



SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
CONTAINING
Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council of India.

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Separate Paging is given to these Supplements, in continuation from one to the other, that the Acts and Bills may be collected into a separate Compilation.

Legislative Council of India.

4th February 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 23rd January 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 4th February 1860), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV. of 1860.

An Act to amend Act VIII. of 1859 (for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter).

Whereas it is expedient to amend Act VIII. of 1859 (for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter); It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. From and after the passing of this Act, so much of the 332nd Section of Act VIII. of 1859, as enacts that "If the appeal lie to the Sudder Court it shall be heard and determined by a Court consisting of three or more Judges of that Court," shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall form portion of the said Section:—

"If the appeal lie to the Sudder Court, it shall be heard and determined by a Court consisting of two or more Judges of that Court. If, when the Court shall consist of only two Judges, there is a difference of opinion upon the evidence in cases in which it is competent to the Court to go into the evidence, and one Judge concur in opinion with the Lower Court as to the facts, the case shall be determined accordingly: If, in a Court so constituted, there is a difference of opinion upon a point of law, the Judges shall state the point upon which they differ, and the case shall be re-argued upon that question before one or more of the other Judges, and shall be determined according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Sudder Court by whom the appeal is heard."

II. From and after the passing of this Act, the 215th Section of the said Act shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be the 215th Section:—

Procedure on receiving application for execution of Decree.

"The Court, on receiving any application for execution of a decree containing the particulars above-mentioned or such of them as may be applicable to the case, shall enter a note of the application and the date on which it was made, in the Register of the suit. If it shall be shown to the Court that the particulars do not correspond with the original decree, the Court shall either return the application for correction to the person making it, or shall, with the consent of such person, cause the necessary correction to be made. If the application be admitted, the Court shall order execution of the decree according to the nature of the application."

III. When under the provisions of Section 295 of the said Act the Act is extended to any part of the territories not subject to the general Regulations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, it shall be lawful for the Government to which the territory is subordinate to declare that the Act shall take effect therein subject to any restriction, limitation, or proviso which it may think proper. In such case the restriction, limitation, or proviso shall be inserted in the declaration or notification of such extension. When the Act is extended by the Local Government to any territory subordinate to such Government, and such extension is made subject to any restriction, limitation, or proviso, the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council shall be requisite.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

18th February 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 8th February 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 18th idem), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V. of 1860.

An Act to amend Act III. of 1857 (relating to trespasses by Cattle).

Whereas, under the provisions of Act III. of 1857, fines may be levied from the owners of Cattle found tres-

Preamble.

to the person holding the latter certificate in ignorance of the grant of the previous certificate, shall be held good against claims under such previous certificate.

XIII. With regard to the property of a deceased Hindoo, Mahomedan, or other person not usually designated by the term "British subject," no certificate in respect of any such property shall be valid if made after a probate or letters of administration granted in respect of the same; provided assets belonging to the deceased were, at the time of his death, within the local jurisdiction of the Court granting the probate or letters of administration.

XIV. Where a certificate shall have been granted in cases in which such certificate would be valid but for a probate or letters of administration previously granted, all payments made to the person holding the certificate in ignorance of the previous granting of the probate or letters of administration, shall be held good against claims under the probate or letters of administration so previously granted.

XV. No probate or letters of administration shall be valid for the purpose of the recovery of debts, or for the security of debtors, after a certificate granted in respect of the same property for which such probate or letters of administration shall have been granted: provided assets belonging to the deceased were, at the time of his death, within the jurisdiction of the Court granting such certificate.

XVI. Where probate or letters of administration may have been granted in cases in which such probate or letters of administration would be valid but for the previous grant of a certificate, all payments made in ignorance of the previous grant of the certificate shall be held good against claims under such previous certificate.

XVII. Curators appointed under Act XIX. of 1841 who may be invested with certain powers which are conferred on persons obtaining certificates under this Act, shall not exercise any powers which, but for that Act, would lawfully belong to persons obtaining certificates, or to executors or administrators where a certificate, probate, or letters of administration has been actually obtained; but all persons who may have paid debts or rents to a curator authorised by a Court to receive the same, shall be indemnified, and the curator shall be responsible for the payment of the same to the person who has obtained a certificate, the executor, or administrator, as the case may be.

XVIII. All probates and letters of administration granted by any Supreme Court of Judicature in cases in which any assets belonging to deceased persons were at the time of their deaths, within the local jurisdiction of the Court granting the probate or letters of administration, shall have the effect of probate and letters of administration granted in respect of the property of British subjects, but for the purpose of the recovery of debts only and the security of debtors paying the same, except so far as is in this Act provided.

XIX. A certificate of administration granted by the British Representative accredited to any Foreign Prince or State, shall, as regards the residents within

the Territories of such Prince or State, have the same effect in respect to Government securities as a certificate granted to a Native subject of Her Majesty under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

XX. Every certificate of administration granted under the last preceding Section shall, as regards the Government securities, give authority to the person to whom the same shall be granted throughout the British Territories in India, and have the same effect throughout the said territories as a certificate granted under Section VII. of this Act has within the Presidency within which the same is granted.

XXI. No certificate granted under this Act shall empower the person certified to negotiate any Government security or share of a Bank, or any share of such security, or to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, or any share of such interest or dividend, unless the Government securities or Bank share shall be specified in such certificate.

XXII. Any Court or Officer authorised to grant a certificate may, from time to time, extend the same to any Government security or Bank share not originally specified therein, and every such extension shall have the same effect as if the Government security or Bank share to which the certificate shall be extended had been originally specified therein.

XXIII. Upon the extension of a certificate, security may be required in the same manner as upon the original grant of a certificate.

XXIV. Nothing in this Act contained shall be held to extend to the property of any person usually designated as a British subject.

XXV. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say)—

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The words "District Court" shall mean the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction of a Zillah or District.

The words "Sudder Court" shall be deemed to include the highest Civil Court of Appeal in any part of the British Territories in India not subject to the control and superintendence of a Sudder Court.

The words "District Court" shall mean the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction of a Zillah or District.

The words "Sudder Court" shall be deemed to include the highest Civil Court of Appeal in any part of the British Territories in India not subject to the control and superintendence of a Sudder Court.

The words "Sudder Court" shall be deemed to include the highest Civil Court of Appeal in any part of the British Territories in India not subject to the control and superintendence of a Sudder Court.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

4th February 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 4th February 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 8th of May next:—

A Bill to Amend Act VIII. of 1855 (relating to the office and duties of Administrator General).

Whereas it is expedient to amend Act VIII. of 1855, relating to the office and duties of Administrator General; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1855, relating to the office and duties of Administrator General; It is enacted as follows:—

Effect of probates and letters granted to representatives of persons not usually termed "British subjects."

Effect of certificates granted by British representatives in Foreign States.

Effect of certificates granted by British representatives in Foreign States.

Local extent of power given by such certificates.

Form of certificate to enable holder to negotiate Government securities or Bank shares.

Extension of certificate.

Security upon extension.

Act not to apply to British subjects.

Interpretation.

Number.

Gender.

"District Court."

"Sudder Court."

I. The Administrator General shall, when duly authorised or required so to do by the Military Secretary to Government, secure and distribute the assets of the estate and effects of any Officer, Soldier, or other person subject to any Articles of War, in all cases in which such estate and effects do not exceed in the whole Five Hundred Rupees, charging the estate with a commission of three per centum only.

Provided always that it shall not be necessary for the Administrator General to take out letters of administration in cases referred to in this Section.

II. If, within months, no person claiming to be entitled to a principal share of the effects of the deceased shall obtain a certificate from the Administrator General under Section XLIII. of the said Act, or letters of administration to the estate and effects of the deceased, the Administrator General, when required so to do by any creditor against the estate, shall apply for, and the Supreme Court may, in such cases grant to him, letters of administration to the said estate and effects, or, if he omit to take such proceedings, such creditor may apply for, and the Supreme Court may in such cases grant to such creditor, letters of administration to the said estate and effects.

III. Whenever any person holding the office of Administrator General shall obtain leave of absence, it shall be lawful for the Government to appoint some person to officiate as Administrator General; and such person, while so officiating, shall be subject to the same conditions and bound by the same responsibilities as the Administrator General by any law now in force or that may hereafter be enacted.

Appointment of officiating Administrator General.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

4th February 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 4th February 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 8th of April next:—

A Bill to remove certain Tracts on the Eastern Border of the Chittagong District from the Jurisdiction of the Tribunals established under the General Regulations and Acts.

Whereas it is expedient to remove the Hilly and Forest tracts of country, situated on the eastern border of the District of Chittagong, from the jurisdiction exercised by the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts and Offices of that District, under the general Regulations and Acts of the Government; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The tracts of country described in the Schedule to this Act are hereby removed from the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature, and from the control of the Officers of Revenue constituted by the Regulations of the Bengal Code and the Acts passed by the Governor General of India in Council and the Legislative Council of India, as well as from the system of procedure prescribed for the said Courts and Offices by the Regulations and Acts aforesaid; and no Act hereafter passed by the Legislative Council of India relative to the constitution or procedure of the said Courts and Offices shall be deemed to extend to any part of the said tract, unless the same be specially named therein: provided that nothing herein contain-

Proviso.

ed shall extend to or affect any case now pending in any Court or office.

II. The administration of Civil and Criminal justice and the superintendence of the settlement and realisation of the public Revenue and of all matters relating to the said tracts, are hereby vested in such Officer or Officers as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may, for the purpose of tribunals of first instance, or of reference and appeal, appoint, and the Officer or Officers so appointed shall, in the matter of the administration and superintendence aforesaid, be subject to the direction and control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and be guided by such instructions as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may from time to time issue.

III. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to direct that an appeal may be heard in any of the matters described in the last preceding Section by the Civil and Session Judge of Chittagong, or the Commissioner of Revenue for that District, or by the Sudder Dewanee and Nizamut Adawlut; or by the Board of Revenue, and to declare in what cases the order made by any Officer or Court, empowered by the Lieutenant Governor to dispose of any of the matters aforesaid, shall be final.

IV. It shall be lawful to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to direct any Officer empowered to administer Criminal jurisdiction in or for the tracts aforesaid, to refer the sentence passed by him in any class of Criminal trials for the confirmation of the Sudder Court; and no sentence of death passed by any person competent, under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor, to pass such sentence, shall be carried into execution until it be confirmed by the Sudder Court. In disposing of any trial referred for disposal under this Section, the Sudder Court shall not call for the Futwah of its Law Officer, and shall pass such order as it may deem just and proper, so as that it shall not convict any person acquitted by the referring Officer, or enhance any sentence pronounced by him.

V. Any person liable to be imprisoned in any Civil or Criminal Jail, or to be transported beyond sea under any order or sentence passed by any Officer or Court empowered as provided in this Act, may be imprisoned in any Civil or Criminal Jail, or transported to any place which the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may direct.

VI. When a question shall arise whether any place falls within the tracts described in the Schedule of this Act, it shall be competent to the Commissioner of Revenue for the District of Chittagong to consider and determine on which side of the described boundary the place aforesaid may lie, and the order made by the Commissioner shall be final.

VII. This Act shall take effect from such date as shall be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and notification thereof shall be published in the Office of the Commissioner of Revenue and the Courts of the Civil and Sessions Judge and of the Magistrate of Chittagong, and in such other manner as the Lieutenant Governor may direct.

Commencement of Act.

SCHEDULE.

The boundary of the Hilly and Forest tract referred to in the foregoing Act shall be understood generally to run to the eastward of the surveyed area of the villages situated on the eastern frontier of the Chittagong District as surveyed and mapped in the course of the

Revenue Survey of that District, and shall be more particularly taken to be indicated as follows :—

- As respects Thannah Futtickchierree : all the country lying east of the villages Ramghur, Joozkola, Hapuneah, Fuckeerachung, Kunchunpoor, and Goomarectulla.
- Thannah Hathezaree : all the country lying east of Mugkatta, Radahmadheepoor, and other surveyed villages of this Thannah, and of a line drawn from the south-eastern boundary to Gogra in Faree Rungunneah.
- Faree Rungunneah : all the country lying to the east of Gogra, Nichintapoor, Kodala, Puddooa, Dood-Pookereah, and other surveyed villages of this Faree, situated on both sides of the Fenny River.
- Thannah Patteah : all the country lying east of the surveyed villages of this Thannah, that is to say, lying east of a line drawn from the eastern surveyed boundary of Doo-Pookereah, in Faree Rungunneah, down to the eastern surveyed boundary of the village Doobacherree lying north of the River Sunkoo.

As respects Thannah Sutkuneah : all the country lying east of Pooranghur, Burdoonara, Andar Mannick, Rajbarree, and other surveyed villages of this Thannah.

Thannah Chuckereah : all the country lying eastward of a line drawn from the village Rajbarree, in Thannah Tukuneah, to the surveyed villages Boonoo and Bilcherrie on the Moree River, in Thannah Chukereah, and also all the country lying eastward of the surveyed villages of this Thannah between Bilcherrie and Pagoleebee.

Thannah Ramoo : all the country lying east of a line drawn from Pagoleebee, in Thannah Chukeriah, to Edghur, Gurjaham, and Kucheppeah in Thannah Ramoo.

All the country comprised in Thannah Teknaaf and lying south of the mouth of the Rajoo River, and south and east of a line drawn from the Rajoo River to the surveyed village Kucheppeah of Thannah Ramoo.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

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सन १८६० चा आक्ट ४ था.

इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कोन्सिलाने ठरविल्या तो गवर्नर जनरल याणी सन १८६० चे जान्युअरी महिन्याचे २३ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केला.

बादशाही सनदेने स्थापलेलीं नाहीत अशीं जीं दिवाणी अदालतीचीं कोर्टे, त्यांतील काम चालविण्याची रीत सोपी करण्या बाबद ”सन १८५९ चा ८ वा आक्ट आहे तो सुधारण्या विषयीं आक्ट.

“बादशाही सनदेने स्थापलेलीं नाहीत अशीं जीं दिवाणी अदालतीचीं कोर्टे त्यांतील काम चालविण्याची रीत सोपी करण्या बाबद ”सन १८५९ चा ८ वा आक्ट आहे तो सुधारणे योग्य आहे यास्तच, खालीं लिहित्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे.

१. “सदर कोर्टाकडे अपील झाल्यास, त्या कोर्टातील तीन अगर अधिक जज्ज मिळून अशा कोर्टाने त्या अपिलाची चौकशी करून निवाडा करावा” असा ठराव सन १८५९ चे ८ वे आक्टचे ३३२ वे कलमाचे जेवढे भागांत आहे तेवढा भाग, हा आक्ट ठरल्यानंतर रद्द होईल असें समजावें, व त्या भागाबद्दल खालीं लिहि लेला मजकूर सदर कलमाचा भाग आहे असें समजावें.

“सदर कोर्टाकडे अपील झाल्यास त्या कोर्टातील दोन किंवा अधिक जज्ज मिळून अशा कोर्टाने त्या अपिलाची चौकशी करून निवाडा करावा. कोर्टांत जेव्हां दोन मात्र जज्ज असतील व जा मुकदम्यांत पुरावा घेण्याचा कोर्टास अधिकार असेल त्या मुकदम्यांत पुराव्या विषयीं त्यांचीं मतें भिन्न पडतील, व त्यांमून एका जज्जचें मत मुकदम्यांतील हकिकती विषयीं कनिष्ठ कोर्टाचे मतशी मिळेल तर त्या मुकदम्याचा निवाडा त्या प्रमाणे करावा. दोनच जज्जांचें कोर्ट असून कायद्यासंबंधीं त्यांचीं मतें भिन्न पडतील तर जा गोष्टी बाबद आपलीं मतें भिन्न असतील ती गोष्ट त्याणी त्याहावी, व तिज विषयीं दुसरे जज्जांपैकीं एका पुढें किंवा अधिकां पुढें पुनः तक्रार होऊन सदर कोर्टाचे जा जज्जांनीं अपिलाची चौकशी केली असेल त्या जज्जांपैकीं अधिक जज्ज जा मताचे असतील त्या प्रमाणे त्या मुकदम्याचा निवाडा करावा.”

२. हा आक्ट ठरल्यानंतर सदर आक्टाचें २१५ वें कलम रद्द होईल असें समजावें; आणि त्याचे बदला खालीं लिहितेले कलम २१५ वें कलम आहे असें समजावें.

“वर लिहित्या प्रमाणे सर्व तपशिलाची, अगर त्यापैकीं त्या कामास लागू पडेल तितक्या तपशिलाची दरखास्त, हुकूमनामा वजाविण्याविषयीं कोर्टाचे हानीं आल्या वर कोर्टाने दरखास्त झाल्याचा शेर व दरखास्त केल्याची तारीख दाख्याचे रजिस्तरांत लिहिती पाहिजे. दरखास्तातील तपशील अवल हुकूमनाम्याशीं मिळत नाहीं असें कोर्टास दाखवून दिलें तर तीं दरखास्त जाणे केली त्याला दुस्त करण्यासाठीं कोर्टाने परत यावी किंवा तो मनुष्यकबूल असला तर पाहिजे तशीं दुस्त करवी. दरखास्त कबूल केल्यास तीन लिहित्या अन्वये हुकूमनामा वजाविण्याचा हुकूम कोर्टाने करावा.”

३. बंगाला, मद्रास आणि मुंबई या इलाख्यांतील सामान्य कायदे जा मुलुकांत चालू नाहीत, त्या मुलुकाचे कोणतेही भागास सदर आक्ट त्याचे ३८५ वे कलमांतील ठरावा अन्वये लागू करण्यांत येईल तेव्हां, जा सरकारचे नाव्यांत तो मुलुक असेल त्या सरकारास योग्य वाटेल अशा शरतेने, किंवा इयत्तेने, किंवा नियमाने तो आक्ट त्या मुलुकांत चालू होईल असा ठराव करण्याचा अधिकार त्या सरकारास आहे. सदर प्रकारचे प्रसंगीं सदर शर्ती, किंवा इयत्ता, किंवा नियम सदर प्रमाणे आक्ट लागू करण्याविषयीं ठरावांत, किंवा जाहिरनाम्यांत दारबल करावा. जा सरकारचे नाव्यांत मुलुक असेल तें सरकार सदर आक्ट त्या मुलुकास लागू करील, व लागू करण्याविषयीं शर्ती, किंवा इयत्ता, किंवा नियम ठरवील तेव्हां इंडियाचे गवर्नर जनरल इन् कोन्सिलची मंजूरी घेतली पाहिजे असें समजावें.

(True translation)

उद्देश.

सदर कोर्टाकडे झालेले अपिलांची चौकशी दोन किंवा अधिक जज्जांनी करावी.

हुकूमनामा वजाविण्याविषयीं दरखास्त घेतल्यावरची तपशिला.

कायदे लागू नसणारे भागांस आक्ट लागू करणे.

सन १८६० नो आक्ट ४ थो.

इंडियानी लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिले ठराव्यो ते, गवरनर जनरले सन १८६०
नाजान्यू आरी महिनानी २३ मी तारिखे मंजूर कऱ्यो.

“दिवानी इनसाफनी कोर्टे बादशाही सनद उपरथी स्थापी नही होय तेओनुं
काम-चलाचवानी रीत सेहेली करवा बाबत” सन १८५९ नो ८ मो आक्ट छे ते
सुधारवा बाबतनो आक्ट.

उद्देश-

“दिवानी इनसाफनी कोर्टे बादशाही सनद उपरथी स्थापी नही होय तेओनुं काम-चलाचवानी
रीत सेहेली करवा बाबत” सन १८५९ नो ८ मो आक्ट छे ते सुधारवो योग्य छे, वारते हेठळ लख्या
प्रमाणे ठराव्युं छे:—

सदर कोर्टमां अपील थाय
तेनी बेअथवा वनाजडजोए
जो कसी करवो.

१. “सदर कोर्टमां अपील थई होय तो ते कोर्टना जण अथवा ते कर्ता वनाजडजोए बेसीने
तेनी चो कशी करीने निकाल करवो” एवुं सन ३८५९ ना ८ मा आक्टनी ३३२ मी कलमना जेटला
भागमां ठराव्युं छे तेठलो भाग आ आक्ट ठऱ्या पळी रदथशे एवुं समजवुं; अने ते भागने बदले
हेठळ लखेलेो मजकूर ते कलमनो भाग छे एवुं समजवुं.

“सदर कोर्टमां अपील थई होय तो ते कोर्टना बेअथवा ते कर्ता वनाजडजोए बेसीने तेनी चो-
कसी करीने निकाल करवो. कोर्टमां बेज जडजो होय अने पुरावा उपरथी तेओनो अभिप्राय जू-
दो पडे तेमां एक जडजो अभिप्राय मुकरदमानो हकीगत बाबत नाबानी कोर्टनो अभिप्राय
होय तेनी साथे मळतो होय तो ते मुकरदमानो ते प्रमाणे निकाल करवो. बेजजोनी कोर्टहोय
अने कायदा बाबत तेओनो अभिप्राय जूदो जूदो होय तो जे वात बाबत तेओनो अभिप्रायजूदो
होय ते वात तेओएलखवी, अने ते बाबत बीजा जडजोमां ना एक जडजोनी आगळ अथवा
जडजोनी आगळ पाळी तकरार थईने सदर कोर्टना जे जडजोए अपीलनी चो कसी करी होय ते
जडजोमां ना वनाजडजोने जेवो अभिप्राय होय ते प्रमाणे ते मुकरदमानो निकाल करवो!”

उपरोक्तमां वजाववा बाब-
तनी दरवास्त आख्या पळी का-
मशीने चलाचवुं.

२. आ आक्ट ठऱ्या पळी ते आक्टनी २१५ मी कलम रदथशे एवुं समजवुं; अने तेने बदले हे-
ठळ लखेलेो मजकूर २१५ मी कलम छे एवुं समजवुं.

“उपर कहेली विगत अथवा तेमांनी जेटली मुकरदमाने लागू होय तेठली विगत लखीने हुक-
मनांमुं बजाववा बाबतनी दरवास्त आख्या पळी कोर्टे ते दरवास्तनी शीप अने जे तारिखे दरवास्त
आपी होय ते तारिख मुकरदमाना रजिस्टरमां (एटले नो धमां) दाखल करवी. विगत अवल हुकम-
नांमांसाथे मळती नथी एवुं कोर्टेने देखाडी आपेते दरवास्त आपनारने ते दरवास्त उरुस्त करवा-
सारुपाळी आपवी, अथवा ते माणसनुं अनुमत लईने जरूर होय तेठलुं तेमां दुरुस्त करावुं दर-
वास्त मंजूर थाय तो दरवास्तमां लख्या प्रमाणे हुकमनांमुं बजाववा बाबत कोर्टे हुकम करवो.”

जे प्रान्ते कायदा लागू नही
होय तेने आक्ट लागू करवा बा-
बत.

३. बंगालाना अथवा मद्रासना अथवा मुंबईना सामान्यकायदा जे मुलकने लागू नही होय
ते मुलकना कोर्टे भागने सदर हुं आक्टनी ३८५ मी कलमना ठराव प्रमाणे ते आक्ट लागू करे त्यारे जे सर-
कारना ताबामां ते मुलक होय ते सरकारनी नजरमां आवे तेवी सरतथी, अथवा मर्यादाथी, अथवा
नियमथी ते आक्ट ते मुलकमां चालू थशे एवुं ठरावबाने ते सरकार सुवत्थार छे. अने एवे प्रसंगे
ते सरत, अथवा मर्यादा, अथवा नियम ते आक्ट लागू करवा बाबतना ठरावमां, अथवा जाहेरना-
मांमां दाखल करवो. जे सरकारना ताबामां मुलक होय ते सरकार ते आक्ट ते मुलकने लागू करे
अने लागू करवा बाबतनी सरत, अथवा मर्यादा, अथवा नियम ठराव त्यारे इंडियाना गवरनर
जनरल इन् कौंसिलनी मंजूरी अगाउथी लेवी जोईये एवुं समजवुं.

(True translation)

VENAYE WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.