhadoon 1240 Willaity; the 10th Bhadoon 1890 Sumbut; and the 23d Rubbee-us-Sanee 1249 Higeree.

WHEREAS by clause first, section III. Regulation IV. 1831, no person is allowed, except on the terms therein prescribed, to retail wine or European spirituous liquors of any kind or description within the settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, in less quantities than three gallons, or one dozen of quart bottles, nor to retail other spirituous liquors in less quantities than half a pipe, half a puncheon, or half a leaguer, or if in bottles in less quantities than six dozen quart bottles; and whereas, for the better security of the revenue derived from the sale of the exclusive privilege of retailing spirituous liquors within the settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, it has been deemed expedient to include spirituous liquors of European manufacture in the prohibition contained in clause first, section III., Regulation IV. 1831, against the retail sale of other spirituous liquors: the following amended Rule in lieu of clause first, section III. Regulation IV. 1831, has been passed by the Right honourable the Governor-General in Council, to have effect from the date of its promulgation within the settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Preamble.

II. Clause first, section III. Regulation IV. 1831, is hereby rescinded.

Clause first, section III. Regulation IV. 1831, rescinded.

III. No person shall retail wine within the settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, in less quantities than three gallons, or one dozen of quart bottles, nor shall any person retail spirituous liquors of any kind or description in less quantities than half a pipe, half a puncheon, or half a leaguer, or if in bottles in less quantities than six dozen quart bottles, without paying to the renter, or person or persons duly licensed by government, fifty (50) pice per gallon, or fifty pice for every four quart bottles.

Wine not to be so in less quantities than three gallons, or one dozen quart bottle Spirituous liquors of any kind or description not to be retail in less quantities than half a pipe, half puncheon, or half

leaguer, or six dozen quart bottles, without paying the prescribed duty

A. D. 1833. REGULATION XI.

A REGULATION for modifying Regulation VII. of 1830, of the Code of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, relative to Pawnbrokers' Shops at the Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and their Dependencies.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 9th September 1833, corresponding with the 25th Bhadoon 1240 Bengal Era; the 10th Bhadoon 1240 Fusly; the 26th Bhadoon 1240 Willaity; the 10th Bhadoon 1890 Sumbut; and the 23d Rubbee-us-Sanee 1249 Higeree.

SOME inconveniences having been experienced under the existing Regulation, the following Rules have been passed for the more effectual prevention of fraud, the collusive receipt of stolen goods on pawn, and other irregularities, and for defining the rules to be observed by all persons employing themselves as pawnbrokers at the settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and their dependencies, to be in force for the aforesaid settlements from the date of their promulgation:

II. The exclusive privilege of holding pawnbrokers' shops within the limits of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and the places thereto subordinate and annexed, shall be vested in such person or persons only as the local officers may be pleased to license for that purpose, whether by disposing of it to renters for a certain period on terms and conditions to be determined by government, or by committing it to public officers as agents acting under the direct orders of government, due notice being given at the commencement of each official year.

III. No person or persons, within the limits assigned to this privilege by the preceding section, save and except the renters of the privilege, or the individuals duly authorized by government, shall exercise the trade of pawnbroker, or in any way contravene the spirit of this section. Any person or persons convicted before two magistrates of infringing the rule contained in this section, will be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 sicca rupees for the first offence, 100 sicca rupees for the second and every subsequent offence, and, in default of payment, the fine shall be commuted for imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month for the first offence, and of two months for the second and every subsequent conviction.

IV. First.—The number and situation of houses to be appropriated as licensed receptacles for pawns, within the limits of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and the places thereto subordinate and annexed, shall be determined and restricted by the local authorities. Such houses shall adjoin the streets, and shall be open from daylight until nine at night during each day, and pawns shall not be received between the hour of nine o'clock at night and daylight on the next morning, under a penalty not exceeding 100 sicca rupees, recoverable from the holder of a shop, on conviction before a magistrate, and in failure of payment to simple confinement for a period not exceeding two months.

Second.—All persons employed in charge of houses for receiving pawns shall take out and hold a licence for the same from the police-office, under signature of the magistrate, which licence shall be hung or fixed over the door of such house in the most conspicuous manner. The violation of this rule will subject the offender to the penalty, forfeitures, and fines described in the preceding clause of this section.

Penalty.

V. No soldier or sepoy shall be admitted into the houses or shops for the purpose of pawning articles, neither shall a pawn be received from them under any pretence whatever, without the written or personal sanction of the immediate superior commissioned officer of the individuals tendering a pawn. Any licensed pawnbroker who may contravene this rule, will be liable to a fine of 50 sicca rupees, on conviction before a magistrate, or in default of payment to simple confinement for one month.

VI. A pawn

VI. A pawn shall not be received from a child under 14 years of age. The infringement of this rule will, on conviction before a magistrate, subject the pawnbroker so convicted to the fines and punishment prescribed in the last section.

No pawn to be taken from a child under 14 years of age, under penalties prescribed by the last section.

VII. The licensed pawnbrokers shall keep registers, wherein they shall regularly enter all pawns, and shall supply the individuals who may tender an acceptable pawn with a certificate, which certificate shall be a duplicate of the entry made in their books, which shall be produced at the police-office whenever they may be called for. Any evasion of the rules contained in this section will, on conviction before a magistrate, subject the licensed pawnbroker so convicted to the fines and punishments prescribed in section V. of this Regulation.

Registers of pawns to be kept, and a duplicate to be granted to persons pawning articles.

Penalty for infringement of the above rules.

VIII. Licensed pawnbrokers shall not fail to report to the police-office in all cases where suspicions may appear to attach to the individuals tendering pawns or to any pawn tendered, under the fine and punishment to be awarded under section V. of this Regulation.

Report to be made to the police-office in all cases when suspicion may attach to the pawn tendered or the person pawning, under similar penalties.

IX. All goods pawned shall be deemed, if perishable, to be forfeited at the expiration of four months from the date on which they were pledged; and if otherwise, at the expiration of one year, when, if they exceed in value 25 sicca rupées, they shall be sold by public auction, due notice being given to the magistrates, and to the public by beat of gong, two days previous to the day of sale. Any excess which may arise beyond the debt of the original owner shall be returned to the proprietor on demand; but should the amount realized fall short of the debt, the deficiency or loss will fall upon the pawnbrokers. The violation of any of these rules will subject the convicted offender to the fine and punishment to be awarded by section V. of this Regulation.

Period allotted for the recovery of pledges.

Under a penalty.

X. The licensed pawnbrokers shall have written in the Portuguese, Malay, Chinese, and Tamul languages, in a legible hand, the rates of interest which the licensed pawnbrokers may from time to time be permitted to demand under the sanction of the local authorities, and beyond those rates they shall be prohibited from demanding or receiving interest. It shall be incumbent on the licensed pawnbrokers to exhibit the aforesaid table of authorized interest to any individual tendering a pawn who may demand a perusal of the same. Every deviation or evasion or infringement of the rules contained in this section will subject the convicted pawnbroker to the fine and punishment prescribed in section V. of this Regulation.

The rates of authorized interest to be intelligibly written and to be exhibited on demand to persons tendering pledges.

Under the penalties contained in section V.

XI. If any person or persons be found riotous or quarrelsome in a pawnbroker's shop, the holder of such shop, if unable to quell the disturbance, shall apply to the nearest police-officer for aid, in failure whereof the holder of such house will be viewed as a party concerned in the riot, and be liable to all penalties consequent thereon.

The police to be apprized in all cases when a riot in the pawnbroker's shop cannot be quelled. Penalty.

A. D. 1833. REGULATION XII.

A REGULATION for modifying certain of the Provisions of the existing Regulations regarding the Selection, Appointment, and Remuneration of authorized Pleadors.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 4th November 1833, corresponding with the 20th Cartick 1240 Bengal Era; the 7th Cartick 1241 Fusly; the 21st Cartick 1241 Willaity; the 7th Cartick 1890 Sumbut; and the 21st Jumadee-us-Sancee 1249 Higeree.

WHEREAS the present rules regarding the selection, appointment, and remuneration of authorized pleadors in the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut have been found in some respects injurious to the interests of parties in suits in those courts; and whereas any inconvenience that may be expected to arise from increasing the number of pleadors, or from the admission of unqualified persons, will be more effectually met and corrected by the interests of the parties than by any interference by the courts; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation:

Preamble.

ts of Regulations
ified.

II. *First*.—The provisions of Regulation XXVII. 1814, section XXX. Regulation V. 1831, or any other Regulation in force relative to the appointment, removal, and remuneration of vakeels or native pleaders in the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, are hereby declared subject to the following modifications :

office of pleader
the courts of Sud-
Dewanny Adaw-
declared open to

Second.—The office of pleader in the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall be open to all persons of whatever nation or religion.

lications for prac-
g as an authorized
der in those
ts, or for the em-
ment of general
ts, how to be
le and determined.

Third.—Any person desirous of practising as an authorized pleader in either of those courts, or any person who may wish to employ an agent, not being an authorized pleader, to conduct generally all suits or other business before the court in which such person may be concerned, shall submit his application to the court, and, if a majority of the court be in favour of the application, a licence shall be granted, authorizing the appointment or employment of such pleader or general agent, as the case may be, and the number of pleaders previously licensed shall not be held as a reason for rejecting the application.

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Fourth.—Any person who may wish to employ an agent, not being an authorized pleader, to conduct any particular suit in which such party may be concerned, shall present a petition to that effect; and the judge, to whom the petition may be referred, shall be competent to comply with or reject the application; provided that, in the latter case, an appeal may be made to the court collectively, to be decided by the majority.

horized pleaders
those courts, how
e remunerated.

Fifth.—Parties employing authorized pleaders in the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut are hereby declared at liberty to settle with them for the remuneration to be paid to them for their professional services, the amount of which shall be specified in the Vakalutnamah, and they shall not be required to make any deposit in court on account thereof, unless they wish to do so for the satisfaction of their pleaders. Provided, a larger amount than the fee payable under the existing Regulations shall not be chargeable in the costs of suits to a losing party on account of remuneration to his opponent's pleader.

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Sixth.—Private engagements between parties and their pleaders, when contested, shall be enforced by a regular suit, and no miscellaneous application for that purpose shall be received in any court.

itions of agents.

Seventh.—Agents admitted to plead shall be competent to perform all the acts in the conduct of those particular causes entrusted to them, that an authorized pleader would be competent to perform, and shall be subject to fines and other penalties for neglect, contempt of court, or other misbehaviour, to the same extent and in the same manner as the authorized pleaders of the courts of justice are subject by the Regulations.

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other courts.

Eighth.—When any suit may be transferred to either of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut under the provisions of Regulation II. 1833, the court by whom such suit shall be decided shall determine the amount of remuneration to be assigned to the pleaders who may have been employed by the parties in conducting such suit before the court from which it may be transferred, and generally how any costs previously incurred shall be borne. All sums which may have been deposited in such court, on account of pleaders' fees, shall be kept in deposit until the case is decided, when the amount awarded to the pleaders shall be paid to them.

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lity of misconduct.

Ninth.—The courts are hereby empowered to deprive an authorized pleader of his licence, and at any stage of the proceedings to prevent an agent from conducting any cause, if such pleader or agent shall be guilty of any misconduct, which a majority of the judges may deem deserving of that punishment.

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III. The provisions of the 8th clause of the preceding section are hereby declared applicable to all courts to which suits may be transferred for trial from other courts.

IV. It shall be competent to the Governor-General, by an order in council, to extend the whole or any part of the provisions of this Regulation to any zillah or city court.

Governor-General competent to extend the provisions of this Regulation to any zillah or city court.

A. D. 1833. REGULATION XIII.

A REGULATION for abolishing the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillahs of Ramghur and Jungle Mehals, and for providing Special Rules for the Superintendence of certain Tracts of Country at present included in the Zillahs of Ramghur, Jungle Mehals, and Midnapore.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 2d December 1833, corresponding with the 18th Aughun 1240 Bengal Era; the 5th Aughun 1241 Fusly; the 19th Aughun 1241 Willaity; the 5th Aughun 1890 Sumbut; and the 19th Rujub 1249 Higeree.

WHEREAS considerations connected with the present state of certain tracts of country now included in the districts of Ramghur, Jungle Mehals, and Midnapore, the nature of the disturbances which recently prevailed in various parts of those districts, and the character of the inhabitants, have rendered it expedient to separate these tracts from those districts, and to place them under an officer, to be denominated Agent to the Governor-General; and whereas it is necessary to provide special rules for the administration of civil and criminal justice, and for the superintendence of police, land revenue, customs, abkaree, stamps, and all other local civil duties; and whereas it is expedient with reference to the proposed arrangements to abolish the Dewanny Adawlut of zillahs Ramghur and Jungle Mehals; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date on which the agent to the Governor-General may assume charge of the new jurisdiction:

Preamble.

II. Such parts of Regulation III. 1793, and Regulation XVIII. 1805, or any other Regulations as relate to the constitution of the zillahs of Ramghur and Jungle Mehals, are hereby rescinded; and the courts of Dewanny Adawlut of zillahs Ramghur and Jungle Mehals are hereby abolished.

Parts of Regulation III. 1793, and Regulation XVIII. 1805, rescinded; and the courts of Dewanny Adawlut of zillahs Ramghur and Jungle Mehals abolished.

III. The undermentioned tracts of country at present included in the districts of Ramghur, Jungle Mehals, and Midnapore, shall be separated from those districts, and the operation of the rules for the administration of civil and criminal justice, as well as those for the collection of the land revenue, customs, abkaree, and stamp revenue, together with all other rules contained in the Regulations printed and published in the manner prescribed by Regulation XLI. 1793, is suspended, and shall cease to have effect therein from the date specified in the preamble of this Regulation, except as hereinafter provided.

Separation of certain tracts of country from the districts of Ramghur, Jungle Mehals, and Midnapore. The operation of all rules contained in the Regulations printed and published in the manner prescribed by Regulation XLI. 1793, as far as regards the tracts so separated, suspended. Exception.

In the district of Ramghur—Chota Nagpore, Palamow, Kurruckdeea, Ramghur, Koonda.

In the district of Jungle Mehals. All the Mehals at present comprised in this district, except the following:—Sainpaharee, Sheerghur, Bishenpore.

In the district of Midnapore—Dhulbhoom, including Ghatseela.

IV. The administration of civil and criminal justice, the collection of revenue, the superintendence of the police, of the land revenue, customs, abkaree, stamps, and every branch of government within the tracts of country separated as prescribed in the foregoing section, shall be vested in an officer appointed by the Governor-General in Council, to be denominated Agent to the Governor-General.

The administration and superintendence of every branch of government within the tracts so separated, vested in an officer denominated Agent to the Governor-General.

V. It shall be competent to the Governor-General, by an order in council, to prescribe such rules as he may deem proper for the guidance of the agent and all the officers subordinate to his control and authority, to determine what powers shall be exercised by the agent and his assistants respectively, also to determine to what extent the decision of the agent in civil suits shall be final, and in what suits an appeal shall lie to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and to define the authority to be exercised by the agent in criminal trials, and what cases he shall submit for the decision of the Nizamut Adawlut.

Governor-General declared competent by an Order in Council to prescribe rules for the guidance of the agent and all officers subordinate to his authority; also to define the authority to be exercised by the agent and the Nizamut Adawlut respectively in criminal trials.

3 Nizamut Adaw-
how to proceed
passing final judg-
nt or orders in cri-
mal trials referred
the agent.

VII. Upon the receipt of any criminal trials referred by the agent under the rules which may be hereafter prescribed by the Governor-General by an order in council, the Nizamut Adawlut shall, without submitting the proceedings for the futwa of their law officers, proceed to pass a final judgment, or such other order as may, after mature consideration, seem to the court requisite and proper, in the same manner as if the trial had been sent up in ordinary course from a commissioner on circuit.

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districts not includ-
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agent, and to make
ced under the agent, or of any of the adjacent zillahs.

VII. It shall be competent to the Governor-General, by an order in council, to annex to any zillah he may deem proper, that portion of the Ramghur and Jungle Mehal districts which is not by this Regulation included in the jurisdiction of the agent to the Governor-General, and to make from time to time such alterations in the limits of the district placed under the agent, or of any of the adjacent zillahs, as he may deem expedient.

alterations in the limits of the district
of any of the adjacent zillahs.

TITLES of the REGULATIONS passed in the Year 1834.

REGULATION I.—A REGULATION for limiting and defining the Boundary within which the Calcutta Town Duties are leviable.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 1st February 1834.

REGULATION II.—A REGULATION for abolishing Corporal Punishment; for substituting a Fine in certain cases for a Sentence of Labour; and for the gradual introduction of a better System of Prison Discipline.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 17th February 1834.

A. D. 1834. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION for limiting and defining the Boundary within which the Calcutta Town Duties are leviable.—Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 1st February 1834, corresponding with the 20th Maugh 1240 Bengal Era; the 7th Maugh 1241 Fusly; the 21st Maugh 1241 Willaity; the 8th Maugh 1890 Sumbut; and the 21st Rumzan 1249 Higeree.

amble.

WHEREAS it is advisable, for the greater convenience of the public, and for the more regular collection of the Calcutta town duties, to contract the boundary laid down for the city and suburbs by section XXVIII. Regulation X. of 1810; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation.

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scinded.

II. Sections XXVIII., XXIX., and XXX., Regulation X. of 1810 are rescinded.

clarifying the boun-
ries in which the
lcutta town duties
to be levied.

III. *First.*—The Calcutta town duties, leviable under Regulation X. of 1810, shall be collected upon all articles liable under the above Regulation to that impost, on their being imported for sale, store or consumption into any part of the city or its suburbs, the boundaries of which are declared to be as follows:

On the river Hooghly, to the north of Calcutta; viz. a line drawn from the entrance of the Bally Khall to the mouth of the new canal at Baug Bazar.

On the north, the north-east, the east, the south-east, and the south, being the town-duty boundary on the left or eastern bank of the river Hooghly; viz.

The new canal, from its junction with the river Hooghly at Baug Bazar to its junction with the Ballea Ghatta and Entally canals, near the customs chokey of Meerungunge. From the junction of the canals to the Ballygunge custom chokey, and from thence to Tollygunge; a straight line being drawn from the junction of the canals to Ballygunge, and from Ballygunge to Tollygunge. From Tollygunge, the right or northern bank of Tolly's Nullah to the junction of that nullah with the river Hooghly.

On

On the north, the north-west, the west, the south-west, and the south, being the boundary on the right or western bank of the river Hooghly; viz.

From the Bally Khall along the high road from Hooghly to Sangral, through the townlets or villages of Sulkea, Howrah and Seebpore, to the small nullah on the western boundary of Mr. Charles Barwell's premises at Seebpore Point; from thence obliquely across the river to the mouth of Tolly's Nullah.

Second.—The whole of the space contained within the boundary lines above described shall be considered the city and suburbs in question.

IV. The collector of Calcutta customs shall establish chokeys at such ghauts on the Hooghly river, the new canal, the Balleah Ghatta and Entally canals, and at all such of the entrances of the city or suburbs of the city, by land or by water, as may be sanctioned by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, or other Board or authority vested with the powers now vested in the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Chokeys to be established by the collector of Calcutta customs, under sanction of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

V. *First.*—The town duties on articles declared liable to those duties by Regulation X. of 1810, which may be imported from the interior of the country on boats, shall be levied (with the exceptions specified in the following clause) on the arrival of the boats at the northernmost or southernmost chokey established for the collection of town duties on the river Hooghly; and the duties on articles imported from the interior of the country by land, shall be levied on the articles entering any part of the limits of the city as above defined. The collector, however, may grant passes for the free passage or entry of the articles so imported into the city, on the applications of the owners, provided that such applications be accompanied with good and sufficient security, to his satisfaction, for the payment of the amount of the duties chargeable upon them in 15 days.

Town duties on articles liable to such duty, with certain exceptions, where to be levied.

Collector may grant free passes on security for payment of duty.

Second.—If the articles imported from the interior of the country on boats be expressly intended for exportation by sea, or be declared to be only passing up or down the river, without any intention of landing them in the city or its suburbs (and which intention or declaration must be stated in writing to the officers of the boundary customs chokey at which the goods shall first arrive), no duty shall be levied thereon upon their arrival at either of the river chokies. But in both cases, the boats on which such articles shall be laden shall be conducted to the custom-house by one of the peons of the chokey, who shall not quit the boats, or permit the articles loaded on them to be landed at any place excepting at the custom-house, where they shall remain until either they are shipped or passed under the several rules contained in Regulation IX. 1810, which may be applicable to the export or passage of such articles; or if not exported nor passed, that the prescribed town duties be paid upon their being landed for sale, store, or consumption.

In what cases articles liable to town duty are exempted, and in what manner they are to be passed to the custom-house, and eventually disposed of.

VI. In the event of any alteration becoming necessary in the Calcutta town-duty limits, it shall be competent to the Governor-General in Council to prescribe the same by public notification in the Calcutta Gazette; and the notification shall be binding on all parties concerned, and have the force of a Regulation, anything in the existing Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Governor-General in Council may alter the town-duty limits by notification in the Calcutta Gazette.

A. D. 1834. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION for abolishing Corporal Punishment; for substituting a Fine in certain cases for a Sentence of Labour; and for the gradual introduction of a better System of Prison Discipline.—Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 17th February 1834, corresponding with the 7th Phaugun 1240 Bengal Era; the 23d Maug 1241 Fusly; the 8th Phaugun 1241 Willaity; the 8th Maug 1890 Sumbut; and the 7th Shuwal 1249 Higeree.

WHEREAS corporal punishment has not been found efficacious for the prevention of crime, either by reformation or by example; and whereas it is always degrading to the individual, and by affixing marks of infamy, which often are for ever indelible, prevents his return to an honest course of life; and whereas

Preamble.

there is every reason to fear that it is in many cases injudiciously and unnecessarily inflicted, becoming a grievous and irremediable wrong; and whereas it is becoming and expedient that the British Government, as the paramount power in India, should present in its own system the principles of the most enlightened legislation, and should endeavour, by its example, to encourage the native states to exchange their barbarous and cruel punishments of maiming, of torture, of loss of limb, for those of a more merciful and wise character, by which the individual may be reformed and the community saved from these brutalizing exhibitions; and whereas it has been deemed expedient to authorize the substitution of a fine in lieu of labour, in certain minor offences, for which the criminal courts are empowered by existing Regulations to pass sentence of imprisonment with labour, either with or without irons; and whereas it has been deemed necessary to provide for the gradual introduction of a better system of prison discipline; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William:

rt of the existing
gulations which
thorize sentences of
corporal punishment
rescinded.

II. *First*.—All provisions of the existing Regulations which authorize a sentence of corporal punishment by any court or any officer exercising magisterial powers, are hereby rescinded.

hat additional im-
sonment to be im-
sed instead of cor-
poral punishment.

Second.—Whenever a case may come before such court or officer, in which a prisoner would be liable to corporal punishment under the existing Regulations, in addition to the period of imprisonment limited by the Regulations, it shall be competent to such court or officer passing sentence to direct an additional period of imprisonment, as follows: Courts of Nizamut Adawlut, or Courts of Session and Circuit, two years; Magistrates or Joint Magistrates, one year; Assistants, Principal and other Sudder Ameens, one month.

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penalty of labour,
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a fine.

III. *First*.—In all cases of conviction for offences in which a sentence of imprisonment shall be passed for a period less than five years, with exception to the offences of murder, decoity, highway robbery, burglary, theft, receiving stolen or plundered property, forgery, perjury, arson and rape, or of convictions of any attempt to commit any of those offences, the criminal courts are hereby required to commute the penalty of labour with or without irons, which they are authorized to award in addition to imprisonment, to a fine not exceeding the amount which they are respectively competent to impose under the Regulations in force; such fine to be regulated with reference to the nature of the offence, the circumstances in life of the offender, and the term of imprisonment to which he may be sentenced. The court imposing the fine shall fix a certain day within a reasonable time, not exceeding one month, for the payment thereof, and direct that, in default of payment by the period prescribed, the prisoner be subjected to labour, without fetters, until such fine be paid, or, if not paid, until the completion of the term of his sentence. Nothing, however, in the foregoing rule shall be construed to supersede the power of the Commissioners of Circuit, Session Judges, or Nizamut Adawlut, of exempting persons from labour and irons in any case whatever in which they may deem such exemption just and proper.

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Second.—All prisoners who may be exempted, or may be declared entitled to exemption from labour on payment of a fine under the rule prescribed in the preceding clause, shall, as far as practicable, be kept separate, both in and out of the gaol, from convicts under sentence of labour in irons; and magistrates and superintendents of prisoners, and their subordinate officers, shall be careful to prevent all communication between the two classes.

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imposing fetters in
tain cases.

IV. The rules contained in section III. shall be held to apply equally to persons convicted by the zillah and city magistrates, joint-magistrates and assistants, and by the principal and other Sudder Ameens, but are not intended to interfere with the general discretion vested in the magistrates of imposing fetters, or otherwise restraining refractory prisoners under the provisions now in force for that purpose, nor to exempt from a sentence of labour, with or without irons, convicts who having been relieved therefrom, under the provisions of this Regulation, may effect their escape from a gaol or other place of confinement, or from the custody of their guards, and may have been re-apprehended.

V. *First*.—

V. First.—It being desirable that the rules in the two preceding sections should be made applicable to prisoners now in gaol under similar circumstances, it is further enacted that, whenever in any case the magistrate shall be of opinion that a prisoner ought to be allowed the benefit of them, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the commissioner of the division, or to the session judge, if the sentence on the prisoner shall have been passed by the latter, stating the amount of the fine which should, in his opinion, be demanded from such prisoner in lieu of labour.

Magistrates how proceed in cases w/ they are of opi that prisoners not gaol should be all ed the benefit of rules in sections and IV.

Second.—In cases in which the sentence may have been passed by a commissioner of circuit or session judge, it shall be competent to those officers respectively, either on the report of the magistrate, or on other information before them, to revise the sentence with reference to the foregoing provisions.

Powers of a com sioner of circuit session judge in s cases where the s tence has been pas sed by their courts.

Third.—In cases in which the sentence may have been passed by a magistrate, joint-magistrate, or other inferior court, the commissioner is hereby authorized to grant or direct exemption from labour, under the provisions generally of the two foregoing sections.

Powers of a com sioner where sente has been passed b magistrate or o inferior court.

Fourth.—If the sentence shall have been passed by the Nizamut Adawlut, the commissioner shall refer the case, with his opinion thereon, for the consideration and orders of that court.

Commissioner how proceed when s tence has been p ed by the Niza Adawlut.

VI. It is hereby declared, that the provisions of clause first, section II. of this Regulation shall not exempt convicts sentenced to labour in irons from such moderate corporal punishment during their imprisonment as may be unavoidable for the maintenance of the discipline of the gaols.

The rules contai in clause first, s tion II. not to exe convicts sentenc labour in irons fi moderate corp

punishment, during their imprisonment, when unav able for the maintenance of discipline of gaols.

VII. It shall be competent to the Governor-General, by an order in council, to issue such orders as he may, from time to time, deem necessary for the introduction of a system of discipline into the gaols, calculated both to reform the convicts and to render their imprisonment efficacious, as an example to deter others from the commission of crime.

The Governor-Ge ral in Council de clared competent to i orders for the in duction of a pr system of discip into gaols.

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ACT No. I OF 1834.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 20th November 1834.

BE it enacted, that all acts done by the Governor-General of India in Council, or by the Vice-President of Fort William in Bengal in Council, or in pursuance of any authority given by the said Governor-General in Council, or by the said Vice-President in Council, between the 22d of April 1834 and the 14th of November 1834, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the said acts had been done before the said 22d day of April 1834.

ACT No. II. OF 1834.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 20th November 1834.

BE it enacted, that each of the secretaries to the government of India and to the government of Fort William in Bengal shall be competent to perform all the duties and to exercise all the powers which, by any Act of Parliament or any Regulation now in force, are assigned to the chief secretary to the government of Fort William in Bengal; and that each of the secretaries to the government of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively shall be competent to perform all the duties and to exercise all the powers which, by any Act of Parliament or any Regulation now in force, are assigned to the chief secretaries to the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively.

ACT No. I. OF 1835.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 7th January 1835.

BE it enacted, that from the day on which the Governor of the presidency of Fort George shall next enter within the limits of the said presidency till three months shall have elapsed, or till the said Governor shall arrive at the said presidency,

presidency, whichever shall first happen, all officers, civil and military, attached to the said presidency, shall obey such orders as they may receive from the said Governor; and that the orders of the said Governor shall be as valid an authority for any act done by such officers as the orders of the said Governor in his Council would be.

ACT No. II. OF 1835.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 12th January 1835.

BE it enacted, that the functionaries who are or may be appointed in the provinces of Assam, Arracan, and Tenasserim be henceforth placed under the control and superintendence, in civil cases, of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; in criminal cases, of the court of Nizamut Adawlut; and in revenue cases, of the Sudder Board of Revenue; and that such control and superintendence shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the said functionaries may have received, or may hereafter receive, from the government of Fort William in Bengal.

ACT No. III. OF 1835.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 19th February 1835.

BE it enacted, that no new claims shall be admitted under the provisions of Regulation I. 1821, Regulation I. 1823, and clause 2, section X. Regulation I. 1829.

2. And be it enacted, that all such claims shall hereafter be cognizable only in the regular courts of justice, and shall be tried and determined in like manner with all other suits; in conformity with the provisions of the General Regulations, and without reference to the provisions of Regulations referred to in the preceding section of this Act.

3. And be it enacted, that the commissioners and the Sudder Board of Revenue shall investigate and decide all cases pending before them respectively; and that the Sudder Board shall continue to admit and decide appeals from the decisions of the commissioners in the same manner as they were empowered to do before the passing of this Act; provided, that it shall be competent to the government of the presidency to transfer any part of the duties aforesaid to any court or officer.

ACT No. IV. OF 1835.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 13th March 1835.

BE it enacted, that from the 14th day of March 1835, all powers whatever in criminal cases which, by virtue of any law now in force, may be exercised by two justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta, shall be exercised by one such justice.

ACT No. V. OF 1835.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 13th March 1835.

BE it enacted, that such parts of any of the Regulations in force, as authorize the district moonsiffs within the presidency of Fort St. George to receive any fee or commission for duties performed by them, are hereby rescinded; and district moonsiffs within that presidency shall not be entitled to receive any emolument whatever beyond their fixed monthly allowances.

ACT No. VI. of 1835.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 13th March 1835.

BE it enacted, that the functionaries who are or may be appointed to the political charge of the Cossyah Hills, or to the superintendence of the territory of Cachar, be henceforth placed under the control and superintendence, in civil cases, of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and, in criminal cases, of the court of Nizamut Adawlut; and that the officers so appointed in the territory of Cachar be placed, in revenue cases, under the control and superintendence of the Sudder Board of Revenue; and that such control and superintendence of the Sudder Court and Board shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the said functionaries may have received, or may hereafter receive, from the government of Fort William in Bengal.

ACT No. VII. of 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 8th June 1835.

BE it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governors of the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and of Agra respectively, by an order under the signature of the secretary to government in the judicial department, to transfer any part, or the whole of the duties connected with criminal justice, from any commissioner of circuit to any session judge, and to define the powers which shall be exercised by each respectively.

ACT No. VIII. of 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 8th June 1835.

BE it enacted, that such parts of clause 7, section XV. Regulation VII. 1799, of the Bengal code, and other Regulations in force as vest the judge of the Dewanny Adawlut with the power of bringing to sale, in execution of summary decrees for rent, the talook or other tenure of the defaulter, and so much of clause 3, section XXIII. Regulation VII. of 1822, of the same code, as prohibits the collectors from selling land in satisfaction of summary awards for arrears of rent which may have accrued thereon, be rescinded; and that the power heretofore vested in the judges of the Dewanny Adawlut, of selling land in satisfaction of summary decrees for rent, be transferred to the collectors of land revenue.

II. And be it enacted, that all sales for the recovery of arrears of rent or revenue, held under clause 7, section XV., or clause 6, section XXIII. or section XXV. Regulation VII. of 1799, shall be public, and be conducted by the collector, his deputy, or duly authorized assistant; and that 10 days notice shall be given of such sales, by advertisement, to be stuck up at the catchery of the zillah court or local Adawlut, and that of the collector.

ACT No. IX. of 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 6th July 1835.

I. BE it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor of Bengal, whensoever he shall deem it expedient to vest the duty of superintending salt chokees in officers not being covenanted civil servants, to limit the powers to be exercised by them in such manner as he may be pleased to direct.

II. When the Governor of Bengal shall appoint superintending officers of chokees without the powers of adjudication in respect to cases of alleged violation

violation of the laws for the protection of the salt revenue which are declared to be vested in such officers by sections XCVI.—CIX., and other provisions of Regulation X. 1819 of the Bengal code, it shall be competent to the Governor of Bengal to invest with those powers any judicial or revenue officer of the government, giving notice thereof in the Government Gazette, and every officer so invested with the said powers shall exercise the said powers in all respects as prescribed in Regulation X. 1819 of the Bengal code for salt agents and superintending officers of chokees.

III. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect or interfere with the powers vested by the said Regulation or by any other Regulation of the government of Bengal in superintending officers of chokees being covenanted civil servants.

IV. *First.*—In modification of the rule contained in section LXXXIX. Regulation X. 1819 of the Bengal code, the following scale of rewards is established for officers and others making seizures of salt :

Second.—Upon the adjudication of a forfeiture of salt, provided the parties concerned in the attempt to evade or violate the law be likewise convicted, the officers of the salt department under the grades of agent and superintendent, if they have made the seizure upon information laid, or under orders of their superiors, shall be entitled to a reward at the rate of eight annas per maund of merchantable salt so adjudged to be forfeited. If the parties concerned be not discovered and convicted, the reward to the salt officers shall be only at the rate of five annas per maund.

Third.—If salt be seized by any subordinate officers of government possessing authority to make seizures without information from others or orders from their superior, the reward shall be at the rate of one rupee per maund if the offenders be convicted, and eight annas if no offenders be convicted.

Fourth.—Informers, whether officers of government or not, shall, on the adjudication of salt to forfeiture that may have been seized on their information, receive eight annas per maund if the offenders be convicted, and five annas if there be no conviction.

ACT No. X. OF 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 6th July 1835.

BE it enacted, that the production of a Government Gazette of any presidency, containing an Act purporting to have been passed by the Governor-General in Council, shall be held in all courts sufficient proof that such Act has been so passed.

ACT No. XI. OF 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 3d August 1835.

I. BE it enacted, that, from the 15th day of September 1835, the four Regulations hereinafter specified be repealed :

First.—A Regulation for preventing the establishment of printing-presses without licence, and for restraining, under certain circumstances, the circulation of printed books and papers, passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 5th April 1823.

Second.—A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for the good order and civil government of the settlement of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Council 14th March, registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature 4th April 1823.

Third.—A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for preventing the mischief arising from the printing and publishing newspapers, and periodical and other books

books and papers by persons unknown, passed by the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 2d day of March 1825, and registered in the Honourable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay under date the 11th of May 1825.

Fourth.—A Regulation for restricting the establishment of printing-presses and the circulation of printed books and papers, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council on the 1st of January 1827.

II. *First.*—And be it enacted, that, after the said 15th day of September 1835, no printed periodical work whatever, containing public news or comments on public news, shall be published within the territories of the East India Company, except in conformity with the rules hereinafter laid down.

Second.—The printer and the publisher of every such periodical work shall appear before the magistrate of the jurisdiction within which such work shall be published, and shall make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration :

“ I, A. B., declare that I am the printer (or publisher, or printer and publisher) of the periodical work entitled _____, and printed (or published, or printed and published) at _____.” And the last blank in this form of declaration shall be filled up with a true and precise account of the premises where the printing or publication is conducted.

Third.—As often as the place of printing or publication is changed, a new declaration shall be necessary.

Fourth.—As often as the printer or the publisher, who shall have made such declaration as is aforesaid, shall leave the territories of the East India Company, a new declaration from a printer or publisher, resident within the said territories, shall be necessary.

III. And be it enacted, that whoever shall print or publish any such periodical work, as is hereinbefore described, without conforming to the rules hereinbefore laid down, or whoever shall print or publish, or shall cause to be printed or published any such periodical work, knowing that the said rules have not been observed with respect to that work, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine to an amount not exceeding 5,000 rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

IV. And be it enacted, that each of the two originals of every declaration so made and subscribed as is aforesaid, shall be authenticated by the signature and official seal of the magistrate before whom the said declaration shall have been made, and one of the said originals shall be deposited among the records of the office of the said magistrate, and the other original shall be deposited among the records of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other King's Court within the jurisdiction of which the said declaration shall have been made. And the officer in charge of each original shall allow any person to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said declaration attested by the seal of the court which has the custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees.

V. And be it enacted, that in any legal proceeding whatever, as well civil as criminal, the production of a copy of such a declaration as is aforesaid, attested by the seal of some court empowered by this Act to have the custody of such declarations, shall be held (unless the contrary be proved) to be sufficient evidence, as against the person whose name shall be subscribed to such declaration, that the said person was printer or publisher, or printer and publisher (according as the words of the said declaration may be), of every portion of every periodical work whereof the title shall correspond with the title of the periodical work mentioned in the said declaration.

VI. Provided always, that any person who may have subscribed any such declaration as is aforesaid, and who may subsequently cease to be the printer or publisher of the periodical work mentioned in such declaration, may appear before any magistrate, and make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration :

“ I, A. B., declare that I have ceased to be the printer (or publisher, or printer and publisher) of the periodical work entitled _____.” And each

original of the latter declaration shall be authenticated by the signature and seal of the magistrate before whom the said latter declaration shall have been made, and one original of the said latter declaration shall be filed along with each original of the former declaration; and the officer in charge of each original of the latter declaration shall allow any person applying to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said latter declaration, attested by the seal of the court having custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees; and in all trials in which a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the former declaration shall have been put in evidence, it shall be lawful to put in evidence a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the latter declaration; and the former declaration shall not be taken to be evidence that the declarant was, at any period subsequent to the date of the latter declaration, printer or publisher of the periodical work therein mentioned.

VII. And be it enacted, that every book or paper printed after the said 15th day of September 1835, within the territories of the East India Company, shall have printed legibly on it the name of the printer and of the publisher, and the place of printing and of publication; and whoever shall print or publish any book or paper otherwise than in conformity with this rule, shall, on conviction, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding 5,000 rupees, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

VIII. And be it enacted, that, after the said 15th day of September 1835, no person shall, within the territories of the East India Company, keep in his possession any press for the printing of books or papers who shall not have made and subscribed the following declaration before the magistrate of the jurisdiction wherein such press may be; and whoever shall keep in his possession any such press without making such a declaration, shall, on conviction, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding 5,000 rupees, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

“I, A. B., declare that I have a press for printing at _____”
And this last blank shall be filled up with a true and precise description of the premises where such press may be.

IX. And be it enacted, that any person who shall, in making any declaration under the authority of this Act, knowingly affirm an untruth, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding 5,000 rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

ACT No. XII. OF 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 3d August 1835.

BE it enacted, that Regulation IV. 1829, of the Madras code, intituled “A Regulation for annulling the Sunnuds-i-Milkeut Istimrar issued for the Zemindarees of Nozeed and Ellore, in the Zillah of Masulipatam, and for empowering the Government to issue new Sunnuds for the same;” and Regulation IV. 1830, of the same code, intituled “A Regulation for suspending the Provisions of the Regulation IV. 1829,” be rescinded.

ACT No. XIII. OF 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 3d August 1835.

BE it enacted, that it shall be competent to the court of Sudder Fouzdarry Adawlut for the presidency of Bombay to direct that any person accused of any offence, and subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the East India Company, may be tried in any zillah of the said presidency.

ACT No. XIV. OF 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 3d August 1835.

BE it enacted, that it shall henceforth be competent to the Governor of Bombay in Council, by an order in council, to appoint any military officer in the service of the East India Company a magistrate or an assistant magistrate in one or more zillahs, and to confer on any assistant magistrate, by a special order, any of the powers of a magistrate.

ACT No. XV. OF 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 3d August 1835.

I. *First*.—BE it enacted, that, from the 1st day of September 1835, section XVIII. Regulation V. of 1802, of the Madras code, be rescinded.

Second.—Be it enacted, that if a witness duly summoned by the court of Sudder Udalt of Fort St. George shall not attend, or shall refuse to give evidence in the manner prescribed by the existing law, that court may impose on such witness a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and may commit him to the gaol of the zillah court nearest to the presidency, until he shall consent to give his evidence in the manner prescribed. And if the said witness shall not pay the fine imposed on him, it shall be lawful for the said court of Sudder Udalt to direct him to be kept in confinement for a further term not exceeding three months.

II. If any person shall be guilty of contempt of the court of Sudder Udalt in open court, the court may immediately punish the offender by fining him in a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees, or by committing him to custody in the gaol of the zillah court nearest to the presidency, for a term not exceeding six months.

III. If it shall appear to the court of Sudder Udalt that any person has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in any matter depending in that court, that court may immediately commit the offender to custody, and transmit him to the zillah court nearest to the presidency, in order to his being brought to trial before the court of circuit of the division in which such zillah court may be situated; and such person shall be dealt with in the same manner as if the perjury had been committed within the limits of the local jurisdiction of such court of circuit.

ACT No. XVI. OF 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 3d August 1835.

BE it enacted, that, from the 1st of November 1835, so much of section II. of Regulation V. of 1830 of the Bengal code, as provides that persons, instigating and inducing ryots to evade the performance of their engagements, may be prosecuted for the full amount of the penalty specified in the original agreement of the ryot, together with all expenses and costs of the suit—and section III. of the same Regulation, providing that persons, contracting for the cultivation of indigo plant, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to sow or cultivate the ground specified in their engagement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to punishment,—be rescinded.

ACT No. XVII. of 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 17th August 1835.

I. BE it enacted, that, from the 1st day of September 1835, the undermentioned silver coins only shall be coined at the mints within the territories of the East India Company : a rupee, to be denominated the Company's rupee ; a half rupee, a quarter rupee, and a double rupee ; and the weight of the said rupee shall be 180 grains troy, and the standard shall be as follows :

$\frac{11}{12}$ or 165 grains of pure silver,
 $\frac{1}{12}$ or 15 grains of alloy,

and the other coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

II. And be it enacted, that these coins shall bear on the obverse the head and the name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the words " East India Company," in English, with such embellishment as shall, from time to time, be ordered by the Governor-General in Council.

III. And be it enacted, that the Company's rupee, half rupee, and double rupee, shall be a legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements, provided the coin shall not have lost more than two per cent. in weight, and provided it shall not have been clipped, or filed, or have been defaced otherwise than by use.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said rupee shall be received as equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad, and Sonat rupees, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta sicca rupee ; and the half and double rupees, respectively, shall be received as equivalent to the half and double of the above-mentioned Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad, and Sonat rupees, and to the half and double of fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta sicca rupee.

V. And be it enacted, that the Company's quarter rupee shall be a legal tender only in payment of the fraction of a rupee.

VI. Provided, that, if in any contract for the payment of Calcutta sicca rupees, it shall have been specially stipulated that if payment be made in the territories of the Madras, Bombay, or Agra presidency, it shall be made in the rupees now current in those presidencies respectively, at a different rate from that above provided with reference to the Calcutta sicca rupee, the contract shall be satisfied by payment within those presidencies of Company's rupees of the amount of Furruckabad, Madras, or Bombay rupees so especially stipulated ; provided also, that if payment of the principal or interest of the public debt be made for the convenience of creditors at any public treasury other than as stipulated in the notes and engagement of the government, it shall be competent to the government to make such payments at the same exchange as heretofore.

VII. And be it enacted, that the undermentioned gold coins only shall henceforth be coined at the mints within the territories of the East India Company :

First.—A gold mohur or fifteen-rupee piece of the weight of 180 grains troy, and of the following standard ; viz.

$\frac{11}{12}$ or 165 grains of pure gold.
 $\frac{1}{12}$ or 15 grains of alloy.

Second.—A five-rupee piece equal to a third of a gold mohur.

Third.—A ten-rupee piece equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur.

Fourth.—A thirty-rupee piece or double gold mohur ; and the three last-mentioned coins shall be of the same standard with the gold mohur, and of proportionate weight.

VIII. And be it enacted, that these gold coins shall bear on the obverse the head and name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the words " East India Company," in English, with such embellishment as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor-General in Council, which shall always be different from that of the silver coinage.

IX. And

IX. And be it enacted, that no gold coin shall henceforward be a legal tender of payment in any of the territories of the East India Company.

X. And be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor-General in Council, in his executive capacity, to direct the coining and issuing of all coins authorized by this Act; to prescribe the devices and inscriptions of the copper coins issued from the mints in the said territories; and to establish, regulate, and abolish mints, any law hitherto in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

ACT No. XVIII. OF 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 9th November 1835.

BE it enacted, that clause 8, section IX. Regulation XI. 1806, and clause 4, section XXX. Regulation XX. 1817, of the Bengal code, which prohibit the use of a chuprass or badge by peons, or other servants in the employment of private individuals, be repealed.

And be it enacted, that no person shall wear, or be accessory to the wearing by any other person of any chuprass or badge, intended to resemble any chuprass or badge worn by servants of the government; and every person violating this rule shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment on conviction before a magistrate as for a misdemeanor.

And be it enacted, that every chuprass or badge worn by any person, not being a servant of the government, shall bear the name of the party by whom the wearer is employed; and whoever shall wear a chuprass or badge, or be accessory to the wearing such chuprass or badge, otherwise than in conformity to this rule, shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment on conviction before a magistrate as for a misdemeanor.

ACT No. XIX. OF 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 9th November 1835.

BE it enacted, that it shall be competent for the Governor in Council of Bombay to appoint the assistant judge of the zillah court of Poonah to be assistant to the agent for sirdars in the Deckan; and it shall be competent to the agent for sirdars to refer to his assistant original suits against sirdars for amounts not exceeding 5,000 rupees; and in the trial of such suits the assistant shall follow the same rules which are now applicable to the agent; and every decree of the assistant shall be open to an appeal to the agent within (30) thirty days from the date of the decree; and every decision of the agent on such appeal shall be open to a special appeal, under the provisions of chapter XXII. Regulation IV. of 1827 of the Bombay code, to the Governor in Council, or to the Sudder Adawlut, according as the rank of the sirdar may subject him to the jurisdiction of either authority, provided such last-mentioned appeal shall be brought within (90) ninety days after the date of the decree of the agent.

ACT No. XX. OF 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 23d November 1835.

BE it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Bombay to invest the mahalkarees or other officers, howsoever designated, exercising the functions of mahalkarees, with police powers within the towns and villages under their charge, to the same extent as are possessed by komavisdars or mamlutdars.

And be it enacted, that the proceedings of the officers invested with police powers under this Regulation shall be conducted according to the rules prescribed in chapter V. Regulation XII. 1827 of the Bombay code; and that the sentences by them awarded shall be carried into effect by the komavisdars or mamludars, in all cases where it cannot be executed at the station of the mahalkaree.

ACT No. XXI. OF 1835.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 7th December 1835.

I. BE it enacted, that, from the 20th day of December 1835, the following copper coins only shall be issued from any mint within the presidency of Bengal:

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. A pice, weighing | - - - - - | 100 grains troy. |
| 2. A double pice | - - - - - | 200 — |
| 3. A pie, or one-twelfth of an anna piece | - - - - - | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ — |

with such devices as shall be fixed for the same by the Governor-General in Council, according to the provisions of section X. of Act XVII. of 1835.

II. And be it enacted, that, from the said 20th day of December 1835, the said pie shall be legal tender for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Company's rupee, and the said double pice for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Company's rupee, and the said pie for $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Company's rupee.

III. Provided always, that, after the said 20th day of December 1835, no copper coin shall in any part of the territories of the East India Company be legal tender, except for fractions of a rupee.

ACT No. I. OF 1836.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 4th January 1836.

BE it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay to employ any portion of the fees levied under authority of Regulation VI. of 1831* of the Bombay code, for purposes other than those specified in the said Regulation, anything in the said Regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

* A Regulation for raising at the ports within the limits of the Gulf of Cambay, funds for the support of a lighthouse upon the Island of erim in that Gulf.

ACT No. II. OF 1836.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 11th January 1836.

IT is hereby enacted, that Regulation III. A. D. 1834, of the Bombay code, be rescinded, with the exception of such part of that Regulation as rescinds preceding Regulations.

And it is hereby enacted, that a duty at the rate of (1 $\frac{1}{2}$) one and a half per cent. shall be levied on import into the island of Bombay, of the articles enumerated in Appendix (A.), in addition to the established sea customs, and under the same rules and regulations as are or may be made applicable to the collection of the latter.

And it is hereby enacted, that no drawback of the duty imposed in the preceding section be allowed, except on exportation to the United Kingdom in British bottoms, of any of the articles subject thereto, in which case such an amount of drawback will, if applied for at the period of exportation, but not otherwise, be allowed, as will reduce the total duty receivable by government to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$) two and a half per cent.

And

And it is hereby enacted, that no person shall be entitled to recover any money which such person may subsequently to the 1st day of January 1827 have paid to any officer authorized to receive duties on imports, as duty on wine or spirits.

APPENDIX (A.)

Goods imported from the other presidencies under certificates of exemption from customs at Bombay, excepting those articles of a like description (such as ghee, oil, &c. &c.) not liable to a duty when imported from other places unaccompanied by exempting certificates.

Oil, except that in use for culinary purposes.	Nutmegs.
Shawls.	Cinnamon.
Wax candles.	Cassia.
Sugar.	Bhoysing.
Piece goods.	Cocum.
China silks.	Tamarinds.
Nankeens.	Saltpetre.
Rose-water.	Black pepper.
Sandal-wood.	Cardamums.
Mace.	Wines, in casks.
Cloves.	Wines and liquors, in bottles.

ACT No. III. OF 1836.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 8th February 1836.

IT is hereby enacted, that, from the 10th day of March 1836, all duties now levied on the import of cattle into Salsette, whether at the bunders of the mainland or Salsette, shall be abolished.

ACT No. IV. OF 1836.

Passed by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 22d February 1836.

IT is hereby enacted, that the Act of Parliament passed in the ninth year of King George the Fourth, and intituled "An Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies until the First day of March 1833," which Act was, by an Act passed in the second year of King William the Fourth, continued till the 1st day of March 1836, shall continue to be in force till the 1st day of March 1839.

ACT No. V. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 7th March 1836.

IT is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the zillah and city judges within the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to refer to the principal sudder ameens subordinate to them, applications for the enforcement of decrees, to be executed by the said principal sudder ameens, under the rules prescribed in the general Regulations applicable to such cases.

ACT No. VI. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 7th March 1836.

IT is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court, by which any person shall be or shall have been committed to custody under the authority of section XXII. Regulation III. 1802, of the Madras code, to liberate such

person when such court shall be of opinion that the confinement has been sufficient for the punishment of his offence, and that no person shall, under the authority of the said section, be kept in custody for a term exceeding two months.

ACT No. VII. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 28th March 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that the legality of acts done and levies made under Regulations III. and IV. of 1817, and VII. of 1818, and IV. of 1821, and XIX., XX., and XXI. of 1827, and XV. of 1828, and XX. of 1830, and II. and XIII. of 1831, and I. and X. of 1833 of the Bombay code, shall not be questioned in any court of law whatever.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that for the future the provisions of Regulations XIX. and XXXII. of 1827, shall constitute the law for the collection of the several taxes therein enumerated, and for all purposes for which they were passed.

ACT No. VIII. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 28th March 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that from the 31st day of March 1836, no person whatever shall by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be incapable of being a principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or moonsiff, within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that every British-born subject of the King, or descendant of such British-born subject, who shall be appointed a principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or moonsiff, shall, in respect of all acts done by him as such principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or moonsiff, be liable to the same proceedings, as well criminal as civil, and shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the same tribunals, as if he were not of British birth or descent.

ACT No. IX. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 11th April 1836.

IT is hereby enacted, that the commanding officer of any military station occupied by troops in the service of the East India Company, out of the territories of the said Company, shall be competent to administer within the limits of such military station, any oath which a justice of the peace is competent to administer within the said territories, and that such oath shall, in all respects, be of the same effect as if taken within the said territories before a justice of the peace.

ACT No. X. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 11th April 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that clause 3, section V. Regulation VI. 1823, of the Bengal code, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the right to indigo plant may be contested, and an order shall be passed, under the provisions of clause ninth,

ninth, section III. Regulation VI. 1823, of the Bengal code, for the delivery of indigo plant to one of the parties claiming the same, such party shall not be allowed to cut or remove the indigo plant until he shall have given sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the court trying the case, to make good any claim that shall be ultimately established to such indigo plant, whether arising from a prior right to the produce of the land, or from an arrear of rent due on account of the specific parcel of land from which the plant may have been produced.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that when a lawful contract shall have been made between a ryot and another party, by which contract the ryot shall have bound himself to cultivate indigo plant for the other party, or to deliver indigo plant to the other party, and when the other party shall have advanced money to the ryot for the purpose of enabling the ryot to fulfil such contract, then if any other person, knowing that such contract exists, and that such advance has been made, shall prevail upon the ryot to break such contract, the party who made the advance shall be entitled to proceed by civil action against the person who shall have so prevailed on the ryot, as well as against the ryot, and to recover from him or them, jointly or severally, damages to the extent of the injury sustained, together with costs of suit.

Provided always, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to give a right of action against any person in consequence of any act which that person may have done for the purpose of procuring payment of a debt, or performance of a lawful contract.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the court trying any suit instituted under the provisions of Regulation VI. 1823, of the Bengal code, or under the provisions of this Act, shall be authorized to examine both the plaintiff and the defendant whenever the court shall deem such examination necessary to the ends of justice; and, if the award be in favour of the defendant, to assign to the defendant a sum which may be a compensation to him for the expense and loss of time occasioned by the proceeding.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to a zillah or city judge to refer to a principal sudder ameen or sudder ameen, according to the amount of their respective jurisdictions, any suit, whether regular or summary, which may be instituted under the provisions of Regulation VI. 1823, or under the provisions of this Act, to be inquired into and decided by the said principal sudder ameen or sudder ameen, in the same manner, and under the same rules as such suit may be inquired into and decided by a zillah or city judge, anything in the existing Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

ACT No. XI. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 9th May 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that, from the 1st day of June 1836, the 107th clause of an Act of Parliament passed in the 53d year of King George III., and intituled "An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said Territories, and the better administration of Justice within the same, and for regulating the Trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter," shall cease to have effect within the territories of the East India Company.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that, from the said day and within the said territories, no person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be in any civil proceeding whatever excepted from the jurisdiction of any of the courts hereinafter mentioned; that is to say,

The courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut—of the zillah and city judges—of the principal sudder ameens—and of the sudder ameens, in the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

The court of Sudder Adawlut—the provincial courts—the courts of the zillah judges—of the assistant judges—of the registers, and of the native judges in the territories, subject to the presidency of Fort St. George.

The courts of Sudder Adawlut—of the zillah judges—of the native judges—and of the principal and junior native commissioners in the territories, subject to the presidency of Bombay.

ACT No. XII. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 23d May 1836.

IT is hereby enacted, that, from the 1st day of June 1836, if the holder of a decree passed by the Nuwab of Furruckabad, under the provisions of section VIII. of Regulation II. of 1803, shall be unable to obtain execution of the said decree by the Nuwab for a period of six weeks (which period of six weeks shall be calculated from the said 1st day of June, if the decree were passed before the said 1st day of June, and from the time of passing the decree, if the decree were passed on or after the said 1st day of June), the said holder shall be at liberty to sue out execution of the said decree in the zillah court of Furruckabad, and the judge of that court, on application made to that effect, shall execute the decree in the same manner in which a decree of the said zillah court is executed.

ACT No. XIII. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 23d May 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that, from the 1st January 1838, the Calcutta sicca rupee shall cease to be a legal tender in discharge of any debt, but shall be received by the collectors of land revenue, and at all other public treasuries by weight, and subject to a charge of 1 per cent. for re-coinage.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that, from the 1st of June 1836, section V. Regulation XXV. 1817, of the Bengal code, which provides that “the pice struck at the mints of Benares and Furruckabad, agreeably to the provisions of Regulation X. 1809, and Regulation VII. 1814, and Regulation XXI. 1816, shall be considered as circulating equally with the pice of Calcutta coinage throughout the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and shall in like manner be received as a legal tender in payment of the fractional parts of a rupee of the local currency at the rate of sixty-four pice for each rupee,” shall be repealed; and the said pice shall be a legal tender only within the provinces and places for which they were respectively coined, as provided by Regulation X. 1809, Regulation VII. 1814, and Regulation XXI. 1816, respectively.

ACT No. XIV. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 30th May 1836.

ulations imposing
sit and town du-
in the interior,
fixing rates of im-
and export duty
ea goods, repe-
-

pt as regards the
na frontier line;

duties on western

I. IT is hereby enacted, that, from the 1st June next, such parts of Regulations IX. and X. 1810, Regulation XV. 1825, and of any other Regulations of the Bengal presidency as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs duties, or of town duties; and likewise the schedules of duties and provisions of any kind contained in these, or any other Regulations for fixing the amount of duty to be levied upon goods imported into, or exported from, the said presidency by sea, shall be repealed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of duties at the rates now in force at the custom-houses and chokies established on the line of the Jumna, or on any frontier line, upon goods crossing that line for import into, or export from, the territory of the East India Company by land, nor to affect the Regulations

Regulations in force for imposing and levying duties on salt, the produce of Western and Central India.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into Calcutta, or into any other place within the provinces of Bengal and Orissa, according to the rates specified in schedule (A.) annexed to this Act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said schedule with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act.

Import duties to be levied according to Schedule (A.) annexed.

III. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa, according to the rates specified in schedule (B.) annexed to this Act, with the exceptions therein specified; and the said schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this Act.

Export duties to be collected on country goods, according to Schedule (B.) annexed.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods or articles whatsoever, entered in either of the said schedules as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor of Bengal; Provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a custom-house, to pass free of duty, as heretofore, any baggage in actual use, at his discretion; and in case of any person applying to have goods passed as such, the collector acting under the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty, under the rules of this Act.

No goods entered therein as liable to duty to be exempted, except by order of government; but the collector may pass baggage belonging to passengers, at his discretion.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the Rules and Regulations now established for the levy of duties of customs on goods imported into, or exported from, Calcutta and other ports of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall continue to be in force, and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the import and export duties imposed by this Act, unless repealed or altered, or repugnant to the provisions thereof.

Existing rules to be enforced for levying the new import and export duties.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an order printed in the Calcutta Gazette, to fix a place in any river or port in Bengal or Orissa, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward-bound vessel, save and except such dhoonies and country craft as are referred to in section XXII. of this Act, to pass until the master or commander shall have delivered to the pilot on board, for the purpose of being forwarded by the public dawk or otherwise, as may be ordered by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, a manifest made out in the form prescribed by section 45, Regulation IX. 1810. And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master and commander shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the master or person in charge thereof shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 rupees; and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium; and if any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside, or below the place so fixed by the Governor of Bengal, the master or commander shall in like manner deliver to the pilot, so soon as the vessel shall anchor, a manifest as above prescribed; and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a custom-house established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, the master and commander whereof shall neglect to deliver the said manifest to the pilot on board, he shall for such neglect be liable to forfeit the sum of 1,000 rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

Place may be fixed by Governor of Bengal, beyond which an inward-bound vessel is not to proceed until a manifest has been delivered to pilot to be forwarded.

Master to be responsible for its correctness under penalty of rs. 1,000.

Goods in excess, or not corresponding with manifest, to be seized and confiscated; or charged with increased duties.

The masters of vessels lying below, to deliver manifests on coming to anchor.

If remaining at anchor 24 hours without sending manifest to be subject to penalty of 1,000 rupees.

No vessel to break bulk unless two copies of manifest have been received.

And entry may be refused until papers of the places of departure are delivered.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until the manifest described in the preceding section of this Act, and another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, shall have been received by the collector of customs, and order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo; and the said collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit, until any port clearances, cockets, or other papers, known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

Director may send
board-house officer
board any vessel,
remain on board
she sails.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the collector of customs at any port of Bengal or Orissa, at his discretion, to send one or more officers of customs on board of any vessel at any time, and the custom-house officer so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night, until the vessel shall leave the port, or until it be otherwise ordered by the collector of customs.

Persons refusing to
omit custom-house
officers, or not giving
them proper accom-
modation, liable to
a fine.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that any master or person in charge of such vessel, who shall refuse to receive a custom-house officer on board when so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, shall be liable to fine not exceeding the sum of 500 rupees for each day during which such officer shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation, which fine shall be adjudged by and at the discretion of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium at Calcutta, and the vessel, by the master or person in charge of which such fine shall have been incurred, shall not be moved until the same shall be paid.

Director may order a
vessel to be searched.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for the same, addressed to the custom-house officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority; and upon production of such order, the officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins, lockers or bulkheads to be opened in his presence, and, if not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open, and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, shall be confiscated, and any master or person in charge of a vessel who shall resist such officer, or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable upon conviction for every such offence to a fine of 1,000 rupees, to be adjudged by any magistrate or justice of the peace of the place.

Bulkheads to be bro-
ken open if not open-
ed upon requisition.
If concealed goods
be confiscated.

Resistance or refusal
of masters punishable
with a fine of 1,000 ru-
pees.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom-house of the port, and order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof, as above provided; and it shall be the duty of the custom-house officer on board, and of all officers of customs, to seize as contraband any goods which shall have been removed or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from or to put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision. And after entry of the vessel at the custom-house in due form, such part of the cargo as may not be intended and declared for re-exportation in the same vessel, shall be sent to land. And export cargo shall be laden on board thereof according to the rules and practice now in force, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandise in contravention thereof, the goods or merchandise shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Goods not to be land-
ed or put on board
until entry of the ship
has been made.

Export cargo to be sent
in due form, and laden
according to
the rules.

Goods unmanifested
shall not be landed in
any form;

Goods to be seized on
board.

Master to be answer-
able for all goods
manifested and duly
accounted for, under
penalty of 500 rupees
for each package of
unknown value, or
liable to duty if as-
sessed.

Master to be answer-
able for presenting
an amended or sup-
plemental manifest.

XII. Provided however, and it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel under the said rules, unless the same be duly manifested; and any goods found on board in excess of the manifest, or not corresponding with the specification and description therein contained, shall be seized by the custom-house officer on board, in order that they may be dealt with as prescribed in section VI. of this Act; and if goods entered in the manifest shall not be found on board the vessel, or if the quantity found be short, and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the custom-house, or at such other ghaut or place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed or permitted, there to be passed in due form, the master or commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the collector of customs from permitting the master or commander of any vessel to amend obvious errors, or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest, but the receiving of such shall always be discretionary.

XIII. And

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that any custom-house officer whatsoever who shall demand or accept any gratuity not authorized by any existing Regulation or Order of Government, in consideration of doing, or omitting to do, any act in his official capacity, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of 500 rupees; and any person who shall offer a bribe to any custom-house officer in order to induce such officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall forfeit a like sum, and these penalties shall be adjudged on conviction before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the town, district, or place where the custom house may be established by such magistrate, and, in default of payment, any person so convicted shall be committed to the civil gaol of the city or district until the fine be paid, or for a period not exceeding six months.

Custom-house officers taking unauthorized fees or bribes subject to a penalty of 500 rupees.

Same penalty on persons offering.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be seized as contraband and liable to confiscation, the collector of customs shall investigate the case, and, according to his judgment, shall either release the goods or adjudge them to confiscation; and whenever he shall declare goods to be confiscated, he shall report his proceedings for confirmation and final adjudication by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor of Bengal from ordering the release of goods seized, or from remitting any penalty whatsoever that may be incurred for contravention of the customs laws.

Collector to investigate and adjudge confiscation.

Board's confirmation necessary.

XV. And it is hereby further enacted, that 20 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding 600 tons burthen, and 30 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day of the tide-waiter or other custom-house officer first going on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the above-stated periods respectively, the master or commander shall be charged with the tide-waiter's or other officer's wages, and other expenses, for any further period that he or they may be detained on board. And if the owners, importers or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master or commander so to do. And if any goods remain on board after the time fixed as above for the discharge of the import cargo, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable, and of any freight and primage, and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same. Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector, or other officer in charge of the custom-house, with the consent of the master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore, and to be deposited in the government warehouse for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although 20 days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in case goods so landed and warehoused, or any goods brought to land from any vessel, be not claimed and cleared from the custom-house within three months from the date of landing, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties, freight, and other charges incurred and due thereon.

Twenty or 30 days allowed to clear inwards according to tonnage;

after which the master to pay charges of the custom-house officer.

Master to land goods if consignees do not.

If these fail, collector may land and warehouse;

and may land packages before 20 days with consent of master.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that a further period of 15 days, Sundays and holidays excluded, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo, if the vessel shall not exceed 600 tons burthen, and 20 days, if exceeding that burthen, when the lading and unlading thereof shall be continuous; and the master or commander shall, in such case, not be charged with the wages and expenses of the custom-house officer on board, until after the expiration of such additional periods respectively. And if a vessel having discharged its import cargo, shall be laid up, the custom-house officer on board shall be withdrawn so soon as he shall certify that no goods remain on board excepting necessary stores and articles for use; and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the custom-house for receipt of export cargo, a custom-house officer shall be sent on board, and, if the said last-mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board saving as above excepted, 20 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding 600 tons, and 30 days for vessels exceeding that burthen; after which periods respectively, the master and commander shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the custom-house officer on board, to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

Further period of 15 or 20 days for continuous lading for export.

If the vessel be laid up tide-waiter to search and leave, certifying that it is empty.

Twenty and 30 days according to tonnage allowed for lading a vessel outwards after being laid up, but search and certificate that nothing is on board, necessary.

When penalty has been incurred by a master, the collector may refuse port clearance of the vessel till he is paid.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any penalty, fine, or demand on account of any act or omission relating to customs, the collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

Goods shipped after port clearance to pay double duty, and five per cent. if free.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods passed through the custom-house for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port clearance shall have been taken out, double the prescribed duty shall, in all cases, be levied; and if the goods be free, five per cent. upon the market value shall be levied thereon.

In case of re-landing or damage, &c., officer to proceed on board to watch.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel, having cleared out from any port, shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall for any damage, or from other cause, be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or re-landed, a custom-house officer shall be sent to watch the vessel, and take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board; and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported, free of duty, by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the collector of customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessels, under special charge of the officers of customs, until the time of re-export; and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter, or by the applicant for this advantage.

And cargo not to be exempt from duty on re-export, unless allowed while in charge of custom-house officers.

Provision for re-importation when duties and drawbacks are to be refunded;

Provided, however, that in all cases of return to port after port clearance, on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the master and commander, to re-enter the vessel, and land the cargo, under the rules for the importation of goods; and the export duty shall in that case be refunded, and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed, and the goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation; and if goods, on account of which drawback has been paid, be not found on board the vessel, the master shall forfeit the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the collector of customs.

And master to forfeit the value of drawback, goods not forthcoming.

No refund of export duty after port clearance.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be re-landed before the lading of any vessel is complete, and port clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, except the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been re-landed, under the rule contained in section XIX. of this Act.

Ships and other foreign Asiatic vessels to be deemed foreign.

XXI. And it is hereby further enacted, that vessels owned by natives of Arabia, and coming from the ports thereof, and likewise the vessels of any country or port of Asia not subject to the dominion of the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, excepting dhoonies and small craft from the Maldive and Nicobar Islands, as herein under provided, shall be deemed foreign vessels.

Dhoonies, &c. to be required to anchor in particular part of the river.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that dhoonies, country craft, and other small vessels, not brought into the port of Calcutta by pilots, shall be required to anchor and moor in such part of the river Hooghly as shall be marked out by the collector of customs, with the sanction of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium; and if any such vessel shall anchor in any other part of the river than as so marked out, and the master or person in charge thereof shall not immediately, upon being ordered so to do, move his vessel to the place marked out, he shall be liable to a fine of 100 rupees, to be adjudged by the collector of customs, and the vessel, or any part of its equipment or cargo, may be seized and sold in satisfaction of such fine; and goods shall be landed from such vessels, and put on board for export, according to such rules, and at such places, as shall be prescribed by the collector of customs; and vessels of this description coming from the Maldives, or from the Nicobar Islands, shall be considered as British vessels.

Penalty if not moved when required, 100 rupees.

Vessel, its equipment, cargo may be seized.

Dhoonies, &c. from Maldives and Nicobars to be British vessels.

SCHEDULE (A.)

RATES of Duty to be charged on Goods imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal.

No.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	When Imported on British Bottoms.	When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.
1.	Bullion and coin	free	free.
2.	Precious stones and pearls	ditto	ditto.
3.	Grain and pulse	ditto	ditto.
4.	Horses, and other living animals	ditto	ditto.
5.	Ice	ditto	ditto.
6.	Coal, coke, bricks, chalk and stones	ditto	ditto.
7.	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession.	ditto	3 per cent.
8.	Foreign books	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
9.	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
10.	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country.	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
11.	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
12.	Metals, wrought or unwrought, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place.	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
13.	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
14.	Woolens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
15.	Woolens, the produce of any other place or country.	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
16.	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.	3 ½ per cent.	7 per cent.
17.	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of any other place.	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
18.	Opium	-- 24 rs. per seer of 80 tolas.	-- 24 rs. per seer of 80 tolas.
19.	Salt	-- 3-4 rs. per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	-- 3-4 rs. per maund of 80 tolas per seer.
20.	Alum	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
21.	Camphor	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
22.	Cassia	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
23.	Cloves	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
24.	Coffee	7 ½ per cent.	15 per cent.
25.	Coral	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
26.	Nutmegs and Mace	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
27.	Pepper	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
28.	Rattans	7 ½ per cent.	15 per cent.
29.	Tea	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
30.	Vermillion	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
31.	Wines and liqueurs	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
32.	Spirits, consolidated duty, including that levied heretofore through the police of Calcutta. And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds of London proof; and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.	-- 9 annas per imperial gallon.	-- 16 annas per imperial gallon.
33.	All articles not included in the above enumeration.	3 ½ per cent.	7 per cent.

And when the duty is declared to be ad valorem, it shall be levied on the market value, without deduction; and if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production; and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import, as per custom-house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback. And if goods be re-exported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting opium and salt, in regard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply), there shall be no import duty levied thereon.

SCHEDULE (B.)

RATES OF DUTY to be charged upon Goods exported by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal.

No.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	Exported on British Bottoms.	Exported on Foreign Bottoms.
1.	Bullion and coin - - - -	free - - -	free.
2.	Precious stones and pearls - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
3.	Books printed in India - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
4.	Horses, and living animals - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
5.	Opium purchased at government sales in Calcutta.	ditto - - -	ditto.
6.	Cotton wool exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America.	ditto - - -	-- 8 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
7.	Cotton wool exported to places other than above.	-- 8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	-- 16 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
8.	Sugar and rum exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British possession.	free - - -	3 per cent.
9.	Sugar and rum exported to any other place	3 per cent. - - -	6 per cent.
10.	Grain and pulse of all sorts - - -	-- 1 anna per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per maund.	-- 2 annas per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna per maund.
11.	Indigo - - - - -	-- 3 rs. per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	-- 6 rs. per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
12.	Lac dye and shell lac - - - -	4 per cent. - - -	8 per cent.
13.	Silk, raw fature - - - - -	-- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas per seer of 80 tolas.	-- 7 annas per seer of 80 tolas.
14.	Silk, Bengal wound - - - - -	-- 3 annas per seer of 80 tolas.	-- 6 annas per seer of 80 tolas.
15.	Tobacco - - - - -	4 annas per maund - -	8 annas per maund.
16.	All country articles not enumerated or named above.	3 per cent. - - -	6 per cent.

And when the duty is declared to be ad valorem, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction.

And in settling for the duties on exports by sea, credit shall be given for payment of inland customs duty, and drawback shall be allowed of any excess of duty paid upon production of ruwanas, under the following conditions, until the 1st April 1837:

First.—That the goods shall be identified, and destination to the port of export proved in the usual manner.

Second.—That the ruwanas shall bear date before the 1st April 1836, and the goods shall not have been protected thereby, or by the original thereof, more than two years.

And

And after the said 1st April 1837, credit shall not be given, nor shall drawback be allowed, of any inland customs or land frontier duty, paid at any custom-house or chokee of the Jumna frontier line, or of Benares, except only upon the article of cotton wool covered by ruwanas taken out at the custom-houses of the western provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea when passed out of those provinces.

ACT No. XV. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 13th June 1836.

IT is hereby enacted, that the functionary or functionaries who are or may be appointed to the political charge of Subathoo and the other territories annexed thereto, be placed under the control and superintendence, in civil cases, of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Allahabad; and that such control and superintendence shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the said functionary or functionaries may have received, or may hereafter receive, from the Governor-General of India in Council.

ACT No. XVI. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 20th June 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that, from the 1st day of August 1836, it shall be lawful for the additional government commissioner, appointed by Regulation IV. of 1833 of the Madras code, to nominate for the approbation of the provincial court of the centre division, any person whom the said commissioner may think fit to be a vakeel in the office of the said commissioner; and if the provincial court shall approve of such nomination, the person nominated shall be appointed a vakeel in the office of the said commissioner, and shall receive a sunnud of appointment on unstamped paper, duly authenticated by the said commissioner.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioner to suspend any such vakeel from his functions; but in every such case, the said commissioner shall forthwith report such suspension and the grounds thereof to the said provincial court.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said provincial court to dismiss any such vakeel.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the said commissioner shall frame, with all convenient speed, a body of rules for the practice and remuneration of the vakeels of his office, and shall submit the same to the court of Sudder Adawlut of Fort St. George, and that the said rules, when approved by the said court of Sudder Adawlut, shall be of the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that no person not appointed a vakeel in the manner directed by this Act, or under suspension, or after dismissal, shall act as a vakeel in the office of the said commissioner.

ACT No. XVII. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 20th June 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that whenever the Governor-General in Council shall order that any of the territories which were lately held by the Begum Sumroo, and which lapsed to the East India Company on the 27th of January 1836, shall be annexed to any district under the government of the said Company, all Laws and Regulations now in force within such district shall be in force in the territories so annexed to such district.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the criminal courts shall not take cognizance of any offence committed in the said territories previously to the

27th of January 1836, unless specially empowered by the Governor-General in Council so to do.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that no court of civil judicature shall take cognizance of any claim within the said territories, with respect to which claim a final decision may have been previously pronounced by any court, which at the time of pronouncing such decision was competent to pronounce such decision.

ACT No. XVIII. of 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 5th September 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, in modification of section I, Regulation IX. of 1830 of the Bombay code, that, from the 1st day of October next, every labour cart, and every labour hackery, not having springs, and having wheels of less diameter than three feet six inches, and the tires less in breadth than three inches, shall be subject at the Bhoze Ghaut, in passing, to a toll not exceeding half a rupee, if such cart or hackery be drawn by two bullocks; and not exceeding a rupee, if such cart or hackery be drawn by four bullocks.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the collection of toll which by the second section of the Regulation aforesaid was placed under the superintendence of the collector of the Northern Konkan, shall, from the said 1st day of October next, be under the superintendence of such person as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall appoint.

III. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall be construed as interfering with the right of government to grant such exemptions as may be deemed proper from payment of the prescribed toll.

ACT No. XIX. of 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 19th September 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that, from the day of the passing of this Act, any person may hold capital stock of the bank of Bengal to an amount not exceeding 1,60,000 Company's rupees, and that any existing proprietor of stock of the said bank may subscribe for additional stock of the said bank in proportion to his interest, any restriction in the charter of the said bank contained notwithstanding.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the sum of 70 lacs of sicca rupees, which is the increased capital stock of the said bank, shall, on or before the 1st of October 1836, be made up by the Governor-General of India in Council to the sum of 75 lacs of Company's rupees.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the said sum of 75 lacs of Company's rupees shall, from the 1st day of October 1836, be the capital stock of the said bank, and shall be divided into 1,875 shares of 4,000 Company's rupees each.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that 275 of the said shares, numbered from 1 to 275 inclusive, shall be the property of the Governor-General of India in Council, on behalf of the East India Company, and that the remaining 1,600 shares, numbered from 276 to 1,875 inclusive, shall be the property of those persons who, on the said 1st of October 1836, shall be proprietors of the capital stock of the said bank, and that every such proprietor shall, for every sum of sicca rupees 3,750 of stock of the said bank held by him, be entitled to one of the said shares.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that, on the 30th of September 1836, the account of the profits upon the capital stock of the said bank, as consisting of 50 lacs of sicca rupees, divided into 500 shares, shall be wound up, and a dividend declared; and that from the 1st of October 1836, the holders of the new shares of 4,000 Company's rupees each, shall be entitled to share in the profits of the bank in proportion to their interest, and that the first dividend on the said new shares shall be declared on the 1st of January 1837.

VI. And

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that if the subscription for any share shall not be paid up on or before the 1st of October, such share shall become the property of the said bank, and shall be sold for the benefit of the said bank, and the profits of such sale shall be added to the profits of the said bank.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that certificates shall be granted for the said shares of 4,000 Company's rupees each, in the same manner in which certificates have hitherto been granted for shares of the capital stock of the said bank; and that the said shares of 4,000 Company's rupees each shall be registered, and shall be transferable and assignable in the same manner in which shares of the capital stock of the said bank have hitherto been.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said shares of 4,000 Company's rupees each may be sub-divided into quarter shares of 1,000 Company's rupees each, and that such quarter shares may be assigned, transferred, and re-united, in the same manner in which fractional parts of shares of the capital stock of the said bank have hitherto been assigned, transferred, and re-united.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that the proprietors of the capital stock of the said bank shall, from the 1st day of October 1836, be entitled at their meetings to vote according to the following scale :

1 Share of 4,000 Co.'s Rs.	shall entitle to	1 Vote.
5 Shares	- - - - -	2 Votes.
10 "	- - - - -	3 "
15 "	- - - - -	4 "
20 "	- - - - -	5 "
30 "	- - - - -	6 "
40 "	- - - - -	7 "

ACT No. XX. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 19th September 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that, from the 1st day of October 1836, so much of clause 3, section III. Regulation XI. of 1822 of the Bengal code, as provides "that joint estates shall not be liable to sale for arrears that may accrue during the progress of a butwarra or partition, until the expiration of the year within which the arrear may become due," be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that, from the said 1st day of October 1836, no butwarra, while in progress, shall be quashed by the Board of Revenue, or by any officer invested with the powers of the said Board, except as hereinafter provided.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Board, or for any of the said officers, to give six months' notice in writing of an intention to quash any butwarra; and such notice shall be affixed at the offices of the collector of the district and moonsiff of the jurisdiction within which the lands under partition, or part of those lands, may be situated; and if, within six months after such notice, no party to the said butwarra shall deliver to the said collector a written declaration that he the said party objects to the quashing of the said butwarra, it shall be lawful for the said Board or the said officer to quash the said butwarra.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that every butwarra which, before the said 1st day of October 1836, may have been quashed by the said Board, or by any of the said officers, shall be taken by all courts to have been lawfully quashed.

ACT No. XXI. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 19th September 1836.

IT is hereby enacted, that, from the 1st day of October 1836, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, by an order in council, to create new zillahs in any part of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and to alter the limits of existing zillahs.

ACT No. XXII. of 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 26th September 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that, from the 1st day of November 1836, Regulation VII. of 1810 of the Bengal code, and also such parts of Regulation XVIII. of 1806 of the Bengal code, as relate to the Eastern Canal, commonly called "Tolly's Nullah," which connects the river Hooghly with the Sunderbunds, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that, from the said 1st day of November 1836, the Governor of Bengal shall be competent to prescribe the amount of toll, and the mode of levying the same, on boats, rafts, and floats, which shall enter on, or pass out of, or through, either of the two lines of navigation hereinafter described; that is to say,

1st. The Eastern Canal aforesaid, from its entry into the Sunderbunds to its junction with the river Hooghly.

2d. The line made up of the channel across the Salt-water lake to Baminghatta, of the canal leading from the Salt-water lake to the Boitakhanna road, and of the new circular canal which connects the last-mentioned canal with the river Hooghly.

III. Provided always, that the aggregate amount of toll levied on account of the whole passage along either of the two lines aforesaid, or on account of entering into or passing out of either of the two lines aforesaid, shall in no case exceed one rupee and a half for every hundred maunds burden on any boat, or two annas for every timber on every raft of timber, or four annas for every hundred bamboos on every float of bamboos.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor shall be competent to fix a rate of rent to be levied on every boat which shall remain in any part of either of the lines aforesaid longer than two days for every hundred maunds of burden, and on every raft of timber which shall so remain longer than one day for every ten timbers, and on every float of bamboos which shall so remain longer than one day for every two hundred bamboos.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor shall be competent to appoint officers for the collection of the tolls and rents hereinbefore mentioned, and to confer on such officers, for the purpose of preventing acts whereby either of the said lines of navigation may be obstructed, or whereby the banks along either of the said lines of navigation may be damaged, any or all the powers possessed by magistrates in respect to navigable streams and rivers.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever wilfully causes any obstruction of either of the said lines of navigation, or any damage to the banks along either of the said lines of navigation, shall be punishable, on conviction before the magistrate, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen days, or fine to an amount not exceeding fifty rupees, or both; and in default of payment of such fine, with additional imprisonment for fourteen days.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that notifications of the rates of toll and rent, and of the places of collection, and of all rules made by the said Governor under the authority given to him by this Act, shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and exposed to public view at every toll-house, on either of the said lines, in the English, Persian, and Bengallee tongues.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that if the toll or rent due in respect of any boat, raft or float, on either of the said lines, shall not be paid on demand to an officer authorized by the said Governor to receive the same, it shall be lawful for such officer to seize such boat, raft or float, and the cargo thereof, and to detain the same; and if the said toll or rent shall have been paid upon any day before the tenth day after such seizure, then the said boat, raft or float shall be released, or if not paid within the said ten days, it shall be lawful for such officer, with the sanction and under the directions of the superintendent of canals, to sell the property seized, or so much thereof as the said superintendent shall direct, for the purpose of satisfying the toll or rent which may be due, and also of defraying the expenses of seizure and detention; and in every such case, so much of the property seized which has not been sold, and so much of the price of the property sold as is in excess of the sum necessary for satisfying the toll or rent which

which is due, and for defraying the expenses of seizure and detention, shall be returned to the owner of the boat, raft or float.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of any boat, raft or float, shall attempt to evade payment of the toll or rent due thereon, or shall resist a seizure made by the authority and under the circumstances hereinbefore described, such boat, raft or float, and the cargo thereof, shall be forfeited to the government under orders of the superintendent, subject to appeal to the commissioner of revenue and police.

ACT No. XXIII. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 10th October 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that, from the 15th day of November 1836, the ordinary functions of the courts of civil and criminal justice, and of the constituted revenue authorities, as well as the operation of the whole of the existing Regulations, shall be suspended within the zemindarees of Goomsur and Soorada, and shall continue to be so suspended until this Act shall be repealed, or until such time as the Governor in Council of Fort St. George shall, by an order in council and proclamation, declare that the ordinary Regulations shall be again put in force within those zemindarees.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to appoint a commissioner for the said zemindarees, who shall exercise such powers as may be entrusted to him by the said Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and shall be guided in the discharge of his duties and functions by such instructions as he from time to time shall receive from the said Governor in Council.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the jurisdiction of the court of circuit, or court of Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, in any case which may be depending before either of these courts on the 15th day of November 1836.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the court of Circuit and court of Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut shall have criminal jurisdiction over every person whom the commissioner in Goomsur and Soorada, under the instructions of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, may commit for trial, on the charge of any crime perpetrated before or during the operation of this Act, and in all such cases the court of Circuit and court of Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut shall be guided by the general Regulations in force.

ACT No. XXIV. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 10th October 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that the officers who in the Regulations of the presidency of Fort St. George are designated as native judges and native criminal judges, shall, from the 1st day of November 1836, be designated as principal sudder ameens.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that, from the said 1st day of November 1836, the officers who in the Regulations of the presidency of Bombay are designated as native judges, shall be designated as principal sudder ameens; and the officers who in the said last-mentioned Regulations are designated as principal native commissioners, shall be designated as sudder ameens; and the officers who in the said last-mentioned Regulations are designated as junior native commissioners, shall be designated as moonsiffs.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that, from the said 1st day of November 1836, no person whatever shall, by reason of birth, or by reason of descent, be incapable of being a principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or moonsiff, within the territories subject to the presidencies of Fort St. George and of Bombay.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that every British-born subject of the King, or descendant of such British-born subject, who shall be appointed a principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or moonsiff, in the territories subject to the

presidency of Fort St. George, or of Bombay, shall, in respect of all acts done by him as such principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or moonsiff, be liable to the same proceedings, as well criminal as civil, and shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the same tribunals, as if he were not of British birth or descent.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that, from the said 1st day of November 1836, no person shall by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be excepted in any civil proceeding from the jurisdiction of the assistant judges in the territories subject to the presidency of Bombay.

ACT No. XXV. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 31st of October 1836.

governors of presidencies to declare warehousing ports.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or Governor in Council of any presidency, to declare any port within the territories of such presidency a warehousing port.

porters may then rehouse.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person who imports goods into any such warehousing port to lodge such goods in any public warehouse, or in any private warehouse, licensed in the manner hereinafter described.

making application in form (A.) annexed.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that applications shall be made for the admission of such goods into such warehouses as aforesaid in the form (A.) attached to this Act, and the said form shall be signed by the importer, owner, or consignee; and no goods shall be lodged in any such warehouse until they shall have been assessed for customs duty, according to the rules in force at the place of importation, and the keeper of every such warehouse shall be answerable for the weight or gauge reported by the custom-house officers who shall have assessed the said goods, deducting the wastage hereinafter allowed.

goods first to be assessed for customs duty. Warehouse-keeper to be answerable for weight or gauge of custom-house, allowing for wastage.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be passed by tale or by package, every omission or misdescription tending to injure the revenue shall be an offence punishable with fine, not exceeding ten times the greatest amount of duty which could have been lost to the government in consequence of such omission or misdescription; and if goods shall have been overstated in quantity or value, the error may be rectified prior to the lodging of the said goods in such warehouse as aforesaid, but not after the said goods have been so lodged.

misdescription of tale or packages, to be punishable by fine of ten times the loss. Error of overstatement may be rectified before, not after entry into warehouse.

packages to be marked and numbered before reception into warehouse.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that no packages of goods shall be admitted into any public or licensed warehouse unless numbered and marked in plain and legible characters, with the initials of the owner, importer, or consignee, and with a description of goods contained therein.

when the duty exceeds 100 rs. bond to be executed for form (B.)

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that upon goods warehoused under the provisions of this Act, when the import duty chargeable shall exceed the sum of one hundred rupees, the importer or consignee shall be allowed to execute a bond for the amount of duty chargeable in the form hereunto annexed marked (B.); and when such bond shall have been executed, the goods shall be allowed to remain in warehouse for a period not exceeding fifteen months, without being liable to the demand of import duty thereon. And the bond to be taken under this section shall be for twice the amount of import duty assessed on the goods, and shall stipulate for interest to be payable from the date of the demand of any sum due on account of the goods at such rate not exceeding six per cent., as shall be fixed by the Board or other controlling authority of customs; and the party executing the same shall be bound thereby for the payment of all duties and charges that shall be claimable on account of the goods, and of any penalties that may be incurred for violation of the custom laws in respect to the same.

if goods may then remain in warehouse 15 months without demand of duty. Bond to be for twice duty, and to bear interest from the date demanded.

to oblige to be bound for all duties and charges claimable on the goods and all penalties.

collector to have power to proceed against the goods or the bond, at option.

VII. Provided always, that if any owner, importer, or consignee shall omit to pay any duty or penalty that may fall due on account of goods warehoused under this Act, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs at his option, either to proceed upon the bond, or to cause such portion of the goods warehoused on account of which the duty or penalty may be demanded, as to him may seem fit, to be detained, in satisfaction thereof; and if the demand be not discharged within

to detain goods if not paid after 10 days,

within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the importer, owner, or consignee), the goods so detained shall be liable to be sold in satisfaction of the demand. And the proceeds of any sale so made of goods detained, shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof to the amount received less the charges of the sale; and if there be any surplus obtained from such sale beyond the amount demanded, such surplus shall be paid over to the owner or consignee of the goods, and no transfer or assignment of the goods shall prevent the collector from proceeding against the goods in the manner above provided for any demand of customs duties or penalty claimed thereon.

if the demand be not paid.
Proceeds of sale to be written off on the bond, and surplus paid over to the owner of the goods.
No transfer to bar this process.

VIII. And it is hereby provided, that if, at the end of fifteen months, the owner or consignee of goods shall desire to keep them in warehouse for a further period, the Board or other controlling authority of customs shall be competent to permit him so to keep them for a like further period not exceeding fifteen months, on the bonds being renewed by the parties applying for the same.

After 15 months the Board may renew the bond for other 15 months.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel after having cleared from the port shall return, and the owners, agents, or shippers of the cargo of such vessel, or any part thereof, shall desire to land the same for re-export, such goods shall be admitted to warehouse, and being so declared and registered, re-export may be made thereof under the previous settlement of duty, unless the bottom in which the re-export is made be one on account of which the goods are chargeable with increased duty, in which case the goods shall be chargeable only with the difference, and no bond shall be taken on account of duties for such re-landed goods, unless the goods should be liable to duty on being passed through the custom-house for importation.

Goods re-landed from a vessel put back may be warehoused without bond and re-shipped under the previous settlement of duties.
Exception.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that upon the re-exportation by sea of goods imported and warehoused under bond for the duty, as provided in this Act, within the period during which such goods are by this Act permitted to continue in warehouse, and upon payment of all reserved duty which may be due on account of such goods, and of any charges or penalties that may have been incurred on account of the goods, the bond executed at the time of lodging the goods in warehouse shall be deemed to have been discharged and be cancelled accordingly.

Reserved duty on re-export to be chargeable on removal of goods for shipment, and bonds to be cancelled on payment thereof.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any goods lodged in warehouse, in the manner aforesaid, shall be removed or taken from the warehouse otherwise than for exportation by sea, or if the goods be not cleared from the warehouse and exported at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by this Act to remain in warehouse, the collector of customs shall demand the full amount of import duty chargeable thereon, and any charges or penalties that may have been incurred. And if the amount so claimed be not paid within ten days from the date of the demand, the collector of customs shall be entitled to realize the same, either by putting the bond in suit, or, at his option, by causing the goods, or any sufficient portion thereof, to be sold in satisfaction of the demand.

On removal otherwise than for re-export, or if not cleared in time, full import duty to be levied with interest and charges.
And collector may cause goods to be sold in satisfaction, if not paid in 10 days.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any goods warehoused and bonded as aforesaid shall be removed from any public or licensed warehouse, the collector of customs shall cause such removal to be noted on the back of the bond; and every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of goods removed, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of removal, and name of the person removing them, and the number and date of the export pass under which they have been taken away, if removed for exportation by sea; and of the import pass or order, if removed for importation, and the amount of duty paid.

Removal of goods to be noted in the bond with particulars.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that a register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for customs duties on goods warehoused as aforesaid, and entry shall be made in the said register of all particulars prescribed in the preceding section of this Act, as to be noted on the bond; and when the register shall show that the entire quantity of the goods covered by any bond has been withdrawn from warehouse either through importation and the payment of duties, or through re-exportation by sea and payment of the reserved duties upon such re-export, it shall then be competent to, and be the duty of, the collector of

And the same particulars to be registered in the register of bonds.
When registry shows all the bonded goods to have been cleared out bond to be cancelled, and returned to the obligee.

customs to cancel the bond as discharged in full, and to deliver it so cancelled to the parties who shall have executed, or who shall be authorized to receive the same.

is custom-house
downs and other
vernment godowns
be public ware-
uses.
ese to be under
e collector's or
arehouse - keeper's
y.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that the warehouses of the custom-house, together with such other buildings as shall be directed by the Governor in Council, or Governor of the presidency or settlement, shall be public warehouses for the reception of the goods under the provisions of this Act. And every public warehouse shall be under the lock and key of the person whom the Governor, or Governor in Council of the presidency, shall appoint to be keeper of such warehouse; and such keeper shall be responsible for all duties connected with the charge of goods, their reception into and delivery from the warehouses.

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XV. And it is hereby enacted, that the Board or other controlling authority of customs shall determine what goods shall be admitted into every public warehouse, in what manner, and on what terms; and shall from time to time fix rates of hire for every public warehouse, or for the custody of goods therein, and a table of the rates so fixed shall be placed in a conspicuous part of every such warehouse.

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usiness hours.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that the owners or consignees of goods lodged in a public or licensed warehouse under this Act, or their agents, shall have access to their goods at any time, within the hours of business, in the presence of a custom-house officer, who shall be deputed to accompany them, upon their making application in writing to the collector of customs, or to the warehouse-keeper for the purpose:

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rne by the owners.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that the expenses of carriage, packing, and stowage of goods, on their reception into or removal from a warehouse, shall, if paid by the collector or warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by the owners or consignees, in like manner as the customs duties before the goods are removed. And if the goods be lodged in a public warehouse, the owners or consignees shall further pay monthly the rent and warehouse dues on receiving a bill or written demand from the collector or warehouse-keeper for the same; and if the bill for rent or warehouse dues be not discharged within 10 days from the date of presentation, the collector of customs shall have power (any private transfer or assignment of the goods notwithstanding) to cause to be sold by public auction such sufficient portion of the goods as he may select in liquidation of his demand. And the owners and consignees of goods shall not be entitled to claim from the collector of customs, or warehouse-keeper, any compensation for any loss that may occur while the goods are passed into or out of the warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless such loss or injury shall be proved to have been occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or his officers, or of the officers of customs.

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XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that allowance shall be made for the wastage of goods deposited in warehouses according to the following table, as the rate of wastage for one year, and the import duty shall be settled on the quantities registered at the time of importation, wastage at these rates notwithstanding:

TABLE of WASTAGE to be allowed upon Goods when applied to be removed either from Public or Private Licensed Warehouses.

Description of Goods.	Rate of Wastage.	Description of Goods.	Rate of Wastage.
	per cent.		per cent.
Alkali	5	Beetlenut	7½
Alums	3	Brimstone	3
Anise	3	Camphor	2
Coriander	3	Coffee	5
Cummin	3	Copperas, or green vitriol	5
Aromatic seeds	3	Cotton wool	2
Calzerah	3	Dry ginger	10
Cardamums	3		
Jowain	3		

Gum

Description of Goods.	Rate of Wastage.	Description of Goods.	Rate of Wastage.	
	per cent.		per cent.	
Gums and drugs, not otherwise specified	3	Soap	3	
Iron wrought bars	3	Silk	5	
Indigo	5	Spices {	Cloves	8
Kutch, or terra japonica	3		Cinnamon	2
Lac, lake stick and seed	3		Cassia	2
Long pepper and long pepper root	3		Mace	3
Oils, essential and fragrant	8		Pepper	6
Resin, or dammer	7½	Pimento, or allspice	2	
Sago	4	Tobacco, unprepared	5	
Sugar	4	Turpentinè	8	
Saltpetre	4	Tutenague	2	

Wines and spirits in casks; a deduction for ullage of 10 per cent. shall be allowed at the time of being received into warehouses.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that the Board or other controlling authority of customs shall have power to license warehouses belonging to private persons for the reception of goods with duty bonded under the rules of this Act, in like manner as prescribed for public warehouses; and every licence so granted to a private warehouse shall be liable to be revoked at pleasure by the Board or other controlling authority of customs, unless otherwise specifically stipulated in the licence.

Board may licent any private war houses.

Licence to be rev cable at pleasure, un less otherwise stip lated.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that applications for licences for private warehouses shall be drawn up in the form marked (C.) annexed to this Act, and shall specify the particulars therein stated, and the situation of the warehouses, and their distances respectively from the custom-house in English yards.

Applications for l cence for privat warehouse to be i form (C.) with part culars filled up.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the collector of customs, or other warehouse keeper, shall have access for himself, or for any officer he may depute for the purpose, to any private warehouse licensed as above. And if the proprietor thereof shall not open the same when required, or shall refuse to admit the collector or warehouse-keeper, or the officer of either, upon demand made at any time within the hours of business at the port, the proprietor of the warehouse shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, and further, to have the licence for the warehouse cancelled and withdrawn, and all bonds executed for duty chargeable upon goods therein deposited shall become due and be put in suit for the levy of the duty and other demands of customs, after seven days shall have passed from the date when the collector of customs or warehouse-keeper shall give notice of any licence being withdrawn.

Collector or wan house-keeper to hav access to all licenc warehouses for hin self and his officrs Proprietors refus admittance, subje to penalty of 1,000r and withdrawal of l cence.

Bonds for duty to t put in suit seven day after notice of suc penalty or of wtd drawal of licenc.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that if goods lodged in a private warehouse shall be found to be deficient at the time of delivery therefrom beyond the allowance for wastage prescribed in the table annexed to section XVIII. of this Act, the owner or consignee, or other party who may have lodged the goods in the warehouse, shall, unless the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, forfeit to government a sum equal to ten times the duty chargeable on the quantity of goods deficient; and if goods be found to exceed the registered quantity, such excess, unless similarly accounted for, shall be charged with ten times the ordinary duty thereon; and when any penalty shall be incurred under this section, the goods shall not be removed until the same is paid.

If goods be four deficient beyond th wastage allowance, time of delivery fro warehouse, owner t forfeit ten times th duty on the defic ency.

If found excessiv ten times the duty t be paid on the excess; and goods t be detained till paid

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the collector of customs shall have authority at any time to issue his warrant or written order, and to cause any goods or packages lodged in a public or private warehouse to be opened and weighed, or otherwise examined, as he may direct. And after goods shall have been so opened or examined, he shall cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as to him may seem fit, and when goods shall have been so sealed or marked (after examination) they shall not be again opened without permission from the Board or other controlling authority of customs, except

Collector of custon may issue warrant f breaking packages; search and examir goods. When r packed to be sealcd and seal not to t re-broken witho sanction of Board;

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when the proprietor or consignee shall apply to have them opened, and in every such case the packages shall be again sealed or marked as before.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be received into warehouse, or shall be removed therefrom, the packages shall be stamped with a conspicuous seal or stamp, containing the words—

“Warehoused and Duty Bonded,” or, “Delivered for Exportation,” or, “Removed for Importation,” accordingly as the goods may be received or removed for one or other purpose; and any person who shall remove or efface a stamp or seal affixed by an officer of customs, or who shall change the outer cover of any package so marked, or change the contents thereof while goods are in warehouse, without giving notice and obtaining permission of the collector of customs, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of 500 rupees upon conviction before a magistrate or justice of peace of the place; provided, however, that the owners and consignees of goods shall be at liberty to take out samples of their goods of such limited quantity as shall be deemed by the collector of customs reasonable and proper.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be removed from any warehouse except under application to the collector of customs for the goods to be passed for export or for importation, in like manner as for other goods passed through the custom-house, or for removal to another warehouse, as prescribed in section XXVIII. of this Act.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any owner or consignee of goods shall in any way break a package for removal of any part of the goods, the entire duty shall be levied for all the goods contained therein.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that applications to remove goods from warehouse shall be made in the form marked (D.) hereunto annexed, and 24 hours' notice shall ordinarily be given to the collector of customs or warehouse-keeper of the intention to remove goods.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that owners or consignees of goods warehoused and bonded for duty under this Act may remove the same from one public or licensed warehouse to any other, and when they shall desire so to remove goods, they shall make application in the form marked (E.) hereunto annexed, furnishing the information specified, and filling up the columns left blank in the said form with all the particulars therein contained.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that if goods warehoused and bonded for duty shall be destroyed by fire or other accident, no duty shall be chargeable thereon, provided that, if they be destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof be given to the collector of customs or warehouse-keeper within 48 hours of the discovery of the accident. And if goods when lodged in warehouse shall receive damage, they shall be assessed for duty according to their actual value, and bond for the same executed for the unexpired term of warehousing.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any person shall be charged with having committed any act or neglect for which he is liable to penalty under this Act, the collector of customs at the port shall be competent to investigate the case, and to adjudge the penalty, or to dismiss the complaint, as to him may seem fit. Provided, however, that if the collector shall adjudge any penalty to be incurred, such judgment shall not be conclusive until the case shall have been reported to the Board or other superior authority of customs, and the award shall have been confirmed by that authority; and it is further enacted, that the Board or other controlling authority of customs shall have the power of mitigating any penalty that may be incurred on account of warehoused goods, to the extent of reducing the same to a levy of double duty.

(A.)

FORM of Application for the Reception of Goods imported by Sea in
Warehouses.

To the Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta.

Sir,

Please to order the reception into the government [or private] warehouse [of
Mr. A. B., situate at _____], and licensed by No. _____, dated
_____, of the undermentioned goods, being of the growth or manu-
facture of [place to be stated], and arrived from [port or place to be mentioned]
on the [British, or other] ship _____, whereof _____ is commander,
the duty upon which goods has been adjusted in the manner hereafter
specified.

Marks and Number of Packages.	Description of Packages and Goods.	Contents of Goods.	Rate of Value of the Goods.	Amount of Value of the Goods, as as- certained and entered on the landing of the same.	Rate of Duty, both of Customs and Town Duty.	Date and No. of Im- portation.	Specification of the Particulars of Bonds, if the Duty upon the Goods has been bonded.
Total							

[Date.]

(signed)

[By the owner, agent, or consignee
of the goods.]

(B.)

FORM of Bond for Import Duty.

Know all men by these presents, that we _____, now of Calcutta,
at Fort William, in the province of Bengal, in the East Indies, and
_____, of the same place, are jointly and severally held and firmly
bound unto the East India Company in the sum of _____ rs., to be paid
to the said East India Company, or their certain attorney, agent, successors, or
assigns, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally
bind ourselves and each of us, and our respective heirs, executors, administrators,
and representatives, by these presents; sealed with our respective seals, dated
the _____ day of _____ in the _____ year of Christ.
and the said _____ for themselves and each of them, and their respective heirs and
representatives, covenant and agree that, in case of dispute touching the matter
of this obligation, or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and deter-
mined in the supreme court of judicature at _____.

Whereas the above bounden _____ hath [or have] applied to the collector
of sea customs of the said East India Company at _____ for and have obtained
permission to lodge in a certain public [or licensed] godown for a period of 15
months, subject to the Rules or Regulations of government, the following goods;
that is to say, [here a large blank should be left for describing the goods] being
of the growth or manufacture of _____, and imported by sea from
on board the _____ ship _____, and entered in the custom-house books
as No. _____ of the register of goods imported by sea.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that, if the above bounden
[the principal] _____ his or their heirs, executors, admini-
strators, representatives, or assigns, shall in all things well and truly observe
and keep all and singular the rules prescribed in Act No. XXV. of 1836 to be
observed and kept by the owners, importers, or consignees of goods bonded and

warehoused, and by the persons obtaining permission to bond and warehouse goods under the provisions thereof; and if the said [the principal] his [or their, if more than one,] heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, or assigns, do and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the collector of customs for the time being for the port of all such dues whether of customs or of lawful charges, as shall be due or demandable upon the said goods, or on account of penalties incurred in respect to them, at or before the expiration of 15 months from the date of these presents, or before or at the expiration of such further time as the Board of Customs shall allow in that behalf, together with interest thereon, at the rate of per cent. per annum from the date of demand thereof being made by the said collector of customs in writing; and further, if the said goods after being so warehoused or any part thereof, shall not, within the term so fixed or to be enlarged, be removed from the said public [or licensed] godowns, or in case the said goods or any part thereof shall be removed from the said public [or licensed] warehouse at any time within the said term, either for importation or for exportation by sea; then and in such case, if the full amount of all such duties, charges, and penalties as may be payable or demandable as aforesaid shall have been first paid and satisfied on the whole quantity of the said goods, this obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of the said several conditions, or any of them, the same to be in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered, &c.

(C.)

FORM of Application to obtain Licence for Private Warehouses.

To the Collector of Customs at Calcutta.

Sir,

Please to submit to the Board of Customs [or other controlling authority of customs] my request to be furnished with a licence, under Act No. XXV. of 1836, for a warehouse, situate at , and about the distance of yards from the custom-house; the dimensions and other particulars of the godown are stated below, and the same is intended for the reception of all goods as a general storehouse [or as the case may be], the period of licence not to exceed [mention the time for which period].

Particulars of Godown.

Length, feet, inches	} Dry, airy, well-flued, and puckah built, can contain with perfect safety and convenience about tons of goods.
Breadth, ditto, ditto	
Height, ditto, ditto	

The same being my own property [or the property of , from whom I have engaged the same on a lease of].

(signed) [By the applicant.]

(D.)

FORM of Application for Removal of Goods from Warehouses.

To the Collector of Government Customs.

Sir,

Please to order to be passed from the government [or private] warehouse [of Messrs. A. & Co., situate at , and licensed under Act No. XXV. of 1836, by No. , dated] the undermentioned goods intended for exportation by sea, on the British ship , Captain , bound to , [or for internal consumption, or to be consigned to any station in the interior, as the case may be], the same having been entered in the books of your office for the said warehouse, under No. , dated , by me [or by Messrs. B. & Co., whose certificate of the transfer of the goods is herewith annexed].

Marks

Marks and Numbers of Cases. B. & Co. [Name of the Goods.] No. 1 to 4. <input type="checkbox"/> x <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sealed. "Warehoused for Exportation."	4 Cases of [name of Goods]. 1 Case, [Box, Bale, or Parcel,] containing. [here insert the quantity in each case]. 1 Ditto. 1 Ditto. 1 Ditto. 4 Cases, [Boxes, Bales, or Parcels] containing [total contents to be here stated].
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Custom-house value of the above, rupees , and please to receive the amount of duty bonded for the said goods, by bond No. , dated , allowing drawback for exportation on British bottom [or as the case may be].

(signed) [Either by the owner, agent, or consignee of the goods.]

(E.)

FORM of Application for the Removal of Goods from one Warehouse to another, during the period for which the indulgence of Warehousing may have been obtained.

To the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta.

Sir,

Please to permit the removal of the undermentioned goods from the government [or other licensed] warehouse to [the warehouse into which the removal is intended to be made must here be distinctly described], for the unexpired period of warehousing due on the goods, the same having been originally entered, by virtue of Act No. XXV. of 1836, in the books of the warehouse department, under No. , dated , for 15 months [or such other period as may have been allowed, to be here stated], under all the obligations and conditions at present attached to the goods.

Marks and Numbers of Packages.	Description of Packages and of Goods.	Contents of Packages.	Rate of Value of Goods.	Amount of Value of Goods as entered in Custom-House Books.	Rate of Duty chargeable or paid upon the Goods.	Names of the Persons by whom Goods first passed into Warehouses.

Note.—If the goods to be removed shall have been sold or transferred by the original proprietor or agent, a certificate of such sale or transfer shall accompany the application.

(signed) [By the owner, agent, or consignee of the goods.]

ACT No. XXVI. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 7th November 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that as often as the Governor-General of India, or the Commander-in-chief of all the Forces in India, or the Lieutenant-governor of the N. W. P., shall pass through any part of the territories of the East India Company, attended by a camp, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, by an order in council, to appoint a superintendent of the police of such camp.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that with respect to all offences committed in any such camp, or on the line of march between the stations of any such camp,

such superintendent shall have concurrent criminal jurisdiction with the magistrate of the zillah or city within which such offence shall have been committed.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that as often as the said superintendent shall, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the preceding clause, commit any person for trial before the sessions court, or sentence any person to imprisonment, it shall be lawful for the said superintendent to transmit such person to the magistrate of the zillah or city where the camp shall then be, with a copy of the commitment or sentence, under the hand of him the said superintendent, and the said magistrate shall give effect to such commitment or sentence.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that all officers subordinate to the magistrate of the zillah or city where such camp shall be, shall be assisting to the said superintendent in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by this Act, in the same manner as they are bound to be assisting to the said magistrate.

ACT No. XXVII. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 7th November 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that Regulation V. of 1817, of the Madras code, intituled "A Regulation for providing a succession of Hindoos and Mahommedans duly qualified to be employed as Law Officers and as Vakeels in the courts of Adawlut, under the Presidency of Fort St. George," be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that candidates for the situation of vakeel in the courts of Adawlut, under the presidency of Fort St. George, shall in future be appointed under the provisions of section III. Regulation XIV. of 1816, and that the qualifications of candidates for the situation of law officers be ascertained by examination before the law officers of the court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, with reference to the provisions of section III. Regulation XI. of 1802, and clause 2, section III. Regulation VII. of 1822.

ACT No. XXVIII. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 7th November 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that, from the 1st day of December 1836, no assessment made by the justices of the peace for the presidency of Fort St. George, under the authority of the Act of Parliament of the 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, shall be levied, until the same shall have been approved by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by an order in council, to exempt any district, or portion of a district, from payment of any such assessment.

ACT No. XXIX. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 14th November 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that, from the 1st day of December 1836, it shall be competent to the court of Sudder Adawlut of Fort St. George, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to augment or diminish, at discretion, the number of sudder ameens within that presidency.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that such parts of any of the Regulations in force, as authorize the registers of the zillah courts and sudder ameens within the presidency of Fort St. George to receive any fee or commission for judicial duties performed by them, be repealed: Provided always, that this rule shall not be construed to prohibit the receipt of fees for the registry of deeds.

ACT No. XXX. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 14th November 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that whoever shall be proved to have belonged, either before or after the passing of this Act, to any gang of Thugs, either within or without the territories of the East India Company, shall be punished with imprisonment for life with hard labour.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that every person accused of the offence made punishable by this Act, may be tried by any court which would have been competent to try him if his offence had been committed within the zillah where that court sits, anything to the contrary in any Regulation contained notwithstanding.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that no court shall, on a trial of any person accused of the offence made punishable by this Act, require any futwa from any law officer.

ACT No. XXXI. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 28th November 1836.

IT is hereby enacted, that the provisions of Regulation IV. of 1831, of the Madras code, relating to grants of money or land revenue made by the British Government, shall be extended to all similar grants within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort St. George, which, having been made by any native government, have been confirmed or continued by the British Government.

ACT No. XXXII. OF 1836.

Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council
on the 28th November 1836.

I. IT is hereby enacted, that if any person, after the 1st day of December 1836, lands or attempts to land in any part of the territories subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, any sugar which is not the growth of a British possession into which foreign sugar cannot be legally imported, such sugar shall be seized and confiscated by the collector of the customs, or by any other officer thereunto authorized by the Governor of the said presidency, unless the district in which such sugar is landed, or in which an attempt has been made to land such sugar, be a district in which the Governor-General of India in Council has authorized the importation of such sugar.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that if any owner of sugar the produce of the said territories, or duly authorized agent of such owner, desires to obtain a certificate of origin from the collector or assistant-collector of the land or custom revenue of any district within the said territories, or from any other officer appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council to give such certificates, such owner or agent shall, in the presence of the officer from whom he desires to obtain such certificate, make and subscribe a declaration in the form contained in the schedule hereunto annexed marked (A.)

III. And it is hereby enacted, that if the district be one into which the Governor-General of India in Council has not by any order authorized the importation of foreign sugar, or of sugar the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, the officer before whom such a declaration as is aforesaid shall have been made, shall grant under his hand and seal to the declarant a certificate in the form contained in the schedule hereunto annexed marked (B.)

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that every person who intends to ship sugar from any place within the said territories for any part of the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to produce to the collector of customs at that place, or to any other officer who may have been appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council to act on such occasions in place of the collector of customs, a certificate such as is above described; and also in the presence of the officer to whom he has so produced such certificate to make and subscribe a declaration in the form contained in the schedule hereunto annexed marked (C.)

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the officer to whom such a certificate shall have been so produced, and before whom a declaration in the last-mentioned form shall have been so made and subscribed, shall grant to the person who has made the last-mentioned declaration a certificate in the form contained in the schedule hereunto annexed marked (D.)

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that any person who shall in making any declaration under the authority of this Act knowingly affirm an untruth, shall, on conviction thereof before such court as would be competent to try such person for perjury, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding 5,000 rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

SCHEDULES.

(A.)

I, *A. B.*, solemnly declare that all the sugar hereunder described is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the produce of the district of

DESCRIPTION of the SUGAR to which the Declaration relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and Denomination of Packages.

The day of

18

(signed) *A. B.*

(B.)

I, *C. D.*, collector of land revenue [or collector of custom revenue, or being an officer appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council to act in this behalf] for the district of , do hereby, in conformity with the provisions of Act No. XXXII. of 1836, grant this certificate under my hand and seal, that the sugar hereinunder described is of the produce of the district of , and that the importation of foreign sugar, and of sugar the growth of any British possessions into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, is prohibited in the said district of

DESCRIPTION of the SUGAR to which this Certificate relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and Denomination of the Packages.	Name of the Declarant on whose Declaration the Certificate is given.

(L. S.)

(signed) *C. D.*

(C.)

I, *E. F.*, shipper of the sugar hereinunder described, solemnly declare that all the sugar hereinunder described is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the same sugar to which the certificate now produced by me relates.

DESCRIPTION of the SUGAR to which the Declaration relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and Denomination of Packages.	Name of Ship in which the Sugar is shipped, or to be shipped.	Name of the Master of the Ship.

(signed) *E. F.*

(D.)

I, *G. H.*, collector of customs [or being an officer appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council to act in this behalf] for the port of certify under my hand and seal, that there has been produced to me by *E. F.*, the shipper of the sugar hereinunder described; a certificate under the hand and seal of *C. D.*, collector of land revenue [or collector of customs revenue, or being an officer appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council to act in this behalf] for the district of _____, in the territories subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, which certificate certifies that the said sugar is of the produce of the said district, and that the importation of foreign sugar, or sugar the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, is prohibited in the said district.

DESCRIPTION of the SUGAR to which this Certificate relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and Denomination of Packages.	Name of the Ship.	Name of the Master of the Ship.

(L. s.)

(signed) *G. H.*

FORT ST. GEORGE.

REGULATIONS

Passed by the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George*.

TITLES to the REGULATIONS passed in the Year 1833.

REGULATION I.—A REGULATION for extending the Provisions contained in Regulation X. 1832 to Officers other than those therein specified, who may be placed in charge of Convicts, and for restricting the powers of Punishment to be exercised by such Officers, according to the pleasure of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 15th February 1833.

REGULATION II.—A REGULATION for exempting Females from Corporal Punishment by Stripes.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 26th April 1833.

REGULATION III.—A REGULATION for conferring upon Sudr Ameens Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of Registers, Sudr Ameens, and District Moonsifs.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 23d July 1833.

REGULATION IV.—A REGULATION for establishing within the limits of the Zillah of Chingleput the Office of the Additional Government Commissioner for Claims withdrawn from the Carnatic Fund.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 23d July 1833.

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Regulations Altered, &c.				By what Regulations.		
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1821	II.	II.	—	Ditto	III.	III.
	—	III.	—	Ditto	—	IV.
1829	VIII.	III.	—	Extended to cases of Perjury and Subornation of Perjury before the Additional Government Commissioner for Claims withdrawn from the Carnatic Fund, by	IV.	I.
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The Governor in Council, may confer upon Officers other than those named in the preamble of Regulation X. 1832, the powers of Punishment created by that Regulation	I.	II.	First.
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Criminal, Joint Criminal, and Native Criminal Judges, authorized to employ the Sudr Ameens in the investigation and decision of Criminal Cases; Sudr Ameens so employed to exercise the powers conferred upon Criminal Judges; not to have cognizance of committable cases, nor to be employed at any other than the Sudr station without the authority of the Foujdary Udalut and sanction of Government; not to have jurisdiction in cases where an American or European is concerned, nor over the Offences specified in Regulation III. 1819	III.	II.	First.
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A. D. 1833. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION for extending the Provisions contained in Regulation 1832 to Officers other than those therein specified, who may be placed in charge of Convicts, and for restricting the powers of Punishment to be exercised by such Officers according to the pleasure of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 15th of February 1833 corresponding with the 6th of Mausee of the year Nundana, 1755th year of Saliwahn, and with the 24th of Rumzan 1248 Hijeree.

amble.

WHEREAS it is necessary that in particular cases the powers vested in criminal judges, joint criminal judges, and magistrates in charge of the public gaols by Regulation X. 1832, should be conferred upon officers other than those above named who may be placed in charge of convicts, subject to such limitations and restrictions as the Right Honourable the Governor in Council may in each instance deem proper and expedient; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation:

Governor in Council may confer upon officers other than those named in the preamble to Regulation X. 1832, powers of punishment created by that Regulation.

II. *First*.—From and after the date of the promulgation of this Regulation it shall be competent to the Governor in Council, by an order in council, to confer upon officers other than those named in the preamble to Regulation X. 1832, who may be placed in charge of convicts, the whole or any part of the powers of punishment created by that Regulation.

in certain restrictions, if deemed proper.

Second.—The Governor in Council will, at pleasure, restrict the nature and degree of punishment adjudicable by the officers mentioned in clause first of this section, within such limits as may be deemed proper and expedient.

convicts in certain cases to be made over to the judicial officer, whose gaol they have been transferred to.

III. In cases of a serious nature, involving offences specifically provided for by the general rules in force for the administration of criminal justice, the offenders shall be made over to the judicial officer from whose gaol they may have been transferred to be dealt with according to law; and their offence shall be cognizable in the same manner as if committed within the local jurisdiction of such criminal court. Provided, however, that in extraordinary cases when it may happen that the criminal court from which the convicts were originally removed is so distant as to make this arrangement inconvenient, it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to direct that such offenders shall be made over to the nearest criminal court, who shall thereupon be empowered to deal with them as with other offenders under the provisions of the general Regulations.

to such other criminal court as the Governor in Council may direct.

provisions of section VII. Regulation X. 1832, shall be applicable to the officers specially vested with powers of punishment under the provisions of section II. of this Regulation.

IV. The provisions of section VII. Regulation X. 1832, shall be applicable to the officers specially vested with powers of punishment under the provisions of section II. of this Regulation.

A. D. 1833. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION for exempting Females from Corporal Punishment by Stripes.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 26th of April 1833; corresponding with the 16th of Chitterie of the year Vegia, 1756th year of Saliwahn, and with the 5th of Zelhudge 1248 Hijeree.

amble.

WHEREAS it appears expedient to exempt females from corporal punishment by stripes; the following Rule has been enacted, to be in force from the date of its promulgation:

to be exempted from corporal punishment.

II. No female shall hereafter be sentenced to corporal punishment by stripes by the magistrates and their assistants, by any of the courts of criminal justice, or by any other authority, to whom the power of adjudicating that punishment may be given by any Regulation enacted by this government.

A. D. 1833. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION for conferring upon Sudr Ameen Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of Registers, Sudr Ameen, and District Moonsifs.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 23d July 1833; corresponding with the 10th of Audee of the year Vegia, 1756th year of Salliwahn, and with the 4th of Rabee-ool-Uwal 1249 Hijeree.

WHEREAS the administration of justice in the provinces will be facilitated by conferring upon sudr ameen jurisdiction in criminal cases, and by extending the jurisdiction of the registers, the sudr ameen, and district moonsifs, in regard to the amount and value of property which may be adjudicated by them respectively; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation :

Preamble.

II. *First.*—The criminal, joint criminal, and native criminal judges are hereby authorized to employ the sudr ameen in the investigation and decision of criminal cases. In the investigation and determination of such cases, they shall be guided by the rules laid down for the observance of criminal judges in similar cases, and shall exercise the powers conferred upon those officers by the Regulations, provided that cases committable for trial before the court of Circuit shall not be cognizable by sudr ameen, and that those judges shall have authority to over-rule such judgments passed by the sudr ameen attached to their courts respectively, as may be contrary to the Regulations and to justice, and that no sudr ameen shall be employed at any other than the station of the court, except under the authority of the Foujdaree Udalut, and with the sanction of government. Provided also, that they shall not have jurisdiction in cases where an American or European is concerned, nor over the offences specified in Regulation III. 1819.

Criminal, joint criminal and native criminal judges authorized to employ the Sudr Ameen in the investigation and decision of criminal cases. To exercise the power conferred upon criminal judges. Exception.

Not to be employed in any other than the Sudr station, without the authority of the Foujdaree Udalut. Not to have jurisdiction in cases where an American or European is concerned. Regulation III. 1819.

cerned, nor over the offences specified in

Second.—Previous to the execution of the duties of their office, sudr ameen shall take and subscribe before the officer presiding in the criminal courts to which they are attached, an oath according to the form prescribed in the Appendix to this Regulation, or he shall subscribe a solemn declaration to the same effect.

Oath to be taken by the sudr ameen ;

or to subscribe a solemn declaration to the same effect.

III. In modification of the provisions of section II. Regulation II. 1821, the judges of zillah courts are hereby authorized to refer to their registers for trial and decision any suits or appeals, filed in their respective courts, for Malguzary land, of which the annual produce shall not exceed three thousand Madras rupees, or for Lakheraj land, the annual produce of which shall not exceed three hundred Madras rupees, or for other real property not of the description above specified, or for sums of money or other personal property, the amount or value of which shall not exceed three thousand Madras rupees.

Jurisdiction of registers extended to 3,000 rupees.

IV. In modification of the provisions of section III. Regulation II. 1821, zillah, assistant, and native judges are hereby authorized to refer to the sudr ameen for trial and decision any suits filed in their respective courts for land exempt from the payment of revenue, the annual produce of which shall not exceed two hundred and fifty Madras rupees, and for land subject to the payment of revenue in money or in kind, the annual produce of which shall not exceed two thousand five hundred Madras rupees, or for other real property, not of the description above specified, or for sums of money, or other personal property, the value or amount of which shall not exceed two thousand five hundred Madras rupees.

Jurisdiction of sudr ameen extended to 2,500 rupees.

V. The jurisdiction of district moonsifs, as defined in section XI. Regulation VI. 1816, is hereby extended in regard to suits of the description specified in clause second of that section to one hundred Madras rupees, and in regard to suits of the descriptions specified in clauses third, fourth, and fifth of that section, to one thousand Madras rupees.

Jurisdiction of district moonsifs extended to 1,000 rupees.

ameens guilty of
acts of miscon-
duct to be suspended,
the circumstances
of the case reported
to the provincial
court of the Sudr Udalt.

VI. Whenever a sudr ameen may be guilty of any gross act of misconduct, the zillah, assistant, and native judges are hereby authorized to suspend him from his office, but they shall report the circumstances of the case without delay to the Provincial Court for the final determination of the court of Sudr Udalt.

APPENDIX.

Form of Oath to be administered to Sudr Ameens invested with Criminal Jurisdiction.

I, *A. B.*, sudr ameen of the zillah court of _____, solemnly swear that I will act with impartiality and integrity, and will not exact or receive, or knowingly allow any other person to exact or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, reward, or emolument whatsoever, in the execution of or on account of any matter relating to the duties of my office, excepting such as the orders of the Governor in Council do or may expressly authorize; and that I will perform the duties of my office according to the best of my knowledge, abilities, and judgment, conformably to the Regulations that have been or may be passed by the Governor in Council.

A. D. 1833. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION for establishing within the limits of the Zillah of Chingleput the Office of the Additional Government Commissioner for Claims withdrawn from the Carnatic Fund.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 23d July 1833; corresponding with the 10th of Audee of the year Vegia, 1756th year of Saliwahn, and with the 4th of Rabee-ool Uwal 1249 Hijeree.

mbie.

WHEREAS in a proclamation, published under date the 31st December 1826 in the Government Gazette of Fort St. George, it was notified "to all claimants who have heretofore preferred claims before the commissioners at Madras for arrears of pay and allowances of every description, alleged to be due by their Highnesses the late Nabobs Wallajaw and Omdut-ul-Omrah, and which claims were originally published in the Madras Government Gazette, and still remain unadjudicated by the commissioners in England, or unadjusted at the office of Mr. Lacon, the Madras government commissioner, that if such claimants or their present legal representatives" should attend at the office of the commissioners for investigating the claims of the creditors of the late nabobs of the Carnatic, "or, if residing in the provinces, at the zillah court, and signify their consent to withdraw their claims from the Carnatic Fund, and accept the terms below stated, their claims" would "be discharged by the government of Fort St. George." And whereas the terms so referred to were, that "all claims so withdrawn and afterwards adjudged by the government commissioners in India, the amount of which" should "not exceed in principal and interest to the 15th May 1804 the sum of 350 Madras rupees," should "be paid in cash, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from that date to the time of payment, and" that "all claims so withdrawn and so adjudged exceeding the above sum" should "be paid in bonds, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, the interest due from the 15th May 1804 to the date of the bonds to be paid in cash." And whereas an additional government commissioner has been appointed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, being one of the commissioners appointed in furtherance of the agreement contemplated in the proclamation above recited between this government and the claimants therein described, and it has been resolved that the office of the said additional government commissioner shall be placed within the limits of the zillah of Chingleput: And whereas it is deemed expedient to declare that it shall not be competent to the zillah court of Chingleput, or to any other court established in the provinces subject to the presidency of Fort St. George, to interfere in respect to any matters adjudicated by or any claims depending before the said additional government commissioner, and that provision should be made for bringing to trial before the court of Circuit persons appearing to the said additional govern-
ment

ment commissioner to be guilty of perjury or subornation of perjury, and obtaining money or certificates of money due on false pretences; the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation :

II. The office of the additional government commissioner for claims withdrawn from the Carnatic Fund, shall be placed within the limits of the zillah of Chingleput.

Office, where to be situated.

III. It is hereby declared, that it shall not be competent to the zillah court of Chingleput, or to any other court established in the provinces subject to the presidency of Fort St. George, to interfere in respect to any matters adjudicated by such commissioner, or any claims depending before him.

Courts prohibited from interfering in matters adjudicated by commissioner.

IV. *First*.—The additional government commissioner shall have the same power to summon witnesses and to administer oaths as is possessed by the courts of Udaltut under the general Regulations, and the same penalties shall be attached to the refusal to attend and give evidence as witnesses, and to the crimes of perjury and subornation of perjury, before such commissioner as before the several courts of Udaltut.

Powers vested in commissioner.

Second.—The provisions of section III. Regulation VIII. 1829, are hereby extended to cases of perjury or subornation of perjury before such commissioner.

Provisions of section III. Regulation VIII. 1829, extended to cases of perjury and subornation of perjury before commissioner.

V. In modification of section VIII. Regulation X. 1816, it is hereby enacted that the criminal judge of Chingleput shall take cognizance of all charges referred to him by the said additional government commissioner, against persons for obtaining money or certificates of money due on false pretences, and shall dispose of the same under the general Regulations.

Criminal judge of Chingleput to take cognizance of charges in particular cases referred to him by commissioner.

TITLES to the REGULATIONS passed in the Year 1834.

REGULATION I.—A REGULATION for the Punishment of Persons convicted of Treason or Rebellion.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 22d February 1834.

REGULATION II.—A REGULATION for rescinding Section III. Regulation II. of 1828, and such parts of any other Regulations in force, as authorize District Moonsiffs to receive, as a compensation for their Trouble in the Trial of Suits, the amount of the Institution Fee levied thereon.—Passed by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 9th of August 1834.

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District Moonsiffs
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Reg.
II.
I.

RECISSIONS, &c.

Regulations Altered, &c.					By what Regulation.		
Year.	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.		Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
1816	VI.	LIX.		Rescinded by	II.	II.	
1821	II.	V.					
1828	II.	III.					
			And all other clauses of the Regulations which authorize the payment of fees to district moonsiffs rescinded by	ditto	ditto.		

INDEX TO THE REGULATIONS OF 1834.

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Amount of institution fee to be refunded to the party in all cases settled by razeenamah before the completion of the pleadings	- -	V.	
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TREASON OR REBELLION :			
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Foujdaree Udalt may pass mitigated sentence.—All sentences shall receive the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council	- -	III.	

A. D. 1834. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION for the Punishment of Persons convicted of Treason or Rebellion.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George on the 22d February 1834 ; corresponding with the 13th of Mausee of the year Vegia, 1756th year of Salliwahn, and with the 12th of Shawal 1249 Hijeree.

amble.

WHEREAS Regulation XX. of 1802, which provides for the trial of persons charged with " treason, rebellion, or other crime against the state," does not declare the punishment to which persons convicted of such crimes shall be liable; and whereas it appears that the Mahomedan law does not denounce a specific penalty for such crimes, but leaves them to be punished at the discretion of the ruling authority; and whereas it is necessary for the due maintenance of the just authority of government that persons convicted of " treason or rebellion " should be liable to capital punishment; the Governor in Council of Fort St. George has therefore enacted this Regulation :

Persons convicted of treason or rebellion liable to a sentence of death.

II. It is hereby declared, that all persons who may be convicted of treason or rebellion committed after the promulgation of this Regulation, either by the ordinary courts of judicature, or before a special commission appointed under Regulation XX. 1802, shall be liable to a sentence of death.

Foujdaree Udalt may pass mitigated sentence.

Sentences shall receive the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

III. Nothing however in this Regulation is meant to restrict the Foujdaree Udalt from passing such other mitigated sentence as may appear to them necessary and just: Provided always, that no sentence passed under this Regulation shall be carried into effect without previous sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, as prescribed in section V. Regulation XX. 1802.

A. D. 1834. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION for rescinding Section III, Regulation II. of 1828, and such parts of any other Regulations in force as authorize District Moonsiffs to receive, as a compensation for their Trouble in the Trial of Suits, the amount of the Institution Fee levied thereon.—Passed by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 9th of August 1834; corresponding with the 27th of Audee of the year Jayah, 1757th year of Salliwhan, and with the 2d of Rabeoossany 1250 Hijeree.

WHEREAS the system of remunerating the district moonsiffs by fees on the amount or value in dispute, in every suit instituted before them which shall be decided by them on the merits or adjusted by razeenamah, has been found open to the most serious objections; and as it is considered proper that those officers should receive from government such monthly allowances as may be hereafter fixed, the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation:

Preamble.

II. Section III. Regulation II. of 1828, section V. Regulation II. of 1821, section LIX. Regulation VI. of 1816, and such parts of any other Regulations in force as authorize district moonsiffs to receive as a compensation for their trouble in the trial of suits, and for the expense of such establishment as may be necessary for the discharge of their official duties, the sum of one anna in the rupee on the amount or value in dispute in every suit before them which shall be decided by them on the merits, or adjusted by razeenamah, are hereby rescinded.

Section III. Regulation II. of 1828, section V. Regulation II. of 1821, section LIX. Regulation VI. of 1816 and all other clauses the Regulations which authorize the payment of fees to district moonsiffs, rescinded.

III. From and after the date of the promulgation of this Regulation, district moonsiffs shall receive such monthly allowances only as may hereafter be fixed for their personal salary and the expense of their establishments.

District moonsiffs to receive an allowance to be fixed by government.

IV. The district moonsiffs shall, as hitherto required, send to the zillah judges exact monthly statements of the amount of institution fees levied by them, under the provisions of clause first, section XVI. Regulation VI. of 1816, revived by section II. of this Regulation, and remit the amount to the zillah judges, to be by them credited in their public accounts.

Monthly statements of the institution fees, with the amount levied, to be sent to the zillah judges.

V. From and after the date of the promulgation of this Regulation, whenever a suit before a district moonsiff shall be adjusted by razeenamah before the completion of the pleadings, the amount of the institution fee shall be repaid to the party by the zillah judge upon the production of a certificate from the moonsiff that the suit has been so adjusted.

Amount of institution fee to be refunded to the party in all cases settled by razeenamah before the completion of the pleadings.

REGULATIONS

Passed by the Governor in Council of *Bombay*.

RULE, ORDINANCE, AND REGULATION I. A. D. 1834.

A RULE, Ordinance, and Regulation for repealing Titles 1st, 2d, and 3d of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. of 1827.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 29th day of January 1834, and registered in the Honourable the Supreme Court of Bombay on the 18th day of March 1834.

WHEREAS for the more efficient administration of police and the better prevention and detection of crime, it has been deemed expedient to amend a certain Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation passed by the Honourable the Governor in Council on the 11th day of April A. D. 1827, and registered in the Supreme Court of Bombay on the 22d day of June, intituled "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for better defining and extending the powers and jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions and of Magistrates of the Police, and for amending, and consolidating into one Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation sundry provisions relating to such powers and jurisdiction:" Be it therefore ordained by authority of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and in virtue and pursuance of the statute passed in the 47th year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for the better settlement of Fort Saint George and Bombay," that from and after the due publication and registry of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Supreme Court shall in its discretion approve of and consent to the publication and registry of the same, so much of the said Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation as is contained under title 1st, title 2d, and title 3d thereof, be and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the present Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, consisting of the titles and articles following, are substituted, and shall have full force of law within the island and harbour of Bombay, including Colabah and Old Woman's Island, and shall be strictly obeyed as such by all his Majesty's subjects inhabiting the same.

TITLE I.

Of Magistrates.

Art. I.—The Honourable the Governor in Council shall select two or more justices of the peace, who shall be styled, the one, the Senior Magistrate of Police, and the other, the Junior Magistrate of Police, and who shall perform the duties and exercise the authorities in the following articles specified:

Art. II.—Such two magistrates of police shall ordinarily exercise their authority within the island and harbour of Bombay, including Colabah and Old Woman's Island, and for this purpose they shall attend at the police office, to be situated within such part of the island of Bombay as the Governor in Council shall appoint, from ten in the forenoon to four in the afternoon of every day, except when their attendance may be required at the Court of Petty Sessions, as hereinafter provided for, or elsewhere, on some other lawful occasion; and they shall always leave at such office, information wheré they may be found at any hour of the day or night; and if either of them shall be incapacitated by sickness

to

to act and attend, he shall be bound to procure another justice of the peace to act in his stead.

Art. III.—Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent either of the said magistrates of police, if occasion shall require, from exercising any of the duties assigned by the King's commission of the peace.

Nothing to prevent them from exercising any of the duties assigned by the King's commission of the peace

TITLE II.

Art. I.—On every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, a court shall be assembled at the office of police to be entitled "the Court of Petty Sessions."

Petty sessions to be held weekly.

Art. II.—The court shall consist of not less than three justices of the peace, one of whom shall be a magistrate of the police, the second of whom shall be an European, and the third a native of India not born of European parents; and shall constantly be attended by a barrister at law, as and by way of assessor to the said court; such assessor to be a justice of the peace, and an advocate of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, and to be appointed and removable by the Honourable the Governor in Council.

Of whom to consist.

Art. III.—The said court of petty sessions shall exercise over all offences hereinafter enumerated and ordained the power of summary conviction and punishment, according to the course pursued by two justices of the peace, in certain cases under authority of statutes.

Their power of summary conviction.

Art. IV.—They shall also exercise a like jurisdiction generally over all acts done in violation of the Rules now legally passed by the Honourable the Governor in Council for the good order and civil government of the presidency, in respect of which acts no other jurisdiction shall be by such Rules exclusively provided; and shall have power to issue process by warrant or summons, and to levy all pecuniary forfeitures or penalties by them duly imposed, by means of distress on the goods and chattels of the offenders, and by sale of the same if unredeemed for the space of six days, in all cases where the mode of issuing process, and of levying any such penalty or forfeiture, is not specially provided.

To exercise a like jurisdiction over all acts in violation of the rule now passed.

Process where none provided in such cases

Art. V.—The said court shall allow reasonable time for defence to all persons charged before them. They shall examine witnesses on both sides on oath, they shall record, in the shortest and plainest words, the substance of the charge and also the evidence, their opinion of the guilt or innocence of the person accused, and the punishment which they think fit to inflict; and the members present and constituting such court shall all sign the record of each day's proceedings.

Proceedings how to be conducted.

Art. VI.—They shall lay a summary of the convictions and punishments quarterly before the quarter sessions of the peace, the court of oyer and terminer, and the Honourable the Governor in Council.

Summary of proceedings to be laid before what authorities.

Art. VII.—The court shall have a power of adjourning, and two of the members may summon it on any other day of the week, besides Thursday, at 24 hours' notice, if such meeting shall appear to be necessary.

Power of summoning and adjourning meeting.

Art. VIII.—In the event of both of the magistrates of police being unable to attend the petty sessions either from indisposition or any other good and sufficient or reasonable cause, one or more of the other justices of the peace may attend, or be summoned by the sitting member or members of the court to attend the petty sessions in his or their room; and in the event of the ordinary assessor to the said court being unable, from indisposition or any other reasonable cause, to attend the court of petty sessions, or during a temporary vacancy of such appointment, the said court may admit of the attendance of any other barrister similarly qualified in his room, or of the attendance of any barrister and advocate who may not happen to be a justice of the peace, in case it shall be impossible to procure the attendance of a barrister who is a justice of the peace.

How to proceed in case of absence of a police magistrate.

TITLE III.

Of Constables.

Art. I.—The constables and peons necessary for the police establishment shall be all under the orders and control of a superintendent of police to be appointed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, and shall be appointed and be removable by the superintendent.

The constables and peons for the police to be under the order and control of a superintendent of police to be appointed by government and removable by the superintendent.

and shall be appointed and removable by the superintendent.

Art. II.—

ing to prevent the sessions or any e of the peace swearing in spe- European consta-

Art. II.—Provided always, that nothing in these articles shall be understood to prevent the petty sessions or any justice of the peace from swearing in special European constables to act on any emergency calling for such a temporary measure.

jurisdiction in of misconduct of ables and peons

Art. III.—In case of any misbehaviour or negligence of any constables or peons in their duty, committed in view either of a single magistrate of police, or of the court of petty sessions, or proved on oath of one or more credible witnesses, the said court or a single magistrate shall have full power and authority to fine such delinquent in any sum not exceeding the amount of three (3) months' wages, or to suspend him from his situation for a limited period, or altogether to discharge him from the same, as to him or them in their discretion may seem fit; and the said court of petty sessions shall also have power in cases of discharge, in addition thereto, to order corporal punishment not exceeding twelve (12) lashes, or imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding two (2) months.

(Branch of Civil Judicature.)

REGULATION I. A. D. 1834.

Supplement V. to Regulation XXIX. of A. D. 1827.

A REGULATION for abolishing the Office of Deputy Agent for Sirdars in the Deekan, and for rescinding Regulation V. of 1828, which defines the Duties and Jurisdiction of that Office.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 15th day of January 1834; corresponding with 5th Poush Sood Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1890, Salevahn 1755, Fusley 1243, Soorsun 1234, and 4th Ramzan 1249 of the Hijree.

able.

WHEREAS it having been determined by government to abolish the office of deputy agent for the adjustment of claims against sirdars in the Deekan, the following Rules have been enacted, to have effect from the date of promulgation:

ation V. of 1828 ded.

Section I. Regulation V. of 1828 is hereby rescinded.

hitherto tried by eputy agent shall ard and decided agent.

Section II. *Clause First.*—Suits of the description heretofore tried by the deputy agent shall be heard and decided by the agent.

and other pro- gs in progress be- he deputy agent, be disposed of.

Clause Second.—All suits or other proceedings in progress before the deputy agent are to be made over to the agent, who will proceed with their disposal under the rules provided in Regulation XXIX. of 1827.

REGULATION II. A. D. 1834.

A REGULATION for bringing under the operation of the Regulations certain Villages which have been ceded to the Honourable Company by Angria Sirkeil in exchange for other Villages.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 5th day of March 1834; corresponding with the 10th Maha Vud Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1890, Salevahn 1755, Fusley 1243, Soorsun 1234, and 23d Shaval 1249 of the Hijree.

ble.

WHEREAS by articles of agreement, dated 31st December 1833, between the Honourable Company on the one part and Angria Sirkeil on the other, certain villages, as hereinafter mentioned, have been made over to the Honourable Company by Angria, in full and perpetual sovereignty, in exchange for other villages, as hereinafter named; and as it is necessary to bring the territory thus ceded to the Honourable Company under the Regulations now in force throughout the Bombay territories, the following Rules have therefore been enacted, to have effect from the date of promulgation:

villages (specified Appendix) ceded Honourable Com-

Section I.—It is hereby enacted, that the general Regulations now in force throughout the Bombay territories shall have effect in and over the villages specified

specified in Appendix (A.), ceded to the Honourable Company by Angria Sirkeil, in exchange for those ceded by the Honourable Company to Angria Sirkeil, as specified in Appendix (B.)

pany by Angria brou under the operation the Regulation.

Section II.—It is further declared, that the aforesaid villages received by the Honourable Company are annexed to the zillah of the Conkan.

And annexed to zillah of the Conkan.

APPENDIX (A.)

- Whole village of Moja Assood Turf Jalgaum, Talooka Severndroog, Zillah Rutnaguree.
- Half village of Moja Patamsae Turf Nagotana, Talooka Sanksea, Zillah Tannah.
- Whole village of Moja Khanley Turf Pen, Talooka Sanksea, Zillah Tannah.

APPENDIX (B.)

1. Village of Deeghatee
2. Ditto of Sau
3. Ditto of Kasarbhat
4. Ditto of Kelwaney
5. Ditto of Poonadey
6. Ditto of Rawey

Turf Ourwul-lut, Talooka Panwell, Zillah Tannah.

Names of the Khares—contd

3. Doobanee Khar
4. Bhungaree Khoord Khar
5. Tarbund Khar
6. Bhungaree Ohakota Khar
7. Antra Bamda Khar
8. Antra Boodrook Khar
9. Bhundar Khar
10. Tullay Khar
11. Josu Khar
12. Rawey Khar

Turf Ourwul-lut, Talooka Panwell, Zillah Tannah.

Names of the Khares.

1. Sau Khar
2. Sukum Khar

(Revenue Branch.)

REGULATION III. A. D. 1834.

Supplement V. to Regulation XX. of 1827.

A REGULATION for abolishing the existing Town Duty at the Presidency of Bombay, with the Drawback thereof; and for imposing in lieu thereof a fixed Duty on certain Articles.—Passed by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 11th day of July 1834; corresponding with the 15th Assad Sood Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1890, Salevahan 1756, Fusley 1244, Soorsun 1235, and 3d Rubbee-ul-avul 1250 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS the drawback of the four per cent. town duty collected at the presidency of Bombay under the provisions of the Regulation I. of 1803, and Regulation I. of 1810, has been found to be productive of great inconvenience and abuse, alike hurtful to the public revenue, the interests of the fair trader, and the morals of the community, in consequence of the frauds practised, and the trouble and delay experienced in the adjustment of the necessary accounts; the following Rules have therefore been enacted by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council, to have effect from the date of promulgation at the presidency of Bombay:

Preamble.

Section I.—Such parts of Regulation I. of 1803, and Regulation I. of 1810, as have been retained in force by Regulation XX. of 1827, section I., are hereby rescinded.

Rescinding part of Regulation I. of 1803, and Regulation I. of 1810.

Section II.—A duty at the rate of (1½) one and a half per cent. shall be levied on import into the island of Bombay of the articles enumerated in Appendix (A.), in addition to the established sea customs, and under the same rules and regulations as are or may be made applicable to the collection of the latter.

Imposing a rate of duty of 1½ per cent. on certain imports.

Section III.—No drawback of the duty imposed in the preceding section will be allowed, except on exportation to the United Kingdom in British bottoms of

Drawback allowed only on exportation to the United Kingdom in British bottoms.

any of the articles subject thereto, in which case such an amount of drawback will, if applied for at the period of exportation, but not otherwise, be allowed, as will reduce the total duty receivable by government to (2½) two and a half per cent.

APPENDIX (A.)

Goods imported from the other presidencies under certificates of exemption from customs at Bombay, excepting those articles of a like description (such as ghee, oil, &c. &c.), not liable to town duty when imported from other places unaccompanied by exempting certificates.

Oil, except that in use for culinary purposes.

Shawls,	Sandal wood,	Cloves,
Wax candles,	Pearls and precious stones,	Nutmegs,
Sugar,	Jewellery,	Cinnamon,
Piece goods,	Salt-petre,	Cassia,
China silks,	Black pepper,	Bhoysing,
Nankeens,	Cardamums,	Cocum, and
Rose-water,	Mace,	Tamarind.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

W. H. Macnaghten,
Off^r Chief Sec^y.

(Revenue Branch.)

REGULATION IV. A. D. 1834.

Supplement VI. to Regulation XX. of 1827.

A REGULATION fixing an uniform Rate of Customs to be levied on Cotton-wool throughout the Territories dependent on the Bombay Presidency.— Passed by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 11th day of July 1834; corresponding with the 5th Assad Sood Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1890, Salevahan 1756, Fusley 1244, Soorsun 1235, and 3d Rubee-ul-avul 1250 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS the diversity in the rates of duty now levied on cotton-wool at different ports and places within the Bombay territory is found to hold out a great temptation to fraud, and to be productive of much trouble and delay to the mercantile community in the recovery of the drawbacks to which this article is entitled on exportation to the United Kingdom; the following Rules have therefore been enacted by the Governor-General of India in Council, to take effect within the territories subject to the presidency of Bombay from the date of promulgation:

Section I.—The existing duties now levied upon cotton-wool at the several ports and places within the presidency of Bombay, whether in the shape of sea or land customs, or transit duties, are hereby abolished; and in lieu thereof, sea customs, at an uniform rate of five per cent. on the tariff valuation, with the usual advance, are henceforth to be collected on export or import of cotton by sea.

Section II.—Cotton shipped from a subordinate port, for exportation to Bombay, shall be permitted to be so exported free of all payment of customs, on the exporter furnishing security to produce the requisite certificate of import and payment of the duty at Bombay, within a reasonable period, to be fixed for each port by government.

Section III.—The tariff valuation of cotton, as fixed for the port of Bombay under clause 2, section II. Regulation XX. of 1827, shall be applicable to all ports and places under this presidency.

Section IV.—

g duties on ext-
of abolished,

re per cent. on
ff valuation sub-

exported from
bordinate port
duty, the ex-
furnishing secu-
the payment of
mbay.

ff valuation fixed
clause 2, sec-
Regulation XX.
27 for Bombay,
d to all subordi-
nts.

Section IV.—The aforesaid customs shall be collected once only; and a certificate of payment at any one port shall exempt from further payment within the Bombay territories.

Customs payable but once, a certificate of having paid at one port exempting from payment at another.

Section V.—Cotton brought into any town wherein town duties are leviable, is to be liable to such duties whenever it may not have paid the aforesaid customs of five per cent.

Town duties on cotton leviable when the cotton has not paid customs.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

W. H. Macnaghten,

Off^r Chief Secy.

(Revenue Branch.)

REGULATION V. A. D. 1834.

Supplement VII to Regulation XX. A. D. 1827.

A REGULATION for commutting the present Tax upon Metal Ware of Surat into a Tax on Import of the Raw Metals; and also subjecting Piece Goods, the manufacture of China and other places, to the Local Tax called Bujajkhana.—Passed by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 11th day of July 1834; corresponding with the 5th Assad Sood Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1890, Saleyahn 1756, Fusley 1244, Soorsun 1235, and 3d Rubee-ul-avul 1250 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS there exists in the city of Surat a tax upon the manufacture of copper and brass ware, which it is expedient for the safety of the revenue as well as for the convenience of the manufactures to transfer to imports of the raw metal used therein; and whereas it is expedient to bring within the operation of the existing local tax upon imports of fine cotton and silk cloths and stuffs, the produce of Europe or of Bengal, cloths and stuffs of the same description, the manufacture of China or other places. The following rates have therefore been passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, to have effect within the territories subject to the presidency of Bombay from the date of promulgation:

Section I.—A duty of one rupee and two quarters per Surat maund shall henceforth be levied on all copper, and one quarter of a rupee per Surat maund on all tutenague and lead, imported into the city of Surat.

Duty on import of copper, tutenague and lead into Surat.

Section II. *Clause 1.*—The tax of one rupee and three quarters per maund on the manufacture of metal ware in the city of Surat is hereby abolished.

Tax on the manufacture of metal ware in Surat abolished.

Clause 2.—And henceforth copper and brass ware and other metal ware, manufactured in the town of Surat, shall not be liable to the charge of customs or duty on exportation.

Likewise on export.

Clause 3.—All customs heretofore leviable on the import of metal ware into Surat shall not be affected by this Regulation, but continue in full force.

Former customs on import continued.

Section III.—The local tax called Bujajkhana, of one and a half per cent. on white, and one per cent. on coloured piece goods, the produce of Europe and Bengal, is hereby extended to piece goods of the same description, the manufacture of China or other places.

Piece goods the manufacture of China or other places subject to the tax called jajkhana.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council,

W. H. Macnaghten,

Off^r Chief Secy.

REGULATION VI. A. D. 1834.

Supplement I. to Regulation III. A. D. 1827.

A REGULATION providing for the occasional Adjournment of the Courts of Civil Judicature under the Presidency of Bombay.—Passed by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 19th of August 1834; corresponding with the 15th Sharavan Sood Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1890, Salevahan 1756, Fusley 1244, Sporsun 1235, and 13th Rubee-ul-akhur 1250 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS it has been found expedient for the general convenience of courts of civil judicature, as well as of the native officers, establishment, and suitors attending them, that a continuous period of vacation should be provided for, in addition to the several holidays sanctioned by section I. Regulation III. A. D. 1827, whenever the same can be done with convenience to the public business; the following Rules have accordingly been passed, to be in force from the date of promulgation:

Sudder Dewanee
Adawlut empowered to
take their own court,
and sanction the ad-
journment of subordi-
nate courts for a period
not exceeding six weeks
in each year.

Section I.—In addition to the powers already vested in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut under section I. Regulation III. A. D. 1827, the judges of that court, when it shall be satisfied that no inconvenience will attend the same from arrears of business or other cause, are hereby empowered at such time as may be most generally convenient to adjourn their own court, and permit the civil courts under their jurisdiction to adjourn their respective courts for a period of six weeks in each year.

Adjournment to take
place during the visit
of visiting judicial
commissioners, nor dur-
ing the circuit of ses-
sion judges at the de-
tached stations.

Section II.—Such adjournments shall however in no instance take place in any zillah during the period to which the tour of the judicial commissioners may extend, nor in regard to detached stations during the circuits of the session judges.

Notifications of ad-
journments to be pub-
lished in the Govern-
ment Gazette.

Section III.—Due notifications of all adjournments under this Regulation shall be made by the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut to the judicial secretary to government, for the purpose of being published in the Government Gazette.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council,

W. H. Macnaghten, Off^r Chief Secy.

ERRATA.

Territorial Department, Revenue.

Bombay Castle, 8 February 1834.

In section III. of Regulation V. of 1833, for the words "of section XI. of Regulation XVI. of 1827," read "of clauses 2, 3, 4, and 5, of section XI. of Regulation XVI. of 1827."

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

L. R. Reid, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21 January 1834.

In the preamble of Regulation II. of 1832, for the words "in chapter IX. Regulation XVII. of 1827," read "in Regulation XVII. of 1827."

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

L. R. Reid, Secretary to Government.

In section I. of Regulation X. of 1831, in the sixth line, for "exemption," read "exception."

(Revenue Branch.)

REGULATION I. A. D. 1833.

Supplement III. to Regulation XX. of 1827.

A REGULATION requiring all Importers and Exporters of Goods and Merchandise at the Port of Bombay to exhibit in their Manifests a full description and true account thereof.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on the 9th of January 1833; corresponding with the 4th of Poush Vud Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1869, Salbahan 1754, Fusley 1242, Soorsun 1233, and 17th Shaban 1248 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS it is desirable for the interests of commerce and of the public revenue derivable therefrom, that the government as well as the mercantile community should at all times be correctly informed of the precise quantity and description of the various articles of merchandise which enter into the import and export trade of the port of Bombay, in order that the extent and nature of the trade to all places with which a commercial intercourse is carried on, may be correctly known; and with this view, that the production of a full and true manifest or list thereof should be rendered imperative upon all importers and exporters, the following Rules have therefore been enacted, to be in force from the date of promulgation:

Preamble.

Section I. *Clause First.*—The form of manifest inserted in the third clause of section III. of Regulation VI. of 1799, is hereby rescinded, as not being sufficiently descriptive and particular; and the importers and exporters of all goods and merchandise are required to deliver into the custom-house manifests containing a full and true specification thereof, according to the form of Appendix (A.), the usual oath or affirmation being subjoined thereto.

The old form of manifests rescinded.

Manifests henceforth to be in the form of Appendix (A.)

Clause Second.—No goods or merchandise shall be permitted to be landed until the manifest exhibiting the particulars prescribed in the form Appendix (A.) shall have been delivered into the custom-house; and all goods and merchandise landed previously to such delivery, and all subsequently landed without having been included in the manifest, shall be liable to confiscation; which confiscation shall be conducted agreeably to the provisions of chapter IX. of Regulation XX. of 1827.

Penalty of confiscation how incurred.

Section II.—A book shall be kept at the custom-house of imports and exports to and from all parts of the world between which and this port there is any commercial intercourse. It shall be in the form of Appendix (B.), and shall be open for general inspection at all times during office hours.

A book of imports and exports to be kept at the custom-house for general inspection.

APPENDIX (A.)

Manifest of Goods imported per

Commander,

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity.	Weight.	Gallons.	Yards.
A.	1 a' 5	5 cases	250 pieces	- - -	- - -	3,000

N. B.—Articles generally to be specified, excepting such as ironmongery, hardware, glassware, Great Britain to be entered according to the English weight, not native. From China in like which they consist.

APPENDIX (B.)

Form of a Book to be opened at the Custom-house for Imports and Exports

Name of Ship.	From whence.	Date of Arrival.	Goods.
Welcome - -	Clyde - -	1832: April -	Cotton yarn - - - - Long cloths, bleached - - - - Iron, English - - - - Sherry wine - - - -

APPENDIX (A.)

from under colours, viz.

Description of Goods.	Invoice Value.	Tariff Value.	—
Cambrics - - - - -			
Long cloths, bleached - - - - -			
Long cloths, unbleached - - - - -			
Madapollams, bleached - - - - -			
Ditto - - - - - unbleached - - - - -			
Plain muslins - - - - -			
Fancy muslins - - - - -			
*All other descriptions to be entered under the denomination of "plain cotton goods."			
Chintz and furniture prints - - - - -			
Single coloured plates - - - - -			
Two coloured plates - - - - -			
Handkerchiefs - - - - -			
Ginghams - - - - -			
Others to be entered as "printed or dyed cottons."			
Woollens, fine - - - - -			
Woollens, coarse - - - - -			
Woollen stuffs - - - - -			
Cotton twist - - - - -			
Canvas, brown - - - - -			
Ditto - bleached - - - - -			
Others to be entered as "linens."			
Iron, English bar, square, flat or round sheet - - - - -			
rods for bolts - - - - -			
nails - - - - -			
chain cables - - - - -			
Iron, Swedish bars, flat, square and round - - - - -			
Lead, pig - - - - -			
sheet - - - - -			
Copper sheathing - - - - -			
thick sheet, or braziers - - - - -			
bolts - - - - -			
slabs, ingot and tiles - - - - -			
bottoms - - - - -			
Spelter - - - - -			
Steel, fagot - - - - -			
tub - - - - -			
Wines, description to be specified - - - - -			

earthenware, cutlery, perfumery, confectionery, stationery, and such like. All articles from manner, in China weights. In imports and exports of bullion or coin, to specify the sort of

- APPENDIX (B.)

from and to Great Britain, China, Calcutta, Madras, Mocha, Mauritius, &c.

Pieces.	Yards.	Quantity.	Weight.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Separate Value.	Total Value.
- - -	- - -	200 bales	6,000 lbs.				
1,000	40,000	-					
- - -	- - -	1,000 bars	25 tons.				
- - -	- - -	-	-	10 butts	1,300		

(Branch of Civil Judicature.)

REGULATION II. A. D. 1833.

Supplement IV. to Regulation II. of 1827.

A REGULATION for vesting Judicial Native Commissioners with Authority to try Civil Actions in any part of a Zillah to which they stand appointed.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on the 16th day of January 1833; corresponding with the 11th of Poush Vud Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1889, Salbahan 1754, Fusley 1242, Soorsun 1233, and 24th Shabhan 1248 of the Hijree.

amble.

WHEREAS it has been found expedient to modify as much of clause 2, section XXXVIII. Regulation II. A. D. 1827, as provides for the specification of the district over which commissioners have jurisdiction, being inserted in the commissions of appointment; the following alterations have been enacted, to take effect from the date of promulgation:

provision in Regulation II. of 1827, requiring that commissions shall specify the district of each commissioner's jurisdiction, rescinded.

Sect. I. *Clause 1.*—So much of clause 2, section XXXVIII. Regulation II. of 1827, as requires that commissions shall specify the particular district over which the jurisdiction of commissioners shall extend, is hereby rescinded.

ir commissions shall be made for the zillah generally, but their jurisdiction shall extend over a particular district, defined and fixed by the zillah judge

Clause 2.—Commissions of appointment shall be made out for the zillah generally; but the jurisdiction of commissioners shall continue as at present, to extend over a particular district, to be defined and fixed upon by the zillah judge, under the sanction of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.

zillah judge authorized to depute the commissioners temporarily from their ordinary districts, to assist

Clause 3.—Zillah judges shall have authority to depute temporarily commissioners from their ordinary districts, to assist in others where suits may have accumulated and fallen into arrears.

(Criminal Branch.)

REGULATION III. A. D. 1833.

Supplement III. to Regulation XII. A. D. 1827.

A REGULATION for the more efficient Administration of Police in certain large Towns situated in the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on the 6th day of February 1833; corresponding with the 2d Maha Vud Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1889, Salbahan 1754, Fusley 1242, Soorsun 1233, and 16th Rumzan 1248 of the Hijree.

amble.

WHEREAS it has been found expedient to establish a more efficient system of police for extensive and populous towns, by the constitution of additional authorities to be designated "Joint Police Officers," in such places as the Right Honourable the Governor in Council may from time to time determine; the following Rules have been enacted, to have effect from the date of promulgation:

ideas for the appointment of "joint police officers."

Sect. I. *Clause 1.*—Joint police officers shall be appointed in all such towns as government may direct on the recommendation of the magistrates.

whom they shall be subordinate, and what powers and jurisdiction shall be vested in them.

Clause 2.—Such officers shall be subordinate to the native collectors of the districts within which they may be fixed; they shall nevertheless be vested with authority and jurisdiction similar to what is exercised under the Regulations by the district police officers, and shall dispose of all police matters which may be referred to them for inquiry, either particularly or generally.

Clause 3.

Clause 3.—The same rules which at present exist for the appointment, dismissal, and responsibility of district police authorities are to extend in all respects to joint police officers.

Rules regarding their appointment, dismissal, and responsibility.

Clause 4.—The magistrates' authority over joint police officers and their proceedings shall be similar to what is already laid down by Regulations over other police servants on their establishment; and in the performance of their duties within the towns to which they may be nominated, the joint police officers shall be guided by the provision contained in Chapter V. Regulation XII. A. D. 1827, and other subsequent Regulations defining or extending the same.

Regulation by which they shall be guided in the performance of their duty.

Sect. II.—All communications with superior authorities shall go, through the district police officers, except in cases where, from the delay caused by pursuing such a course, the public interests might be affected; or where other good and substantial reasons may exist, which shall be stated at large in the joint police officers' proceedings.

How to correspond with superior authorities.

Sect. III. Clause 1.—The district police officer may at any time, if he see fit to do so, resume a case which has been referred to the joint police officer, provided the sentence has not been adjudged.

When no sentence has been adjudged, a case referred to the joint police officer may be resumed by the district police officer.

Clause 2.—Where sentence has been adjudged, the district police officer may, if he should deem it necessary, suspend execution pending a reference to the magistrate, who may mitigate or annul the sentence.

And where a sentence has been adjudged, the district police officer may suspend execution pending a reference to the magistrate.

(Revenue Branch.)

REGULATION IV. A. D. 1833.

Supplement IV. to Regulation XX. A. D. 1827.

A. C.
A. REGULATION for protecting the Public Revenue from Loss arising from the diversion of Trade from the Ports of the British Territory to those of Foreign States; and also for imposing a Duty on Salt imported into the British Territory from Foreign States, made with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council at Bombay on the 3d day of April, 1833; corresponding with the 14th Chyter Sood Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1889, Salbahan 1755, Fusley 1242, Soorsun 1233, and 13th Zilkad 1248 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS the owners of goods and articles subject to certain customs and duties at the ports under this presidency are enabled to evade the payment thereof by resorting to foreign ports situated within the limits of this presidency; and whereas it is expedient, in order that the public revenue be preserved from loss which may arise from such evasion, that the whole customs and duties leviable upon such goods at the British port nearest to the said foreign ports, be imposed upon goods so passing into or from the interior; and whereas it is expedient that salt imported into the British territory from foreign states, whether such salt be the produce of that state or imported therein, shall be liable to a duty beyond that to which it is at present subject.

Preamble.

The following Rules have therefore been enacted by the authority of the Governor in Council with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and shall have effect from the 1st day of July next.

Sect. I. Clause 1.—It shall be competent to the collectors of land revenue, or other officer to whom the collection of land customs may be entrusted for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, to establish with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in addition to or in place of any chokies for the collection of

Collectors of land revenue to establish chokies on the frontiers of foreign states having ports on the coast.

land customs now existing, certain chokies at such places as may be found expedient upon or near the frontiers of any foreign states, whether native or European, having ports or establishments upon the line of coast within the limits of the presidency of Bombay.

chokies may be
red with the sanc-
if the Governor in
cil.

Clause 2.—It shall be lawful for the collector or other officer as aforesaid at any time, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to change the station of any such chokee or chokies, and to remove them or to establish additional ones, when and whenever it shall be found expedient for the purposes mentioned in this Regulation to do so.

ms and duties to
collected at them
ding to the rates
ulas of the nearest
in port.

Sect. II. Clause 1.—At these chokies and also at such chokies as may be already established on or near the said frontiers, customs and duties shall be collected on all goods imported through such foreign ports and proceeding thence into the interior of the country, and also on those proceeding from the interior for export at such foreign ports, which customs and duties shall be calculated according to the rates and rules prevalent at the British ports nearest to such port of the said foreign state.

dition to any land
ms and transit du-
eivable.

Clause 2.—Wherever land customs or transit duties are already leviable at such chokies previously established, the said duties described in the preceding clause shall be levied in addition to such land customs and transit duties.

gument will deter-
the nearest Bri-
port.

Clause 3.—It shall be competent to government to determine generally, or in respect to each frontier station, the British port that is to be considered the nearest to that of the foreign state.

lity for goods not
g the said customs
duties.

Sect. III.—All goods liable to the customs and duties prescribed in the preceding section which may be found within the British frontier, and which cannot be proved to have paid the said customs and duties, shall be confiscated.

when to be subject
yment of duty at
chokies.

Sect. IV. Clause 1.—All salt imported into the Bombay territories through the ports of any foreign state, or which may have been manufactured within the territories of such state and thence exported inland into the British territories, shall be subject to a duty of 75 reas or three annas per Surat maund, to be levied at the chokies aforesaid, in addition to the usual land customs and transit duties (if any) usually there leviable; and all such salt found within the British frontier, and which cannot be proved to have paid the aforesaid customs and duties, shall be confiscated.

e in which, with
proviso of the im-
pr, the calculation
re duty may be fa-
cted.

Clause 2.—As considerable trouble and inconvenience may arise from the actual measurement of the salt thus brought by land across the frontier, it shall be competent to government, should it deem it necessary, to determine and fix a rate per bullock load, or other description of carriage equivalent to that herein fixed, of 75 reas or three annas per Surat maund; with the proviso, however, that it shall always be optional with the importer to pay the duty on actual measurement instead of adopting the rate so fixed.

ares and confisca-
s how to be con-
ed.

Sect. V.—Seizures and confiscations made by virtue of this Regulation shall be conducted and determined in the manner described in the existing Regulations for the realization of the customs revenue; and the provisions of such Regulations, in regard to evasion or nonpayment of duties and to the disposal of goods in such cases, are hereby declared applicable to goods or articles stopped under this enactment.

(Revenue Branch.)

REGULATION V. OF 1833.

Supplement IV. to Regulation XVI. of 1827.

A REGULATION for declaring all Hereditary District and Village Officers, when entrusted by virtue of their Offices with the charge or collection of the Public Money, to be Officers of Receipt, and liable to certain Penalties for Embezzlement, and for providing for the recovery of Public Money from such Officers; for extending the provisions of Clauses 2, 3, 4, and 5, Section XI. Regulation XVI. of 1827, to certain Native Officers on the Collector's Establishment; and for admitting the employment of Deputies of Hereditary District Officers in other cases than those laid down in Section XVIII. Regulation XVI. of 1827.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on the 17th day of July 1833; corresponding with the 30th Assad Vud Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1889, Salivahn 1755, Fusley 1243, Soorsun 1234, and 29th Suffer 1249 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS it is essential to the security and good management of the public revenue that all officers, whether holding their offices hereditarily or otherwise, who may be entrusted with the charge or collection of the public money, should be liable to the penalties of embezzlement, and that demands on them for public money should be enforced in the same manner as those on officers of the collector's establishment; that all officers on the collector's establishment, employed in the settlement of the revenue, should be liable to the provisions of clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5, section XI. Regulation XVI. of 1827; and also to obviate the inconvenience which has arisen from hereditary district officers being allowed to employ deputies only when incapable of personally discharging the duties of their office, from minority or mental or bodily infirmity; the following Rules have therefore been enacted, to take effect from the date of promulgation:

Section I.—All district and village revenue officers holding their offices hereditarily or otherwise, when they may by virtue of such offices be entrusted with the charge or collection of the public money, shall be liable to the rules and penalties laid down in clauses 2, 3, and 4 of section XI. of Regulation XVI. of 1827, in the event of their making use of such public money for their own advantage, or for that of any other individual.

District and village officers collecting or in charge of public money liable to penalties clauses 2, 3, 4 of section XI. of Regulation XVI. of 1827.

Section II.—So much of section XIV. of Regulation XVI. of 1827, as provides for the recovery of public money from any native officer of the collector's establishment, is hereby declared applicable to all village or district officers, hereditary or otherwise, who may by virtue or under colour of their offices become possessed of such public money.

Extending provisions of section XIV. of Regulation XVI. of 1827 to recovery of public money to all village and district officers.

Section III.—All native officers on the establishment of the collector, employed in the settlement and management of the revenue, although not actually entrusted with the charge or collection of the public money, are hereby declared amenable to the provisions of section XI. of Regulation XVI. of 1827.

Extending provisions of section XI. of Regulation XVI. of 1827 to all native officers employed in the settlement and management of the revenue.

Section IV.—In extension of the provision of section XVIII. of Regulation XVI. of 1827, it is hereby declared that the collector shall be competent to admit the employment of deputies of hereditary district officers in any case wherein he may deem it advisable, the deputies so employed being subject to the same rules as their principals.

Modifying section XVIII. of Regulation XVI. of 1827, and extending the powers of hereditary district officers to employ deputies with the sanction of the collector, they being subject to the same rules as the principal

(Revenue Branch.)

REGULATION VI. A. D. 1833.

Supplement VI. to Regulation XVII. of 1827. ✓ A-C

A REGULATION for reducing the Term of enjoyment of Land required by Sections XXXV. and XXXVI. Regulation XVII. A. D. 1827, to constitute a title to Exemption from the payment of Land Revenue; the same being also applicable to Vechania and Gerania Lands, which have been exempted by Regulation X. A. D. 1831, from the exception previously in force with regard to them.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 31st day of July 1833; corresponding with the 15th Sharavan Sood Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1889, Salivahan 1755, Fusley 1243, Soorsun 1234, and 14th Rubee-ul-avul 1249 of the Hijree.

nble.

WHEREAS it having been found inconvenient in practice to adjust titles to land not paying revenue to government held on the claim of possession for so long a period as 60 years, which by the existing Regulations is required to confer a prescriptive right, it has been deemed expedient to reduce the term; and the following Rules have therefore been enacted, to take effect from the date of promulgation:

y years substituted
30 years as the
required to confer
title to hold land
ly or partially ex-
from payment of
ue.

Section 1.—In modification of such parts of clauses 2 and 3, section XXXV., clauses 1 and 2, section XXXVI., Regulation XVII., chapter IX., A. D. 1827, as prescribed 60 years as the term of possession of land, wholly or partially exempt from the payment of revenue, required to confer a title, it is hereby declared that possession, such as is therein contemplated, for a period of 30 years, shall constitute a title of the same nature as possession for 60 years previous to the promulgation of this Regulation.

ptions.

Clause 2.—Provided, however, that the above Rule shall not apply to Sirkar lands, alienated since the British Government obtained possession of the country, and without its permission; nor to lands occupied by private individuals on mortgage, or other bonds or deeds containing a specific agreement, according to the terms of which they may continue to be enforced.

Clause 3.—Neither shall the above Rule be deemed to apply to grants made without the authority of the Peishwa since A. D. 1803, regarding territory ceded by or conquered from that authority, nor to jagheer or other lands held on service tenure, which are declared to be resumable at the pleasure of government, under the forms laid down in clause 1, section XXXVIII. Regulation XVII. A. D. 1827, it being understood that the expression used in the said clause, viz. "under the general Rules," meant such rules as government may think proper to issue from time to time.

(Branch of Criminal Judicature.)

REGULATION VII. A. D. 1833.

Supplement VI. to Regulation XIII. A. D. 1827.

A REGULATION for modifying the Provisions in force for the Trial and Punishment of Persons exceeding Twelve in number assembling for Riotous or Rebellious Purposes not amounting to Treason; and for defining the Tribunal before which Persons committing Offences under the designation of Unlawful Attempts to alter the established Laws, or disturbing the Peace of Foreign States, may be tried.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 31st day of July 1833; corresponding with the 15th Sharavan Sood Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1889, Salivahan 1755, Fusley 1243, Soorsun 1234, and 14th Rubee-ul-avul 1249 of the Hijree.

nble.

WHEREAS the existing Regulations provide for the trial of persons charged with offences of a political nature before a special court now held by a judicial commissioner, and render persons exceeding twelve in number, assembling for riotous or rebellious purposes not amounting to treason, liable to the punishment

ment of rebellion; and whereas these offences are sometimes of such minor importance as not to require an extraordinary tribunal of the above description, nor to deserve to be punished as rebellion, it is judged expedient to modify so much of the Regulations in force as bears on this. The following Rules are in consequence passed, to take effect from the date of promulgation:

Section I.—In modification of clause 1, section XXIV. Regulation XIII. of 1827, it shall be competent for the Governor in Council to direct the trial of offences contemplated in sections XIII., XIV. and XV. of Regulation XIV. of 1827, to be held before the ordinary tribunals. Modifying clause first section XXIV. of Regulation XIII. of 1827

Section II.—Whenever offences of riot by tumultuous assemblies shall occur, such being proved before the magistrate as not coming within the meaning of section XIII. Regulation XIV. of 1827, as tending to rebellion, such riotous assembling shall from henceforth be considered a riot and breach of the peace. Riot.

Section III.—The punishment of riot is ordinary imprisonment, not exceeding 10 years, or fine, or both combined. Its punishment.

(Branch of Criminal Judicature.)

REGULATION VIII. A. D. 1833.

Supplement VII. of Regulation XIII. of A. D. 1827.

A REGULATION for modifying Section IX. of Regulation III. 1830, and introducing a more suitable Arrangement for the performance of the Annual Circuit by the Judicial Commissioners.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 25th day of September 1833; corresponding with the 12th Bhadrabad Sood Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1889; Salivahan 1755, Fusley 1243, Soorsun 1234, and 11th Jammadee-ul-avul 1249 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS experience has shown that the existing division of the annual circuit of the judicial commissioners into two parts is insufficient, inasmuch as the great extent of the charge devolving on the judicial commissioner for the Deckan and Southern Mahratta country renders it impracticable for this officer to devote his attention to every part of the division that should be visited; it is in consequence deemed expedient to introduce an arrangement, under which the whole of the territory subordinate to the Sudder Foujdaree Udalt shall be periodically visited in a regular manner; the following Rules are therefore passed, to be in force from the date of promulgation: Preamble.

II. Section IX. Regulation III. of 1830 is modified, agreeably to the provisions contained in the following sections: Sect. IX. Regulation III. A. D. 1830, modified.

III. The annual circuit shall be divided into three parts, and a judicial commissioner appointed to each division, by the Governor in Council. The divisions of the annual circuit increased.

IV. The first or Goojerat and Conkan division, shall comprise the zillahs of Surat, Ahmedabad, and the Conkan, with exception of the detached station of Rutnagerie. The districts comprise in the first.

The second or southern Mahratta country division, shall comprise the zillah of Dharwar and the detached stations of Rutnagerie in the Conkan zillah, and Sholapoor in the Poona zillah. The districts comprise in the second.

The third or Deckan and Kandeish division, shall comprise the zillahs of Poona (with exception of the detached station of Sholapoor) and Ahmednuggur. The districts comprise in the third.

V. The general circuit shall be performed in the following manner:

The judicial commissioner for Goojerat and the Conkan shall set out on the 1st day of December, visiting Thanna Surat, Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad; and in alternate years, Dholka, Dundookha, and Gogo, returning to the seat of the court previous to the 1st day of April. The periods to be occupied by the circuits respectively.

The judicial commissioner for the southern Mahratta country shall set out on the 1st day of April, visiting Dharwar and such of the principal places in that zillah as he may think fit. In separate and alternate years he shall visit the

detached stations of Rutnagerie in the Conkan zillah, and Sholapoor in the Poona zillah, returning to the seat of the court previous to the 1st day of August.

The judicial commissioner for the Deccan and Khandeish shall set out on the 1st day of August, visiting Poona and Ahmednuggur and such places in these zillahs as he may think fit. In alternate years he shall visit the detached station of Dhoolia, returning to the seat of the court previous to the 1st day of December.

stay of the com-
missioners at stations
terminated.

VI. Judicial commissioners are not to prolong their stay at the Sudder stations of zillahs beyond a period of 15 or 20 days, and 10 days at a detached station, unless detained by trials or urgent business that may require their presence on the spot.

arise notification
sent in to govern-
ment by each commis-
sioner commencing
tour.

VII. Previous to commencing each portion of circuit, judicial commissioners shall notify to government, through the secretary in the judicial department, the order in which they intend to proceed, with the dates on which they may expect to reach each station to be visited, in order that the same may be publicly announced in the Government Gazette. This is intended to be distinct from the notification to be made to the local officers on their tours, under the Regulations to be promulgated in the several zillahs.

(Branch of Criminal Judicature.)

REGULATION IX. A.D. 1833.

Supplement VIII. to Regulation XIII. of A.D. 1827.

A REGULATION to provide for the Reception, in the Gaols under this Presidency, of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice and Tribunals acting under British Superintendence, other than those provided for in the existing Regulations. — Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 30th day of October 1833; corresponding with the 2d Asvin Vud Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1889, Salivahn 1755, Fusley 1243, Soorsun 1234, and 16th Jammadee-ul-akhur 1249 of the Hijree.

ble.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to sanction and provide, by a legislative enactment, for the reception in the gaols of this presidency of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice or other tribunals, however denominated, acting under British superintendence beyond the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts established within the Bombay territory, when the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct the same; the following Rules have therefore been enacted, to have effect from the date of promulgation:

ment empower-
direct the execu-
a sentence of
ment, passed by
rt of justice un-
ish superintend-
be carried into
any gaol under
sidency.

Sect. I. *Clause 1.*—It shall be competent for the Governor in Council, whenever he may consider it necessary or expedient to do so, to direct, by an order through the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, that the confinement of any prisoner under sentence of any court of justice, or other authority wheresoever situated, being under British superintendence, beyond the ordinary jurisdiction, be carried into effect in any of the zillah or subsidiary gaols of this presidency.

ant or descriptive
be furnished as
ty for execution
entence.

Clause 2.—A warrant, or in its absence a descriptive list, containing the name, age, caste, offence, and sentence of the prisoner, shall be transmitted with the prisoners to the judge or chief authority in charge of the gaol, and the same shall be sufficient authority for the fulfilment of the said sentence.

returnable to
ment.

Clause 3.—The execution of sentences so transmitted shall be certified to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.

discipline.

Sect. II.—Prisoners in confinement under the above section shall be subject to the same rules and prison discipline as are in force for prisoners under the Regulations.

(Revenue Branch.)

REGULATION X. A. D. 1833.

Supplement II. to Regulation XIX, A. D. 1827.

A REGULATION prescribing Rules for the realization of Revenue from Abkaree, in the Island of Bombay.—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 4th day of December 1833; corresponding with the 8th Kartig, Vud Sumbut or Vikramajet Era 1890, Salivahn 1755, Fusley 1243, Soorsun 1234, and 22d Rujub 1249 of the Hijree.

WHEREAS a modification has been made in the principles on which revenue is derived from Abkaree in the island of Bombay; the following Rules have been enacted for the purpose of defining and publishing the same, which are to have effect from the 1st January 1834:

Preamble.

Section I.—The collection of revenue from the Abkaree, in the island of Bombay, shall be conducted by the collector of Bombay, or under a farming management, subject to the control of the collector.

The collection of th Abkaree revenue to b conducted by the col lector

Section II. Clause 1.—Persons who may desire to draw liquor from cocoanut, brab, or date trees, for the purpose of distillation or otherwise, shall be furnished by the collector with licences in the form of Appendix (A.), each licence being for either thirty or sixty trees, at the rates specified in the following clauses, and for a period not less than one month, if relating to cocoanut trees, and not less than a year, when relating to brab or date trees.

Persons drawing li quor from trees to b furnished with licence of the form in Appen dix (A.)

Clause 2.—But it shall be competent to the collector to refuse licences, whenever he may deem it expedient.

Collector competent t refuse such licences.

Section III. Clause 1.—A tax of one-quarter of a rupee per month shall be levied on each cocoanut tree licensed as above enacted.

Rate of tax on coco nut tree.

Clause 2.—And a tax of three rupees per annum on each brab tree, and half a rupee per annum upon each date tree so licensed; except the brab trees in the district of Mahim, which shall continue to pay the same rates as heretofore.

On brab and date trees The Mahim district ex cepted.

Section IV. Clause 1.—The above taxes shall be paid at such periods as the collector may deem expedient, the same being specified in each respective licence.

Time of payment.

Clause 2.—And in the event of failure, the collector shall be authorized to proceed as with revenue defaulters under the provisions of Regulation XIX, A. D. 1827, section IV.

Enforcement of pay ment.

Section V. Clause 1.—Any person drawing liquor from a cocoanut, brab, or date tree, without the same being included in a licence, as specified in section II. clause 1, of this Regulation, shall be liable to the penalty specified in the succeeding clause.

Penalties incurred by breach of section II.

Clause 2.—The penalty for drawing liquor without a licence, or contrary to its terms, shall be fifty rupees for the first offence, and one hundred rupees each subsequent offence.

Specified.

Clause 3.—And the above penalties shall be determined and levied according to the rules in Regulation XIX, A. D. 1827, section XIV.

How determined and levied.

APPENDIX (A.)

[Insert the name and residence of the party taking out the licence] is hereby authorized to draw liquor

from } cocoanut, brab, } trees during the month [or months] of
thirty } or date }
or sixty }

A. D. , and to keep a still or stills for the manufacture of spirituous liquor therefrom, the said trees being situated at

For this licence a tax of is to be paid to the collector of Bombay on the

(signed)

Dated

Collector.

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Judicial Native Commissioners.—May be temporarily deputed by the zillah judges from their ordinary districts to assist in others	II.	I.	3.
Jurisdiction of, so much of clause 2, section XXXVIII. Regulation. II. of 1827, as requires that commissions should specify the extent of, rescinded			1.
Jurisdiction of, to extend as at present, over particular districts, defined by the zillah judge under sanction of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut			2.
Joint Police Officers.—Authorizing appointment of, in large towns at the recommendation of magistrates	III.	I.	1.
Subordinate to native collectors			2.
Authority and jurisdiction of, similar to district police officers	—	—	—
Appointment, dismissal, and responsibility of, subject to the same rules as of district officers			3.
Magistrate's authority over, the same as over other police servants			4.
To be guided in their duty by clause 5, Regulation XII. of 1827	—	—	—

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Joint Police Officers— <i>continued</i> .			
To communicate with superior authorities through district officers, except in certain cases		II.	
Cases referred to, but not adjudged by, may be resumed by the district officer		III.	1.
Land.—Term of possession of, required to confer a title, reduced from 60 to 30 years	VI.	I.	
Landing Goods.— <i>see</i> Goods or Merchandise.			
Lands Sirkar.—Excepted from the operation of Regulation VI. clause 1, of 1833, if alienated since the British possessed the country, or without its permission			2.
Lands, Jageer.—Also exempted and declared resumable at the pleasure of government	VI.	I.	3.
Licences.—Form of	X.	App. (A.)	
May be refused by the collector		II.	2.
To be granted to draw liquor from coconut or other trees for distillation or otherwise			1.
Magistrates.—May mitigate or annul sentence by joint police officers, suspended and referred by district officers	III.	III.	2.
Manifests, Ships.—The old form of, rescinded, and new ones substituted	I.	I.	1.
New form of		App. (A.)	
Merchandise.— <i>see</i> Goods.			
Mortgage.—Lands occupied on, or on bond, &c. excepted from operation of Regulation VI. of 1833	VI.	I.	2.
Native Officers.—All employed in revenue matters declared amenable to section XI. Regulation XVI. of 1827	V.	III.	
Offences.— <i>see</i> Ordinary Tribunals.			
Ordinary Tribunals.—Authorized to try the offences contemplated in sections XIII. XIV. and XV. Regulation XIV. of 1827, by order of government	VII.	I.	
Penalty.—All goods liable to the customs prescribed in section II. of Regulation IV. of 1833, found within the British frontiers to be confiscated	IV.	III.	
On landing goods previous to showing the manifest, confiscation	I.	I.	
Specified and incurred by drawing toddy without licence	X.	V.	1 & 3.
Peishwa.—Lands granted without authority of the, since 1803, declared not subject to Regulation VI. clause 1, of 1833	VI.	I.	3.
Possession of Land.— <i>see</i> Title.			
Prison.— <i>see</i> Prisoners.			
Prisoners.—Sentenced by tribunals under British superintendence beyond the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, to be received in the gaols	IX.		
And their sentences carried into effect by order of government			1.
Warrants to accompany them			2.
Subject to the same discipline, &c. as others		II.	
Punishment.— <i>see</i> Riot.			
Regulations.—Section XIV. Regulation XVI. of 1827 made applicable to all district and village officers, hereditary or otherwise	V.	II.	
Clause 1, section XXIV. Regulation XIII. of 1827 modified, and persons exceeding 12, assembling for riotous purposes, to be tried before an ordinary tribunal, under the orders of government	VII.	I.	
Section IX. Regulation III. of 1830 modified	VIII.	II.	
Chapter V. Regulation XII. of 1827 made applicable to joint police officers	III.	I.	4.
Clauses 2, 3, 4, and 5 of sections XI. to XVI. of 1827, made applicable to all native officers employed in the settlement of revenue	V.	III.	
So much of clause 2, section XXXVIII. Regulation II. of 1827, as requires commissions to specify the districts over which the jurisdiction of native commissioners shall extend, rescinded	II.	I.	1.
The provision of section XXVIII. Regulation XVI. of 1827, extended to admit of the employment of deputies of hereditary district officers	V.	IV.	
Clauses 2 and 3 of section XXXV., and clauses 1 and 2 of section XXXVI. Regulation XVII. chapter IX. A. D. 1827, modified	VI.	I.	
Revenue from Abkaree.— <i>see</i> Abkaree.			

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Riot.—Persons assembling above 12 in number, hitherto subject to be tried by a special court, may be tried before the ordinary tribunals	VII.	I.	
Not having a tendency to rebellion to be considered a breach of the peace	- - -	II.	
Punishment of, imprisonment or fine, or both	- - -	III.	
Salt.— <i>see</i> Customs and Duties.			
Seizures and Confiscations.—Under Regulation IV. of 1833, to be conducted according to the Regulation for realizing custom revenue	IV.	V.	
Sentences.—Execution of, to be certified to government	IX.	I.	3.
Service Tenure.— <i>see</i> Lands, Jagheer.			
Title to Land.—Conferred by 30 years' possession, exempt from revenue	VI.	—	
Trees.—Cocanut } Brab } <i>see</i> Licences. Date }			
Tax on.— <i>see</i> Licences.			
Tax.—On cocanut, brab, and date trees, <i>see</i> Licences.			
Warrant or Descriptive List.—To accompany prisoners received from tribunals beyond the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts	IX.	I.	2.
Zillahs.—Of Surat, Ahmedabad, and Concan (except Rutnagerie), in the first or Goojerat circuit	VIII.	IV.	
Of Dharwar, with Rutnagerie and Sholapoor, in the second or southern circuit	—	—	
Of Poona and Ahmednuggur (except Sholapoor), in the third or Deccan circuit	—	—	
Zillah Judges.—Authorized to depute native judicial commissioners from their ordinary districts to assist in others	II.	I.	3.

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	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
ABSENCE.—Penalty of, without leave	II. of 1829	IV.	6.
Accoutrements.—Penalty of selling or spoiling them	- - -	VI.	3.
Agent for Sirdars.—To take cognizance of all suits connected with land, its rent and produce, in which persons of rank of the privileged classes in the Deccan are concerned	I. of 1831	I.	1.
And all suits of this nature now pending before collectors are accordingly to be transferred to the agent	- - -	- - -	2.
Ahmedabad.—The town walls of, proposed to be repaired, and certain town duties imposed for providing funds for that purpose	XII.	I. a' III.	
Ahmednuggur.—The police of the Sudder station placed under the magistrate	XXX. of 1827	II.	1
The session judge to hold half-yearly sessions at Dhoolia	- - -	VI.	
Assistants to the magistrate at, may be vested with similar powers of penal jurisdiction as the magistrate of that zillah	I. of 1829	I.	
Sentences already passed by the assistants to the magistrate at, made legal	- - -	II.	
Ameens.—Such number of, as may be necessary at Broach, shall be placed at the disposal of the registrar and assistant criminal judge there, by the judges of Surat and Kaira respectively, according to the jurisdiction concerned	XXVII. of 1827	III.	2.
The rules regarding their designation rescinded	I. of 1828	I.	1.
They are to be styled native commissioners	- - -	- - -	3.
And are to take the prescribed solema declaration before the senior assistant judge at Broach in open court	I. of 1828	II.	2.
Rules regarding them rescinded	- - -	V.	1.
Ammunition.—Penalty of selling or wasting it	II. of 1829	VI.	2.
Penalty of casting it away, while employed against an enemy	- - -	VII.	16.

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Appeals.—To the King in Council from Government, in cases of persons of rank of the 1st class in the Deckan	XXIX. of 1827	V.	1.
To Government from the agent for sirdars, and from Government to the King in Council, in cases of persons of rank of the 2d class			2.
To the Sudder Adawlut, and from that court to the King in Council, in cases of persons of rank of the 3d class			3.
From the decrees of a junior assistant in the Deckan to a senior assistant judge		VI.	1.
From a native commissioner may always be referred to a senior assistant judge			2.
From the decree of a judge in the Deckan, reversing or modifying an original decree of a senior assistant judge, provided the reversal or modification extends to 1,000 rs., to the Sudder Adawlut			
The senior assistant judge at Broach, if possessed of extended powers, competent to file appeals from those subordinate to him	I. of 1828	VII.	1.
From the decision of a senior assistant judge at Broach to the zillah judge, petition of appeal to be presented either to the zillah judge before whom the same may be heard, or to the senior assistant judge at Broach, who will forward the same to the judge			2.
If extended powers are not possessed by the senior assistant, appeals from the officers subordinate to him shall be received as above			
Cognizable by the judicial officers of the Broach collectorship, shall not be tried by any other officer subordinate to the zillah judge		VIII.	
To the agent for sirdars, against the decision of his deputy, and to the Governor in Council or Sudder Adawlut against decrees of the agent, whether original or in appeal	V.	III.	
Sixty days allowed for preferring them to the agent, and 180 days to Government or the Sudder Adawlut		IV.	
In Guzerat, to be tried first by one judge of the Court of Appeal in the province, who may confirm the decree appealed from	VII.	VII.	1.
Or, disapproving, shall refer the suit, with his opinion, to the decision of the other two judges			2.
When his opinion is reckoned as a vote			3.
A regular one lies to the Sudder Adawlut from the Guzerat Court of Appeal, when its decree alters the decree appealed from		XIX.	1.
A regular one from the Guzerat Court of Appeal, confirming the judgment of the zillah court, shall not lie to the Sudder Adawlut, unless the amount at issue in property or damages exceeds 5,000 rupees	VII.		2.
A special one from the Guzerat Court of Appeal open in all cases to the Sudder Adawlut		XX.	
Rules respecting them from the Guzerat Court of Appeal		XXI.	
The undecided and unfinished, of the Guzerat late Court of Appeal, to be transferred to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	I. of 1830	I.	2.
Transferred from the Guzerat late Court of Appeal to be taken up and continued as appeal and business before the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut			3.
See Detached Assistant Judges; also, Native Commissioners.			
Sub-collectors vested with the same authority in the decision of, from komavidars, &c., as collectors	V.	II.	5.
From the decision of assistant collectors, komavidars, or other similar officers, open to collector or sub-collector	VI.	V.	1.
From the decision of collectors and sub-collectors, in appeal from the assistant collector, komavidar, or other such officers, open to the Sudder Adawlut			2.
From collectors before zillah judges to be transferred to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut		VI.	
Special, to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut open in all cases		VII.	
The rule, prescribing that the appeal from the assistant judge's decision shall only lie to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, rescinded	VII. of 1831	I.	
From the decision of native commissioners to lie to the zillah judge, who may refer them to his assistants		II.	

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
<i>Appeals—continued.</i>			
From those of assistant judges at the Sudder station, upon appeals so referred to them, open, under certain restrictions, to a further appeal to a zillah judge	VII.	III.	1.
Also, from an assistant judge at a detached station	-	-	2.
Special, to the judge, provided for, in suits which are debarred from a regular appeal	-	-	3.
In suits not falling within the final jurisdiction of the assistant judge, a further appeal to lie to the judge when the amount does not exceed 5,000 rupees; if above that sum, to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	VII. of 1831	-	4.
The zillah judge's decision in cases appealed to him shall be final, except by means of special appeal to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	-	-	5.
Suits tried in the first instance by the assistant judge appealable to the zillah judge, whose decision is, in certain cases, made final	-	IV.	1.
And, in others, open to regular appeals to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, a special appeal lying in all cases to that court under the general rules	-	-	2.
A petition for special appeal may be presented at the zillah court, or that of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	-	V.	-
From the decision of principal or junior native commissioners, to the amount of rupees 100, may be referred to native judges, whose decisions shall be subject to the same course of appeal as their decisions on original suits	XVIII.	III.	1.
Appeal and Special Appeal.—From the decision of judges or assistant judges, in appeal from native commissioners, in what cases open to the Sudder Adawlut	II. of 1830	I. & II.	-
Appeal, Court of.—Constituted for Guzerat, subject to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	VII. of 1828	I.	-
To consist of three judges	-	II.	-
Its seal	-	III.	-
Oaths of the judges	-	IV.	-
Duties of, the same with respect to Guzerat zillah courts, as the duties of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut under previous Regulations, except as excepted	-	V.	1.
All subordinate authorities to conduct themselves accordingly	-	-	2.
Application of previous Regulations to the court's jurisdiction	-	-	3.
Required transfer of a portion of the Sudder Adawlut's records to the court	-	-	4.
Returns and reports from the Guzerat zillah to be made through it	-	VI.	-
Appeals to, shall be tried first by one judge, who may confirm the decree appealed from	-	VII.	1.
Or, disapproving shall refer the suit, with his opinion, to the other two judges	-	-	2.
When his opinion is reckoned as a vote	-	-	3.
In other matters, the act of two concurring judges is that of the court: where two judges differ, the opinion of the third must be taken	-	VIII.	-
A registrar may be appointed to; his oath, his duty, how to be performed when there is no such officer	-	IX.	-
Law and ministerial officers; their qualifications and duties	-	X.	-
General rules of practice and procedure to be under the direction of the Sudder Adawlut	-	XI.	-
The suspension of law officers of zillah courts in Guzerat, referred through it to the Sudder Adawlut	-	XII.	-
Powers of, over its own native officers, and those of Guzerat zillah courts	-	XIII.	-
Provision in case of a difference of opinion between it and a zillah judge	-	XVI.	-
Jurisdiction of the Sudder Adawlut over it, and through it over the Guzerat zillah courts	-	XVII.	-
All decisions of, reversing, altering, or modifying the judgment of a zillah court, open to appeal to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	-	XIX.	1.
Decision of, confirming the decision of the zillah court, not liable to a regular appeal to the Sudder Adawlut, unless the amount at issue, in property or damages, exceeds 5,000 rupees	-	-	2.
Special appeals from, open in all cases to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	-	XX.	-
Rules respecting appeals from	-	XXI.	-

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Appeal, Court of— <i>continued.</i>			
Precepts to, from the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, for the execution of its processes, orders, and decrees, shall issue in the same manner as is prescribed in the Regulations to zillah courts	VII. of 1828	XXII.	
May, in particular cases, suspend the execution of a precept of the Sudder Adawlut, but must obey a second precept without delay		XXIII.	
Arms.—Penalty of selling or spoiling them	II. of 1829	VI.	3.
Penalty of casting them away, when employed against an enemy		VII.	16.
Arrest.—Term limited for		IX.	23.
Penalty of an officer breaking it			27.
Articles of War.—Established for the better government of the native officers and sepoys in the service of the Company, under the presidency of Bombay		I.	
Troops raised, or serving in settlements beyond sea, or without the limits of the presidency of Bombay, to be governed by them		XI.	1.
What natives subject to them		XII.	9.
To be read entirely, once in every six months; and partially, once in every two months			10.
Assistant Judges.—Original suits not to be transferred to, by judges, for trial, except in certain cases.— <i>see</i> Suits.	I. of 1830	III.	
Assistant Sessions Judges.—Their functions	III.	VI.	
Their oaths		VII.	
Bhoré Ghaut.—A toll established there, on the opening of the new road, on the passage of all descriptions of vehicles, on elephants, camels, horses and tatoes, horned cattle, sheep and goats, and béggaies carrying loads over the new road; and rules sanctioned for the collection of	IX.	I. II. III.	1. a. 4.
Certain descriptions of carriages and cattle omitted to be subjected to a toll on the road over the Ghaut, subjected to it now; the rates of toll to be paid established; and the currency in which the toll is to be levied fixed	XI. of 1831	I. & II.	
Broach.—Zillah of, abolished	XXVII. of 1827	II.	1.
Its town, the river Nerbudda, and the islands therein, and the districts to the north of the river, annexed to the zillah of Kaira; and the remaining districts annexed to Surat			2.
A registrar and assistant criminal judge, with the requisite establishment, shall be stationed there; the whole to be borne on the establishment of the Kaira court		III.	1.
The judges of Kaira and Surat shall place respectively under the registrar and assistant criminal judge at Broach, such number of ameens and such establishment as may be found necessary			2.
Its judicial buildings, and its civil and criminal records, shall be under the registrar and assistant criminal judge; the latter, however, being at the disposal of the judges and criminal judges of Surat and Kaira		IV.	1.
The registrar of, shall file suits not exceeding 1,000 rupees			2.
The registrar of, may, with the respective authority of the judges of Kaira and Surat, try all suits filed by him; and may refer to his assistant, suits not exceeding 500 rupees, and to ameens, to the amount of 100 rupees		IV.	3.
Its police in the districts shall remain, as heretofore, under the collector as magistraté, except that he will forward cases beyond his cognizance to the criminal judges of Kaira and Surat, according to the jurisdiction		V.	
Its police at the Sudder station shall remain under the assistant criminal judge, who will forward cases beyond his cognizance to the criminal judge of Kaira		VI.	
The registrar and assistant criminal judge of, shall make such returns, in the native languages, in the civil department, to the judge of Surat, and in the civil and criminal departments, to the judge of Kaira, as may be required by them, under the sanction of the Sudder Adawlut		VII.	
It shall be visited by the judge on circuit, for inspection and supervision		VIII.	
The rules regarding the designation of registrar and his assistant at Broach, rescinded; and they are to be styled senior and junior assistant at Broach	I. of 1828	I.	1. & 2.
And they are to take the oaths in open court		II.	1.
Provision for the appointment of law officers		III.	

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Broach— <i>continued.</i>			
Limit to the civil jurisdiction of the senior and junior assistant abolished, and constituted the same as for similar officers under the revised code. Jurisdiction of the senior assistant judge open to extension, as in similar cases	I. of 1828	IV.	1. & 2.
Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as elsewhere, under the revised code	- - -	V.	2.
The senior assistant judge and commissioner may receive and forward suits cognizable only by the judge of the zillah	- - -	VI.	-
If the senior assistant possess extended powers, he is competent to file appeals from those subordinate to him	- - -	VII.	1.
Powers of the senior and junior criminal judges rendered the same as those of assistants at Sudder stations of zillahs; the zillah magistrate accordingly forwarding criminal cases to Broach	II.	III.	-
Regulation I. of 1828, and so much of Regulation XXVII. of 1827 as relates to civil jurisdiction within the territory composing the Broach collectorate, rescinded, in order to render the operation of the code uniform	IX.	-	-
Regulation II. of 1828, and so much of Regulation XXVII. of 1827 as relates to the police and criminal jurisdiction, within the territory composing the collectorship of Broach, rescinded, in order to render the operation of the code uniform	X.	-	-
Camp.—Penalty of being found out of, without leave	II. of 1829	VII.	3.
Penalty of lying out of	- - -	- - -	4.
Carriage.—Penalty of exacting it	- - -	- - -	2.
Causeway.—Rates of toll established on the passage of vehicles of various descriptions, and of horses, tattoos, horned cattle, sheep, and goats, over that of Sion	XIV. of 1828	I.	-
Circuit.—Judge on, to visit Broach for revision and inspection	XXVII. of 1827	VIII.	-
Circuit, Court of.—One established for the zillahs comprised in the province of Guzerat	VIII. of 1828	I.	-
Its jurisdiction	- - -	II.	-
Its judges and officers, their duties	- - -	III.	-
Its seal	- - -	IV.	-
Oaths of the judges, registrar, law and ministerial officers	- - -	V.	-
Sitting of the court, votes of the judges, and powers of a single judge	- - -	VI.	-
One judge differing with the others on an order or enactment, may require a reference to the Sudder Adawlut	- - -	VII.	-
Duties and powers of	- - -	VIII.	1.
Application of previous Regulations to its jurisdiction	- - -	- - -	2.
Certain references to, by the criminal judges in Guzerat	- - -	IX.	-
All references and applications from, to government, to be made through the Sudder Adawlut	- - -	X.	-
Certain acts of criminal jurisdiction performed by, others by the Sudder Adawlut	- - -	XI.	-
Circuit for Guzerat, how performed; provision as to the stay of the judge at each station or other place	- - -	XII.	1.
Zillah criminal courts and other authorities, how subordinate to	- - -	- - -	2.
Number of sessions to be held by; at Surat, by the judges in rotation; elsewhere, by one of the puisne judges	- - -	XIII.	-
Records of the judge of circuit to be deposited with those of the provincial court, and deemed to form a part of them	- - -	XIV.	-
Certain sentences by the judge on circuit to be referred to the Sudder Foudaree Adawlut	- - -	XV.	-
To refer to the Sudder Foudaree Adawlut sentences of the judges of circuit requiring, in the opinion of the provincial court, to be mitigated or annulled	- - -	XVI.	-
Differences of opinion between it or the judge on circuit and local officers, with respect to orders, how to be disposed of	- - -	XVII.	-
Proceedings of, may be called for and investigated by the Sudder Foudaree Adawlut	- - -	XIX.	-
To furnish the Sudder Adawlut and government with all requisite returns, and copies of proceedings	- - -	XXI.	1.
To furnish general reports to the Sudder Adawlut	- - -	- - -	2.
And also periodical returns	- - -	- - -	3.
Reports and returns to be furnished to, by subordinate authorities	- - -	- - -	4.

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Civil Courts.—In the Deckan, excluded from jurisdiction, in cases of damages for oppression under the former government; in claims against government, on account of enams, jagheers, wurshasuns, and other advantages not hereditary; in disputes regarding revenue or alleged exactions, or in disputes regarding village debts, boundaries, &c.	XXIX. of 1827	V. 2.	1. a' 5.
Clothes.—Penalty against a non-commissioned officer or sepoy for selling or spoiling them	II. of 1829]	VI.	3.
Collectors, Sub.—In their magisterial capacity denominated joint magistrates	VIII. of 1831	I.	
Commander-in-Chief.—Penalty of disrespectful behaviour to him	II. of 1829		3.
May commute sentence of death to imprisonment and hard labour		XII.	6.
Confinement.—Solitary, may be adjudged by the Zillah magistrate	VIII. of 1831	II.	1.
Also by the assistant magistrate, subject to confirmation			2.
The substitution of ordinary confinement provided for, in case there is no means of enforcing solitary imprisonment			3.
Sentences of solitary confinement for a longer period than six months, to be confirmed by the Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut		IV.	
Confiscation.—Cotton fraudulently deteriorated; liable to	III. of 1829	II.	2.
Conspiracy.—Definition of the crime of; persons guilty of such, subject to punishment, although purpose not effected	XVII. of 1828	I.	
Punishment, fine or imprisonment, or both, and by finding sureties		II.	
Penalty of joining or exciting any, against government	II. of 1829	I.	2.
Consumption Duties.—The appointment of other covenanted servants than those nominated in Regulation XX. and section II. of Regulation XVI. of 1827, for the collection of, provided for	XIII. of 1831		1.
Officers, &c. appointed, and their establishments, to exercise the same powers, and act under the same rules and liabilities, as the collectors of land revenue			2.
The officers in charge of, with the sanction of government, permitted to dispose of the same in farm		II.	1.
The farm, how to be conducted, and the liabilities of the farmer			2. a' 5.
Collection of, how to be made; liabilities of goods to confiscation, and the application of confiscations to rewards, sanctioned		III.	1. a' 4.
Remission of duties, in certain cases, provided for		IV.	
Alteration of the stations for the collection of, admitted, provided the rate of duty is not enhanced		V.	1.
Combination of duties and payment at one station, admitted of; certificates to be furnished accordingly			2.
Cotton.—Persons mixing good and bad, and selling the whole fraudulently as good, declared guilty of a penal offence	III. of 1829	I.	1.
Persons mixing dirt, &c. with it to add to its weight, declared to be guilty of a penal offence			2.
Such frauds punishable by imprisonment and fine		II.	1.
And the cotton thus fraudulently deteriorated liable to confiscation			2.
Offences against it, how tried and punished		III.	
Courts Martial.—Appointment of native general, and approval of their sentences, vested in the commander-in-chief, or commanding officer of the forces for the time being	II. of 1829	IX.	1.
Number of officers to sit on, within the Company's territories			2.
And out of the Company's territories			3.
Judge advocate to prosecute at			4.
An interpreter to be attached to; his oath			5.
Oaths to be administered to the members of all general courts martial			6.
Judge advocate to, to be sworn			7.
Decency to be observed in; the youngest member to vote first			8.
Number of members of, required to concur in sentences of death			9.
Hours of trial			10.
Rules to be observed by, in the punishment of officers			11.
Rules to be observed in the execution of a sentence of			

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Courts Martial—continued.			
Detachment may be appointed by the commanding officer, without any special warrant	II. of 1829	IX.	12.
Garrison ditto	—	—	—
Line ditto	—	—	—
Regimental ditto	—	—	—
Rules to be observed in detachment, garrison, line, or regimental ones	—	—	13.
An European officer to be appointed to conduct the proceedings of the detachment, garrison, line, or regimental ones	—	—	14.
And an interpreter to be attached to them	—	—	15.
Oaths to be administered to members of such courts martial	—	—	16.
The senior officer to sit as president at all courts martial	—	—	17.
Evidence to be taken on oath, with exception	—	—	18.
Menacing words, gestures, or disturbance before one, how punished	—	—	20.
Perjury before one, how punished	—	—	21.
May take cognizance of offences not capital, though not mentioned in the Articles of War	—	XII.	4.
May punish criminals in all places out of the Company's territories	—	—	5.
What natives subject to be tried by	—	—	9.
Court of Requests. —The limitation (rs. 400) of claims cognizable by military, declared not to be applicable when such court is sitting in places beyond the British territories	XVII. of 1831	I.	—
Crimes. —Definition of that of conspiracy; persons guilty of such, subject to punishment, although purpose not effected	XVII. of 1828	I.	—
Criminal Courts. —To be held by zillah or session judges	III. of 1830	II.	—
Criminal Judge. —An assistant, stationed elsewhere than at a zillah. Sudder station, may be empowered to exercise criminal jurisdiction, if judged advisable, and have also extended powers conferred on him	XI. of 1828	—	—
And may also be vested with police powers in towns, when stationed in districts	XII.	I.	—
Custody. —Escapes from, before sentence, liable to the same penalties as those attempted or effected afterwards	V. of 1831	II.	—
Persons permitting or aiding in an escape of a prisoner from, liable to the same punishment as the prisoner who may have attempted or effected his escape for such attempt or such escape	—	III.	—
Dawks. —Private, suppressed, and declared illegal	XI. of 1830	I.	1.
Extent of punishment for transgressing the rules, defined	—	—	2.
The prohibition not to extend to bangey dawka for the conveyance of parcels, but persons setting up such bangey dawks to furnish security for the non-infringement of the Regulations	—	—	—
Dharwar. —Brought under the operation of the Regulations, and formed into a zillah	VII. of 1830	I. & II.	—
The office of judge of, to be vested in the same person as is collector and magistrate until such period as government may deem expedient	—	III.	—
The assistant judge of, to have the jurisdiction and authority of a senior assistant judge at a detached station	—	IV.	—
There shall be a political agent in the southern Mahratta country, who will try suits against sirdars (of which a list will be furnished by government to the agent) under the same rules as are applicable to the sirdars in the Deccan	—	V.	—
The political agent in the southern Mahratta country, as agent of government, vested with the cognizance of suits of the privileged classes, and the extent to which such suits shall be cognizable before the agent of government, defined	XVI. of 1831	I. & II.	—
Death. —Number of members of general courts martial required to concur in the sentence of	II. of 1829	IX.	8.
Penalty of, cannot be awarded by other than a general court martial	—	XII.	2.
Sentence of, may be commuted by the commander-in-chief to imprisonment and hard labour	—	—	6.
Deccan. —The Regulations of government, except those regarding stamps, rendered applicable to the territories there, and in Khandeish	XXIX. of 1827	II.	1.

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
<i>Deccan—continued.</i>			
Persons of rank exempted from the jurisdiction of the civil courts	XXIX. of 1827	III.	1.
The penal jurisdiction of a magistrate, fine, imprisonment, with hard labour, for two years, flogging 30 stripes, and personal restraint, singly or combined	XXX.	II.	2.
He also always commits offenders for trial at the sessions -			
The session judge performs the functions of the criminal judge, court of circuit, and special court		III.	1.
The session judge may pass sentence of capital punishment; but in such case, or in case of imprisonment for more than seven years, must refer to the Sudder Foudaree Adawlut			2.
The senior assistant judge has no penal jurisdiction; but such as is thought fit, may, in the absence of the session judge, be conferred on the senior assistant on the spot			
The session judge may try perjury alleged to have been committed before him; but, before punishment, the trial must be referred to the Sudder Foudaree Adawlut		IV.	
The session judge may give instructions to the magistrates relative to cases for the sessions		VII.	1.
And inquire into the cases of persons confined otherwise than on sentence on conviction, referring the cases, if necessary, to government			2.
May also receive complaints against the magistrate, and, if necessary, report to government			
Regulation XVIII. and enactments relating to stamps, made applicable to the Deccan and Khandeish, including Sholapoor	IV. of 1828	I.	
Suits against sirdars of the first class to be tried by the agent, who may also direct his deputy to try, if not exceeding 30,000 rupees in amount	V.		
Suits against sirdars of the second and third class will be tried by the deputy agent, if not exceeding 20,000 rupees; but the agent may refer to him for trial suits above 20,000 rupees, and not exceeding 30,000 rupees		II.	
Assistant magistrates of the zillahs of Poonah and Ahmednuggur may be vested with the same power of penal jurisdiction as the magistrates of those zillahs	I. of 1829	I.	
Sentences already passed by the assistant magistrates made legal		II.	
Decrees. —On suits against persons of rank in the Deccan of the first class cannot be executed without reference to government; and an appeal will lie to the King in Council			
	XXIX. of 1827	V.	1.
On those against persons of the second class may be appealed to government, and from government to the King in Council			2.
On those against persons of the third class may be appealed to the Sudder Adawlut, and from that court to the King in Council			3.
Of a judge in the Deccan against a senior assistant's original decree may be appealed, if the judge's reversal or modification extends to 1,000 rupees		VI.	2.
Shall not be enforced for 30 days after his decision			3.
Passed by native commissioners required to be written on stamped paper	III. of 1831	I.	
Deserters. —Their effects, how to be disposed of			
Penalty of re-enlisting without being discharged	II. of 1829	X.	2.
Penalty of enlisting, and not confining deserters		IV.	—
Penalty of persuading any one to desert			3.
Any person voluntarily surrendering himself as a deserter to be considered as such			4.
			5.
Desertion. —Penalty of			
Penalty of absence without leave			1.
			6.
Detached Assistant Judges. —To decide appeals of not more than 5,000 rupees amount from native commissioners			
	I. of 1830	IV.	1.
Discharge. —Granted to all sepoy dismissed the service			
Penalty of re-enlisting without obtaining one from his former corps	II. of 1829	II.	—
		IV.	2.
Disobedience. —Penalty of			
		I.	6.
District Police Officers. —Empowered to punish petty offences by fine, not exceeding 15 rupees or 20 days imprisonment, in modification of Regulation XII. of 1827			
	IV. of 1830	V.	

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
District and Village Officers.—Suits cognizable by collectors and sub-collectors under Regulation XVII. chap. VIII. of 1827, may be referred by them for trial to komavidars or other such officers, if not exceeding 500 rupees	VI.	I.	
Oaths to be taken when in charge of this duty	-	II.	
Their seals	-	III.	
When empowered to decide suits under chap. VIII. Regulation XVII. of 1827	-	-	
Appeals from the decisions of assistant collectors and komavidars, and other such officers, open to collectors and sub-collectors	-	V.	1.
Drawback.—Allowed on tobacco on exportation to the United Kingdom	XXXIII. of 1827	I.	2.
Drunkenness.—Penalty of	II. of 1829	VII.	7.
Effects.—Of deceased officers and sepoy, how to be disposed of	-	X.	1.
Of deserters	-	-	2.
Embezzlements.—Of public money by commissioned officers, how punished	II.	-	4.
Ditto, by non-commissioned ditto	-	-	5.
Enamdars.—see Jagheerdars.	XIII. of 1830	I. a' V.	
Enemy.—Penalty of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to	II. of 1829	VII.	12.
Penalty of relieving or harbouring one	-	-	13.
Public stores taken from, to be secured for government	-	-	14.
Penalty of misbehaving before one	-	-	17.
Or compelling or inducing others to do so	-	-	18.
Penalty of being taken prisoner by, through wilful neglect	-	-	19.
Escapes.—From custody before sentence, liable to the same penalties as those attempted or effected afterwards	V. of 1831	II.	
Persons permitting or aiding in an escape of a prisoner from custody, liable to the same punishment as the prisoner who may have attempted or effected his escape for such attempt or such escape	-	III.	
Exactions.—From villagers or others, of carriage, portorage, provision or money, how punished	II. of 1829	VII.	2.
Farm.—Provision made for farming land, transit duties, consumption duties, and local taxes; rules under which the farm is to be conducted, and the liabilities of the farmer	XIII. of 1831	II.	1 a' 5.
Farmers.—Of sea customs, land customs, transit duties, or any other tax or duty, or other item of revenue whatever, and their securities, to be proceeded against, on failure of their engagement, in the same manner as farmers of land revenue and their securities	II. of 1832	I.	1.
No payment made to, in advance, to be admitted on resumption of a farm	-	-	2.
Fees.—Those hitherto levied in the zillahs of Poona and Ahmednuggur, in lieu of stamps, to continue until the Stamp Regulations are brought into operation	XXIX. of 1827	-	2.
Certain rate of, to be levied from every boat or trading vessel entering into any port within the limits of the Gulf of Cambay, with the exception of those of Cambay or Bhownuggur	VI. of 1831	I.	1.
The said tax to be in addition to the usual anchorage fee of the port	-	-	2.
The rate of fee to be levied from every boat or vessel importing goods at any port within the said limits, from the ports of Cambay or Bhownuggur	-	II.	
How the proceeds of the said fees are to be appropriated	-	III.	
Foreign Nations.—The former Regulations for regulating the trade of, with the ports and settlements of the British nation in the East Indies, rescinded, and new rules enacted	XV. of 1830	I. & II.	
Fortress.—Penalty of abandoning or delivering it up to an enemy	II. of 1829	VII.	17.
Or of compelling or inducing others to do so	-	-	18.
Fraud.—Committed by mixing good and bad cotton, and dirt, &c., to add to its weight, punishable by imprisonment and fine	III.	II.	1.
Garrison.—Penalty of abandoning or delivering it up to an enemy	II.	VII.	17.
Or of compelling or inducing others to do so	-	-	18.

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Gerania.—The provision of Regulation XVII. of 1827, section XXXV., exempting Gerania and Vechania from the tenures recognised by the custom of the country as conferring a valid title to exemption, rescinded; and such exception declared not to prejudice other established rights	X. of 1831	I.	
Government.—Reserves to itself full power to grant pardons, indemnities, and mitigations	XXX. of 1827	IX.	
The junior member of, shall be the chief judge of the court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, but only for the purpose of completing a competent court	VII. of 1828.	XVIII.	
Penalty of speaking disrespectful words against it	II. of 1829	I.	1.
Penalty of exciting or joining in any rebellion, sedition, or conspiracy against government			2.
One of the members of, to be chief judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut	I. of 1830	II.	
Guard.—Penalty of abandoning or delivering it up to an enemy		VII.	17.
Or compelling or inducing others to do so		IX.	18.
Officers of, to receive prisoners			24.
And not to relieve them without orders			25.
Guzerat.—A court of appeal constituted for the zillahs comprised in the province of, subject to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	VII. of 1828	I.	
Returns and Reports from the zillahs of, to be made through the court of appeal		VI.	
Criminal judges of, to make certain references to the provincial court	VIII.	IX.	
Circuit for, how performed		XII.	1.
Zillah criminal courts, subordinate to the provincial court		XIII.	2.
Number of sessions held there			
Guzerat Court of Appeal.—Regulation VII. of 1828, establishing it, rescinded	I. of 1830	I.	1.
Records of the, to be transferred to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, with all pending appeals			2.
Horse.—Penalty against a non-commissioned officer or sepoy selling or spoiling his horse	II. of 1829	VI.	3.
Jagheerders.—Enumerated in a list to be furnished by government, may be allowed sunnuds, conferring on them authority to try all original suits	XIII. of 1830	I.	1.
The sunnuds to define the territory over which their jurisdiction extends			2.
Such sunnuds shall be granted only for life			3.
And may be withheld, or, if issued, withdrawn by government			4.
Persons exempted from the jurisdiction		II.	1.
And by whom the suits of such persons will be disposed of			2.
Their decrees shall be in writing, and their proceedings and judgments shall be recorded			3.
How far their decisions are to be considered final, or otherwise, and to whom to be appealed		III.	1 & 4.
To have authority to execute their own decrees, and applications for execution of decrees referred by them may be disposed of by the judge or agent		IV.	
Special appeals open in all cases to the Sudder Adawlut		V.	
Jails.—Rules under which they may be placed under the European revenue officer of a collectorship, or at places where there is no criminal judge or assistant criminal judge	VIII. of 1828	XXII.	
Subsidiary ones may be established, by order of government, in any zillah	XVI.	I.	
And placed under charge of a public officer		II.	
And the management of them to be under the same rules as the zillah gaol, and used as government may direct		III.	
When established, the order to the judge of the zillah to be communicated through the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut		IV.	
To be visited by the judge on circuit, or he may direct the zillah judge to visit and report on them		V.	
Jail Delivery.—Under particular circumstances, sessions of, may be held at Broach	II. of 1828	IV.	
Indemnities.—Government reserves to itself the full power of granting pardons, indemnities, and mitigations	XXX. of 1827	IX.	

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Interpreters.—To be attached to all native general courts martial	II. of 1829	IX.	4.
Joint Judge.—Rules provided for the appointment of one at Poona, for the administration of civil justice	XVIII. of 1830	I a' III.	
Joint Session Judge.—Rules provided for the appointment of one at Poona, for the administration of criminal justice	XIX.	—	
Judge.—Of Dharwar, vested in the same person as is collector and magistrate, until such period as government may deem expedient	VII.	III.	
See Session Judges	VIII. of 1831	—	1 a' 3.
Judge Advocate.—To prosecute at all native general courts martial	II. of 1829	IX.	3.
And to be sworn	—	—	6.
Judges and Assistant Judges.—In what cases appeals from the decision of, in appeal from native commissioners, lie to the Sudder Adawlut	II. of 1830	I. & II.	
See Appeals and Special Appeals.	—	—	
Jurisdiction.—Of the civil courts in the Deckart, not extended in cases of damages for oppression under the former government; of claims against government on account of enams, jagheers, wurshasuns, and other advantages not hereditary; or disputes regarding revenue, or alleged exactions; or in disputes regarding village debts, boundaries	XXIX. of 1827	V. 2d.	1 a' 5.
Penal, of the magistrates in the Deckan, fine, imprisonment, with labour, for two years, flogging 30 stripes, and personal restraint, singly or combined	XXX.	II.	2.
He also always commits offenders for trial at the sessions	—	—	—
Limit to the civil, of the senior and junior assistants at Broach, abolished	I. of 1828	IV.	1.
And constituted the same as for similar officers under the revised code, and the jurisdiction of the senior assistant open to extension, as in similar cases	—	—	2.
Of the provincial court of circuit, in Guzerat	VIII. of 1828	II.	
And application of previous regulations thereto	—	VIII.	2.
Criminal, may be vested in an assistant criminal judge stationed elsewhere than at a zillah Sudder station	XI.	—	
Penal, of the magistrate and his assistant extended to 12 months' imprisonment, the sentences of the assistant being liable to revision by the magistrate	IV. of 1830	III.	
Regulation I. of 1829, and such portions of Regulation XXX. of 1827 as increase the, of the magistrates and their assistants in the Deckart and Candeish, rescinded	—	IV.	
Penal, may be vested in assistant magistrates when on deputation, with the sanction of government, over cases of petty extortion and peculation	IV. of 1831	I.	1 & 2.
The extent of their penal jurisdiction defined, but their sentences shall not be carried into effect without being confirmed by the magistrate	—	II.	—
Of military courts of requests, when sitting in places beyond the British territory, extended to claims above the sum of rupees 400, whatever may be the amount	XVII.	I.	
Kaira.—The northern division of the late Broach zillah annexed to it	XXVII. of 1827	II.	2.
The judge of, shall place such number of ameens, and establishment as may be required by the register at Broach	—	III.	2.
The judge of, may call for original, or copies of the civil and criminal records of Broach	—	IV.	1.
The judge of, may authorize the register of Broach to try all suits filed by him	—	—	3.
The criminal judge of, shall receive from the magistrate of Broach all cases beyond his cognizance	—	V.	
Also from the assistant criminal judge of Broach	—	VI.	
And may call for any return he may require in the native language, in the civil and criminal departments, from the register and assistant criminal judge at Broach	—	VII.	
Khandeish.—The Bombay Regulations, except those regarding stamps, rendered applicable to the territories there	XXIX. of 1827	II.	1.
The police of the Sudder station under the magistrate	XXX.	—	—
The session judge at Ahmednuggur will hold half-yearly sessions at Dhoolia	—	VI.	

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Khandeish—continued.			
The assistant stationed at Dhoolia to perform the duties of criminal judge connected with the court of circuit	XXX. of 1827	VI.	
Assistant to the magistrate at, may be vested with similar powers of penal jurisdiction as the magistrate	I. of 1829	I.	
Sentences already passed by the assistant to the magistrate at, made legal		II.	
Certain villages omitted in the territorial description of, appended to XXIX. of 1827, brought under the operation of the Regulations	X. of 1830	I.	
All acts hitherto done in those villages made and declared legal		II.	
Land.—Revenue valued at the amount of the annual assessment	XII.	I.	1.
Enam and other free, valued at ten times the net income of one year			2.
The provision of Regulation XVII. of 1827, section XXXV., excluding Vechania and Gerania from those tenures which are recognised by the custom of the country as conferring a valid title to exemption, rescinded, and such exception declared not to prejudice other established rights	X. of 1831		
Land Customs.—Farmers of, how to be proceeded against on failure of their engagements	II. of 1832	I.	1.
Landholders.—The provisions of Regulation XV. of 1827, section XI., requiring the confirmation of the magistrate of sentences passed by, rescinded	IX. of 1831		
Sentences passed by, under that Regulation, to be immediately executed, the magistrate being authorized to mitigate or annul them, or to remove the investigation of any case, at any time, to himself or his assistant			2.
Law Officers.—Provision for their appointment at Broach, if necessary	I. of 1828	III.	
Of the civil department for Broach, will also perform the duties of the criminal department	II.	II.	
And ministerial officers of the court of appeal for Guzerat; their qualifications and duties	VII.	X.	
Suspension of, in Guzerat, referred, through the court of appeal, to the Sudder Adawlut		XII.	
Native, shall attend at all trials, to be ready to assist the court when it may be desirable to consult them; but the provision for taking their opinion as to the punishment which by the law of their faith is awarded to the offences proved, rescinded	VIII. of 1831	VIII.	1.
And cases of their unavoidable absence, how provided for			2.
Sentence shall be passed according to the Regulations, unless the charge be of the nature contemplated by Regulation XIV. of 1827, sec. 1, clause 7		IX.	1.
And in that case only the offence proved shall be stated to the proper law officer, and his written answer taken of the punishment awarded by the law of his faith; and if mutilation be included, it shall be commuted to a term of imprisonment, at the rate of seven years for the loss of a limb or a feature			2.
But if the punishment be of a nature not authorized by Regulations, it shall be commuted at the discretion of the court, subject to the confirmation of the Sudder Foudaree Adawlut			3.
Land Transit Duties.—The appointment of other covenanted servants than those nominated in Regulation XX. and section II. of Regulation XVI. of 1827, for the collection of, provided for	XIII.	I.	1.
Officers, &c. appointed, and their establishments to exercise the same powers, and act under the same rules and liabilities, as the collectors of land revenue			2.
The officers in charge of, with the sanction of government, permitted to dispose of the same in farm		II.	1.
The farm how to be conducted, and the liabilities of the farmer			2 a 5.
Collections of, how to be made; liabilities of goods to confiscation, and the application of confiscations to rewards, sanctioned	XIII.	III.	1 a 4.
Remission of duties, in certain cases, provided for		IV.	

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Land Transit Duties—continued.			
Alterations of the stations for the collection of, admitted, provided the rate of duty is not enhanced	XIII. of 1831	V.	1.
Combination of duties and payment at one station admitted of; certificates to be furnished accordingly	- - - -	- - - -	2.
Life.—No officer or sepoy to be punished with the loss of, except in the cases expressly specified in the Articles of War	II. of 1829	XII.	3.
Light-house.—One erected upon the island of Peerum, and certain fees established on vessels navigating the coast of Cambay to provide funds for its support	VI. of 1831	I.	1.
Limits.—Of the Sudder station, until marked according to the New Regulations, to be taken as at present	XXXI. of 1827	II.	4.
Of military cantonments marked under Regulation III. of 1826, deemed to have been laid down according to the New Regulations	- - - -	- - - -	5.
Of the civil jurisdiction of the senior and junior assistant judges at Broach abolished, and constituted the same as for similar officers under the revised code; jurisdiction of the senior assistant open to extension, as in similar cases	I. of 1828	IV.	1 & 2.
Local Taxes.—The appointment of other covenanted servants than those nominated in Regulation XX. and section II. of Regulation XVI. of 1827, for the collection of, provided for Officers, &c., appointed, and their establishments to exercise the same powers and act under the same rules and liabilities as the collectors of land revenue	XIII. of 1831	I.	1.
The officers in charge of, with the sanction of government, permitted to dispose of the same in farm	- - - -	II.	1.
The farm how to be conducted, and the liabilities of the farmer	- - - -	- - - -	2 & 3.
Collections of, how to be made; liabilities of goods to confiscation, and the application of confiscations to rewards sanctioned	- - - -	III. IV.	1 & 4.
Remission of duties, in certain cases, provided for	- - - -	V.	1.
Alterations of the stations for the collection of, admitted, provided the rate of duty is not enhanced	- - - -	- - - -	2.
Combination of duties and payment at one station admitted of, certificates to be furnished accordingly	- - - -	- - - -	2.
Magistrates.—In the Deckan constituted also magistrates of the Sudder station	XXX. of 1827	II.	1.
Penal jurisdiction of those in the Deckan, fine, imprisonment, with hard labour, for two years, flogging 30 stripes, and personal restraint, singly or combined	- - - -	- - - -	2.
In the Deckan shall commit offenders for trial at the sessions	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Those in the Deckan to receive instructions from the session judges relative to cases for the sessions	- - - -	VII.	1.
Complaints against those in the Deckan may be received before session judges, who, if necessary, will report to government	- - - -	- - - -	2.
To refer cases beyond their own jurisdiction to assistant criminal judges, when stationed in the districts	XII. of 1828	II.	- - - -
Assistants of the zillah of Poona and Ahmednuggur may be vested with the same powers of penal jurisdictions as the magistrates of those zillahs	I. of 1829	I.	- - - -
Sentences already passed by assistants to the magistrates of the zillahs of Poona and Ahmednuggur made legal	- - - -	II.	- - - -
All (except Surat) constituted also magistrates of the Sudder station	IV. of 1830	I.	1.
The penal jurisdiction of, and their assistants, extended to one year, the sentences of the latter being subject to revision by the former	- - - -	III.	- - - -
Regulation I. of 1829, and such portions of Regulation XXX. of 1827 as extended the penal jurisdiction of the magistrates of the Deckan and Candeish and their assistants, rescinded	- - - -	IV.	- - - -
Principal collectors' duties as	V.	II.	2.
Sub-collectors' duties as	- - - -	- - - -	4.
Assistants when on deputation may, with the sanction of government through the Sudder Adawlut, be vested with penal jurisdiction over cases of petty extortion and speculation; and their penal jurisdiction shall extend to fine, or imprisonment for the period of 18 months, or both, provided that in no case that term of imprisonment shall be exceeded, inclusive of the commutation for fine; but their sentence shall not be carried into effect without being confirmed by the magistrate	IV. of 1831	I. & II.	1 & 2.

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Magistrates— <i>continued.</i>			
Sub-collectors in their magisterial capacity denominated Joint Magistrates	VIII. of 1831	I.	1.
Empowered to adjudge solitary imprisonment		II.	1.
Such power extended to assistant magistrates, subject to confirmation			2.
And when there is no means of enforcing solitary confinement, to substitute ordinary imprisonment, in the ratio of six months for one			3.
To obey instructions from session judges, in points indicated in the Regulations, in the preparation of cases brought before them by the magistrates		III.	2.
Mahableshwur Hills.—Such portion of the Bombay territories in them as has been ceded to the Honourable Company, brought under the operation of the Regulations, and annexed to the zillah of the Conkan	XIV. of 1830	I. & II.	
Malwa Opium.— <i>see</i> Opium	XX.		
Malwan.—The tax on salt imported at, equalized with that levied at other places of import in its vicinity	I. of 1832	I.	
Members of Council.—The junior shall be the chief judge of the court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, but only for the purpose of completing a competent court	VII. of 1828	XVIII.	
One of the, to be chief judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut	I. of 1830	II.	
Military Cantonments.—Limits of, marked under Regulation III. of 1826, deemed to have been laid down according to the New Regulations	XXXI. of 1827		5.
Military Court of Requests.—Its power when sitting beyond the British territory extended to claims above the sum of 400 rupees, whatever may be the amount	XVII. of 1831	I.	
Mitigations.—Government reserves to itself the full power of granting pardons, indemnities, and mitigations	XXX. of 1827	IX.	
Money.—Penalty on commissioned officers embezzling or misapplying public monies	II. of 1829	VI.	4.
Penalty on non-commissioned officers embezzling or misapplying public monies			5.
Penalty of exacting it from villagers or others		VII.	2.
Monsiffs.—In the Deccan and Candeish to be styled Commissioners	XXXI. of 1827	II.	2.
Mutiny.—Penalty of speaking disrespectful words against the government	II. of 1829	I.	1.
Penalty of exciting or joining in any rebellion, sedition, or conspiracy against government			2.
Penalty of disrespectful behaviour to the commander-in-chief			3.
Penalty of			4.
Penalty of not suppressing or of concealing it			5.
Penalty of striking or drawing any weapon against a superior officer, or disobeying orders			6.
Natives.—Who are subject to the Articles of War, and liable to be tried by a court martial		XII.	9.
Native Commissioners.—Appeals from them may always be referred to a senior assistant judge	XXIX. of 1827	VI.	2.
The ameens of Broach styled so	I. of 1828	I.	3.
At Broach, have the same jurisdiction as elsewhere, under the revised code, and to forward to the senior assistant judge suits beyond their jurisdiction		V.	2.
May receive and forward suits cognizable only by the judge of the zillah of Broach		VI.	
Their appointment, suspension, and dismissal in Guzerat	VII.	XIV.	1.
Their numbers in Guzerat			2.
Appeals from, of not more than 5,000 rupees amount, to be decided by detached assistant judges	I. of 1830	IV.	1.
The same jurisdiction may be granted to an assistant judge at the Sudder station, should business require it			2.
Cognizance of all original suits, of whatsoever amount, extended to, with certain exceptions		V.	1.
Original suits excepted from the cognizance of, to be tried by the judge, or transferred by him to his assistant			2.
All pending original suits before any judge or assistant judge to be referred to			3.
In what cases appeals from the decisions of judges and their assistants, in appeal from, to be open to the Sudder Adawlut	II.	I. & II.	
<i>See</i> Appeals and Special Appeals.			
Decrees passed by, required to be written on stamp paper	III. of 1831	I.	

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Native Commissioners—continued.			
Three gradations of, established, viz. native judges, principal native commissioners, and junior native commissioners	XVIII.	I.	
Native judges to be selected by government, principal native commissioners to be selected and appointed by the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and junior native commissioners to be appointed by the zillah judges, subject to the confirmation of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut		II.	1 a 3.
The native judges to have cognizance of original suits to any amount, and of appeals from the decision of principal or junior native commissions, not exceeding 100 rupees		III.	1.
Principal native commissioners authorized to try suits only to the amount of 10,000 rupees, and junior native commissioners only to the amount of 5,000 rupees			2.
Native Judges. —Appointment of, introduced under the Bombay presidency		I.	
Their commissions to be issued by government, who are to select them		II.	
To have cognizance of original suits of any amount, and of appeals from decision of principal or junior native commissioners not exceeding 100 rupees		III.	
Native Officers. —The Guzerat court of appeal have the same power over its own, and those of the zillah courts of that province, as is vested in the Sudder Adawlut; but the nomination, suspension, and dismissal of the nazirs of the Guzerat court of appeal must be reported to the Sudder Adawlut	VII. of 1828	XIII.	
Nawaub. —Of Surat may imprison his defaulting tenants and cultivators, until his demands are satisfied, and also attach and sell a defaulter's property, within certain limitations	XXXIV. of 1827	I.	
Oaths. —To be taken by the senior and junior assistant judges of Broach, and where	I. of 1828.	II.	1.
The prescribed solemn declaration to be taken by the commissioners at Broach, before the senior assistant judge			2.
Of the assistant criminal judges at Broach	II.	I.	1.
Of the judges of the court of appeal in Guzerat	VII.	IV.	
Of the registrar of the court of appeal for Guzerat		IX.	
Of the judges and registrars of the provincial court in Guzerat, as well as of the law and ministerial officers	VIII.	V.	
To be administered to the interpreter to native general courts martial	II. of 1829	IX.	4.
To the members of all general courts-martial			5.
To the judge-advocate of general courts martial			6.
The session judges	III. of 1830	IV.	
Assistant session judges		VII.	
To be taken by komavisdar, empowered to decide suits under chap. VIII. Regulation XVII. of 1827	VI.	II.	
Offences. —No one to be tried a second time for the same, before a court martial	II. of 1829	XII.	7.
No one shall be liable for one committed three years previously, with exception			8.
Under the Regulations passed for preventing frauds in the packing of cotton, how tried and punished	III.	III.	
Officers. —Penalty of striking or drawing any weapon against a superior one	II.	I.	6.
Rules to be observed in the punishment of, by general courts-martial		IX.	10.
Commissioned shall not be dismissed, except by the sentence of a court martial or an order from government			10.
Non-commissioned, may be discharged as private sepoys, and may, by the order of the colonel of the regiment or by a sentence of a court martial, be reduced to private sentinels			22.
Committing crimes to be placed in arrest			27.
Non-commissioned, to be imprisoned until he shall be tried or lawfully discharged			28.
Penalty of, if he breaks his arrest			1.
Convicted of ill-behaviour, to be discharged		XII.	
Not to be tried by other than a general court martial			
Opium. —Part of Regulation XXI. of 1827, providing for a duty on opium imported into Bombay, and for its deposit in warehouses, rescinded as regards Malwa opium imported under a pass	XX. of 1830	I.	

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
<i>Opium—continued.</i>			
May be imported into Bombay by the direct route for exportation by sea, on obtaining regular passes for a certain consideration in money	XX. of 1830	II.	1.
So imported, exempt from penalties prescribed by Regulation XXI. of 1827, for illegally imported opium	-	-	2.
And not subject to ordinary duties	-	-	3.
Orders.—Penalty of disobeying them	II. of 1829	I.	6.
Parade.—Penalty of not repairing at the time fixed, or other place of duty, or quitting the same without being dismissed or relieved	-	VII.	5.
Pardons.—Government reserves to itself the full power of granting pardons, indemnities, and mitigations	XXX. of 1827	IX.	-
Patells.—Rules established for the punishment of village patells, in case of their falsifying revenue records	XV. of 1831	I.	-
Perum.—A lighthouse established there, and funds how provided for the support of	VI.	-	-
Penalties.—How to be recovered from the farmers of sea customs, land customs, transit duties, &c., and their securities, in failure of their agreements	II. of 1832	II.	-
Perjury.—Before a court martial, how punished	II. of 1829	IX.	21.
Platoon.—Penalty of an officer or sepoy quitting it	-	VII.	6.
Plenary.—In the zillahs of Poonah and Ahmednuggur, the judge equally empowered with a judge of the Sudder Adawlut, to preside in a committee to examine them, and grant them certificates of qualification	XXIX. of 1827	VI.	1.
Duly practising to the 1st of September 1827, held to be qualified	XXXI.	II.	3.
Qualifications of, in the courts of the province of Guzerat, shall be determined by the Guzerat court of appeal	VII. of 1828	XV.	-
Plunder.—Penalty of going in search of	II. of 1829	VII.	15.
Police.—Of the Sudder station of Poonah, Ahmednuggur, and Khandesh, in charge of the magistrate	XXX. of 1827	II.	1.
Rowers vested in assistant criminal judges in towns, when stationed in districts	XII. of 1828	I.	-
Of the Sudder stations (except Surat) placed under the magistrates	IV. of 1830	-	1.
Cognizance of breach of duty in their own officers, remaining with the session judges	-	-	2.
District officers empowered to punish petty offences by fine, not exceeding 15 rupees, or 20 days' imprisonment, in modification of Regulation XII. of 1827	-	V.	-
Poonah.—The police of the Sudder station in charge of the magistrate	XXX. of 1827	II.	1.
The session judge to hold half-yearly sessions at Sholapoor Assistant to the magistrate at, may be vested with the same powers of penal jurisdiction as the magistrate of the zillah	I. of 1829	I.	-
Sentences already passed by the assistants there made legal	-	II.	-
Rules passed providing for the appointment of a joint judge for the administration of civil justice at	XVIII. of 1830	I. & III.	-
Rules passed providing for the appointment of a joint session judge for the administration of criminal justice at	XIX.	-	-
Porterage.—Penalty of exacting it	II. of 1829	VII.	2.
Precepts.—To issue from the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut to the courts of appeal for the execution of its process, &c. in all matters arising in the zillahs of Guzerat, as prescribed in the Regulations to zillah courts	VII. of 1828	XXII.	-
Execution of, may in particular cases be suspended by the court of appeal, but a second precept must be obeyed without delay	-	XXIII.	-
Prisoners.—Penalty of being taken as by an enemy through wilful neglect	II. of 1829	VII.	19.
Privileged Classes.—The political agent in the southern Mah ratta country, as agent of government, vested with the cognizance of their suits, and the extent to which such suits shall be cognizable, defined	XVI. of 1831	I. & II.	-
Property.—Penalty against officers, non-commissioned officers and sepoys for spoiling it	II. of 1829	VII.	1.
Provisions.—Penalty of exacting them	-	-	2.
Penalty of doing violence to any person bringing them to the camp or quarters	-	-	9.

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Public Functionaries.—European and Native, in the judicial department, inclusive of superintendents of bazars, and in the revenue or commercial departments, appointed and qualified to the 1st of September 1827, to be held duly qualified	XXXI. of 1827	II.	1.
Public Money.— <i>see</i> Money.			
Punishment.—For the crime of conspiracy, fine or imprisonment, or both, and by finding sureties	XVII. of 1828	II.	
Provided for patells of villages falsifying revenue records	XV. of 1831	I.	
Rank.—Of officers in courts martial, or in detachments, when composed of different corps, and also when composed of their own corps	II. of 1829	VIII.	1.
Rebellion.—Penalty for exciting or joining in any against government		I.	2.
Records.—Such portion of them (relating to Guzerat) as the Sudder Adawlut may deem fit, to be made over to the Guzerat court of appeal	VII. of 1828	V.	4.
Of the judge of circuit in Guzerat to be deposited with those of the provincial court, and to form a part of them	VIII.	XIV.	
Those of the Guzerat court of appeal to be transferred to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, with all pending appeals	I. of 1830.	I.	2.
Revenue.—Punishment provided for village patells falsifying them	XV. of 1831		
Redress.—How to be obtained by an officer or sepoy, if he thinks himself wronged	II. of 1829	V.	1.
Regimental Necessaries.—Penalty of selling or spoiling them		VI.	3.
Registers.—And their assistants in the zillah courts, to be styled, in the civil department, senior and junior assistant judges; and in the criminal department, senior and junior assistant criminal judges	XXXI. of 1827	II.	2.
May be appointed to the court of appeal for Guzerat	VII. of 1828	IX.	
Registry.—Office of, for the registry of deeds, and other papers, instituted at Broach, for the collectorship, in the same manner as for zillahs		I.	1.
Provision for the superintendence of the office			2.
Of deeds, &c. may be confided to assistant judges, if stationed elsewhere than at the seat of a zillah court	XIII.		
Regulations.—Such parts of section II. Regulation II. of 1805, section III. Regulation VI. of 1817, and any other enactments constituting the Broach zillah, rescinded	XXVII. of 1827	II.	1.
Those of 1827, from I. a XXVI., in so far as not affected by Regulation XXVII. of 1827, and except such as relate to stamps, to be in force from 1st September 1827, throughout the Bombay territories heretofore subject to the Regulations	XXVIII.		
The Stamp Regulation (XVIII. of 1827), and such other rules regarding stamps in the Regulations of 1827, to have effect from the 1st of November 1827, when the Stamp Regulation XIV. of 1825, and any other rules heretofore existing regarding stamps, will stand rescinded			2.
The first 26 Regulations of 1827, except Regulation XVIII. and any other enactments relating to stamps, extended to the Deckan and Candeish, as well as any Regulations to be passed from and after the 1st September 1827	XXIX. of 1827	II.	1.
Suits against persons of rank in the Deckan not to come under the jurisdiction of the civil courts		III.	
The revised code supplies the place of the former Regulations at Broach, as in force under Regulations XXVII. of 1827, equally as in other respects	I. of 1828	XII.	
Stamp Regulations made applicable to the Deckan and Candeish	IV.	I.	
Stamp Regulations made applicable to suits before the collectors, in the same manner as now in force in regard to suits before civil courts	VI.		
I. of 1828 and so much of Regulation XXVII. of 1827 as relate to the civil jurisdiction within the territory composing the collectorship of Broach, rescinded	IX.		
II. of 1828, and so much of Regulation XXVII. of 1827 as relate to the police and criminal jurisdiction within the territory composing the collectorship of Broach, rescinded	X.		
Clause 3 of section I. of Regulation XXXIII. of 1827, rescinded	XV.	I.	

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
<i>Regulations—continued.</i>			
One passed for establishing rules and articles for the better government of native officers and sepoy in the service of the Honourable Company, under the presidency of Bombay	II. of 1829		
VIII. and XII. of 1828 rescinded, and criminal judges vested with the powers and functions of session judges	III. of 1830		
I. of 1829, also such portions of Regulation XXX. of 1827 as extend the penal jurisdiction of the magistrates and their assistants of the Deccan and Canteish, rescinded	IV.	IV.	
XII. of 1827 modified as regards district police officers.— <i>see Police</i>		V.	
Chapter VIII Regulation XVII. of 1827, for the trial, by collectors and sub-collectors, of certain civil suits, modified	VI.	I. IV.	
Section XXXIV. of Regulation XVII. of 1827, rescinded—Extended to the territories of the southern Mahratta country, which are formed into a zillah, under the denomination of the zillah of Dharwar	VII.	I.	
Section VII. of Regulation XXX. of 1827, rescinded	VIII. of 1831	III.	1.
Section VIII. of Regulation XXX. of 1827, rescinded, and the provisions of the 29th section of Regulation XIII. of 1827, to have effect in all zillahs under the presidency		VI.	
Clause VI. of section XXXVIII. of Regulation XIII. of 1827, rescinded; but native law officers to attend at all trials, that they may assist the court when it may be desirable to consult them		VIII.	1.
The provision in section XXXV. of Regulation XVII. of 1827, excluding Vechania and Gerania from the tenures recognised by the custom of the county, as conferring a valid title to exemption, rescinded; and such exception declared not to prejudice other established rights	X.	I.	1.
Reports.—From the Guzerat zillahs to be made to government by the Sudder Adawlut, obtaining the same through the court of appeal	VII. of 1828	VI. & XXIV.	
On a case occurring in Guzerat of a peculiarity which the criminal judge thinks should be brought before a higher tribunal than his own, to be made to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut	VIII.	XVIII.	
General ones to be forwarded from Guzerat to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut		XXI.	2.
Returns.—Periodical, shall be furnished by the provincial court of circuit in Guzerat to the Sudder Adawlut			3.
And to the provincial court by the officers in Guzerat			4.
Penalty on officers making false ones	II. of 1829	III.	1.
Revenue Commissioner.—His appointment	V. of 1830	I.	—
His jurisdiction			2.
Where to reside			3.
His duties			4 & 5.
All revenue officers in charge of zillahs placed under his control, except in the adjudication of civil suits and department of police			6.
Revenue Officers.—Collectors and sub-collectors authorized to refer for trial, to komavidars and other such officers, suits cognizable by them by chap. VIII. Regulation XVII. of 1827, if not exceeding rupees 500	VI.	—	
<i>See District and Village Officers.</i>			
Suits arising out of their acts under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner to be answered by them, as if done on their own responsibility	V.	—	6.
Principal and sub-collectors shall be appointed in such zillahs as may be deemed expedient		II.	1.
The duties of a principal collector whether as collector or magistrate	V. of 1830	—	2.
Duties of a sub-collector defined			3.
Duties of a sub-collector as magistrate			4.
Sub-collectors vested with the same authority in deciding civil suits and appeals from komavidars, under Regulation XVII. chap. VIII. of 1827, as the collectors			5.
Appeals from the decision of collector and sub-collector, in appeal from assistant collector, komavidar, or other such officers, open to the Sudder Adawlut	VI.	V.	1.
Appeals from collectors, pending before zillah judges, to be transferred to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut		VI.	—
Safe Guard.—Penalty of forcing one	II. of 1829	VII.	10.

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Salt.—Certificates exempting goods from inland duties, not to apply to salt, nor to affect the former rules under which that article was imported into the ports of the Conkan	II. of 1831	I.	
The tax on, imported at Malwan and Vingorla, equalized with that levied at other places of import in their vicinity	I. of 1832	—	
Saltpetre.—The provisions in former Regulations for preventing the exportation of by sea, rescinded	II. of 1831	II.	
Sea Customs.—The appointment of other covenanted servants than those nominated in Regulation XX. and section II. of Regulation XVI. of 1827, for the collection of, provided for	XIII.	I.	1.
Officers, &c. appointed, and their establishments, to exercise the same powers, and act under the same rules and liabilities, as the collectors of land revenue			2.
The officers in charge of, with the sanction of government, permitted to dispose of the same on farm		II.	1.
The farm, how to be conducted, and the liabilities of the farmer			3 & 5.
Collection of, how to be made; liabilities of goods to confiscation, and the application of confiscations to rewards, sanctioned		III.	1 & 4.
Remission of duties in certain cases, provided for		IV.	
Alterations of the station for the collection of, admitted, provided the rate of duty is not enhanced		V.	1.
Combination of duties and payment at one station admitted; certificates to be furnished accordingly			2.
Farmers of, how to be proceeded against, in failure of their engagements	II. of 1832	I.	
Seals.—Duplicates of those of the Kaira and Surat civil courts to be furnished for the use of the authorities at Broach	I. of 1828	X.	
Duplicate of the Surat and Kaira criminal seals to be deposited at Broach	II.	I.	2.
Of the judges of the court of appeal in Guzerat	VII.	III.	
Of the circuit court in Guzerat	VIII.	IV.	
Sedition.—Penalty of exciting or joining in any, against government	II. of 1829	I.	
Sentences.—Of death, number of members of general courts martial required to concur in		IX.	8.
Rules to be observed before the execution of one by general courts martial			11.
Any brought before the court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, in the course of any official proceeding, may be mitigated, annulled, or revised by that court	VIII. of 1831	VII.	
Shall be passed according to the Regulations, unless the charge be of the nature contemplated in Regulation XIV. of 1827, section I. clause 7		IX.	1.
In which case the offence proved shall be stated to the proper law officer, whose written answer shall be taken, of the punishment awarded by the law of his faith, in which, if mutilation be included, it shall be commuted to a term of imprisonment, at the rate of seven years for the loss of limb or feature			2.
If the law officer's exposition adjudges other punishment, of a nature not contemplated by the Regulations, it shall be commuted at the discretion of the court; but the sentence shall not be executed until confirmed by the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut			3.
Sentinel.—Penalty of, if found sleeping at his post or quitting it before relieved	II. of 1829	VII.	8.
Session Judges.—In the Deckan, perform the functions of criminal judge, court of circuit, and special court	XXX. of 1827	III.	1.
Their seals			2.
May pass sentence of capital punishment; but in such case, or in case of imprisonment for more than seven years, must refer to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut			
Their assistants have no penal jurisdiction, but such as is thought may, in the absence of the session judges, be conferred on them by the Governor in Council			
May try perjury alleged to have been committed before them, but before punishment the trial must be referred to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut		IV.	
Their court, while at the Sudder station, is constantly sitting		V.	

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Session Judges— <i>continued.</i>			
To hold half-yearly sessions at Sholapoor and Dhoola	XXX. of 1827	VI.	
And the assistants stationed there will perform the duties of criminal judge connected with the court of circuit			
May give instructions to the magistrates relative to cases for the sessions		VII.	1.
And inquire into the cases of persons confined otherwise than on sentence, referring the cases, if necessary, to government			
May also receive complaints against the magistrates, and, if necessary, report to government.			2.
The power of, vested in criminal judges, and they are to hold criminal courts	III. of 1830	II.	
Their jurisdiction and functions		III.	
Their oaths		IV.	
When to hold sessions		V.	
Criminal judges being vested with the authority of, the term criminal judge used in the Regulations to be considered session judge	IV.	II.	
To have cognizance of the acts of his own officers in breach of official duties at all the Sudder stations		I.	
The authority vested in them by section. VII. of Regulation XXX. of 1827, rescinded	VIII. of 1831	III.	1.
Authorized to issue instructions to the magistrates respecting the preparation of cases handed up for trial			2.
And, in the absence of the judicial commissioner, to call for the records in cases tried by the magistrate, and to amend them; but, if such amendment be not approved by the magistrate, the records to be submitted to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut			3.
Sholapoor.—The session judge of Poona to hold half-yearly sessions at that station	XXX. of 1827	VI.	
The assistant stationed there will perform the duties of criminal judge, connected with the court of circuit			
Sion.—Rates of toll established on the passage of vehicles of various descriptions, horses, tattoos, horned cattle, sheep and goats over the causeway there	XIV. of 1828	I.	
Sirdars.—Suits against persons of rank in the Deccan exempted from the jurisdiction of the civil courts	XXIX. of 1827	III.	1.
A list of them will be furnished to the judges			2.
Suits against them will be tried by an officer appointed for the purpose, who will have a list of them, and corresponding instructions, and will afford information to those concerned		IV.	1.
The list and instructions will comprise persons of three classes			2.
The first class, persons of the highest importance, on whom decrees cannot be executed without reference to government, and appeal from government will lie to the King in Council		V.	1.
The second class, persons next in importance, whose suits may be appealed to government, and from government to the King in Council			2.
Third class, persons of less importance than the foregoing, whose suits may be appealed to the Sudder Adawlut, and from that court to the King in Council			3.
Suits against those of the first class will be tried by the agent, who may also direct his deputy to try, if not exceeding 30,000 rupees	V. of 1828	I.	
Suits against those of the second and third class will be tried by the deputy agent, if not exceeding 20,000 rupees; but the agent may refer to him for trial suits above 20,000 rupees and not exceeding 30,000 rupees		II.	
Suits tried by the deputy agent open to an appeal to the agent		III.	
Suits tried by the agent open to a special appeal to government or Sudder Adawlut			
Sixty days allowed for preferring an appeal to the agent, and 180 to the government or Sudder Adawlut		IV.	
The political agent at Dharwar to try suits against those under the same rules as apply to those in the Deccan; a list of them to be furnished by government to the agent	VII. of 1830	V.	
Southern Mahratta Country.—There shall be a political agent to try suits against sirdars			

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country—continued.</i>			
The political agent, as agent of government, vested with the cognizance of their suits, and the extent to which such suits shall be cognizable by him defined	XVI. of 1831	I. & II.	
Special Appeals.—Open in all cases to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut from the decision of collectors	VI. of 1830	VII.	
Spirits.—The rates of duties on, rescinded	XXXIII. of 1837	II.	1.
To pay duty, as government may direct, within rupees 1 - 1 - 40 per gallon			2.
Importation of, from British parts, to what duties subject			3.
Stamps.—Papers on original suits above one rupee in amount, subject to stamp duty	III. of 1828	I.	1.
Additions to the stamped material used in pleading, to be the stamped material for an ordinary application, or (if it is of lower value) that of the stamped material to which they are added			2.
Regulation XVIII., and enactments relating to stamps, made applicable to the Deckan and Kandeish, including Sholapoor	IV.	—	
Regulations regarding them extended to suits before collectors, in the same manner as now in force in regard to suits before the civil courts	VI.	—	
The counter stamp to be made in the Mint instead of the General Treasury	VIII. of 1830	—	
Decrees passed by native commissioners required to be written on stamped paper	III. of 1831	—	
That part of section VII. of Regulation XVIII., which requires all stamped paper to be endorsed with the official signature of some person belonging to the office of the superintendent of stamps, rescinded	XIV.	—	
All stamped papers to be endorsed with the official signature of some one attached to the department of the several collectors of land revenue, and not to be admitted in any court of judicature unless so endorsed		II.	
Stores, Military.—Penalty on officers selling, misapplying, or wilfully destroying them	II. of 1829	VI.	1.
Penalty of selling or wasting ammunition			2.
Penalty of selling or spoiling arms, &c.			3.
Public, taken from an enemy, to be secured for government		VII.	14.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.—May correspond direct with the senior assistant judge at Broach, forwarding copies of each such communication to the judge of the zillah Court of, removed to the presidency	I. of 1828	XI.	
To issue rules of general practice and procedure, the observance of holidays, &c., to the Guzerat court of appeal, and through it to the zillah courts in that province	VII.	—	
Jurisdiction of, over the court of appeal in Guzerat, and through that over the zillah courts of that province		XVII.	
The junior member of council is the chief judge of, but only for the purpose of completing a competent court		XVIII.	
Shall issue precepts to the Guzerat court of appeal, for the execution of its process, &c., in the same manner as prescribed in the Regulations to zillah courts		XXII.	
To furnish government with reports, &c., from the zillah courts of Guzerat, procuring the same through the court of appeal of that province	VII. of 1828	XXIV.	
Records and appeals of the Guzerat court of appeal to be transferred to it	I. of 1830	I.	2.
A member of council to be the chief judge of		II.	
Sudder Foudaree Adawlut.—Shall pass final sentences, in cases referred to them by the session judges in the Deckan	XXX. of 1827	VIII.	
And may revise cases tried by the magistrates and session judges, and annul or mitigate their sentences, or recommend the same to government		—	
And it shall receive and furnish reports, and afford information, as directed and required by government		—	
The Sudder Foudaree Adawlut, and the judges in circuit, may communicate direct with the senior assistant criminal judge at Broach, forwarding copies of each such communications to the criminal judge of the zillah	II. of 1828	V.	
The junior member of council to be the chief judge of	VII.	XVIII.	

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
Sudder Foudaree Adawlut— <i>continued.</i>			
May call for and investigate proceedings of the provincial court of circuit for Guzerat, and of the judges on circuit, recommend to government to mitigate or annul sentences passed by the former, and itself mitigate or annul those passed by the latter	VIII. I. of 1830.	XIX. II.	
A member of council to be the chief judge of			
Regulation XIII. of 1827, as regards courts of circuit by the judges of, no longer exclusively applicable to those judges	III.	VIII.	
Two judges of, to make annual visits, as visiting commissioners of circuit		IX.	
May mitigate, annul or revise any sentences brought before it in the course of any official proceeding	VIII. of 1831	VII.	
Sudder Stations.—Limits of, marked according to the New Regulations, to be taken as at present	XXXI. of 1827	II.	4.
Suits.—Against certain persons of rank in the Deekan, exempted from the jurisdiction of the civil courts	XXIX.	III.	1.
Against them will be tried by an officer to be appointed by the government for that purpose		IV.	
In the Deekan not exceeding 10,000 rupees, the judge may refer to his senior assistant; and not exceeding 5,000 rupees to his junior assistant; and government may authorize, in certain cases, suits not exceeding 20,000 rupees, as well as appeals from the decision of a junior assistant, to be referred to a senior assistant	XXIX. of 1827	VI.	
Appeals from a native commissioner may always be referred to a senior assistant			2.
In progress, to be conducted according to the New Regulations, but the Sudder Adawlut may direct otherwise for good reason	XXXI.	II.	6.
Belonging to Broach judicial officers, to be tried by no other subordinate authority to the zillah judge	I. of 1828	VIII.	
Papers in original ones, above one rupee in value, subjected to the stamp duty	III.	I.	
Against sirdars of the first class will be tried by the agent, who may also direct his deputy to try, if not exceeding 30,000 rupees in amount	V.	—	
Against sirdars of the second and third class will be tried by the deputy, if not exceeding 20,000 rupees, but the agent may refer to him for trial suits above 20,000 rupees and not exceeding 30,000 rupees		II.	
Tried by the deputy open to an appeal to the agent		III.	
Tried by the agent open to special appeal to the government or Sudder Adawlut		—	
Before the collectors subjected to stamp regulations, in the same manner as now in force in regard to suits before civil courts	VI.	I.	
Clauses 5th and 6th, section XXVIII. Regulation II. of 1827, or other Regulation in force authorizing the transfer of original, by judges to their assistants for trial, modified	I. of 1830	III.	
Not to be transferred by judges to their assistants for trial, except as provided for in clause 2, section V. of this Regulation		IV.	
See Native Commissioners.			
Sub-collectors vested with the same authority in the decision of civil, under chapter VIII. Regulation XVII. of 1827, as collectors	V.	II.	5.
Arising out of acts done by revenue officers under the orders of the revenue commissioner, to be answered by them, as if done on their own responsibility alone		I.	6.
Cognizable by collectors and sub-collectors, under chapter VIII. Regulation XVII. of 1827, may be referred for trial to komavidars, or other such officer, if not exceeding 500 rupees	VI.	—	

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
<i>Suits—continued.</i>			
Oath to be taken by the komavisdar, &c. when in charge of this duty	VI. of 1830	II.	
Against sirdars in the southern Mahratta country; to be tried by the political agent at Dharwar, under the same rules as apply to those in the Deckan	VII.	V.	
Connected with land, its rent and produce, in which persons of rank of the privileged classes in the Deckan are concerned, shall be cognizable by the agent for sirdars, and not by the collector of land revenue	I. of 1831	I.	1.
All of this nature now pending to be transferred to the agent for sirdars			2.
The rules for admitting appeals in civil suits, modified	VII.	I. a' V.	
Original, to any amount, cognizable by native judges	XVIII.	III.	1.
To the amount of 10,000 rupees only by principal native commissioners, and to the amount of 5,000 rupees only by junior native commissioners			2.
Surat. —In consequence of the abolition of the Broach zillah, the territories subject to its jurisdiction annexed to the Surat zillah, excepting the town of Broach, the river Nerbudda, and the islands therein, and the districts to the north of the river	XXVII. of 1827	II.	—
The judge of, shall place such number of ameens, and establishment, as the register at Broach may require		III.	—
The judge of, may call for original copies of civil and criminal records, of Broach		IV.	1.
The judge of, may authorize the register of Broach to try all suits filed by him			3.
The criminal judge of, shall receive from the magistrate of Broach all cases beyond his cognizance that have occurred within his districts		V.	
The judge of, may call for any return he may require in the native language, in the civil department		VII.	
Nawab of, may imprison his defaulting tenants and cultivators, until his demands are satisfied, and also attach and sell a defaulter's property within certain limitation	XXXIV.	I.	
Certain town duties at, abolished, and in lieu thereof, certain duties imposed upon silk, rice, betelnut and pepper	XVII. of 1830	I. a' IV.	
Surinjamdars —See Jagheerdars	XIII.	I. a' V.	
Suttees —Such part of the Regulation as exempted persons assisting at any rites of self-immolation from the penalties of murder, rescinded	XVI.	I.	
Punishment assigned for assisting in rites of self-immolation, declared to be that prescribed for culpable homicide		II.	1.
If such assistance should be attended with force or violence, the punishment declared to be that prescribed for murder			2.
Taxes —Certain town duties imposed on the import and export at Ahmedabad, to defray the expenses of the repairs of Ahmedabad town walls; collection of, to whom entrusted; accounts how to be kept; the duties, when and in what proportion to cease, and notification to be made of the extent to which the duties are eventually maintained	XII. of 1831	I. a' III.	
The tax on salt imported at Malwan and Vingorla equalized with that levied at other places of import in their vicinity	I. of 1832	I.	
Tobacco —Former rates of taxes abolished	XXXIII. of 1827		1.
To pay import duty at Bombay			2.
And when removed to pay a duty of 3 rupees per Bombay maund; and no drawback allowed, except on exportation to the United Kingdom			
Duties at subordinate ports to be regulated on similar principles, and when paid at one port may be imported free at another port			3 & 4.

	Regulation.	Section.	Clause.
<i>Tobacco—continued.</i>			
The rule imposing a duty of 3 rupees per Bombay maund, on import and export of tobacco at subordinates, rescinded	XV. of 1828	I.	
The duty at subordinates reduced to half a rupee per maund		II.	
<i>Toll.</i> —Rates of, established for the Sion Causeway, in the passage over it of vehicles of various descriptions, of horses, tatoes, horned cattle, sheep and goats	XIV.	I.	
To be levied at Sion by the collector's officers		II.	
And in case of nonpayment may detain property and demand aid in execution of their duty from the police			2.
Property so detained may be sold to pay the toll, and moderate fine for contumacious nonpayment			3.
Established on the road over the Bhoré Ghaut, and rules sanctioned for the collection of	IX. of 1830	I.	
The collection of, placed under the superintendence of the collector of the Conkan		II.	1 & 3.
May be farmed as other descriptions of public revenue			4.
The omission in Regulation IX. of 1830 of the names of certain descriptions of carriage and cattle, which are to be subject to it, on the road over the Bhoré Ghaut, supplied; the rates of toll to be paid by them, established; and the currency in which the toll is to be levied, fixed	XI. of 1831	I. & II.	
<i>Transit Duties.</i> —Farmers of, and their securities, how to be proceeded against in failure of their engagements	II. of 1832	I.	
<i>Trials.</i> —Hours of, by general courts-martial	II. of 1829	IX.	9.
<i>Town Duties.</i> —Imposed on certain imports and exports at Ahmedabad, to defray the expenses of, repairing the town walls of Ahmedabad	XII. of 1831	I. & III.	
<i>Town Walls.</i> —Of Ahmedabad proposed to be repaired, and certain town duties imposed for providing funds for that purpose	XII.	—	
<i>Vechania.</i> —The provisions of Regulation XVII. of 1827, section XXXV., excluding Vechania and Geerania from the tenures recognised by the custom of the country as conferring a valid title to exemption, rescinded; and such exemption declared not to prejudice other established rights	X.	I.	
<i>Village Patells.</i> —Punishment provided for in cases of their falsifying revenue records	XV.	—	
<i>Vingorla.</i> —The tax on salt imported at, equalized with that levied at other place of import in its vicinity	I. of 1832	—	
<i>Violence.</i> —Penalty of doing it to any person bringing provisions to the camp or quarters	II. of 1829	VII.	9.
<i>Visiting Commissioners.</i> —Two judges of the Sudder Foujdaree			
Adawlut to make annual visits as	III. of 1830	IX.	
What trials to be held by them		X.	
Their power defined		XI.	
What reports to be made by them		XII.	
Authorized to annul any sentence or proceeding of the zillah magistrate, who may remonstrate, but shall comply on the receipt of a second precept, the case being immediately forwarded to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut	VIII. of 1831	V.	
<i>Warrants.</i> —Of the Sudder Adawlut, and orders of government, in cases of pardons or mitigation of punishment in Guzerat, how issued	VIII. of 1828	XX.	
<i>Watchword.</i> —Penalty of making it known or giving a false one.	II. of 1829	VII.	11
<i>Weapons.</i> —Penalty of drawing any against a superior officer		I.	6.
<i>Wheel Tax.</i> —Former enactment rescinded, and new rates of assessment on carriages, horses and draft cattle, fixed	XXXII. of 1827	—	1 & 2.
<i>Wrongs.</i> —What an officer or sepoy must do if he thinks himself wronged	II. of 1829	V.	1.
<i>Zillah.</i> —Of Ahmednuggur comprises two collectorships of Ahmednuggur and Kandeish, each collector or zillah magistrate of his own collectorship, shall also have charge of the police at its Sudder station	XXX. of 1827	II.	
<i>Zillah Judges.</i> —Appeals pending before them from the decision of collectors, to be transferred to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	VI. of 1830	VI.	

REGULATION I. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For forming into a regular Code all Rules that may be enacted for the Internal Government of the Territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Rescission of former Regulations.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. III.—Forms of framing and publishing Regulations.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. VI.—Application and effect of Regulations.

Chap. IV., commencing with Sect. VIII.—Rules for suspending the force of Regulations and resorting to martial law in cases of necessity.

REGULATION II. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For defining the Constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the Powers and Duties of the Judges and Officers thereof.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Of the supreme court of Sudder Adawlut.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. XVI.—Of zillah courts, inclusive of the subsidiary courts of the assistant judges.—Section XXVIII. partly rescinded by Section III. Regulation I. A. D. 1830.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. XXXIV.—Of the appointment, removal, and punishment of officers of courts.

Chap. IV., commencing with Sect. XXXVII.—Of courts of commissioners for deciding civil suits.—Clause 2d, Section XXXVIII. partly rescinded by Section I. Regulation II. A. D. 1833.

Chap. V., commencing with Sect. XLV.—Of courts for the recovery of debts due by British subjects.

Chap. VI., commencing with Sect. XLVIII.—Of pleaders.

REGULATION VII. A. D. 1827.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION II. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 20th August 1828.

Instituting a Court of Appeal for the Zillah comprised in the Province of Guzerat subordinate to the Supreme Civil Jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.—Rescinded by Section I. Regulation I. A. D. 1830.

REGULATION I. A. D. 1830.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION II. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 17th January 1830.

Rescinding Regulation VII. of 1828; and extending the Jurisdiction of Native Commissioners to the cognizance of all original Suits, of whatever amount.

REGULATION XVIII. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 3d to REGULATION II. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 14th December 1831.

For instituting Gradations of Rank in the Judicial Appointments conferred on Natives, and defining the Authority to be exercised by each Rank.

REGULATION II. A. D. 1833.

(SUPPLEMENT 4th to REGULATION II. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 16th January 1833.

For vesting Judicial Native Commissioners with Authority to try Civil Actions in any part of a Zillah to which they stand appointed.

REGULATION III. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

Containing Provisions as to the Official Proceedings in general of Courts of Civil Justice, their Sittings, the mode of communicating with them, the mode of keeping the Minutes of their Proceedings, the sealing, signing and language of Process, and the grant of Copies of Papers on their Records.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Of the sittings of courts of civil justice, and the mode of communicating with them.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. IV.—Of the minutes of proceedings.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. IX.—Of the sealing, signing, and language of process.

Chap. IV., commencing with Sect. XII. Of granting copies of papers.

REGULATION VI. A. D. 1834.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION III. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 19th August 1834.

Providing for the occasional Adjournment of the Courts of Civil Judicature under the Presidency of Bombay.

REGULATION IV. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

Prescribing the Forms of Proceedings of the Courts of Law in Civil Suits and Appeals, and Rules for the Trial of the same.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Preliminary explanations of the effects of certain terms when used in this Regulation.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. II.—Of the mode of instituting suits.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. V.—Of process for summoning, and arresting defendants, and for sequestrating their property.

Chap. IV., commencing with Sect. XII.—Of the continuation and completion of the pleadings.

Chap. V., commencing with Sect. XVIII.—Of withdrawing suits.

Chap. VI., commencing with Sect. XIX.—Of fixing the time of trial, of defaults of trial, and of the law to be followed.

Chap. VII., commencing with Sect. XXIX.—Of exhibits.

Chap. VIII., commencing with Sect. XXXI.—Of commissions for ascertaining facts depending upon local circumstances.

Chap. IX., commencing with Sect. XXXII.—Of witnesses.

Chap. X., commencing with Sect. XLVI.—Of notice to be given to co-heirs interested in suits which have been instituted without their participation.

Chap. XI., commencing with Sect. XLVIII.—Of Contempts.

Chap. XII., commencing with Sect. LVII.—Of costs.

Chap. XIII., commencing with Sect. LIX.—Of enforcing security bonds taken in suits.

Chap. XIV., commencing with Sect. LX.—Of the decree and its enforcement.

Chap. XV., commencing with Sect. LXXI.—Of the revision of original decrees.

Chap. XVI., commencing with Sect. LXXXII.—Of the admission and rejection of appeals.—Clauses 1st, 2d, and 3d, Section LXXXII. rescinded by Section I. Regulation VII. A. D. 1831.

Chap. XVII., commencing with Sect. LXXXI.—Of staying and executing decrees under appeal.

Chap. XVIII., commencing with Sect. LXXXIII.—Of procedure and trial in appeal.

Chap. XIX., commencing with Sect. XCIV.—Of the decree in appeal.

Chap. XX., commencing with Sect. XCV.—Of the revision of decrees passed in appeal.

Chap. XXI., commencing with Sect. XCVII.—Of applications to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut in incidental complaints.

Chap. XXII., commencing with Sect. XCIX.—Of special appeals.

Chap. XXIII., commencing with Sect. C.—Of appeals to the King in Council.

REGULATION II. A. D. 1830.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION IV. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 27th January 1830.

For modifying the Rules in respect to the Admission of Appeals.—Rescinded by Section I, Regulation VII. A. D. 1831.

REGULATION XII. A. D. 1830.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION IV. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 27th March 1830.

For modifying the Rules provided in Clause 1st, Section III. of Regulation IV. of 1827, for valuing Land in Civil Actions.

REGULATION VII. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 3d to REGULATION IV. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 29th June 1831.

For modifying the Rules under which Appeals in Civil Suits are to be admitted.

REGULATION V. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

Defining the Limitations as to time within which Civil Actions may be prosecuted, and containing Rules of Judication respecting written Acknowledgments of Debts executed without Receipt of a full consideration, also regarding Interest, the tendering Payment of Debts, and the Disposal of Property mortgaged or pledged.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Of limitation of time for prosecuting civil actions.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. IX.—Of acknowledgments of debts executed without receipt of a full consideration in value.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. X.—Of the rate of interest and the period during which it may continue.

Chap. IV., commencing with Sect. XIV.—How a claim to interest is effected by tender of payment.

Chap. V., commencing with Sect. XV.—Of the disposal of property mortgaged or pledged.

REGULATION VI. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For admitting Persons to sue or defend in Suits or Appeals *in Formâ Pauperis*.

REGULATION VII. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

To facilitate the amicable Adjustment of Disputes of a Civil Nature by means of Arbitrators (a Panchayet).

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Of the appointment of arbitrators for adjusting disputes of a civil nature.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. IV.—Of the proceedings of arbitrators.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. VIII.—Of making, executing, and appealing from awards.

REGULATION VIII. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

To provide for the formal Recognition of Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and for the Appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Rules for the recognition of heirs, executors, and administrators, when there is a competent claimant.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. IX.—Of the appointment of an administrator by the zillah court, when there is no heirs or executors competent and willing to be placed in possession.

REGULATION IX. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For establishing a Register of Title Deeds, and a General Register of Deeds, Obligations, and other Writings, in each Zillah subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Of the form and nature of the register of title-deeds, and the general register respectively, and of the mode of registering documents.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. VI.—Of the effect of registration in the register of title-deeds, and special provisions in favour of ancient documents, and of the grant of copies of registered deeds.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. IX.—Of the effect of registration in the general registry.

REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION IX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 20th August 1828.

For enabling Assistant Judges when expedient to keep the Registers prescribed by Regulation IX. of 1827, when stationed in the Districts.

REGULATION X. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For trying and deciding Disputes regarding the Boundaries of Villages by means of a Special Commission.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—For constituting a commission for the trial of disputes regarding boundaries, and of appointing its members.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. IV.—Of the proceedings of the commission.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. XIII.—Of executing and appealing from the judgments of the commission.

REGULATION XI. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For defining the Persons subject to the Operation of the Regulations on Criminal Judicature under what circumstances Foreigners may be given up to the Government to which they belong, and under what circumstances Government may exercise a control over the Residence and Persons of Emigrants and their Descendants.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Of persons subject to the operation of the Regulations on criminal judicature, and the circumstances under which they are respectively subject to that operation.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. V.—Of refugees from foreign countries, both natives of India and others, charged with having committed crimes or offences before they quitted those countries.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. VIII.—Rules applicable to emigrants, and the descendants of emigrants in general.

REGULATION XII. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For the Establishment of a System of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Establishments for the administration of police.—Section I. partly rescinded by Section I. Regulation IV. A. D. 1830.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. IX.—Of the ordinary duties of the zillah magistrate.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. XXIV.—Precautionary measures for the preservation of the peace and prevention of crime.

Chap. IV., commencing with Sect. XXXI.—Extraordinary measures conducive to the apprehension and punishment of offenders.

Chap. V., commencing with Sect. XI.—Duty of the district police officers.

Chap. VI., commencing with Sect. XLVIII.—Duties of the village police officer or head of the village, and of village police.

REGULATION XII. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 20th August 1828.

For giving the Assistant Criminal Judge, where expedient, when stationed elsewhere than at the Sudder Station of a Zillah, the Police Powers within the limits of the Town where he may be stationed, and for empowering Zillah Magistrates to refer Cases to such Assistant Criminal Judge instead of the Criminal Judge.—Rescinded by Section I. Regulation III. A. D. 1830.

REGULATION IV. A. D. 1830.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION XII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 27th January 1830.

Rescinding such parts of Regulation XII. of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with the Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.

REGULATION III. A. D. 1833.

(SUPPLEMENT 3d to REGULATION XII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 1st February 1833.

For the more efficient Administration of Police in certain large Towns situated in the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay,

REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Functions of criminal justice, and establishment of courts for its administration.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. XII.—Of the duties of the criminal judges.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. XVI.—Of the functions of the court of circuit, and duties of the criminal judges as connected therewith.

Chap. VI., commencing with Sect. XXIV.—Of the duties of the special court.

Chap. V., commencing with Sect. XXVII.—Of the duties of the court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.—Clause 5th, Sect. XXX. rescinded by Sect. VII. Regulation VII. A. D. 1831.

Chap. VI., commencing with Sect. XXXIV.—Rules for procuring, taking and recording evidence, and for the conduct of trials by criminal courts.—Clause 4th, Sect. XXXVIII. rescinded by Sect. VIII. Regulation VIII. A. D. 1831.

Chap. VII., commencing with Sect. XLII.—Of the gaol, and of the custody and treatment of prisoners.

REGULATION VIII. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 20th August 1828.

Instituting a Provincial Court of Circuit for the Zillahs comprised in the Province of Guzerat, subject to the Supreme Criminal Jurisdiction of the Sudder Foujdaree Udawlut, upon the removal of that Court to the Presidency, and for providing for the Charge of Gaols where there is no Criminal Judge or Assistant Criminal Judge.—Rescinded by Sect. I. Regulation III. A. D. 1830.

REGULATION XI. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 20th August 1828.

For rendering where expedient the Powers of Assistant Criminal Judges co-extensive with Assistant Judge, in regard to the limit of Civil Jurisdiction when stationed elsewhere than at the Sudder Station of a Zillah, and extending their Powers.

REGULATION XVI. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 3d to REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 24th September 1828.

For establishing Subsidiary Gaols where necessary.

REGULATION III. A. D. 1830.

(SUPPLEMENT 4th to REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 27th January 1830.

Rescinding Regulations VIII. and XII. of 1828, and vesting the Criminal Judges with the Powers and Functions of Session Judges.

REGULATION VIII. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 5th to REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 29th June 1831.

For modifying the Jurisdiction of Session Judges and Judicial Commissioners.

REGULATION VII. A. D. 1833.

(SUPPLEMENT 6th to REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 31st July 1833.

For modifying the Provisions in force for the Trial and Punishment of Persons exceeding twelve in number assembling for Riotous and Rebellious Purposes not amounting to Treason, and for defining the Tribunal before which Persons committing Offences under the designation of Unlawful Attempts to alter the established Laws or disturbing the Peace of Foreign States may be tried.

REGULATION VIII. A. D. 1833.

(SUPPLEMENT 7th to REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 25th September 1833.

For modifying Section IX. Regulation III. A. D. 1830, and introducing a more suitable Arrangement for the performance of Annual Circuit by the Judicial Commissioners.

REGULATION IX. A. D. 1833.

(SUPPLEMENT 8th to REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 30th October 1833.

To provide for the Reception in the Gaols under this Presidency of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice and Tribunals acting under British Superintendence, other than those provided for in the existing Regulations.

REGULATION XIV. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

*For defining Crimes and Offences, and specifying the Punishments to be inflicted for the same.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—A general description of the acts which are to be considered criminal, with reference to the mode in which each is punishable.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. III.—Of punishments and the mode of their execution.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. XII.—Of offences against the state in its domestic and foreign relations, and the punishments to which they are liable; comprising treason, rebellion, unlawful attempt to alter the established laws, and disturbing the peace of foreign states.

Chap. IV., commencing with Sect. XVI.—Of offences against morality or the community at large, and the punishments to which they are liable; comprising perjury, forgery, coining, issuing base coin, selling poisons, disguising the appearance of valuable articles, fraudulent use of weights or measures, fraudulently describing articles offered for sale, violation of local police rules, escape from custody, and resistance of legal process.—Sect. XXIV. partly rescinded by Sect. I. Reg. V. A. D. 1831.

Chap. V., commencing with Sect. XXVI.—Of offences against the person, and the punishments to which they are liable; comprising murder, culpable homicide, procuring abortion, rape and other assaults, insult and threatening; illegal import, export and transfer of slaves, kidnapping, detention and forced service; denunciation by means of Traga, Dhurna, Ihnsa, &c.—Clause 2d, Sect. XXVI. partly rescinded by Sect. I. Reg. XVI. A. D. 1830.

Chap. VI., commencing with Sect. XXXVI.—Of offences against property, and the punishment to which they are liable; comprising gang robbery, robbery, theft, breach of trust, receiving stolen goods, and destroying property.

REGULATION XVII. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XIV. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 3d December 1828.

To provide for the Punishment of the Crime of Conspiracy.

REGULATION III. A. D. 1829.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION XIV. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 18th November 1829.

To provide for the Punishment of Frauds committed in the Packing and Sale of Cotton.

REGULATION XVI. A. D. 1830.

(SUPPLEMENT 3d to REGULATION XIV. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 29th May 1830.

To rescind that part of Clause 2d, Section XXVI. Regulation XIV. of 1827, which exempts Persons assisting at Rites of Self-immolation from the Penalty of Murder, and declaring the Punishments to which Persons shall be liable, who may assist or use force or violence in the commission of such Acts.

REGULATION V. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 4th to REGULATION XIV. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 4th May 1831.

For making Persons effecting an Escape from Custody, unaccompanied by force, liable to the Penalties prescribed in Regulation XIV. Section XXIV. of 1827.

REGULATION XV. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

Containing Rules under which Landholders may be invested with Police Authority within their respective Lands, or other convenient limits, and deprived of the same; and declaring the Mode of Procedure to be followed in regard to them in Criminal Matters.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Of the appointment of landholders to the police jurisdiction within their lands, or other convenient limits; and of the extent and nature of the authority conferred upon them, and mode in which it may be withdrawn.—Sect. XI. rescinded, by Section I. Regulation IX. A. D. 1831.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. XIV.—Of the mode of procedure to be followed in criminal matters, in regard to landholders invested with police authority under this Regulation.

REGULATION IX. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XV. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 29th June 1831.

For modifying the Rules under which Landholders may be invested with Police Jurisdiction.

REGULATION XVI. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

Defining the Duties of the Collector, and his Power in regard to subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land Revenue Officers in general, throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Of the appointment and duties of the collector and his assistants.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. IX.—Of native collectors of district, and other native officers on the regular establishment of the collector.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. XVII.—Of hereditary, district, and village officers, inclusive of village accountants.

REGULATION IV. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XVI. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 26th January 1831.

For vesting, on special occasions, Assistant Collectors, being also Assistant Magistrates when on deputation, with Criminal Jurisdiction in Offences declared Penal under Section XI. of Regulation XVI. and Section XVI. of Regulation XVII. A. D. 1827, and hitherto cognizable only by Collectors as Magistrates.

REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATIONS XVI. and XX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 17th August 1831.

Modifying the Provisions of Section II. Regulation XVI. with respect to the Collection of Inland Duties and Customs, and also the Provisions of Regulation XX. of 1827 with respect to Sea Customs, and providing for the Realization of these Revenues by other Covenanted Servants than those specified in the abovementioned Regulations, or by farming the same when deemed expedient.

REGULATION XV. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 3d to REGULATION XVI. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 7th September 1831.

Providing Rules for the Punishment of Patells of Villages in case of their falsifying Revenue Records.

REGULATION V. A. D. 1833.

(SUPPLEMENT 4th to REGULATION XVI. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 17th July 1833.

For declaring all Hereditary District and Village Officers, when entrusted by virtue of their Offices with the charge or collection of Public Money, to be Officers of Receipt, and liable to certain Penalties for Embezzlement, and for providing for the recovery of Public Money from such Officers; for extending the provisions of Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5, Section XI., Regulation XVI., A. D. 1827, to certain Native Officers on the Collector's Establishment, and for admitting the employment of Deputies of Hereditary District Officers, in other cases than those laid down in Section XVIII., Regulation XVI. A. D. 1827.

REGULATION XVII. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For the Territories subordinate to Bombay, prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the Land Revenue, defining the relative rights on the Land and its Produce, of the Government, of the superior Holder and the Tenant; vesting the Collector with Judicial Powers in cases regarding Land and its Rent and Produce; and declaring the circumstances under which Exemption from the Payment of Land Revenue is to be enjoyed.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Rules regarding assessments concluded direct by the revenue officers of government, and descriptive of the relative rights of government and the occupant of land.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. XI.—Of precautionary measures for the security of the land revenue.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. XII.—Of realization of the revenue by distraint of the persons and property of the defaulters.

Chapter IV., commencing with Sect. XV.—Rules for the security of the ryot, by means of the regularity and publicity of village accounts, penalties attached to undue exactions and penal jurisdictions of the zillah magistrate and criminal judge in such cases.

Chap. V., commencing with Sect. XVII.—Of the responsibility and authority of koma-visdars and heads of villages, for the realization of the revenue.

Chap. VI., commencing with Sect. XX.—Of farmers, and of their powers and responsibility.

Chap. VII., commencing with Sect. XXIX.—Of the powers and responsibility of superior holders of land, in respect to the realization of the rent of their lands, and to the payment of revenue due therefrom.

Chap. VIII., commencing with Sect. XXXI.—Of the civil jurisdiction of the collector, in the adjustment of the respective rights of parties, in cases which relate to land, and its rent and produce.—Sect. XXXIV. rescinded by Sect. IV. Regulation VI. A. D. 1830.

Chap. IX., commencing with Sect. XXXV.—Of titles to exemption from the payment of land revenue.—Clause 2d, Sect. XXXV., partly rescinded by Sect. I., Regulation X. A. D. 1831.

Chap. X., commencing with Section XL.—Rules for examining and deciding upon claims to exemption from the payment of land revenue, and for discontinuing such exemptions when not duly established.

REGULATION XXXIV. A. D. 1827.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XVII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 24th September 1827.

For vesting the Nuwab of Surat with more extensive powers in compelling Payment of his Dues from his Tenants and Cultivators.

REGULATION VI. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION XVII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 18th June 1828.

For extending in the same manner as in Suits before the Courts of Civil Judicature Stamps to Suits cognizable by Collectors under the operation of Chapter VII. Regulation XVII. of 1827, or any other now in force.

REGULATION VI. A. D. 1830.

(SUPPLEMENT 3d to REGULATION XVII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 27th January 1830.

Authorizing the Collector to refer Suits cognizable by him under Chapter VIII. Regulation XVII. of 1827, to Komavidars, and altering the Rules in respect of Appeals in such Suits.

REGULATION X. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 4th to REGULATION XVII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 29th June 1831.

Providing for the Recognition of the Vechania and Gurania Tenures as sufficient Title for the exemption of Lands from the Payment of Revenue, in modification of Clause 2d, Section XXXV. Regulation XVII. A. D. 1827.

REGULATION II. A. D. 1832.

(SUPPLEMENT 5th to REGULATION XVII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 13th June 1832.

Providing for the realization of certain Items of Revenue from Farmers thereof.

REGULATION VI. A. D. 1833.

(SUPPLEMENT 6th to REGULATION XVII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 31st July 1833.

For reducing the term of enjoyment of Land required by Sections XXXV. and XXXVI. Regulation XVII. A. D. 1827, to constitute a Title to exemption from the payment of Land Revenue; the same being also applicable to Vechania and Gerania Lands, which have been exempted by Regulation X. A. D. 1831 from the Exemption previously in force regarding them.

REGULATION XVIII. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For levying a Stamp Duty on certain Papers within the Territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Of stamps, rules for the supply and vend of them, and punishments assigned to illegal sales and purchases.—Sect. VII. rescinded by Reg. XIV. A. D. 1831.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. X.—Of stamps required to be used by individuals in their transactions with each other.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. XV.—Of stamps required to be used in law proceedings, and for the authentication of certain public documents and papers.—Clause 1st of sect. XV. and XVIII. partly rescinded by Clause 1, Sect. I. Reg. III. A. D. 1828; Sect. XX. rescinded by Reg. III. A. D. 1831.

REGULATION III. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XVIII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 21st May 1828.

For subjecting to the Stamp Duty certain Plaints and other Papers exempted therefrom under Regulation XVIII. of 1827.

REGULATION VIII. A. D. 1830.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION XVIII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 17th March 1830.

For changing the Counter-stamp to be impressed on Stamped Paper and other Material.

REGULATION III. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 3d to REGULATION XVIII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 26th January 1831.

For subjecting to the Stamp Duty Copies of Decrees passed by Native Commissioners exempted therefrom under Regulation XVIII. of 1827.

REGULATION XIV. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 4th to REGULATION XVIII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 24th August 1831.

For rescinding that part of Section VII. Regulation XVIII. of 1827 which requires all Stamped Paper to be endorsed with the Official Signature of some Person belonging to the Office of Superintendent of Stamps, and prescribing how that Duty shall henceforth be performed.

REGULATION XIX. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For the Presidency, prescribing Rules for the assessment and collection of the Land Revenue, and for collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls; on beating the Battakee, or making Proclamation by the Crier; on Country Music, on Wedding Sheds and Places of Public Amusement; on Houses, on Carriages, and on Horses; for causing Individuals who may sell or transfer Houses or Tenements subject to Quit or Ground-rent, to give notice of the same to the Collector; and also for levying Fees in the Petty Sessions and Police Offices.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Rules for the assessment and collection of the land revenue, and trial of revenue suits at the presidency.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. IX.—Rules for the collection of the tax called "Market Fees" on shops and stalls, on beating the battakee, on country music, and on the erection of wedding sheds and other places of public amusement.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. XVII.—Rules for levying a tax on the island of Bombay situated beyond the limits of the town of Bombay, and on the island of Colaba.

Chap. IV., commencing with Sect. XXIV.—Rules for levying a tax on carriages and riding horses on the island of Bombay.—Clause 1, Sect. XXIV. rescinded by Sect. I. Reg. XXXII. A. D. 1827.

Chap. V., commencing with Sect. XXIX.—Rules for giving notice to the collector of Bombay of the transfer of the possession of lands, houses, or tenements subject to quit or ground-rents.

Chap. VI., commencing with Sect. XXX.—Rules for levying fees in the court of petty sessions and the offices of the magistrates of police.

REGULATION XXXII. A. D. 1827.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XIX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 3d September 1827.

For increasing the Taxes on Carriages and Horses at the Presidency, made with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

REGULATION X. A. D. 1833.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION XIX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 4th December 1833.

Prescribing Rules for the realization of Revenue from Abkaree in the Island of Bombay.

REGULATION XX. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For the Collection of Customs and Duties by Sea and Land, including Rules for the control to be exercised by the Officers of the Marine and Sea-Custom Departments over Coasting Vessels and smaller Crafts.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Existing enactments temporarily maintained in force in some points with reference to the presidency and Guzerat, and in others with reference to the presidency alone, and in others extended to Guzerat and the Koncans.—Clause 1, partly rescinded by Sect. II. Reg. II. A. D. 1831; Sect. I. partly rescinded by Sect. I. Reg. III. A. D. 1834.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. IV.—Of establishments for collecting sea customs, in the territories subordinate to Bombay, and of their internal management.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. XI.—Rules regarding corrupt breach of duty by native officers in the department of sea customs at subordinates.

Chap. IV.,

Chap. IV., commencing with Sect. XII.—Rules to be observed on the arrival of vessels, and for landing and transhipping goods at the ports of Guzerat and the Konkans.

Chap. V., commencing with Sect. XX.—Of the registering and marking of vessels in Guzerat and the Konkans of passes, and of the departure of vessels from the ports of the said provinces.

Chap. VI., commencing with Sect. XXV.—Of sea customs on imports and exports at the ports of the Konkans.

Chap. VII., commencing with Sect. XXIX.—Exemptions in favour of his Majesty's navy, and regarding certain public stores, to be observed at the ports of Guzerat and the Konkans.

Chap. VIII., commencing with Sect. XXX.—Of the collections of inland duties.

Chap. IX., commencing with Sect. XXXI.—Rules for sea-customs department for conducting confiscations and levying penalties incurred under this Regulation.

REGULATION II. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 26th January 1831.

For modifying and rescinding certain Provisions of Regulation XX. of 1827, in as far as respects the Articles of Salt and Saltpetre.

REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION XVI. AND XX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 17th August 1831.

Modifying the Provisions of Section II. Regulation XVI. with respect to the Collection of Inland Duties and Customs, and also the Provisions of Regulation XX. of 1827 with respect to Sea Customs, and providing for the realization of these Revenues by other Covenanted Servants than those specified in the abovementioned Regulations, or by farming the same when deemed expedient.

REGULATION I. A. D. 1833.

(SUPPLEMENT 3d to REGULATION XX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 9th January 1833.

Requiring all Importers and Exporters of Goods and Merchandize at the Port of Bombay to exhibit in their Manifests a full description and true account thereof.

REGULATION IV. A. D. 1833.

(SUPPLEMENT 4th to REGULATION XX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 3d April 1833.

For protecting the Public Revenue from Loss arising from the diversion of Trade from the Ports of the British Territory to those of Foreign States, and also for imposing a Duty on Salt imported into the British Territory from Foreign States.

REGULATION III. A. D. 1834.

(SUPPLEMENT 5th to REGULATION XX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 11th July 1834.

For abolishing the existing Town Duty at the Presidency of Bombay, with the Drawback thereof; and for imposing in lieu thereof a fixed Duty on certain Articles.

REGULATION IV. A. D. 1834.

(SUPPLEMENT 6th to REGULATION XX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 11th July 1834.

Fixing an uniform Rate of Customs to be levied on Cotton-wool throughout the Territories dependent on the Bombay Presidency.

REGULATION V. A. D. 1834.

(SUPPLEMENT 7th to REGULATION XX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 11th July 1834.

For commuting the present Tax upon Metal-ware of Surat into a Tax on Import of the Raw Metals, and also subjecting Piece Goods, the manufacture of China and other Places, to the local Tax called Bujajkhana.

REGULATION XXI. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For collecting Customs on Opium and other specified Articles, and imposing Restrictions on the Trade therein, made with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Duties to be levied, except under certain circumstances, on opium imported at the presidency of Bombay and in the territories subordinate thereto.—Sect. I. and II. partly rescinded by Sect. I. Reg. XX. A. D. 1830.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. III.—Penalties for smuggling opium, and for abetting and concealing the said smuggling; modes of enforcing those penalties, and rewards to informers.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. VIII.—Of the supply of opium for internal consumption, and of its passage from place to place.

Chap. IV., commencing with Sect. X.—Rules for the retail of opium, and penalties for breach of the same.

Chap. V., commencing with Sect. XVII.—Places at the presidency of Bombay where tobacco and snuff, not being of British manufacture, and ganza, are allowed to be imported, and prohibition against their being imported elsewhere at the said presidency. Forms to be observed on their importation and duties to be levied.

Chap. VI., commencing with Sect. XX.—Rules under which tobacco and snuff, not being of British manufacture, and ganza, which have been imported into the island of Bombay, shall be deposited in and delivered out of the Custom-house warehouse, and for sale of the said articles at the presidency.

Chap. VII., commencing with Sect. XXXII.—Rules for the exportation from the presidency of tobacco and snuff, not being of British manufacture, and ganza, and drawback allowed on the same.

Chap. VIII., commencing with Sect. XXXIV.—Penalties for smuggling tobacco or snuff, not being of British manufacture, or ganza, at the presidency of Bombay, and for abetting or concealing the same; and for breach of the rules established for the retail trade, in the same mode of enforcing the said penalties, and rewards to informers.

Chap. IX., commencing with Sect. XLIV.—Respective rules for the retail sale of poisonous substances within the zillahs subordinate to the presidency of Bombay.

Chap. X., commencing with Sect. XLVI.—Rules regarding the importation of liquors at Bombay, and duties to be levied thereon.

Chap. XI., commencing with Sect. LIV.—Rules under which spirituous liquors are allowed to be manufactured at stations subordinate to the presidency of Bombay, and duties to be levied thereon.

Chap. XII., commencing with Sect. LXI.—Rules under which spirituous liquors of country manufacture are allowed to be sold at stations subordinate to the presidency of Bombay, and duty to be levied thereon.

Chap. XIII., commencing with Sect. LXVII.—Penalties for breach of the rules contained in Chap. XI. and XII., mode of enforcing them, and rewards to informers.

REGULATION XXXIII. A. D. 1827.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XXI. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 3d September 1827.

For modifying the Provisions in force regarding the Duty levied and Drawback allowed on Tobacco imported into or exported from the Presidency of Bombay, or the Zillahs subordinate thereto, and the amount of Duty leviable on Spirits manufactured or imported within the said Presidency or Zillahs, made with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

REGULATION XV. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION XXI. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 10th September 1828.

For modifying the Provisions in force regarding the Duty levied on Tobacco imported into or exported from the Zillahs subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.

REGULATION XX. A. D. 1830.

(SUPPLEMENT 3d to REGULATION XXI. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 17th November 1830.

For relaxing the restrictive System in regard to the sale and purchase of Malwa Opium, and allowing Importation by direct route under Passes to be granted for a consideration.

REGULATION XXII. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

To declare and define Military Authority in its relation to the Civil Power and to the Community at large.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Of the convening and powers of courts martial of military courts having civil and criminal jurisdiction, co-operation of civil and military authorities for purposes of police, and rules under which civil authorities are to aid military tribunals.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. VII.—Of the military courts of requests, for deciding actions for debt, and of the jurisdiction to be exercised by courts martial in criminal offences.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. XV.—Of offences and civil actions relating to the military department, but cognizable in a civil court.

Chap. IV., commencing with Sect. XXI.—Of marking the limits of cantonments, and of the appointments, functions, and authority of the superintendent of bazar.

Chap. V., commencing with Sect. XXXIII.—Process by civil authority, how to be conducted within the limits of cantonments.

Chap. VI., commencing with Sect. XXXV.—Rules for punishment of offences committed by camp followers during a march.

Chap. VII., commencing with Sect. XL.—Of the aid which may be furnished by civil authorities to expedite the march of military forces, and of compensation to individuals for damage caused by the troops on such occasions.

Chap. VIII., commencing with Sect. XLIV.—Of requisitions for military aid by civil authorities.

Chap. IX., commencing with Sect. XLVIII.—Rules relating to the sale of spirituous liquors at military stations, and during a march.

REGULATION XVII. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XXII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 14th September 1831.

For extending the Powers of the Court of Requests under Clause 1, Sect. VII. Regulation XXII. A. D. 1827, when sitting in places beyond the British Territory.

REGULATION XXIII. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

Imposing certain Restrictions on Money Transactions between Persons filling certain Civil Offices and others, and on the employment of Individuals with whom they may have such Transactions by the said Officers in official Capacities; on the possession of landed Property by Europeans and Americans, and on the general use of Uniforms and Badges.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Prohibition against money transactions between certain civil officers and certain natives, and against the said civil officers unauthorizedly employing their native creditors in official capacities.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. III.—Restrictions on the occupation of land by Europeans and Americans.

Chap. III., commencing with Sect. V.—Restrictions on the use of uniforms and badges.

REGULATION XXIV. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For restricting the establishment of Printing Presses and the circulation of Printed Books and Papers.

REGULATION XXV. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For confinement of State Prisoners, and for the attachment of the Lands of Chieftains and others for reasons of State.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Rules for the apprehension and confinement of individuals as state prisoners.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. VII.—Rules for attachment of lands for reasons of state, and for removing such attachment.

REGULATION XXVI. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st January 1827.

For the appointment and removal of Kazees, and for ensuring an efficient and regular discharge of their Duties.

Chap. I., commencing with Sect. I.—Of the appointment, suspension, and removal of kazees.

Chap. II., commencing with Sect. V.—Of the duties and emoluments of kazees.

REGULATION XXVII. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 16th May 1827.

For abolishing the Zillah Court of Broach, and attaching the Districts composing the Broach Zillah to the Zillahs of Surat and Kaira.—Partly rescinded by Regulation IX A. D. 1828; further rescinded by Regulation X. A. D. 1828.

REGULATION I. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XXVII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 17th January 1828.

For rendering the Designation and Duties of Officers employed under Regulation XXVII. A. D. 1827, in the Civil Administration of the Broach Collectorship, conformable to the Rules of the revised Code of Regulations, and declaring the substitution of the said Code for the Regulations issued previously to the 1st January 1827.—Rescinded by Regulation IX A. D. 1828.

REGULATION II. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION XXVII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 17th January 1828.

For rendering the Duties of the Officers of the Department of Criminal Justice employed under Regulation XXVII. A. D. 1827, in the Administration of the Broach Collectorship, conformable to the Rules of the revised Code of Regulations.—Rescinded by Regulation X. A. D. 1828.

REGULATION IX. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 3d to REGULATION XXVII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 20th August 1828.

For rescinding Regulation I. A. D. 1828, Supplement 1st to Regulation XXVII. A. D. 1827, as well as so much of the latter as relates to Civil Jurisdiction.

REGULATION X. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 4th to REGULATION XXVII. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 20th August 1828.

For rescinding Regulation II. A. D. 1828, Supplement 2d to Regulation XXVII. A. D. 1827, as well as so much of the latter as relates to the Police and Criminal Jurisdiction.

REGULATION XXVIII. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st August 1827.

For fixing the Date from whence certain Regulations passed on the 1st January 1827 are to take effect.

REGULATION XXIX. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st August 1827.

For bringing under the Operation of the Regulations the Bombay Territories in the Deccan and Kandeish.

REGULATION IV. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XXIX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 1st May 1828.

For bringing under the Operation of the Stamp Regulations the Bombay Territories in the Deccan and Kandeish, including Sholapoor.

REGULATION V. A. D. 1828.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION XXIX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 21st May 1828.

For prescribing Rules under which the Jurisdiction of the Deputy Agent for the Adjustment of Sirdars' Claims in the Deccan in the trial of Suits against Sirdars shall be executed, for defining in certain instances the powers of the Agent to hear and determine Appeals from his Deputy.—Rescinded by Regulation I. A. D. 1834.

REGULATION XVIII. A. D. 1830.

(SUPPLEMENT 4th to REGULATION XXIX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 3d November 1830.

For providing for the Appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poonah.

REGULATION I. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 5th to REGULATION XXIX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 5th January 1831.

For extending the Jurisdiction of the Agent of Government acting under the Provisions of Sect. IV. Regulation XXIX. A. D. 1827, over Suits in which Persons of Rank of the privileged Classes are concerned, and which are now cognizable by the Collectors of Land Revenue.

REGULATION XVI. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 6th to REGULATION XXIX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 14th January 1831.

For extending the Jurisdiction vested in the Political Agent in the Southern Marhatta Country, under the Provisions of Sect. V. Regulation VII. A. D. 1830, to the cognizance of Civil Suits of the nature specified in Regulation I. A. D. 1831; and also for the better defining the Extent of Jurisdiction therein conferred, with respect to Persons of the privileged Classes.

REGULATION I. A. D. 1834.

(SUPPLEMENT 7th to REGULATION XXIX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 15th January 1834.

For abolishing the Office of Deputy Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, and for rescinding Regulation V. of 1828, which defines the Duties and Jurisdiction of that Office.

REGULATION XXX. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st August 1827.

For enacting certain Modifications of Regulations XII, XIII, XIV, and XV. A. D. 1827, with reference to the Zillah of Poonah and Ahmednuggur.—Sect. II. partly rescinded by Sect. IV. Regulation IV. A. D. 1830.—Sect. VII. rescinded by Sect. III. and Sect. VIII. rescinded by Sect. V. Reg. VIII. A. D. 1831.

REGULATION I. A. D. 1829.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XXX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 15th April 1829.

For extending the Penal Jurisdiction of the Assistants to the Magistrates in the Deccan.—
Rescinded by Sect. IV. Regulation IV. A. D. 1830.

REGULATION XIX. A. D. 1830.

(SUPPLEMENT 2d to REGULATION XXX. A. D. 1827.)

Passed on the 8d November 1830.

For providing for the Appointment of a Joint Session Judge within the Zillah of Poona.

REGULATION XXXI. A. D. 1827.

Passed on the 1st August 1827.

For explaining the Principles on which the introduction of the Revised Code of Regulations
is to be effected.

REGULATION XIV. A. D. 1828.

(Revenue Branch.)

Passed on the 3d September 1828.

For levying a Toll at the Sion Causeway.

REGULATION II. A. D. 1829.

(Military Branch.)

Passed on the 19th August 1829.

For establishing Rules and Articles for the better government of the Native Officers
and Sepoys in the Service of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies,
under the Presidency of Bombay.

REGULATION V. A. D. 1830.

(Revenue Branch.)

Passed on the 27th January 1830.

For providing for the Appointment of a Revenue Commissioner to have superintendence
over the Revenue Administration of the Territories subordinate to Bombay, and for the
Appointment in certain Zillahs, when thought expedient, of Principal Collectors with
Sub-Collectors.

REGULATION VII. A. D. 1830.

Passed on the 17th March 1830.

For bringing under the Operation of the Regulations the Territories comprised in the
Southern Mahratta Country belonging to the Honourable Company, and forming the said
Territories into a Zillah.

REGULATION IX. A. D. 1830.

(Revenue Branch.)

Passed on the 17th March 1830.

For establishing and levying a Toll on the Road up the Bhoze Ghaut.

REGULATION XI. A. D. 1831.

(SUPPLEMENT 1st to REGULATION XI. A. D. 1830.)

Passed on the 29th June 1831.

For establishing and levying a Toll on certain descriptions of Carriages on the Road up
the Bhoze Ghaut, and for fixing the Currency in which the Toll is to be levied.

REGULATION XI. A. D. 1830.

(Miscellaneous Branch.)

Passed on the 17th March 1830.

For suppressing Private Dawks and declaring them illegal within the Territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.

REGULATION XIII. A. D. 1830.

Passed on the 31st March 1830.

For investing certain Jagheerdars, Surinjamedars and Enamdars, with the power of deciding Suits within the Boundaries of their respective Estates.

REGULATION XIV. A. D. 1830.

Passed on the 31st March 1830.

For bringing under the Operation of the Regulations such portions of the Bombay Territory on the Mahabeshwur Hills as has been ceded to the Honourable Company by His Highness the Raja of Sattarah.

REGULATION XV. A. D. 1830.

Passed on the 31st March 1830.

For rescinding and re-enacting with modifications the Provisions contained in Regulation VII. A. D. 1818, for regulating the Trade of Foreign Nations with the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies.

REGULATION XVII. A. D. 1830.

Passed on the 15th September 1830.

For abolishing certain Town Duties at Surat, and imposing in lieu thereof Duties upon Silk, Rice, Betelnut, and Pepper.

REGULATION VI. A. D. 1831.

Passed on the 29th June 1831.

For raising at the Ports within the Limits of the Gulf of Cambay, Funds for the Support of a Lighthouse upon the Island of Peerum, within that Gulf.

REGULATION XII. A. D. 1831.

Passed on the 6th July 1831.

For providing Funds for the Repairs of the City Walls at Ahmedabad.

REGULATION I. A. D. 1832.

(Revenue Branch.)

Passed on the 16th May 1832.

For equalizing the Tax on Salt imported at Malwan and Vingorla in the Konkan Zillahs, with other Places of Import in their vicinity.

REGULATION II. A. D. 1834.

Passed on the 5th March 1834.

For bringing under the Operation of the Regulations certain Villages which have been ceded to the Honourable Company by Angria Sirkeil, in exchange for other Villages.

SKETCH OF THE BOMBAY REGULATIONS

PROMULGATED SUBSEQUENT TO REGULATION XXVI. A. D. 1827.

1827:

- XXVII. - Rescinded by IX. and X. A. D. 1828.
- XXVIII. - Fixing the Date from whence the Regulations passed on the 1st January 1827 are to take effect.
- XXIX. - Bringing under the Regulations the Dekhan and Khandeish.
- XXX. - Modifications of Regulations XII. XIII. XIV. and XV. of 1827 with reference to Poona and Ahmednuggur.
- XXXI. - Explaining the Principles on which the introduction of the revised Code is to be effected.
- XXXII. - Increasing the Taxes on Carriages and Horses at the Presidency.
- XXXIII. - Modifying the Duty and Drawback on Tobacco and Duty on Spirits.
- XXXIV. - Vesting the Nawab of Surat with more extensive powers.

1828:

- I. - - - Rescinded by IX. A. D. 1828.
- II. - - - Rescinded by X. A. D. 1828.
- III. - - - Subjecting to Stamp Duty Papers exempted under XVIII. of 1827.
- IV. - - - Bringing under the Stamp Regulations, the Dekhan and Khandeish, including Sholapoor.
- V. - - - Rescinded by I. A. D. 1834.
- VI. - - - Extending Stamps to Suits under Chapter VIII. Regulation XVII. of 1827.
- VII. - - - Rescinded by I. A. D. 1830.
- VIII. - - - Rescinded by III. A. D. 1830.
- IX. - - - Rescinding Regulation I. of 1828, and part of XXVII. of 1827.
- X. - - - Rescinding Regulation II. 1828, and part of XXVII. of 1827.
- XI. - - - Rendering the Powers of Assistant Criminal Judges co-extensive with detached Assistant Judge, and extending their Powers.
- XII. - - - Rescinded by III. A. D. 1830.
- XIII. - - - Enabling detached Assistant Judges to keep Registers.
- XIV. - - - Levying a Toll at the Sion Causeway.
- XV. - - - Modifying the Provisions regarding the Duty on Tobacco.
- XVI. - - - Establishing Subsidiary Goals.
- XVII. - - - Conspiracy.

1829:

- I. - - - Rescinded by IV. A. D. 1830.
- II. - - - Establishing Rules and Articles for Native Officers and Sepoys in the Service of the Company.
- III. - - - Punishment of Frauds in packing Cotton.

1830:

- I. - - - Rescinding Regulation VII. of 1828, and extending the Jurisdiction of Native Commissioners to all Original Suits.
- II. - - - Rescinded by VII. A. D. 1831.
- III. - - - Rescinding Regulations VIII. and XII. of 1828, and vesting Criminal Judges with the Powers of Session Judges.
- IV. - - - Rescinding such parts of Regulation XII. of 1827, as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction.
- V. - - - The appointment of a Revenue Commissioner.
- VI. - - - Authorizing the Collector to refer Suits to Komavidars, and altering the Rules of such Suits.
- VII. - - - Bringing under the Regulations the Southern Mahratta Country.
- VIII. - - - Changing the Counterstamp on stamped paper.
- IX. - - - Establishing a Toll on the Bhere Ghaut.
- X. - - - Bringing under the Regulations certain Villages in Khandeish.
- XI. - - - Suppressing private Dawks.
- XII. - - - Modifying the Rule in Clause 1, Section III. of Regulation IV. of 1827, for valuing Land in Actions.
- XIII. - - - Vesting Jagheerdars, &c. with power of deciding Suits within their respective Estates.
- XIV. - - - Bringing under the Regulations the Mahabuleshwur Hills.
- XV. - - - Regulating the Trade of Foreign Nations with the East Indies.
- XVI. - - - Rescinding

1830—continued.

- XVI. - - Rescinding that part of Clause 2, Section XXVI. Regulation XIV. A. D. 1827, which exempts persons assisting at Suttees from the Penalty of Murder, and declaring the Punishments.
- XVII. - - Abolishing Town Duties at Surat, and imposing Duties upon Silk, &c.
- XVIII. - - Providing for a Joint Judge of Poona.
- XIX. - - Providing for a Joint Session Judge of Poona.
- XX. - - In* regard to Sale and Purchase of Malwa Opium, and allowing importation direct.

1831:

- I. - - - Extending the Jurisdiction of the Agent of Government over Suits now cognizable by the Collectors.
- II. - - - Modifying and rescinding Provisions of Regulation. XX. of 1827, in respect to Salt and Saltpetre.
- III. - - - Subjecting to Stamp Duty Decrees by Native Commissioners.
- IV. - - - Vesting on special occasions Assistant Collectors, when on deputation, with Criminal Jurisdiction, under Section XI. of Regulation XVI. and Section XVI. of Regulation XVII. A. D. 1827.
- V. - - - Making escape from Custody, unaccompanied by force, liable to the penalties.
- VI. - - - For raising Funds for the Lighthouse upon the Island of Peerum.
- VII. - - - Modifying the Rules of Appeals.
- VIII. - - - Modifying the Jurisdiction of Session Judges and Judicial Commissioners.
- IX. - - - Modifying the Police Jurisdiction of Landholders.
- X. - - - Providing for the recognition of Vechania and Gerania Tenures.
- XI. - - - Establishing a Toll on the Bhor Ghaut.
- XII. - - - Providing for the Repair of the Walls of Ahmedabad.
- XIII. - - - Modifying the Provisions respecting Inland Duties and Customs, and also Sea Customs.
- XIV. - - - Rescinding that part of Regulation XVIII. of 1827, which required Stamped Paper to be endorsed by some person belonging to the Office of Superintendent of Stamps.
- XV. - - - Providing for the Punishment of Patels in case of falsifying Records.
- XVI. - - - Extending the Jurisdiction of the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.
- XVII. - - - Extending the Powers of the Military Court of Requests.
- XVIII. - - - Instituting Gradations of Rank in the Judicial Appointments conferred on Natives.

1832:

- I. - - - Equalizing the Tax on Salt.
- II. - - - Providing for the realization of Revenue from Farmers.

1833:

- I. - - - Requiring Importers and Exporters to exhibit in their Manifests a full description.
- II. - - - Vesting Native Commissioners with Authority in any part of a Zillah.
- III. - - - For the more efficient Administration of Police in large Towns.
- IV. - - - For protecting the Public Revenue from Loss from the diversion of Trade.
- V. - - - Declaring all Hereditary District and Village Officers liable to certain Penalties for Embezzlement; providing for the Recovery of Public Money; extending Section XI. Regulation XVI. to certain Native Officers; and admitting the Employment of Deputies of Hereditary District Officers.
- VI. - - - Reducing the Term of enjoyment of Land.
- VII. - - - The Riot Act.
- VIII. - - - Introducing an Arrangement for the Annual Circuit by the Judicial Commissioners.
- IX. - - - Providing for the Reception in Gaols of Prisoners sentenced by Tribunals other than those provided for in the Regulations.
- X. - - - Prescribing Rules for Abkaree in Bombay.

1834:

- I. - - - Abolishing the Deputy Agency for Sirdars in the Dekhan.
- II. - - - Bringing under the Regulations Villages ceded by Angria Sirkeil.
- III. - - - Abolishing the Town Duty at the Presidency and imposing a fixed Duty.
- IV. - - - Fixing an uniform Rate of Customs on Cotton Wool.
- V. - - - Commuting the present Tax on Metal-ware of Surat.
- VI. - - - Providing for the Adjournment of Courts of Civil Judicature.

INTERPRETATION OF THE BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

REGULATION II, OF 1827.

Section VII.—On a question being submitted, whether the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut had power and authority to issue a warrant for the apprehension of a farmer of inland custom or duties, the same being a defaulter against whom no judgment in a court of law has previously been obtained, it was ruled, under the opinion of the Advocate-general, that in the case of a defaulter absconding from the jurisdiction of the collector to within that of the Supreme Court, the only requisite for enforcing the collector's fiat at Bombay was the higher sanction of the Suddur Court.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 26th November 1829.

Section XXI. Clause 6.—On a question being submitted, whether surgeons whilst employed at civil stations are subject to the Military Court of Requests or to the Civil Courts, it was declared that, as surgeons bear military commissions, and are in direct liability to be called on to perform military service, they are, even though employed at the time in a civil capacity, under the jurisdiction of the Military Court of Requests.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 28th September 1831.

Sections XXXVII. and XLIII.—On a question referred, it was declared, that the provision of this section did not except suits brought by a public servant (being an European), as agent for government, against natives, from the jurisdiction of the Native Commissioner's Court.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 9th September 1830.

Section XLV. Clause 2.—On a question referred, it was, under the opinion of the Advocate-general, declared, that an officer's pay and allowances could not be attached under decrees of Zillah Courts.

Advocate-general's opinion, 16th January 1830, Government Letter, 11th February.

Section XLVI.—Upon the opinion of the Advocate-general at Bengal, a circular was issued declaring, that British-born subjects may be either plaintiffs or defendants in a cause in a zillah court, and that both parties to a suit may be British-born subjects under 53 Geo. 3, c. 3, s. 107.—Assistant Register Suddur Adawlut, 2d March 1833.

Chapter VI. Section XLVII. &c.—On a question referred, it was declared, that the Rules laid down in this chapter respecting pleaders' fees had reference only to pleaders holding sunnuds from the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, and consequently do not apply to persons acting under a simple power of attorney in revenue courts.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 13th September 1830.

Section L. Clause 1.—It was declared, upon a question referred, that, under existing Regulations, pleaders holding sunnuds and attached to zillah courts are incompetent to plead in any other court, and that, if they are specially permitted to act in any case in revenue courts, no regular fees can be awarded in the decree. The Regulations establishing pleaders having reference solely to the Suddur and Zillah Courts of Adawlut.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 29th October 1830.

Section LII. Clause 5.—On a petition preferred to the court, it was decided, that the pleader's preference to all other claims extended so far, that, if a losing party had no means of satisfying his client but out of the property decreed from him, that property should be held responsible for the vakeel's fees.—Suddur Adawlut, 1st April 1833, *in re* Bujaj Naiken.

Section LIII. Clause 1.—On a question referred, as to what construction was to be put on the words "without being brought to trial" in this clause, it was ruled, that they meant without having once been before the trying authority.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 9th August 1832.

Section LV.—On a question being preferred, it was ruled, that it was no where recognised in the Regulations, that the government vakeel could be instructed by the judge to conduct and give his assistance in a court on a criminal prosecution brought by one man against another.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 29th June 1831.

REGULATION III, OF 1827.

Section XII. Clause 1.—On the point being referred, it was ruled, that under this clause each individual of "either party," when there was more than one person as plaintiff or defendant, appellant or respondent, in a case, was entitled to a copy of the decree on verbal application on bringing the usual stamped paper.—Suddur Adawlut, 7th January 1835.

Lowjee Luckoo, &c. *versus* Kessurvjee Megvjee and others.

Section XII. Clause 1.—On a question being preferred, it was declared, that a complainant is not authorized to demand, as matter of right, copies of papers produced or of depositions taken before a magistrate in the course of preliminary proceedings held in a criminal prosecution, and that, unless under good grounds shown, they should be withheld.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 1st February 1831.

REGULATION IV. OF 1827.

Section XLV.—On the question being submitted, it was declared, that the summary process here described was applicable to the recovery of batta due to witnesses summoned on an investigation into a person's poverty under section V. Regulation VI. A. D. 1827, in the event of the petitioner's failing to prove his poverty.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 27th September 1833.

Section LVII.—On a question being preferred, it was ruled, that no objection existed to including in the costs of a suit the value of the stamped paper on which copies extracted from public records were presented, but that particular circumstances might arise which would render their exclusion from the costs an act of justice, which ought to be attended to accordingly.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 29th June 1831.

Section LX. Clause 1.—On the point being referred, it was ruled, that signing decrees and other documents requiring such authentication, left unsigned by the sudden death of a native judge, must be performed in the same way as any other part of a trial left incomplete by the officer who commented it; that is, by his successor.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 11th September 1832.

Section LXII. Clause 1.—Doubts having arisen as to what property was attachable under this section and Regulation, it was decided, that the pay of public officers employed in any civil capacity might be considered in the interpretation of the Rules laid down in this chapter, as available in just proportion, as may be determined by the court, to the payment of his debts.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 20th January 1829.

That pensions form a property available for the liquidation of debt, and are attachable at the sources from whence they are paid.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 1st September 1831.

That debts due to a defendant can be attached in execution of a decree, but, if payment be refused by the debtor, the plaintiff or creditor may institute a suit to oblige payment, but the court itself on refusal of payment cannot levy the amount, as a question may arise whether the debt is really due.—Register Suddur Adawlut, 2d June 1829.

That officers' pay and allowances cannot be attached under decrees of a zillah court.

Advocate-general's opinion, 16th January 1830.

That the arrears of pay due to an officer at the time of his death are liable to the claims of his creditors, preference being given to his regimental debts, however, in the first instance.

Advocate-general's opinion, 21st September 1833.

That a farm, such as that granted by the collector under clause 1st, section LX. Regulation XXI. A. D. 1827, does not constitute such a property as can be attached by process of the Adawlut, if by such act the farm is taken out of the farmer's hands and to be managed by any person the Adawlut may appoint.—Assistant Register Suddur Adawlut, 18th June 1834.

That the proceeds of a koolcurneeship held by a respondent, and which on his decease passed into the hands of his nephew, is not such property as can be held liable in satisfaction of a decree against a former incumbent after his death.

Suddur Adawlut, 6th September 1830, *in re* Chinto Ramchunder.

Section LXII. Clause 2.—It was ruled in the case of a person sued, together with his security, that the security being a defendant was also entitled to the privilege of pointing out any property of the other defendant to be made exigible to the decree before he the security is incarcerated.—Suddur Adawlut, 7th April 1834, *in re* Veerjee Damjee.

Section LXII. Clause 2.—On objections being urged, it was declared, that the court executing the decree had a discretion in determining what cattle and implements are indispensable for the defendant to earn his livelihood.—Suddur Adawlut, 9th September 1833.

Section LXIV. Clause 2.—Upon a reference being made, it was declared, that the law in this case applied only to persons who are parties in a suit in court, and that it does not and cannot take cognizance of acts done with property previous to the jurisdiction of the court arising.—Register Suddur Adawlut, 2d April 1834.

Section LXV.—On a question being preferred, it was ruled, that in a legal interpretation of the Regulations dated 23d September 1827; it was declared that revenue defaulters should be dealt with as other debtors of an ordinary description, and consequently that they are entitled to the benefits of the above-quoted section.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 8th February 1831.

Section LXVII. Clause 1.—On the question being referred, it was ruled, with reference to the interpretation of the 23d September 1827, that an action to raise an attachment on property situated within a military cantonment, but attached in execution of a decree passed in a zillah court, is cognizable in a zillah court.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 17th September 1834.

And in the case of an attachment being laid by a sepoy in execution of a decree obtained in a commissioner's court upon property without the cantonment, it was declared, that, as the property in question was beyond the limits of the camp or cantonment, and the action would be neither for debt or personal damages, the suit to raise the attachment belongs to the civil court of the zillah, and not the Military Court of Requests.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 19th December 1833.

Section LXXI. Clause 2.—On a question referred, it was ruled, that an assistant judge at a detached station does not possess power to grant a review of judgment in suits which are not appealable to him.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 16th August 1832.

Appendix (O).—Section LXXV.—On a zillah judge requesting to be informed, whether persons entering into security for an appellant agreeably to the form in Appendix (O.) Regulation IV. of 1827, were liable for the costs only that might be incurred in said appeal, or for the costs of all courts, if so adjudged against appellants.

It was observed that, by the engagement, the security expressly renders himself liable for all "such costs as may be awarded against him (appellant) in said appeal."

Assistant Register Suddur Adawlut, 21st April 1832.

Section C. Clause 1.—It was ruled, that an appeal can only lie to the King in Council, from a decree passed in the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, and not from a decree passed in a lower court, though a special appeal had been rejected in the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut.

Suddur Adawlut, 25th March 1833, *in re* Dadabhaee Ruttunjee.

Section C. Clause 7.—It was ruled, that English translations of cases appealed to the King in Council come within the provisions of clause 5th, section XII. Regulation III. A. D. 1827, and therefore that parties may make copies of papers for their own use and at their own expense.—Suddur Adawlut, 12th March 1832, *in re* Bae Ruttun Koonwur.

REGULATION V. OF 1827.

The party affected by this Regulation is at liberty to choose the era most favourable to his interests, when an action is without the limitations by one era and within by another.

Suddur Adawlut, *in re* Bechur Shamun, 25th June 1832.

Section III.—On the question arising for discussion, the court was of opinion, that the arrears of annual proceeds of land cannot be considered in any other light than as money debts, unsupported by written acknowledgments, and therefore that, under this section only, the proceeds of six years previous to the suit being instituted could be awarded.

Suddur Adawlut, 31st December 1832; E. B. Mills, esquire, collector, Kaira, *versus* Modee Pestonjee Khorsedjee.

REGULATION VI. A. D. 1827.

Section II. Clause 1.—It was discussed and ruled, that the facts alleged not constituting a reasonable ground for preferring an appeal, it might be rejected in the same manner as an original suit, under this enactment.

Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, 2d June 1834, *in re* Bae Jumkoo.

Section II. Clause 2.—On the question being submitted, it was decided that, if it is necessary pending the decision on the petitioner's poverty to give batta to witnesses, it should be advanced on the part of government under the provisions of section V. of this Regulation, government eventually paying all such costs, should the poverty of the applicant be established; if not established, then, since he must have property, the amount should be recovered from him by the court by the summary process described in section XLV. Regulation IV. A. D. 1827.—Register Suddur Adawlut, 27th September 1834.

Section XII.—It was discussed and ruled, that applications made to the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, under this section, should be upon unstamped paper.

Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, 17th March 1834, *in re* Kudcen Beebee, *alias* Bebut Beebee.

REGULATION VII. A. D. 1827.

Section VIII. Clause 3.—On the point being referred, whether an award concerning land should under these provisions be registered in the Adawlut or the collector's dufter, it was declared, that awards in revenue suits decided by arbitration should be filed in the collector's dufter, and not in the zillah court of Adawlut.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 10th January 1835.

REGULATION VIII. OF 1827.

Chapter II.—A question was preferred to know what power a judge under the provisions of Regulation VIII. could exercise for the preservation of the estate of a minor, when grounds existed for believing that the legal administrator (a near relation) in charge of the property was making away with it to the detriment of the minor.

It was answered that, as the point does not appear expressly provided for in the Regulations, the judge should be guided in his interference by the law of the party in whose behalf the application had been made.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 24th January 1831.

Section IX.—On question, whether the power to appoint an administrator for the management of the affairs of minors and others vested in the zillah judge under this section can be performed by the agent for sirdars' claims, in case where the minor to whom the estate may belong is an individual of the privileged class; it was declared that, the powers of the agent for sirdars being restricted under the enactment to hearing and deciding complaints or suits of a civil nature, the functions delegated to the zillah judge under the above quoted section cannot be exercised by that officer.—Suddur Adawlut, 1829.

Section IX.—It having been inquired on whom the duty devolved of taking charge of the property of persons dying intestate and reporting the case to the judge, it was declared that, under the provisions of clause 2, section XLV. Regulation XII. of 1827, all property found without an owner should be taken charge of in the first instance by the district police officer, to be disposed of by the magistrate, as provided in clause 8, section XIX. Regulation XII., that is, if the property be of the nature specified in this section, by giving intimation thereof to the judge, who will take the requisite steps for the disposal of it in the manner therein laid down.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 1st July 1831.

Section X. Clause 1.—On the question being submitted, it was declared that, as the duties of this section were mere ministerial acts, and no specific limitation to the exercise of them exist, they might be performed by an assistant exercising the general powers of a judge.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 12th April 1831.

Section X. Clause 1.—On the question being referred, it was answered that there did not appear any objection to appointing native commissioners under the provisions of this Regulation to act as administrators to the effects of persons dying without heirs, nor to their receiving a moderate remuneration for their trouble.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 11th September 1832.

REGULATION XI. OF 1827.

Section III.—On the point being referred, it was, in reference to the opinion of the Advocate-general given thereon, declared that, persons born of British parents in India are subject to his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in the same manner as their parents.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 31st December 1834.

Section IV.—On a question referred, it was declared that an offender being a British subject, having been punished for an offence committed in a foreign territory by the constituted authorities of that state, cannot thereafter under the provisions of this section be convicted and punished for the same incidental crime in the British criminal courts; but that, on his substantiating before a court competent to take cognizance of the offence a plea either of former conviction or acquittal, he ought to be discharged.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 31st December 1830.

REGULATION XII. OF 1827.

Section II. Clause 2.—It was ruled on a case referred, that the servants on the establishment of the native judicial functionaries come within the meaning of this Regulation.

Assistant Register Suddur Adawlut, 10th April 1832.

Section III. Clause 1.—It was declared on the question being submitted, that a person apprehended and brought before a magistrate, charged with a crime proved to have been committed within the jurisdiction of another magistrate, must be handed over to the magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence was supposed to have been committed, to be dealt with according to the Regulations.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 15th December 1830.

Section IV.—It was ruled that the confirmation of a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment passed by an assistant magistrate was one of the functions of police, which under this section devolved on an assistant magistrate in charge.

Suddur Adawlut, 5th February 1833.

And that an assistant magistrate in charge of the collectorate can pass a sentence to the full extent of the magistrate's authority.—Suddur Adawlut, 12th March 1834.

Section VI. Clause 1.—Doubts having been urged to the responsibility under this Regulation of a patel not furnished with the commission hereby required, it was declared that a

patel officiating as a patel of his village is responsible for the due discharge of all duties incident by usage to the office, and for duties which belong to it hereditarily, although he may not have been furnished with a commission; but that he could not be punished under section IX. Regulation XVI. A. D. 1827, but by dismissal or suspension from his office or emolument as an hereditary officer under clause 1, section XVII. Regulation XVI. A. D. 1827.—Register Suddur Adawlut, 13th March 1834.

Section VIII.—On a question being preferred, whether the extended powers given by this enactment to a magistrate could be exercised by an assistant magistrate, it was answered in the negative.—Register Suddur Adawlut, 6th January 1834.

Section IX. Clause 1.—On information being required, whether a session judge could take original cognizance of criminal offences which may have been discovered to have been committed during the trial or after the completion of a civil suit; it was declared, that in such instances the case should be forwarded to the magistrate to be proceeded with by him in the same manner as when a case is returned under section XXI. Regulation XIII. A. D. 1827, for the purpose of having the prisoner committed upon any charge the judge may deem expedient. In regard however to perjuries committed before a civil authority, that authority would of course prepare the case and hand it up to the session judge without the intervention of the magistrate.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 6th August 1832.

Section X.—On a question preferred as to where a prisoner, who after having committed an offence in one zillah, fled into another, and was there apprehended, was to be tried, it was declared that he could only be tried within the zillah in which the offence was committed, and not in that in which he was apprehended.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, dated 15th December 1830.

Section XII. Clause 2.—On a question arising, it was ruled that the session judge cannot return a case to the magistrate with a desire that further depositions, &c. should be taken.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 24th August 1832.

Section XIII. Clause 1.—On a question being referred, from what date the sentence of imprisonment passed by an assistant magistrate at a distance from the gaol was considered to commence, it was declared that the sentence commences from the date upon which the sentence was passed.—Assistant Register Suddur Adawlut, 20th March 1833.

Section XIII. Clause 1.—On a question being preferred, it was ruled that this section, in which the punishments which can be inflicted by magistrates are specified, does not sanction the infliction of public disgrace.—Register Suddur Adawlut, 4th July 1834.

Section XIII. Clause 1.—On the question being referred, it was declared that session judges had no power to decline executing warrants of the magistrate, but that session judges had full power under clause 3, section III. Regulation VIII. A. D. 1831, to call for and investigate the proceedings in the case.—Register Suddur Adawlut, 23d October 1834.

Section XXVI.—On instructions being requested as to the mode to be pursued for the enforcement in mavaasee villages of security bonds to which no penalty is attached executing prior to the promulgation of the revised code, the court gave as its opinion, "that the mode of enforcement warranted by the custom of the country might be pursued as heretofore," in all such cases where security had been taken prior to the promulgation of the new code.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 3d April 1830.

Section XXVII. Clause 1.—On a question preferred with reference to the period the magistrate is authorized to confine persons in default of security being furnished for good conduct under the extended penal jurisdiction of Regulation IV. of 1830, it was declared, that the extended penal jurisdiction of section III. of that Regulation is applicable to cases of confinement in default of security, beyond which limit the magistrate is to be guided in his proceedings by the provisions of chapter III. of Regulation XII. of 1827.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 29th June 1830.

Section XXXII. Clause 2.—On a point being referred, it was answered that it was in cases of emergency advisable that an assistant magistrate should offer the reward specified in this clause.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 30th July 1832.

Section XXXIII. Clause 1.—On the question arising for discussion, it was ruled that rewards for meritorious conduct in attempting to apprehend could not be adjudged under this section, but require the sanction of government.—Suddur Adawlut, 30th April 1832.

Section XXXIII. Clause 1.—On a reference being made, it was declared that a session judge was empowered to grant the rewards formerly adjudged by the court of circuit, but not an assistant judge with extended powers.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 27th September 1832.

Section XXXIV.—On a question being referred, it was declared that this section does not admit of an assistant magistrate granting a pardon to an accomplice, such power being herein restricted solely to the magistrate.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 4th January 1830.

Section XLV.—On a question being submitted, it was declared that, as the district police officer was required by this enactment to take charge of all property found without an owner,

owner, so it is his duty in the first instance to take charge of the property of all persons dying intestate and without known heirs, to be disposed of by the magistrate as provided in clause 8, section XIX. Regulation XII. A. D. 1827, that is, if property be of the nature specified in section IX. Regulation VIII. A. D. 1827, by giving intimation thereof to the judge.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 1st July 1831.

REGULATION XIII. OF 1827.

Section XIII. Clause 2.—In cases of imprisonment requiring reference to the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut under clause 2, section XIII. Regulation XIII. A. D. 1827, as extended by Regulation III. A. D. 1830, it was ruled that, when no specific term from whence a sentence was to commence was stated in the warrant issued by the Suddur Adawlut, it was to be held to commence from the day upon which sentence was passed by the session judge, *i. e.* the day upon which the case was referred by the session judge to the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut, and which is always stated in the beginning of the warrant.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 31st January 1833.

Chapters III. XVI. and XXIV.—It was declared, that trials before the session judges were in all cases to be conducted according to the forms laid down for a court of circuit in this chapter of 1827, and not those hitherto pursued by them as criminal judges.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 23d June 1830.

Section XXI. Clause 3.—On a reference being made, it was declared that, as the circular issued on the 23d June 1830 required that trials before session judges should be conducted according to the forms laid down for the court of circuit in chapter III. Regulation XIII. A. D. 1827, it was therefore necessary that warrants issued by a session judge should be in English.—Register Suddur Adawlut, 26th September 1834.

Section XXXI. Clause 1.—Connected with this section a circular was issued to the zillah judges, stating that all cases should be brought to trial as soon as possible after they are prepared, and that, when circumstances require that postponement be made under the provision of this section, the cases should within six months thereafter be again proceeded with, and if a further postponement be necessary, the court is to be careful to bring the case on again, and decide it upon the evidence that may then be before it, within twelve months from the date of its being first taken up, and no delay beyond that period is on any account whatever to be allowed to take place in disposing of the case.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 23d October 1830.

Section XXIX. Clause 4.—On a question as to the manner in which process for the discharge of persons convicted by the magistrate under clause 4, section XXIX. of Regulation XIII. is to be carried into effect, it was directed, that the precept be issued to the magistrate and handed on by him to the session judge, who would, on discharging the prisoner, endorse its return to the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut in manner prescribed in the above section.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 10th August 1830.

Section XXXIV. Clause 1.—On the question being referred, it was declared that all officers who by Regulation have authority to examine witnesses, have authority to administer the oath prescribed by the Regulations to those witnesses.

Assistant Register Suddur Adawlut, 2d October 1833.

Section XXXIX.—It was ruled, that in trials before an assistant session judge every oral declaration should be recorded afresh from the declarant, as required by this section and the court's interpretation on chapter III. of this Regulation of the 23d June 1830.

Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut, 24th November 1834, *in re* Myralla and three others.

Section XL.—On the question being referred, it was declared that "information mentioned" in this section, is not evidence, and should not weigh either for or against the prisoner, but that evidence taken on such information is good evidence.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 26th September 1834.

REGULATION XIV. OF 1827.

Section I. Clause 1. Para 7.—It was ruled by the court of Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut, that concealment of treasure-trove was a crime cognizable by the Hindoo law, and therefore punishable under this section by fine, which might, in the event of the fine not being paid, be commuted into imprisonment.

Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut, 7th December 1829, *in re* Jata Wd. Gunjee, &c.

Section I. Clause 1. Para 7.—On a question being preferred, how a magistrate was to proceed against persons accused of concealing, buying and selling property found floating on the sea, it was declared, that, being penal under the Hindoo law, he must proceed according to this enactment.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 17th October 1832.

Section I. Clause 8.—It was argued and declared, that "the prescribed limit" referred to the maximum punishment which could be awarded for an offence, and therefore that,

when by the Regulations the limit as to the minimum as well as the maximum was prescribed for the principal in an offence (as in the case of murder), an instigator or aider could be sentenced to a less punishment than a court is authorized to award against the principal, although not to a greater.

Suddur Foudjaree Adawlut, 2d February 1835, *in re* Limbajee Wd. Soobhanjee and others.

Section V. Clause 1.—Convicts sent under sentence of transportation from Penang to this presidency may be removed to any station under the presidency, there to be kept in a state of security, restraint, and punishment, subject to the local Regulations of government. *Vide* Advocate-general's opinion, 7th May 1828.

Section VII.—When a prisoner is convicted at one time of more than one offence, which would subject him if sentenced to the full punishment authorized in the Regulations to a term of imprisonment exceeding what the trying authority is competent to inflict, that term is to be considered the aggregate period to be adjudged.

When a convict, whilst undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, is convicted of a second or more offences committed prior to his former conviction, sentence of imprisonment upon the subsequent convictions shall only be to the extent of the difference between the period adjudged under the first conviction and the full extent of penal jurisdiction vested in the trying authority under the Regulations.

When a prisoner is convicted of several offences at one time, or subsequent convictions occur whilst undergoing the sentence adjudged upon his first conviction, the sentence for each offence may be considered to commence (if so specified in the warrant) from the expiration of that adjudged upon each previous conviction; provided, however, that under no circumstances the convict be subjected to a longer continuous imprisonment than the full penal jurisdiction the trying authority is competent to adjudge.

In all cases wherein the term of imprisonment is made to exceed seven years, or where the convict is already undergoing a confirmed sentence of imprisonment of a longer period than seven years, that period by a subsequent conviction is increased; it is the duty of the session judges to refer the case to the Suddur Foudjaree Adawlut for confirmation.

In all cases where a prisoner has been convicted on one offence by the magistrate, and is charged with offences, the conviction upon which, though sentenced to a term of imprisonment within the penal jurisdiction of the trying authority, would, in conjunction with the term already adjudged upon the former conviction, subject the prisoner to imprisonment beyond the penal powers of the trying authority, the case should be referred for trial to a superior court.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 18th May 1830.

Section XII.—It was declared, that section XXXVI defines "robbery" in a way which completely includes every thing which can be called "depredate," whether "open" or otherwise, and therefore that there was no necessity for charging a "depredator" with treason unless the offence bear a political aspect. And so likewise, "raising and employing armed men for the purpose of depredate" would be included in instigating and aiding in clause 5, section I. of this Regulation, and therefore only those should be considered as treasons, and committed for trial as such, which were either directly or indirectly in opposition to government.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 22d September 1831.

Section XVII.—On the question being preferred, how persons on the establishment of the collector, other than coolermeees and tullaties, could be punished for altering figures in the treasury minute-book; it was notified that this section would appear to provide for the case.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 16th May 1832.

Section XIX. Clause 1.—It was declared, that there were no provisions in the Regulations regarding money coined in foreign mints. .
Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 3d June 1833.

Section XXIV.—It was ruled that trials for escape, whether before or after sentence, could only be held before the session judge.
Suddur Foudjaree Adawlut, 16th June 1834, *in re* Lugna.

Section XXVI. Clause 4.—It was discussed and ruled by the Suddur Foudjaree Adawlut, that two years solitary confinement was within the final jurisdiction of a session judge, and not referable to the Suddur Foudjaree Adawlut.
Suddur Foudjaree Adawlut, 23d February 1831, *in re* Appa Bhaskur.

Section XXX. Clause 1.—The importation and sale of slaves above 10 years of age, even in time of famine, is illegal, and punishable under this clause.
Assistant Register Suddur Adawlut, 30th August 1833.

Section XL.—On the question being referred as to how a collector should proceed to recover government papers withheld by an hereditary village or district officer, it was declared, that a magistrate is empowered to seize any property that may be illegally withheld, on its being brought to his notice, and to punish the same under the provisions of this enactment.—Register Suddur Adawlut, 22d August 1834.

REGULATION XV. OF 1827.

Section XIV.—A circular was issued by the Honourable the Governor in Council, in virtue of the power reserved to him by this section, authorizing in certain matters of criminal charge when brought against the forms of courtesy and other marks of consideration therein allowed to the landholders in their capacity of functionaries exercising police authority, to be extended and made applicable to the second and third classes of privileged persons in the Deckan, but nothing more.—17th April 1830.

Section XVI.—On a question being referred how a collector was to proceed against a jageerdar withholding deshmookee or other umuls which belong to government in any village held by him, it was declared that, if the collector could not proceed against him under the ordinary Regulations, he should apply to government to sequester that or any other of his villages, but that this proceeding should be a last resort and only adopted on failure of urgent remonstrance.—Register Suddur Adawlut, 6th January 1834.

REGULATION XVI. OF 1827.

Section V.—On a question being preferred it was ruled, that it having been declared, with reference to section V. Regulation XVI. A. D. 1827, that the collector may delegate his duties to any of his assistants unless there exist special enactments to the contrary, they are therefore competent to exercise the authority conferred in chapter X. Regulation XVII. A. D. 1827, when so instructed by the collector, who should in each instance issue a direct order in the case, and then might require the proceedings to be submitted for his confirmation, whereby they would be considered the same as if held by himself.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 22d February 1834.

Section V.—On the question being preferred it was declared, that an assistant collector in temporary charge of the collectorate had power to admit appeals from the decision of komavisdars.—Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 2d August 1831.

Section IX.—It was declared, that the principal collector is to be considered to have the power of suspension or dismissal of any native officer on the sub-collector's establishment, but that a similar power is also vested in the sub-collector, who is at liberty to institute proceedings before himself against any of his native officers, such proceedings, if the Regulations require the process, being submitted to government through the principal collector, who will state his opinion on them, but is not empowered to modify, reverse, or annul any order or judgment passed in the case by the sub-collector.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 2d September 1830.

Section X.—On the question being referred, whether there was any objection to a pleader on the part of government in a civil court purchasing farms, taking contracts, or otherwise engaging in trade, it was declared that there did not appear any objection to it.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 13th March 1834.

Section XII.—On a question whether security of a different nature from that specified in this clause might not be taken by the collector at his discretion from the native servants entrusted with the charge of public money, it was declared, that the Regulation having provided a particular course, it was obvious that the advantages of summary process upon any defalcation could only be secured upon an adherence to such course; but that the voluntary execution of a security bond of a different tenor would, of course, be valid, and might for a breach of it be made ground of action in the zillah civil court, in the same manner as any other ordinary transaction, but on no account could it subject the party entering into it to the summary process being had against him, which in certain cases is vested in collector.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 10th August 1830.

Section XIV. Clause 1.—On the question being proposed, it was declared that a tullatee placed in confinement by a collector could not obtain his release under section LXIV. Regulation IV. A. D. 1827, but must proceed as laid down in section XV. of this Regulation.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 9th August 1831.

Section XX.—Doubts having arisen as to how far and in what degree wuttuns could under this Regulation be alienated, it was declared, in reference to the interpretation given on the 15th January 1829, that to the extent of the life-interest of the mortgagor, he being the incumbent, the proceeds of wuttuns may be made available in liquidation of his debts, that is, to the extent of the income of the wuttun during the life of the mortgagor, and for that purpose that the collector of land revenue may be called upon to aid the process of the court by attaching and levying either the whole or a portion of the proceeds of the wuttun, until such time as the mortgage shall have become liquidated.

Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, 23d February 1831.—In cases No. 153, Sholapore file.

It was ruled, that the spirit and letter of the Regulations as here laid down, providing for the emolument being strictly considered as the official remuneration of the person filling the office, a female could not hold a mujmoondaree wuttun.

Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, 19th May 1832, in *re* Mt. Goolab v. Ubhyram and others.

On the question being referred, it was declared that a desmook could grant a mortgage of his wuttun for his own life-time, such mortgage not being considered a permanent alienation, and only affecting his own interest in the property, the mortgagee suffering in anything further for taking in mortgage that which the mortgagor had not the power to give.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 5th December 1834.

Section XI., Clause 1.—On a question preferred, it was declared that the provisions of this enactment are equally applicable, whether a portion or the whole of the crop has been reaped or removed without authority; and that the party so offending renders himself subject to the penalty therein laid down in proportion to the extent of crop he may have unduly appropriated.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 15th December 1830.

Chapter III., Sections XII. to XIV.—On a question being preferred, it was ruled that the collector could not proceed against a contractor and his security farming taxes, such as the burchiye stamp on measure, or khashee umul, by the summary process laid down in this chapter for the recovery of a balance of land revenue.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 8th February 1831.

Chapter III., Sections XII. to XIV.—On a question being preferred, it was ruled that as the provisions of the chapter III. Regulation XVII. are not modified by clause 4, section V. Regulation XXIX. of 1827, they are to stand, and therefore under clause 10, section XII. Regulation XVII. of 1827, the collector of Poona can be sued when he imprisons a defaulter.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 26th June 1834.

Section XII., Clause 7.—On the opinion of the acting Advocate-general, it was declared, that the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut could issue their warrant under the provisions of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 113, to apprehend a revenue defaulter, declared to be in that predicament by the collector, whose order alone in this instance occupies the place of a judicial decree.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 26th November 1829.

Section XII., Clause 7.—It was declared, that balance of revenue due by farmers of taxes must be recovered from the farmers or their securities by civil action, and could not be levied by the summary process herein laid down for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 8th February 1831.

Section XV.—On a question being referred, respecting the introduction into the magistrate's register of cases cognized under the provisions of section XV. of Regulation XVII. 1827, it was ruled that, the fine being levied by the collector and likewise as an assessment, it was not necessary to bring such cases on the record.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 20th April 1831.

Section XVI., Clause 1.—A case wherein a patell, under the pretext of bribing the pahanedar, levied a sum from the riots of his village, having occurred, it was referred to know under what Regulation the offence was cognizable, and it was declared to be an undue exaction, within the provisions of clause 1, section XVI. Regulation XVII. of 1827, and that a patell might be punished for such an offence in the manner set forth in that section.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 15th October 1830.

Section XXIX., Clause 1.—On a question being referred, it was ruled that Regulation I. A. D. 1831, provides for suits only connected with lands, its rents, &c. being cognizable by the agent, and does not prohibit process for enforcing the payment of revenue to superior holders of the sirdar classes being levied by the collector, as provided in this section.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 10th March 1831.

Chapter VIII., Sections XXXI. to XXXV.—Upon a question whether such a claim as that urged for the recovery of an enam village and certain mokassababs was cognizable by the collector or the judge.

The court observed, that by chapter 8th of Regulation XXII. A. D. 1827, the civil cognizance in the first instance of suits for enam villages and mokassababs equally with revenue lands was vested in the collector.

Assistant Register Suddur Adawlut, 21st April 1832.

Section XXIX., Clause 1.—On the question being preferred, as to the means by which, under the existing Regulations, persons such as enamdars, jageerdars, &c. holding assignments of land, should recover their duties from their tenants, it was declared that the provisions of this section would meet the case.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 26th April 1834.

Section XXXI.—Upon a reference to determine the jurisdiction doubted between the judge and collector, to which belongs the trial of all written disputes, as well those of wuttundars in general as of patells and koolcurnees, the annexed decisions were passed on four out of a number of cases forwarded by order of the court, and the zillah authority directed to apply the same rule to all analogous cases.

Dowlutrow Nunbajee institutes his suit to establish his right to an annual contribution of hay from the inhabitants of the village, the same being due to him as patell, but claimed by another patell of the same village, as belonging to himself in preference.

Patell wuttuns are included by the government interpretation (of the 6th June 1820) in tenures of land. The interest and advantage derived from such tenure is within the collector's jurisdiction by Regulation XVII. A. D. 1827, section XXXI. clause 2; and as the matter

matter in dispute is avowedly an emolument attached to the office of patell, it comes within the collector's jurisdiction.

Appajee Mahadew institutes his suit to establish his right to a fourth share of the office of village koolcurnee.

The government interpretation of the 5th June 1829, expressly declares that the office of koolcurnee is among the tenures subject to the collector's jurisdiction.

Esjee Gomajee institutes his suit to establish his right to enjoy the privileges and emoluments called Man Pan, attached to his office of patell, the same being claimed by another patell of the same village, as belonging to himself in preference.

Patell wuttuns are included (by government interpretation of the 5th June 1829) in tenures of land; the interest and advantages derived from such tenure is within the collector's jurisdiction by Regulation XVII. A. D. 1827, section XXXI. clause 2; and as the matter in dispute is avowedly an advantage attached to the office of patell, it comes within the collector's jurisdiction.

Ragojee Kundoojee institutes his suit to establish his right to a share of the office of patell.

The government interpretation of the 5th June 1829, expressly declares that the office of patell is among the tenures subject to the collector's jurisdiction.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 12th May 1832.

Section XXXI., Clause 3.—On the question being brought before the court for adjudication, it was declared, that a suit brought by a toddy farmer to recover his due should be brought in the civil courts of Adawlut, and not before the mamludars.

Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, 1st November 1832, *in re* Hassun Somhwar.

Section XXXIV., Clause 2.—Proceedings being on unstamped paper, declared to be a "want of form" contemplated in this clause.

Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, 15th May 1832.

In appeal, Abbajee Wd. Bukajee Patell *versus* Sabah Wd. Essoohaga.

Section XXXIV.—The court being called upon to determine a point submitted, whether the joint magistrate having concurrent jurisdiction with the magistrate, was authorized to communicate direct with government on particular occasion of emergency.

It was declared, that by the court's circular to the magistrate, dated 14th July 1830, issued under instructions from government, the joint magistrate was authorized under such circumstances.

Section XXXIV., Clause 1.—On the question being referred, as to what period is allowed for appeal to the collector from his subordinate functionaries, it was declared, that the functionaries subordinate to the collector for the exercise of their civil jurisdiction bear a similar relation to the collector's court, that the subordinate courts in the zillah do to that of the judge, consequently the mode of proceeding in both cases will be the same, and therefore the period recognised for appeal to the judge, *viz.* one month, is the period allowed by Regulations for appeals to the collector.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 18th July 1832.

REGULATION XVIII. OF 1827.

Section IX., Clause 2.—On the question being referred, whether it was peremptory upon the stamp vendor to receive back stamped paper under this clause, it was declared, that as the first clause attaches such a severe penalty to the sale by or purchase from any but the authorized vendor of stamped paper, the second clause was expressly framed for the relief of the purchaser, who may frequently buy paper which eventually he may not have occasion to use, and therefore, notwithstanding some inconvenience might be felt from this clause, it was obviously necessary to prevent much greater hardship and injustice which would evidently arise from attaching to it any other construction, and any other it would not bear, than that of an unlimited right to return stamps when not required. It was, however, declared, that vakeels, in the exercise of their business, purchasing stamped paper for the use of their clients, need not be restricted in the application of such paper to any particular suit, but might employ it for any general purpose.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 31st December 1829.

Section X., Clause 1.—On a question referred, it was declared that policies of insurance need not be written on stamped paper.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 23d August 1832.

Section X., Clause 1.—On a petition preferred, it was replied that hoondees can be considered valid in court only when duly executed on stamped paper.

Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, 1st October 1832, *in re* Kemchund Herachund.

Section X., Clause 3.—It was declared, on the question being preferred, that government being a party to the engagement, prisoners' bail-bonds are exempted from stamps.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 3d June 1832.

Section XV.—On the question being preferred, whether the provisions of the stamp Regulation (Regulation XVIII. A. D. 1827) was applicable to proceedings before the revenue judge at the presidency, it was declared that the provisions were not applicable.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 12th September 1834.

Section XVIII., Appendix (D).—On its being brought before the court, in order to have the question determined in respect to the stamp a pleader should employ when he moves the court for his fees, it was declared that the nature of the stamp in this particular instance should be regulated by the first table of Appendix (D.)

Register Suddur Adawlut, 20th September 1832.

Section XVIII., Appendix (D).—On the question being preferred upon stamps of what value suitors should make application for the enforcement of decree, it was declared that the value of the stamp must be regulated by the first table in Appendix (D.) whenever the application is filed in any judicial proceeding being an ordinary suit or appeal, regular or special.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 20th September 1832.

Section XX.—On the question being preferred, it was declared that all extracts from accounts or copies taken in court in the course of the trial of a suit of any deed, account, or document, of which the original is shown or returned to the party and not put in for record, do not require to be on stamped paper, the derkhaust being sufficient for the production of the originals. But copies of documents, or any paper requiring the authentication of a public officer for validity, must be on stamped paper. It being these copies that are produced, and not the originals, hence the necessity by the law for stamped paper.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 27th September 1833.

REGULATION XIX. A. D. 1827.

Section VII.—On the question being preferred, whether suits brought before the revenue judge should be upon stamped paper, it was declared that the provisions of section XV. Regulation XVIII. were not applicable to suits before the revenue judge.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 12th December 1834.

REGULATION XX. OF 1827.

Section XXXII.—On a question being referred, it was ruled that there was no objection to applying the provisions of sections XXXII. and XXXIII. Regulation XX. A. D. 1827, to the sale of confiscated ganza, as well as, of confiscated articles in general; but if no surplus remains after paying the duty, the division mentioned in Section XXX. cannot of course take place.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 12th April 1831.

REGULATION XXI. OF 1827.

Section VI., Clause 5.—On a question being submitted, it was declared that it is here provided with respect to the sale of confiscated opium, that it should be effected at a time and place publicly notified a week previous to its being held, and there being no other restriction on this part of the transaction; if purchasers cannot be found in the zillah, the article might be sent to some other station, care being taken that the portion required to be given to the informer shall, under any circumstances, be secured to him.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 12th April 1831.

Section LX.—On the question being submitted, it was declared that farms granted under this section did not constitute such a property as could be attached by process of the Adawlut under clause 2, section LXII. Regulation IV. A. D. 1827, if by such act the farm is to be taken out of the farmer's hands, and be managed by any person the Adawlut may appoint.

Assistant Register Suddur Adawlut, 18th June 1834.

Section LXVII.—On a question having been submitted as to whether, in conducting the investigations, under this section, the collector has authority to examine witnesses on oath, it was declared that the best course for collectors to pursue in such cases was to administer oaths.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 28th September 1831.

Section LXVII.—On the question being submitted, whether assistant collectors are authorized to pass sentences of fine and imprisonment in cases coming under the provisions of this section, without having them specially referred to them for decision by the collector, and without being first subjected to his approbation, it was declared that a collector may assign to his assistant the duty generally of investigating such cases; and orders passed by the assistants may be altered by the collector, as in the case of other duties which he may assign to them, and an appeal from the final order of the collector, if he gives one, will lie to the Governor in Council under clause 2, section LXXI.; and if the collector does not interfere, or pass any order, then an appeal from the judgment of the assistant will lie in the same way to the Governor in Council, if the party aggrieved complains.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 17th January 1835.

REGULATION XXII. OF 1827.

On a point referred, whether an individual expelled from one military bazar could be prevented settling in another, it was ruled that by the Regulation there was no provision for expelling a person from a bazar, and therefore could be none to prevent his settling in another.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 3d August 1832.

REGULATION XXVI. OF 1827.

Section V.—On a question how far the appointment of moulees by one kaujee gave a title to such persons to retain office under his successor, it was determined that the appointment of naibs or moulees by one kaujee does not in any way render it incumbent on his successor to continue them in office, or give him any right to their situations other than during the pleasure of the legally appointed kaujee for the time being.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 8th April 1830.

Section IV., Clause 1.—On question, whether the power to appoint an administrator of the management of the affairs of minors and others vested in the zillah judge under section IX. Regulation VIII. 1827, can be performed by the agent for sirdars claims in a case where the minor to whom the estate may belong is an individual of the privileged class; it was declared that, the powers of the agent for sirdars being restricted under the enactment to hearing and deciding complaints or suits of a civil nature, the functions delegated to the zillah judge under the above-quoted section could not be exercised by that officer.

Suddur Adawlut, 1829.

Section IV., Clause 2.—A circular was issued by the Honourable the Governor in Council in virtue of the power reserved to him by section XIV. of Regulation XV. 1827, authorizing in certain matters of criminal charge when brought against him the forms of courtesy and other marks of consideration therein allowed to the landholders in their capacity of functionaries exercising police authority, to be extended and made applicable to the second and third classes of privileged persons, but nothing more.—Circular Letter, 17th April 1830.

Section V.—On a petition of appeal being presented by a person against a decree of the political agent at Dharwar, wherein a decree was given against the petitioner, who did not belong to the privileged class, and his brother who was a sirdar, it was declared that as the petitioner was not a sirdar the agent could try no action against him, and therefore as far as he was concerned there was no decree against him.

Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, 15th December 1834, *in re* Sudeshew Ramchunder.

Section VI., Clause 3.—On a question being preferred, it was declared that, under the modifications of Regulation XXIX. of 1827, it is still competent to a court to cause execution of a decree, if special cause be shown within the period of 30 days from the date of the decree.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 17th April 1834.

REGULATION XXX. OF 1827.

Section II., Clause 2.—On a question preferred, it was declared that that portion of clause 2, section II. Regulation XXX. of 1827, which declares it to be a part of the regular duty of a magistrate to commit for trial before the session judge, was not repealed by section IV. Regulation IV. of 1830.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 14th July 1830.

REGULATION XXXII. A. D. 1827.

Doubts having arisen as to what was intended by date of promulgation from which this and the subsequent Regulations are declared to have effect, it was ruled that the date of promulgation of a law or Regulation was the day on which it was received at the head station of each zillah, which should be carefully noted, and that the first court day after receipt every Regulation should be read in open court as well as in the collector's office; and instructions were issued in general terms enjoining all judges and magistrates to give by every practicable method publicity to Regulations upon their arrival in the several zillahs.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 11th September 1833.

REGULATION I. OF 1830.

Section IV.—On a question preferred as to the power of a senior assistant judge to try appeals from junior assistants, it was declared that the senior assistant judge has, when specially empowered under clause 1, section VI. Regulation XXIX. of 1827, jurisdiction to try appeals from a junior assistant judge.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 12th August 1831.

REGULATION III. of 1830.

Section III.—In all cases wherein the term of imprisonment is made to exceed seven years, or where the convict already undergoing a confirmed sentence of imprisonment of a longer period than seven years, that period, by a subsequent conviction, is increased, it is the duty of the session judges to refer the case to the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut for confirmation.
Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 18th May 1830.

Section III.—On the question being referred as to the relative construction to be placed upon this section as connected with Regulation XXX. A. D. 1827, it was declared that, by the introduction of Regulation XXX. A. D. 1827 into this section, it was intended under certain modifications (expressly declared in the succeeding sections) applicable throughout all the zillahs subject to this presidency.
Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 31st May 1830.

Section III.—And in reference to the above interpretation it was further declared, that the holding of periodical sessions (as at detached stations) not having been provided for at the Suddur station, all trials are to be held there whenever any cases are ready.
Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 18th June 1830.

Section III.—It was declared, that trials before the session judges were in all cases to be conducted according to the forms laid down for a court of circuit in chapter III. Regulation XIII. of 1827, and not as hitherto pursued by them as criminal judges.
Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 23d June 1830.

Section III.—Doubts having been entertained whether a session judge could take original cognizance of criminal offences, it was declared that, when criminal offences may have been discovered to have been committed during the trial, or after the completion of a civil suit, the case should be forwarded to the magistrate to be proceeded with by him in the same manner as when a case is returned under section XXI. Regulation XIII. of 1827, for the purpose of having the prisoner committed upon any charge he may deem expedient.

In regard however to perjuries committed before a civil authority, that authority would of course prepare the case and hand it up to the session judge without the intervention of the magistrate; and if the perjury took place before the judge himself, he would proceed according to section IV. Regulation XXX. of 1827.
Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 6th August 1830.

Section III.—In cases of imprisonment requiring reference to the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut under clause 2, section XIII. Regulation XIII. A. D. 1827, as extended by this Regulation, it was ruled that, when no specific term from whence a sentence was to commence was stated in the warrant issued by the Suddur Adawlut, it was to be held to commence from the day upon which sentence was passed by the session judge, i. e. the day upon which the case was referred by the session judge to the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut, and which is always stated in the beginning of the warrant.
Register Suddur Adawlut, 31st January 1833.

Section VI.—It was ruled that, in trials before an assistant session judge, the witness should appear in court to depose, as required by section XXXIX. Regulation XIII. A. D. 1827, and the court's circular of the 23d June 1830.
Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut, 24th November 1834, *in re* Myralla and three others.

Section VI.—It was argued and ruled, that an assistant session judge has only the powers of a criminal judge and not of a session judge or court of circuit, and therefore cannot try escapes from custody, which must be handed over to the session judge.
Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut, 5th January 1835, *in re* Lalapa Wullud Anteram.

Section X.—Doubts having been entertained as to the mode to be pursued in the preparation of cases of persons charged with crimes against the state, it was declared that the powers and functions of the judicial commissioner on circuit in conducting such trials are to be considered in every respect similar to those specified in chapter IV. Regulation XIII. of 1827 for the special court; and therefore that the magistrate should, after having made the reference to government in conformity with clause 5th, section X. Regulation XII. of 1827, and received instructions to proceed, forward his proceedings as in other cases, with the accused persons to the session judge, whose duty it would be to have the case in readiness at the ensuing circuit of the judicial commissioner, in the manner provided in the 25th section of the chapter and Regulation above quoted.
Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 7th June 1830.

REGULATION IV. of 1830.

Section III.—A question was referred whether Broach, being a sub-collectorate, the sentences passed by the assistant magistrate requiring confirmation under this section, were to be confirmed by the magistrate at Broach or Surat.
The former was declared the competent authority.
Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 3d June 1830.

Section III.—

Section III.—On a question preferred with reference to the period the magistrate is authorized to confine persons in default of security being furnished for good conduct under the extended penal jurisdiction wherewith he is vested by this Regulation, it was declared that the extended penal jurisdiction of this section, and Regulation is applicable to cases of confinement in default of security; beyond which limit the magistrate is to be guided in his proceedings by the provision of chapter III, of Regulation XII. of 1827.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 29th June 1830.

Section IV.—A question having been preferred whether, in consequence of the penal jurisdiction vested in assistant magistrates having been made equal to that of the magistrate under section IV. Regulation IV. 1830, the penal powers delegated to the collector as magistrate, in clause 4th, section XI. Regulation XVI. of 1827, may not be exercised by his assistant, subject to his confirmation.

It was declared, that it had already been decided that the penal jurisdiction, in the above mentioned clause and section of Regulation XIV. can be exercised only by the collector (*vide* lithographed interpretations, of the Regulations), and that it was not intended that this decision should be in any way disturbed by the introduction of this Regulation.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 27th May 1830.

Section IV.—On a question preferred, it was declared that that portion of clause 2d, section II. Regulation XXX. of 1827, which declares it to be part of the regular duty of a magistrate to commit for trial before the session judge, was not repealed by this section.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 14th July 1830.

REGULATION V. OF 1830.

Section II.—On a question referred, it was declared that the principal collector as magistrate is not precluded from acting in that capacity, anywhere throughout the zillah, while the sub-collector as magistrate is confined to the districts under his immediate charge; and as the latter is a magistrate, of course, over his acts in this capacity, the principal collector as magistrate can have no control; but in police arrangements, the principal collector as magistrate is not prevented from taking a part, his jurisdiction covering all, save when the sub-collector acts.

In regard to assistants, unless specially appointed by government to do duty under a sub-collector, the principal collector may give them any charge he thinks proper, as they are attached to a principal collector for general duty.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 8th September 1830.

Section II.—On the question being referred, it was declared that, under the last interpretation (8th September 1830), it was defined how magistrates and their assistants are qualified to act, and therefore that any assistant to the magistrate may commit offenders for trial for crimes committed within the limits of the sub-collectorate, although he may not at the time be within the limits thereof, provided he be within the zillah.

Register Suddur Adawlut, 17th January 1830.

Section II., Clause 3.—On a question referred, it was declared that the penal jurisdiction of a sub-collector as magistrate in the districts under his charge is co-equal with and wholly distinct from that of the principal collector as magistrate, consequently the principal collector has no jurisdiction in magisterial cases decided by the sub-collector; and therefore parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by the decisions of the sub-collector in his capacity of magistrate, should be instructed to prefer their applications to the Suddur Foudjaree Adawlut, which court alone has the power of revision.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 20th September 1830.

REGULATION VI. OF 1830.

Section IV.—Section XXXIV. Regulation XVII. of 1827, being rescinded by this section, and no period within which appeals were receivable being specified, it was declared on the point referred, that the period allowed for appeal to the judge, viz. one month, was the period allowed by the Regulations for appeals to the collector.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 18th July 1832.

Section V.—On a question as to what period is allowed for appeal to the collector from his subordinate functionaries under section V. Regulation VI. of 1830, it was declared that the Courts held by functionaries subordinate to the collector for the exercise of their civil jurisdiction, bear a similar relation to the collector's court, as the subordinate courts in the zillah do to that of the judge, consequently the mode of proceeding in both cases will be the same, and therefore the period recognised for appeal to the judge, viz. one month, is the period allowed by the Regulation for appeals to the collector.

Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 29th June 1830.

REGULATION XIX. OF 1830.

Section I.—On a question preferred, it was declared that the provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1830, do not admit of the joint session judge holding a session at Sholapore.
Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 15th December 1830.

REGULATION I. OF 1831.

On a question being referred, it was ruled that this Regulation provides for suits only connected with lands, its rents, &c. being cognisable by the agents, and does not prohibit process for enforcing the payment of revenue to superior holders of the sirdar classes being levied by the collector, as provided in section XXIX, clause 1, Regulation XVII. of 1827.
Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 10th March 1831.

REGULATION VIII. OF 1831.

Section III.—On the question being referred as to the authority possessed by a session judge over a magistrate, it was ruled that a session judge had no power to return a case to a magistrate when he (the session judge) considered the punishment merited came within the magistrate's final jurisdiction. Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 24th August 1832.

Section III.—On a point being referred whether a session judge was empowered under this section to call for the magistrate's proceedings in the case of a prisoner sentenced under clause 4, section XI, Regulation XVI. A. D. 1827, it was ruled that; in the absence of the judicial commissioner, the session judge possessed the same power in these as in other magisterial cases.
Assistant Register Suddur Adawlut, 6th March 1833.

Section IX., Clause 3.—On the question being referred, it was declared that sentences which are authorized by the Regulations might be carried into execution without the confirmation or otherwise of the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut.
Register Suddur Adawlut, 22d November 1834.

REGULATION X. OF 1831.

Section I.—On a question being preferred, whether this Regulation was intended to have retrospective effect, it has been ruled that this Regulation does not mean that decrees formerly passed by courts of justice should invariably be set aside; but that in those cases in which the collector from inquiring thinks it just, he can, in the way government may have authorized, restore the lands which have been resumed.

Assistant Register Suddur Adawlut, 13th December 1833.

REGULATION XIV. OF 1831.

Section II.—It was declared that, with reference to such stamped papers as had been forwarded for sale to the zillah previous to the promulgation of this Regulation, the counter-signature by the officers of the zillah before issuing them for sale, was not absolutely necessary to give them validity, provided the material had been duly counter-signed by the superintendent at Bombay.
Acting Register Suddur Adawlut, 17th May 1832.

REGULATION XVIII. OF 1831.

Section III., Clause 1.—It was ordered, that no appeals should be transferred to native judges for decision under this Regulation, unless the judge was convinced of the necessity for so doing, it being considered desirable that, as far as possible, the European judges should determine appeals.
Assistant Register Suddur Adawlut, 13th April 1832.

REGULATION II. OF 1832.

Section I.—On the question being submitted as to how a collector was to proceed for the recovery of balances due by a farmer of land customs, and other farmers of revenue, and their securities where the balances were due but not collected previous to the passing of this Regulation, it was declared that this Regulation was intended to provide the course.
Register Suddur Adawlut, 24th September 1833.