

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CONTAINING

Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council of India.

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

Legislative Council of India.

21st May 1859:

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 17th May 1859, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XV. OF 1859.

*An Act for Granting Exclusive Privileges to In-
ventors.*

Preamble.

Whereas Act VI. of 1856, entitled “An Act for granting exclusive privileges to Inventors,” was passed by the Legislative Council of India without the sanction of Her Majesty to the passing thereof having been previously obtained and signified in pursuance of the Statute passed in the Seventeenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled “An Act to provide for the Government of India”: And whereas Her Majesty’s Law Officers having given it as their opinion that the Legislative Council of India was not competent to pass Act VI. of 1856 without previously obtaining the sanction of the Crown; and the Court of Directors of the East India Company having, in pursuance of the power vested in them by law, disallowed Act VI. of 1856, and having signified to the Governor General of India in Council their disallowance thereof, the said Act was repealed by Act IX. of 1857; and whereas it is expedient, for the encouragement of Inventors of new manufactures, that certain exclusive privileges in their inventions should be granted to them in India, and that exclusive privileges obtained under the said Act should be protected; It is enacted as follows (the sanction of Her Majesty to the passing of this Act having been previously obtained and signified in pursuance of the said Statute):—

1. The inventor of any new manufacture may petition the Governor General of India in Council for leave to file a specification thereof. Every such petition shall be in writing in the form or to the effect mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be signed by the petitioner, or, in case the petitioner shall be absent from India, by an authorised agent, and shall state the name, condition, and place of residence of the petitioner, and the nature of the invention.

II. Upon such petition, the Governor General of India in Council may make an order authorising the petitioner to file a specification of the invention.

III. Before making such order, the Governor Gene-

Power to refer petition for inquiry and report.

IV. If, within the space of six calendar months from the date of such order, the petitioner cause a specification of his invention to be filed in manner hereinafter mentioned, the petitioner, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled to the sole and exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in India, and of authorizing others so to do, for the term of fourteen years from the time of filing such specification, and for such further term (if any) not exceeding fourteen years from the expiration of the first fourteen years, as the Governor General of India in Council may think fit to direct, upon petition to be presented by such inventor, at any period not more than one year, and not less than six calendar months, before the expiration of the exclusive privilege hereby granted.

V. An order authorising the filing of a specification or for extending the term of such exclusive privilege as aforesaid, may be made subject to any such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General of India in Council may think expedient.

VI. Every specification of an invention filed under this Act shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the petitioner, and shall particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed.

VII. Every petition for leave to file a specification, and every specification filed under this Act, shall be left with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and every petition and specification shall be accompanied by a declaration in writing signed by the petitioner in the forms or to the effect mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

nexed; and if the inventor be absent from India, the petition and specification shall also be accompanied by a declaration signed by the agent, who shall present or file the same, to the effect that he verily believes that the declaration purporting to be the declaration of the inventor was signed by him, and that the contents thereof are true, which declaration shall be in the form or to the effect mentioned in the said Schedule. The

Date of delivery to be endorsed on petition. date of the delivery of every such petition and specification shall be endorsed on the same respectively, and shall also be recorded at the Office of the said Secretary.

VIII. If any person, who shall make a declaration under this Act, shall wilfully and corruptly make any false statement therein, he shall

False statement in declaration punishable as perjury. be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be proceeded against, and upon conviction punished accordingly.

IX. No specification shall be filed until the petitioner shall have paid all fees payable under this Act, including the fees (if any) of the person or persons to whom the petition shall have been referred for inquiry and report.

X. At the time of delivering the specification for the purpose of being filed, the petitioner shall cause to be delivered to the said Secretary five copies thereof, of which—

Copies of specification to be delivered and distributed. One shall be sent to and filed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal;

One shall be sent to and filed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Fort St. George;

One shall be sent to and filed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay; and

One shall be sent to and filed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of such specification shall be open at all reasonable times at the Office of each of the said Secretaries to public inspection upon payment of a fee of One Rupee.

XI. A book shall be kept in the Office of the said Secretary to the Government of India wherein shall be entered and recorded every

such petition and specification, and every order made upon such petition or relating to the invention therein mentioned. Every specification shall be numbered according to the order in which it is entered in such book; and a reference shall be made in such book, in the margin of the entry of each specification, to every order relating to the invention, and to every petition, memorandum, or amended specification which shall be filed under the provisions of Section XIV.

XII. Such book, or a copy thereof, shall be open at all convenient times for the inspection of any person

Inspection of registry book. upon payment of a fee of One Rupee; and the said Secretary shall cause a copy of any entry therein, certified under his hand, to be

given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying.

XIII. Every such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the document of which it purports to be a copy.

XIV. If, after the filing of the specification, the petitioner shall have reason to believe that, through mistake or inadvertence, he has erroneously made any misstatement in his petition or specification, or included therein something which, at the date of his petition, was not new, or whereof he was not the inventor, or that such specification is, in any particular, defective or insufficient, he may petition the Governor General in

Council for leave to file a memorandum pointing out such error, defect, or insufficiency, and disclaiming any part of the alleged invention, or, in case of any defect or insufficiency of the specification, for leave to file an amended specification. The petition shall state how the error, defect, or insufficiency occurred, and that it was not fraudulently intended, and shall be accompanied by a declaration in writing signed by the petitioner, and if he be absent from India by his agent, stating that the contents of such petition are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Upon such petition the Governor General in Council may make an order allowing such memorandum or amended specification to be filed. All the provisions of Sections X., XI., XII., and XIII., applicable to specifications, shall be applicable to the petitions, orders, and memoranda, or amended specifications referred to in this Section. An amended specification filed under the provisions of this Act shall, except as to suits or proceedings relating to the exclusive privilege which shall be pending at the time of the filing of such amended specification, have the same effect as if it had been the specification first filed; provided that nothing contained in an amended specification shall extend or enlarge any exclusive privilege before acquired.

Effect of amended specification. relating to the exclusive privilege which shall be pending at the time of the filing of such amended specification, have the same effect as if it had been the specification first filed; provided that nothing contained in an amended specification shall extend or enlarge any exclusive privilege before acquired.

Effect of amended specification. relating to the exclusive privilege which shall be pending at the time of the filing of such amended specification, have the same effect as if it had been the specification first filed; provided that nothing contained in an amended specification shall extend or enlarge any exclusive privilege before acquired.

XV. No person shall be entitled to any exclusive privilege under the provisions of this Act—

If invention of no utility, utility, or—

If the invention, at the time of presenting the petition for leave to file the specification, was not a new invention within the meaning of this Act, or—

If petitioner is not inventor thereof, or—

If the specification filed, or the amended specification (if any) does not particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention, and

in what manner the same is to be performed, or—

If the original or any subsequent petition relating to the invention, or the original or any amended specification, contain a wilful or fraudulent misstatement.

XVI. Every exclusive privilege under this Act shall cease if the Governor General of India in Council shall declare that the same, or the mode in which it is exercised, is mischievous to the State, or generally prejudicial to the public; or if a branch of any special condition on which the petitioner shall be authorised to file a specification, or upon which the term of the exclusive privilege shall be extended, shall be proved to the satisfaction of any of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature, and if the Governor General of India in Council shall thereupon declare that such exclusive privilege shall cease.

Exclusive privilege to cease if Government declare it mischievous, &c. to public.

Or if Government, upon breach of condition proved, declare that it shall cease.

XVII. The importer into India of a new invention shall not be deemed an inventor within the meaning of this Act, unless he be the actual inventor.

XVIII. A foreigner, whether resident abroad or not, may petition for leave to file a specification under this Act.

XIX. An invention shall be deemed a new invention within the meaning of this Act, if it shall not, before the time of applying for leave to file the specification, have been publicly used in India or in any part of the United Kingdom of Great

Foreign inventor. An invention not publicly used or known in the United Kingdom or in India before the application for leave to file his specification, to be deemed a new invention within this Act.

Britain and Ireland, or been made publicly known in any part of India or of the United Kingdom by means of a publication, either printed or written, or partly printed and partly written.

Knowledge of invention fraudulently acquired.

The public use or knowledge of an invention, prior to the application for leave to file a specification, shall not be deemed a public use or knowledge within the meaning of this Section, if the knowledge shall have been obtained surreptitiously or in fraud of the inventor, or shall have been communicated to the public in fraud of the inventor or in breach of confidence: provided the inventor shall, within six calendar months after the commencement of such public use, apply for leave to file his specification, and shall not previously have acquiesced in such public use; provided also, that the use of an invention in public by the inventor thereof, or by his servants or agents, or by any other person by his license, in writing, for a period not exceeding one year prior to the date of his petition, shall not be deemed a public use thereof within the meaning of this Act.

Proviso.

Public use by inventor.

XX. If an inventor who, prior to the time of applying for leave to file a specification of an invention under this Act, shall have obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the exclusive use of such invention in the United Kingdom or any part thereof, shall, within twelve calendar months from the passing of this Act, or within twelve calendar months from the date of such Letters Patent, petition the Governor General of India in Council for leave to file a specification of such invention (which petition shall be in writing in the form or to the effect mentioned in the Schedule), the invention shall be deemed a new invention within the meaning of this Act, if it was not publicly known or used in India at or before the date of the petition for such Letters Patent, notwithstanding it may have been publicly known or used in some part of the United Kingdom or in India before the time of his petitioning, under this Act, for leave to file the specification; provided, the petition, for leave to file the specification, shall state that such Letters Patent have been granted, and shall also state the date thereof and the term during which the same are to continue in force; provided also, that an exclusive privilege, obtained under the provisions of this Act by an inventor who has obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the exclusive use of such invention, shall cease to have effect, if such Letters Patent be revoked or cancelled; and that no such exclusive privilege shall extend beyond the term granted by such Letters Patent, unless the same shall be renewed, in which case, the exclusive privilege may be renewed under this Act for the extended term or any part thereof.

Inventor having obtained English Letters Patent, to petition within 12 months from the passing of this Act or from the date of the Letters Patent.

shall, within twelve calendar months from the passing of this Act, or within twelve calendar months from the date of such Letters Patent, petition the Governor General of India in Council for leave to file a specification of such invention (which petition shall be in writing in the form or to the effect mentioned in the Schedule), the invention shall be deemed a new invention within the meaning of this Act, if it was not publicly known or used in India at or before the date of the petition for such Letters Patent, notwithstanding it may have been publicly known or used in some part of the United Kingdom or in India before the time of his petitioning, under this Act, for leave to file the specification; provided, the petition, for leave to file the specification, shall state that such Letters Patent have been granted, and shall also state the date thereof and the term during which the same are to continue in force; provided also, that an exclusive privilege, obtained under the provisions of this Act by an inventor who has obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the exclusive use of such invention, shall cease to have effect, if such Letters Patent be revoked or cancelled; and that no such exclusive privilege shall extend beyond the term granted by such Letters Patent, unless the same shall be renewed, in which case, the exclusive privilege may be renewed under this Act for the extended term or any part thereof.

Invention, if not publicly known or used in India at the time of applying for such Letters Patent, to be deemed new.

may have been publicly known or used in some part of the United Kingdom or in India before the time of his petitioning, under this Act, for leave to file the specification; provided, the petition, for leave to file the specification, shall state that such Letters Patent have been granted, and shall also state the date thereof and the term during which the same are to continue in force; provided also, that an exclusive privilege, obtained under the provisions of this Act by an inventor who has obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the exclusive use of such invention, shall cease to have effect, if such Letters Patent be revoked or cancelled; and that no such exclusive privilege shall extend beyond the term granted by such Letters Patent, unless the same shall be renewed, in which case, the exclusive privilege may be renewed under this Act for the extended term or any part thereof.

What to be stated in such petition.

Letters Patent have been granted, and shall also state the date thereof and the term during which the same are to continue in force; provided also, that an exclusive privilege, obtained under the provisions of this Act by an inventor who has obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the exclusive use of such invention, shall cease to have effect, if such Letters Patent be revoked or cancelled; and that no such exclusive privilege shall extend beyond the term granted by such Letters Patent, unless the same shall be renewed, in which case, the exclusive privilege may be renewed under this Act for the extended term or any part thereof.

Duration of exclusive privilege.

Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the exclusive use of such invention, shall cease to have effect, if such Letters Patent be revoked or cancelled; and that no such exclusive privilege shall extend beyond the term granted by such Letters Patent, unless the same shall be renewed, in which case, the exclusive privilege may be renewed under this Act for the extended term or any part thereof.

XXI. No exclusive privilege obtained under this Act, shall entitle the owner of such privilege to exclude any person from using the invention, who, prior to the 7th day of July 1855, used the same in India.

XXII. An action may be maintained by an inventor against any person who, during the continuance of any exclusive privilege granted by this Act, shall, without the license of the said inventor, make, use, sell, or put in practice the said invention, or who shall counterfeit or imitate the same. Provided that, no such action shall be maintained in any Court other than the principal Court of original jurisdiction in Civil cases within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the cause

of action shall accrue, or the defendant shall reside as a fixed inhabitant.

XXIII. No such action shall be defended upon the ground of any defect or insufficiency of the specification of the invention, nor upon the ground that the original, or any subsequent petition relating to the invention, or the original or any amended specification, contains a wilful or fraudulent mis-statement, nor upon the ground that the invention is not useful; nor shall any such action be defended upon the ground that the plaintiff was not the inventor, unless the defendant shall show that he is the actual inventor, or has obtained a right from him to use the invention either wholly or in part. Any such action may be defended upon the ground that the invention was not new, if the person making the defence, or some person through whom he claims, shall, before the date of the petition for leave to file the specification, have publicly or actually used in India or in some part of the United Kingdom, the invention, or that part of it of which the infringement shall be proved; but not otherwise.

Defect in specification or petition, or want of novelty in invention, &c., no defence to action for infringement.

The actual use of an invention in India or the United Kingdom before date of petition, a defence to such action.

petition for leave to file the specification, have publicly or actually used in India or in some part of the United Kingdom, the invention, or that part of it of which the infringement shall be proved; but not otherwise.

XXIV. It shall be lawful for any person to apply, by motion, to any of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature for a rule to show cause why the Court should not declare that an exclusive privilege in respect of an invention has not been acquired under the provisions of this Act by reason of all or any of the objections following (to be specified in the rule), that is to say:—

Invention of no utility. That the said invention is of no utility, or
That the said invention was not, at the time of presenting the petition for leave to file the specification, a new invention, within the meaning of this Act, or
Petitioner not the inventor. That the petitioner was not the inventor thereof, or
That the specification filed, or the amended specification (if any), does not particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention, or in what manner the same is to be performed, or
That the petitioner has, knowingly or fraudulently, included in the petition or specification, as part of his invention, something which was not new, or whereof he was not the inventor, or
That the original or any subsequent petition relating to the invention or the original or any amended specification contains a wilful or fraudulent mis-statement, or
Fraudulent mis-statement in petition or specification.
Insufficient description of part of invention in specification.

That some part of the invention, or the manner in which that part is to be performed, as described in the specification filed or the amended specification, is not thereby sufficiently described and ascertained, and that such defect or insufficiency was fraudulent and is injurious to the public.

XXV. Any person may, in like manner, apply to any of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature for a rule to show cause why the Court should not declare that an exclusive privilege has not been acquired under the provisions of this Act in respect of any part of the invention to be specified in the rule by reason of all or any of the objections following (to be specified in the rule), that is to say:—

That such part of the invention is wholly distinct from the other part thereof, and is of no utility, or
That such part of the invention was not, at the date

of the petition for leave to file the specification, a new invention within the meaning of this Act, or

That the petitioner was not the inventor of that part of the invention, or

That that part of the invention, and the manner in which it is to be performed, is not sufficiently described and ascertained in the specification filed or the amended specification, and that such defect or insufficiency is injurious to the public.

XXXVI. It shall be lawful for the Advocate General at any of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, or any other person, by order of the Governor General in Council, to apply to any of the said Courts of Judicature for a rule calling upon the petitioner, his executors, administrators, or assigns, to show cause why the question of the breach of any special condition upon which the leave to file a specification has been granted, or any other question of fact on which the revocation of the exclusive privilege by the Governor General in Council under the power hereinbefore reserved may, in the judgment of the said Governor General in Council, depend, should not be tried in the form of an issue directed by the said Court; and if the rule be made absolute, the Court, unless the breach or other matter of fact be admitted, may thereupon direct such issue to be tried, and certify the result of such trial to the Governor General in Council. The costs of such trial, and also the costs of any proceedings in any of the said Courts of Judicature under the provisions of this Act, shall be in the discretion of the Court.

XXXVII. Notice of any rule obtained or proceeding taken under either of the last three preceding Sections shall be served on all persons appearing to be proprietors or to have shares or interests in the exclusive privilege under the provisions of Section XXXV. of this Act, and it shall not be necessary to serve such notice on any other persons.

XXXVIII. Any of the said Courts of Judicature, if it think fit, may direct an issue for the trial, before the same Court or any other Court of Judicature, or any principal Court of original jurisdiction in Civil cases, of any question of fact arising upon an application under Sections XXIV., XXV., or XXVI. of this Act, and such issue shall be tried accordingly in a summary manner; and, if the issue be directed to another Court, the finding shall be certified by the Court before which the same was tried, to the Court directing the issue. If the issue be directed to any Court of Judicature, the Court by which the issue is tried may, before the finding is certified, direct a new trial of such issue according to the usual course and practice of such Court. If the issue be directed to any Court other than a Court of Judicature, the finding shall not be subject to appeal, but the evidence taken upon the trial shall be recorded, and a copy thereof, certified by the Judge, shall be transmitted, together with any remarks he may think fit to make thereon, to the Court by which the issue was directed; and such Court may either act upon the decision of the Court which tried the issue, or direct a new trial if it shall appear necessary.

XXXIX. If it shall appear to any of the said Courts of Judicature at the hearing of any application under the provisions of Sections XXIV. or XXV. of this Act that, by reason of any of the objections therein mentioned, the said exclusive privilege in the invention or in any part thereof has not been acquired, the Court shall give judgment accordingly, and shall make such order as to the costs of and consequent upon the application

as it may think just; and thereupon the petitioner, his executors, administrators, and assigns shall, so long as the judgment continues in force, cease to be entitled to such exclusive privilege.

XXX. If the Court, at the hearing of any such application as last aforesaid, shall think that the petitioner has, in the description of his invention in the petition or specification or amended specification (if any) included something which, at the date of the petition, was not new, or whereof he was not the inventor, or that the specification is in any particular defective or insufficient, but that the error, defect, or insufficiency was not fraudulently intended, the Court may adjudge the said exclusive privilege to have been acquired and to be valid, save as to the part thereof affected by such error, defect, or insufficiency; or, if the Court shall think that the error, defect, or insufficiency can be amended without injury to the public, they may adjudge the exclusive privilege in the whole invention to be valid, and may, upon such terms as shall appear reasonable, order the specification to be amended in any of the said particulars; and thereupon the petitioner, his executors, administrators, or assigns shall, within the time limited by the said Court for the purpose, file a specification amended according to such order: Provided that no such amended specification shall have the effect of extending or enlarging the exclusive privilege before acquired.

XXXI. An exclusive privilege shall not be defeated upon the ground that the petition contains a mis-statement, unless such mis-statement was wilful or fraudulent.

XXXII. Whenever it shall be adjudged by any of the said Courts of Judicature that an exclusive privilege as to the whole or any part of an invention has not been acquired, the said Secretary to the Government of India shall, upon the production of the judgment or order, cause an entry thereof to be made in the said book hereinbefore directed to be kept, and shall cause a reference to such entry to be made in the margin of the entry of the specification contained in such book.

XXXIII. If, upon proceedings instituted within two years from the date of a petition to file a specification, the actual inventor shall prove, to the satisfaction of the principal Court having jurisdiction in Civil cases within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant shall reside as a fixed inhabitant, that the petitioner was not the actual inventor, and that, at the time of the petition, he knew or had good reason to believe that the knowledge of the invention was obtained by himself or by some other person surreptitiously or in fraud of the actual inventor, or by means of a communication made in confidence by the actual inventor to him or to any person through whom he derived such knowledge, the Court may compel the petitioner to assign to the actual inventor any exclusive privilege obtained under this Act, and to account for and pay over the profits thereof.

XXXIV. In any action for the infringement of such exclusive privilege, the plaintiff shall deliver, with his plaint, particulars of the breaches complained of in the said action; and the defendant shall deliver a written statement of the particulars of the grounds (if any) upon which he means to contend that the plaintiff is not entitled to an exclusive privilege in the invention. In like manner, upon any application to any of the said Courts of Judicature under Sections XXIV., XXV., or XXVI. of this Act, the applicant shall deliver particulars of the objections on which he means to rely. At the trial of any such

Particulars to be delivered.

Particulars to be delivered.

Judgment.

Costs.

action or issue, no evidence shall be allowed to be given in support of any alleged infringement or of any objection impeaching the validity of such exclusive privilege which shall not be contained in the particulars delivered as aforesaid. If it be alleged that the invention was publicly known or used prior to the date of the petition for leave to file such specification, the places where and the manner in which the invention was so publicly known or used shall be stated in such particulars: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any Court in which the action or proceeding is pending, or in which the issue is tried, to allow the plaintiff or defendant respectively to amend the particulars delivered as aforesaid upon such terms as shall seem fit.

XXXV. A book shall be kept in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department (such book to be open to inspection without fee) wherein every person filing a specification under this Act, or any person to whom the exclusive privilege may be assigned, shall cause to be stated some place in India where service of any rule or proceedings for the purpose of cancelling or revoking his exclusive privilege may be made, and shall cause a reference to such entry to be made in the margin of the entry of the specification, and may, from time to time, cause any other place in India to be substituted by a similar entry and reference. All such rules and proceedings as aforesaid shall be deemed sufficiently served, if a copy thereof be left at the place entered in such book, or (if any other place be substituted for the same by entry in the said book) at the place last substituted, by delivering the same to any person resident at, or in charge of such place; or, if there be no person resident at, or in charge of such place, or such place be not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, by causing such rule or proceeding to be sent by Post, by a registered letter, directed to such person at such place; and if any such person shall neglect to make, or cause to be made such entry, then service of such rule or proceeding may be effected by affixing a copy thereof to some conspicuous part of the Court-house, or in such other manner as the Court may direct.

XXXVI. Act VI. of 1856 shall be of the same force and effect in respect to every petition and specification filed under the provisions thereof before the Act was repealed, and in regard to all proceedings consequent thereon or in relation thereto, and for the purpose of everything done under that Act while it continued in force, as if previously to the passing of the said Act the sanction of Her Majesty to the passing thereof had been obtained and signified in pursuance of the Statute passed in the Seventeenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of India," and as if the said Act had not been repealed; and the term of every exclusive privilege obtained under the said Act is hereby extended, and shall continue until the expiration of fourteen years from the time of the passing of this Act.

No exclusive privilege obtained under the said Act by an importer not being the actual inventor shall cease to have effect by virtue of the provisions of Section XVI. of the said Act, if the invention be put in practice in India within the period of two years from the time of the passing of this Act.

XXXVII. Every petition for leave to file a specification under the provisions of this Act, or for the extension of the term of an exclusive privilege, shall be written, or printed, on stamped paper of the value of one hundred Rupees.

XXXVIII. In the construction of this Act, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

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

Gender. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

"Invention." The word "invention" shall include an improvement.

The word "manufacture" shall be deemed to include any art, process, or manner of producing, preparing, or making an article, and also any article prepared or produced by manufacture.

"Printed." The word "printed" shall include "lithographed."

The words "inventor" and "actual inventor" shall include the executors, administrators, or assigns of an inventor or actual inventor, as the case may be.

"Inventor" and "actual inventor." The word "assigns" shall include grantees of the sole use or benefit in India of an invention, or of the sole use of an exclusive privilege for a limited time.

The word "India" shall mean the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vict. c. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India."

"Governor General in Council." The words "Governor General in Council" shall include the "President in Council."

The words "Secretary to the Government of India" shall include any Under Secretary to the said Government.

The expressions "Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature," and "Courts of Judicature" shall mean the Courts established by Royal Charter.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

FORM OF PETITION—(See Section I).

TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
The petition of (*here insert name, condition, and place of residence*) for leave to file a specification under Act No. XV. of 1859.

SH EWETH,

That your petitioner is in possession of an invention for (*state the title of the invention*) which invention he believes will be of public utility; that he is the inventor thereof (*or, as the case may be, the assignee or the executor or administrator of the inventor*); and that the same is not publicly known or used in India or in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the best of his knowledge and belief.

The following is a description of the invention (*here describe it*).

Your petitioner therefore prays for leave to file a specification of the said invention, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1859.

And your petitioner, &c.

(Signed)

The day of

FORM OF DECLARATION TO ACCOMPANY PETITION. (See Section VII.)

I (*here insert name, condition, and place of residence*), do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am in possession of an invention for (*state the title of the invention as in the petition*); that I believe the said invention will be of public utility; that I am the inventor thereof (*or, as the case may be, the assignee or executor or administrator of the inventor*); and that the same is not publicly known or used in India or in any part

of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, my said invention is truly described in my petition for leave to file a specification thereof.

The day of
(Signed) _____

FORM OF DECLARATION TO ACCOMPANY SPECIFICATION.

(See Section VII.)

I (here insert name, condition, and place of residence), do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am in possession of an invention for (state the nature of the invention), which invention I believe will be of public utility; that I am the inventor thereof (or, as the case may be, the assignee or executor or administrator of the inventor); and that the same is not publicly known or used in India or in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that, to the best of my belief, the instrument in writing under my hand, hereunto annexed, particularly describes and ascertains the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed.

The day of
(Signed) _____

FORM OF DECLARATION BY AGENT WHEN AN INVENTOR IS ABSENT FROM INDIA.

(See Section VII.)

I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have been appointed by the said

his Agent for the purpose of

; and I verily believe that the declaration purporting to be the declaration of the said

) was signed by him, and that the contents thereof are true.

The day of
(Signed) _____

FORM OF PETITION—(See Section XX.)

That your petitioner (or, as the case may be, that A. B., of whom your petitioner is the assignee or executor or administrator) has obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent, dated the day of for (state the title of the invention), and that such Letters Patent are to continue in force for years. That your petitioner believes that the said invention is not now, and has not hitherto been publicly known or used in India.

The following is a description of the invention (here describe it).

Your petitioner therefore prays for leave to file a specification of the said invention, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1859.

And your petitioner, &c.

(Signed) _____

The day of
W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

14th May 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 30th April 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 18th of August next:—

A Bill to provide for the Due Execution of Warrants of Attorney to confess Judgment and Cognovits.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for giving every person executing a warrant of attorney to confess judgment or a cognovit actionem due information of the nature and effect thereof; It is enacted as follows:—

I. From and after the time appointed for the commencement of this Act, no

Warrants of Attorney, &c. to be executed in the presence of an Attorney on behalf of the person.

warrant of attorney to confess judgment in any personal action or cognovit actionem given by any person, shall

be of any force, unless there shall be present some Attorney of one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature on behalf of such person, expressly named by him, and attending, at his request, to inform him of the nature and effect of such warrant or cognovit before the same is executed, which attorney shall subscribe his name as a witness to the due execution thereof, and thereby declare himself to be attorney for the person executing the same, and state that he subscribes as such attorney.

II. A warrant of attorney to confess judgment or

Warrant, &c. not formally cognovit actionem not executed in manner aforesaid, executed invalid.

shall not be rendered valid

by proof that the person executing the same did in fact understand the nature and effect thereof, or was fully informed of the same.

III. This Act shall extend to women, and shall

Construction of Act. entitle them to all the benefits given thereby; and

words used in this Act importing the singular number or masculine gender only, shall be understood to include several persons as well as one person, and females as well as males.

IV. This Act shall commence and come into

Commencement of Act. operation on the day of 1859.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

14th May 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 14th May 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 18th of August next:—

A Bill for the Suppression of Outrages in the District of Malabar, in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Whereas in the District of Malabar in the Presidency of Fort St. George, murderous

Preamble. outrages have been frequently committed by persons of the class called Moplas, the offenders in such outrages intending therein to sacrifice their own lives; and the general law of the country is not adequate to suppress such outrages; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XXIII. of 1854 (for the suppression of outrages in the District of Malabar in the Presidency of

Fort St. George) and Act V. of 1856 (to give effect to Act XXIII. of 1854 from the time of its promulgation in the District of Malabar, and to extend the application thereof in future) are hereby repealed, except as to acts done and proceedings taken before the issue of a proclamation under the provisions of Section II. of this Act.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council

Governor in Council empowered to proclaim the whole or any part of Malabar to come under this Act.

of Fort St. George, whenever he shall see fit, by a proclamation published in the Fort St. George Gazette, from time to time, to declare the whole or any part or parts of the District of Malabar to be subject to the operation of all or any of the following provisions:—

III. Any Mopla, who murders or attempts to murder any person, or who takes part in any outrage directed by Moplas against any persons wherein murder is committed, or is attempted to be committed, or is likely to be committed; and any person who shall procure or promote the commission of any such crime as aforesaid, or shall incite or encourage any other

person or persons to commit the same; or who, after having committed or having been accessory to any such crime as aforesaid, shall forcibly resist any person or persons having lawful authority to apprehend him; or who shall join or assist or incite or encourage other persons to join or assist in such resistance; shall, on conviction thereof, be liable not only to the punishment provided by law for the offence of which he may be convicted, but also to the forfeiture of all his property, of whatever kind, to Government, by the sentence of the Court by which he is tried; and whenever any person shall be killed in the act of committing any such

Also the property of persons killed in committing outrages.

offence as aforesaid, or being wounded and taken prisoner in the act of committing any such offence as aforesaid, shall afterwards die of his wounds, it shall be competent to the Court which would have had cognizance of the offence if the offender could have been brought to trial, to proceed, on the application of the Magistrate, to hold an inquest into the circumstances of the death of the offender; and, on proof of his having been killed as aforesaid, or of his having died of wounds received as aforesaid, to adjudge that the whole of his property shall be forfeited to Government.

IV. All immoveable property of the offender which shall be alienated after the passing of this Act and before the commission of any offence specified in Section III. shall be forfeited in the same manner as if no such alienation had been made, unless the same shall have been made more than twelve months before the commission of the offence.

V. If any Mopla shall be sentenced to death for any capital offence punishable also with forfeiture of property under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Court by which such offender is convicted, by its sentence, to direct the body of such offender to be burned or buried within the precincts of the Jail, as it shall see fit; and in like manner, if any Mopla shall be killed in the act of committing any such offence as aforesaid, or having committed any such offence as aforesaid, shall be killed in resisting a lawful attempt to apprehend him, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to cause the body of the person so killed to be burned or buried within the precincts of the Jail, as the said Magistrate shall see fit.

Bodies of offending Moplas sentenced to death or killed, may be burned or buried within the precincts of the Jail.

to direct the body of such offender to be burned or buried within the precincts of the Jail, as it shall see fit; and in like manner, if any Mopla shall be killed in the act of committing any such offence as aforesaid, or having committed any such offence as aforesaid, shall be killed in resisting a lawful attempt to apprehend him, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to cause the body of the person so killed to be burned or buried within the precincts of the Jail, as the said Magistrate shall see fit.

VI. The Governor in Council shall have, with respect to the confinement or trial of any person charged with or suspected of an intention to commit any offence punishable under this Act, the powers which are vested in him by any law regarding the confinement or trial of persons charged with or suspected of State offences; and the provisions of any such law shall be applicable to all cases in which the Governor in Council shall proceed under the authority of this Section.

VII. The Magistrate of the District may cause any Mopla or other person, against whom there are in his judgment grounds of proceeding under the last Section, to be apprehended, and after such enquiry as he may think necessary, may detain such Mopla or other person in safe custody, until he shall have received the orders of the Governor in Council, to whom in all such cases he shall report his proceedings without unnecessary delay.

VIII. If, with the previous consent of the Governor in Council, any person, against whom the Governor in Council shall think fit to proceed under Section

VI. shall undertake, in consideration of the suspension of such proceedings, to depart within a specified period from within the limits of the Continent of India or of any part thereof, and shall, in breach of his said undertaking, and without the permission of the Governor in Council, remain or return within such limits, he shall be liable to be punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or both.

IX. Whenever any such outrage as is specified in Section III. of this Act, the same being punishable under this Act, shall, after

such proclamation as aforesaid, have been committed by any Mopla or Moplas, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to levy such sum of money as the Governor in Council shall authorise, from all the Moplas within the umshum or the several umshums to which the perpetrator or perpetrators, or any one of such perpetrators of such outrages, shall be found to belong, or wherein any such perpetrator shall have been resident at the time of the commission of the outrage, and also within the umshum in which the outrage shall have been committed; and the said Magistrate shall assess the proportions in which the said sum shall be payable upon the several heads of families of Moplas within such umshum or umshums, according to his judgment of their respective means; and the said Magistrate shall appropriate the sum so levied as follows, that is to say, in the first place, to the compensation of the parties aggrieved by such outrages, including therein compensation to the family of any person dying by any such outrage for the pecuniary loss occasioned or likely to be occasioned by such death; and, subject to such compensation, to the use of the Government.

X. Whenever any such outrage as is specified in Section III. of this Act, the same being punishable under this Act, shall have been committed by any

Mopla or Moplas, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to call upon the Mopla inhabitants of the umshum or umshums to which the perpetrator or perpetrators or any one of such perpetrators of such outrage shall be found to belong, or wherein any such perpetrator shall have been resident at the time of the commission of the outrage, or wherein any such perpetrator shall, after the perpetration of any such outrage, be found, to deliver up such perpetrator or perpetrators, and on the failure of such Mopla inhabitants to comply with such call so made upon them by the Magistrate, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to levy from such Mopla inhabitants such sum of money as the Governor in Council shall authorise, as prescribed in the last preceding Section of this Act, and all sums so levied shall be appropriated in the manner prescribed in that Section.

XI. All fines and pecuniary liabilities incurred under this Act may be levied by a Magistrate under summary process, in the same manner as the public revenue may be realised by a Collector; and no action shall lie in any Civil Court against the Magistrate in respect of any fine imposed, or any assessment made under this Act, or in respect of the levy of any portion of such fine from the person or persons upon whom the same shall have been assessed.

XII. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by such proclamation as aforesaid, from time to time, to withdraw from the operation of the provisions of this Act any part or parts of the said District which he may previously have declared to be subject thereto; and in like manner, as occasion shall require, to subject the same part or parts again to the operation of such provisions, or of any of them.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

14th May 1859.

The following Bill was read a first and second time in the Legislative Council on the 14th May 1859, and was referred to Select Committee who are to report thereon within six weeks:—

A Bill to Repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not Established by Royal Charter.

Whereas by Act VIII. of 1859, a Code of Procedure is provided for the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter; and whereas it is enacted by Section 387 of the said Act that the Act shall come into operation in the Presidency of Bengal from the 1st day of July 1859, and in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay from the 1st

Preamble.

day of January 1860, or from such earlier day as the local Government in those Presidencies respectively shall fix and shall publicly notify in the Gazette of the Presidency three months at least before the date so fixed, and it is also enacted by Section 385 of the said Act, that the Act shall not take effect in any part of the Territories not subject to the general Regulations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, until the same shall be extended thereto by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the local Government to which such territory is subordinate, and notified in the Gazette: And whereas it is expedient to repeal in the manner hereinafter provided certain Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts relating to the Procedure of the said Courts; it is enacted as follows:—

I. Except so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Regulation or Act, the several Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts set forth in the Schedule hereto, are and shall be hereby and in the manner and from the several times hereinafter mentioned repealed to the extent to which they are in the said Schedule expressed

Repeal of Laws.

to be repealed, that is to say—

So far as they relate to the Presidency of Bengal, from the 1st day of July 1859.

So far as they relate to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay from the 1st day of January 1860, or from such earlier day as the local Government in those Presidencies respectively shall fix and shall publicly notify in the Gazette pursuant to the provisions of the said Section 387.

And so far as they relate to any part of the Territories not subject to the general Regulations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, from the time when the said Act shall be extended thereto by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the local Government to which such territory is subordinate, and notified in the Gazette.

SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS AND ACTS REPEALED.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Act V of 1836		The whole Act.
Act III of 1837		The whole Act.
Act XXV of 1837		Sections III and IX.
Act XXXV of 1837		The whole Act.
Act VII of 1838		The whole Act.
Act XVII of 1838		The whole Act.
Act XXII of 1838		The whole Act.
Act XXVII of 1838		The whole Act.
Act IX of 1839		The whole Act.
Act XIX of 1840	An Act for amending the Procedure in cases of Appeals made <i>in forma pauperis</i> , within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.
Act VII of 1841	An Act for a more uniform and an improved process for taking the examination of absent witnesses.	The whole Act.
Act XVII of 1841	An Act for amending the proceedings in appeals before the Courts of Sudder Dewanee and Nizamut Adawlut in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section II so far as it relates to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.
Act XXIX of 1841	An Act for amending such parts of the Bengal and Madras Codes as concern the dismissal of suits and appeals for neglecting to proceed in the same.	The whole Act.
Act II of 1843	An Act to regulate the sittings of the Courts of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.	The whole Act.
Act III of 1843	An Act for amending the rules of Special Appeals.	The whole Act.
Act VI of 1843	An Act for amending the Law concerning the jurisdiction and procedure of the Courts of Ameens and Moonsiffs.	The whole Act.
Act VII of 1843	An Act for abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for establishing new Zillah Courts to perform their functions; for establishing Courts constituted according to Regulations I and IF, and Regulations VII and VIII of 1827, in place of the existing Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, and for extending the Civil jurisdiction of such Courts.	Section X, XI, XIV, Clause 1st of Section XVII, Sections XVIII, XIX, and XXV.
Act XI of 1843	An Act concerning the time at which and the language in which the decisions of the Judges in the Courts of the East India Company are to be written.	The whole Act.
Act IX of 1844	An Act for authorising the institution of suits in the Courts of Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.	The whole Act, except Section III.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Act III of 1845.....	An Act vesting Courts of Appeal with the discretion to require or dispense with security for costs from the appellant.	The whole Act.
Act VIII of 1845.....	An Act for amending Section LXXV, and Chapter XVII, of Regulation IV. 1827 of the Bombay Code.	The whole Act.
Act XV of 1845.....	An Act for declaring and enacting the privileges of Native Officers and Soldiers of the Armies of the three Presidencies in respect of Judicial and Revenue Proceedings.	Sections I, II, III, IV, and V.
Act XVI of 1845.....	An Act for regulating the re-admission of Appeals after dismissal under Act XXIX of 1841.	The whole Act.
Act XVII of 1845.....	An Act for the better enforcement of the attendance of witnesses in the Courts of the Moonsiffs, within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.
Act IV of 1846.....	An Act for amending the Law regarding the sale of land in execution of decrees in the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.
Act XVII of 1847.....	An Act for remedying a defect in the Law regarding undiscovered defaults in the prosecution of suits.	The whole Act.
Act III of 1850.....	An Act for amending the Law concerning the jurisdiction of the Courts of Sudder Ameens and District Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole Act.
Act IV of 1850.....	An Act for the amendment of Procedure in cases of Appeal to the Sudder Court.	The whole Act.
Act VIII of 1850.....	An Act to amend the Law for enabling Zillah and City Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, in certain cases of appeal, to confirm the decision without summoning the respondent.	The whole Act.
Act XV of 1850.....	An Act to extend the operation of Sections X and XII Regulation XXVI. 1814 of the Bengal Code.	The whole Act.
Act XXV of 1850.....	An Act for the forfeiture to Government of deposits made on incomplete sales of land under Regulation VIII 1819, and Act IV of 1846.	The whole Act so far as it relates to forfeited deposits of sales of land or any interest in land in execution of decrees.
Act XXX of 1850.....	An Act to remove doubts on the construction of Act I of 1846, and Act IV of 1850.	Sections II, III, and IV.
Act VII of 1851.....	An Act to amend the Law of the Bombay Presidency relating to execution of decrees.	The whole Act.
Act XXV of 1852.....	An Act for the execution of decrees made in appeal by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Courts of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut and of the Zillah and City Judges in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to the execution of decrees made in appeal by Her Majesty in Council.
Act XXVI of 1852.....	An Act to amend the mode of Procedure in the Courts of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and to extend the powers of Principal Sudder Ameens in appeals referred to them.	The whole Act.
Act XXXIII of 1852.....	An Act to facilitate the enforcement of judgments in places beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts pronouncing the same.	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to the enforcement of judgments by any Court established by Royal Charter, and also except so far as it relates to the enforcement of decrees of Military Courts of Requests.
Act XV of 1853.....	An Act for the amendment of Procedure in cases of regular appeal to the Sudder Courts in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.
Act XVI of 1853.....	An Act for amending the Law of Special Appeals.	The whole Act.
Act XIX of 1853.....	An Act to amend the Law of evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency.	The whole Act so far as it is applicable to any suit or other proceeding instituted under Act VIII of 1859, except Sections XIX and XXVI of Act XIX of 1853.
Act XXXIII of 1854.....	An Act to extend the provisions of Act No. XII of 1843.	So much of the Act as is applicable to any suit or other proceeding instituted under Act VIII of 1859.
Act IX of 1855.....	An Act for the amendment of Procedure in cases of regular appeal to the Sudder Court in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole Act.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Act X of 1855	An Act to amend the Law relating to the attendance and examination of witnesses in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and to amend the provisions of Section XL Act XIX of 1853.	The whole Act, except Sections IX and X.
Act XXXIV of 1855.....	An Act to explain and amend Act No. XXXIII of 1852.	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to the enforcement of judgment by any Court established by Royal Charter.
Act XII of 1856	An Act to amend the law respecting the employment of Amceens by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	Sections VI and VII.
BENGAL.		
Regulation III 1793	A Regulation for extending and defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of Dewanee Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature for the trial of Civil suits in the first instance, established in the several Zillahs and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	Sections VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XV, XVI, XVIII, XIX, and XX.
„ IV 1793.....	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanee Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	Sections I, II, III, IV, V, VI, except so much as relates to the administering oaths to parties and witnesses, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII, XIII, XVI, XVIII, XIX, and XXVI.
„ V 1793	A Regulation for establishing four Provincial Courts of Appeal for hearing appeals from decisions passed in the several Zillah and the three City Courts, and defining their powers and duties, and prescribing rules for receiving and deciding upon appeals and other causes of which they are declared to have cognizance.	The whole Regulation.
„ VI 1793	A Regulation for extending and defining the powers and duties of the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and prescribing rules for receiving and deciding upon appeals from the decisions of the Provincial Courts of Appeal.	Sections IV, V, VI, VII, IX, X, XI, XII, XV, and XVI, and XVII, except so much as relates to the administering oaths, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXVIII, XXIX, and XXX.
„ XVI 1793	A Regulation for referring suits to arbitration and submitting certain cases to the decision of the Nazim.	The whole Regulation.
„ VII 1795	A Regulation for establishing a Court of Dewanee Adawlut, or Court of Judicature for trying Civil suits in the first instance at the City of Benares, and at Mirzapore, Ghazee-pore, and Jaunpore, in the Province of Benares, and for defining the jurisdiction and powers of those Courts.	Sections VII, IX, X, XI, except so far as it extends Section XXI, Regulation III. 1793, and Section XII.
„ VIII 1795	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, with alterations and modifications, Regulation IV 1793, entitled “A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanee Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad;” and for exempting the Rajah of Benares and the Baboos of his family, and certain Bankers, when defendants, from giving the security required from other defendants.	Section II in so far as it extends the provisions of Regulation IV 1793 which are repealed by this Act.
„ IX 1795.....	A Regulation for establishing a Provincial Court of Appeal in the Province of Benares, for hearing appeals from decisions passed in the City Court and the Zillah Courts in that Province, and defining its powers and decrees, and prescribing rules for receiving and deciding upon appeals, and other causes of which it is declared to have cognizance.	The whole Regulation.
„ X 1795	A Regulation for empowering the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut to receive and decide upon appeals from decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeal established in the Province of Benares, and for defining the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut in that Province.	Section II in so far as it extends the provisions of Regulation VI 1793 which are repealed by this Act, and Section III.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation XV 1795	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XVI 1793, entitled "A Regulation for referring suits to arbitration, and submitting certain cases to decision of the Nazim," with the exception of Section X, and for referring certain cases to the decision of the Rajah of Benares.	Section II.
„ XXXVI 1795	A Regulation for repealing Section VII Regulation VIII 1794, and empowering the Judges of the Zillah and City Courts to hear appeals from decisions which may be passed by their Registers under that Regulation, and rendering final the decisions of the Judges in all such appeals where the suit may be for money or personal property, for making final the decrees of the Judges of the Zillah and City Courts, in appeals from decisions passed by the Native Commissioners appointed under Regulation XL 1793, for rendering Surburakars or managers of joint undivided estates eligible to the office of Commissioner for hearing and deciding suits under Regulation XL 1793, for providing against the loss or miscarriage of the proceedings in trials referred by the Judges of Circuit to the Nizamut Adawlut, or the sentences or orders of that Court on such trials; and for establishing another Court of Dewanee Adawlut in the Districts now comprised in the Zillah of Burdwan.	Sections II, III, and IV.
„ LIV 1795	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the rules contained in certain Sections of Regulations VIII 1794, and XXXVI 1795, with modifications.	The whole Regulation.
„ XIII 1796	A Regulation for repealing such parts of Regulations V and VI 1793, as authorise the execution of decrees passed by the Zillah and City Courts in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, although appealed from to the Provincial Courts, and of decrees passed by the Provincial Courts appealed from to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.	The whole Regulation.
„ XII 1797	A Regulation for the further limitation of appeals to the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut in suits for personal property; and for altering and explaining part of the existing rules for appeals to that Court and to the Provincial Courts of Appeal.	The whole Regulation.
„ XIX 1797	A Regulation for empowering the Provincial Courts of Appeal to require the Zillah and City Courts to furnish translations of the proceedings held therein in causes appealed to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and for providing for the translation of the papers and proceedings in such causes when the same cannot be made in due time by the Registers and Assistants to the respective Courts.	The whole Regulation.
„ II 1798	A Regulation for authorising a review of causes decided by the Civil Courts in certain cases; and for explaining parts of Regulations IV, V, and VI. 1793.	Section V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X.
„ V 1798	A Regulation for the further limitation of appeals to the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut; for providing further security during appeals in certain cases; and for explaining and amending certain parts of the existing Regulations relative to the fee payable to Government on the institution of suits in the Civil Courts, and the fees of the Pleaders in those Courts; also for discontinuing the records of decided causes, required by Section X and XIV of Regulation XVIII 1793.	The whole Regulation.
„ III 1800	A Regulation for authorising the Zillah Judges to refer to the Registers of their Courts appeals from certain decisions of the Native Commissioners appointed under Regulation XL 1793.	The whole Regulation.
„ III 1802	A Regulation for defining the security to be required from defendants in Civil causes, and for amending part of the existing rules concerning the trial of Civil suits preferred by paupers.	The whole Regulation.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation II 1803	A Regulation for establishing and defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature, for the trial of Civil suits in the first instance in the Provinces ceded by the Nabob Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	Section IV, V, VI, VII, IX, X, XV, XVI, and XX.
„ III 1803	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nabob Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	Sections II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII, except so much of it as relates to the administering of oaths to parties and witnesses IX, X, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXVII, XXVIII, and XXIX.
„ IV 1803.	A Regulation for establishing a Provincial Court of appeal for hearing appeals from decisions passed in the several Zillah Courts established in the Provinces ceded by the Nabob Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company; and for defining the powers and duties of the said Court, and for prescribing rules for receiving and deciding upon appeals and other causes of which the Court is declared to have cognizance.	The whole Regulation.
„ V 1803	A Regulation for empowering the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut to try appeals from the decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeal established in the Provinces ceded by the Nabob Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company, and for extending the jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut over the said Provinces, and all the Civil Courts established therein.	Sections IV, V, VI, VII, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXVIII, XXIX, and XXXVII.
„ XXI 1803	A Regulation for referring suits to arbitration, in the Provinces ceded by the Nabob Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole Regulation.
„ L 1803	A Regulation for extending, with modifications, to the Criminal Courts the rules prescribed in Regulation IV 1793, for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and requiring oaths or solemn declarations from witnesses in the Civil Courts, and for explaining those rules in their application to particular forms of oath by the Courts, Civil and Criminal.	Clause 2 of Section II so far as it relates to the Civil Courts.
„ II 1805	A Regulation to explain the existing limitations of time for the cognizance of suits in the Civil Courts of Justice, to provide further limitations with respect to certain suits, regular and summary; and to make other provisions relative to the admission and trial of original suits, and of appeals.	Sections VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, and XIV.
„ XIV 1805	A Regulation for the administration of justice in Civil cases in the Zillah of Cuttack.	Section XI so far as it applies to Civil Courts except the Proviso.
„ XV 1805	A Regulation for the appointment of the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Zillah and City Courts to be Commissioners for the trial of referred causes to the amount or value of one hundred Sica Rupees, and to make further provision for the appointment of head Native Commissioners in the several Zillahs and Cities.	The whole Regulation.
„ II 1806	A Regulation for explaining and amending, in certain cases, the rules of process to be observed by the Civil Courts of Judicature.	The whole Regulation.
„ XII 1806	A Regulation for annexing the Pergunnahs of Sonk Sonsa, and Sahar, situated on the right bank of the river Jumna, to the jurisdiction of the Zillah of Agra, and for extending to those Pergunnahs the Laws and Regulations established for the internal government of the ceded and conquered Provinces.	So much of it as extends to the territories therein named the provisions of Regulation VIII 1805, and the Regulation therein referred to which are repealed by this Act.
„ I 1807	A Regulation for defining the duties to be performed and powers exercised by single Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal in the absence of the other Judges of the Court.	The whole Regulation.
„ XIII 1808	A Regulation for rendering Civil causes, which are appealable to the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, cognizable in the first instance by the Provincial Courts, and for authorising the execution of decrees appealed from in certain cases.	The whole Regulation.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation XIII 1810	A Regulation for expediting the trial and decision of causes depending in the Civil Courts, and for promoting the amicable adjustment of Civil suits.	The whole Regulation.
„ IV 1812	A Regulation to enable the Governor General in Council to institute or defend, through the medium of the Public Officers of Government, actions in which Native Princes, whom it would be improper to require to appear as plaintiffs or defendants in the Courts of Judicature, may be parties.	The whole Regulation.
„ VI 1813	A Regulation for referring to arbitration suits and contests respecting land, and for amending the rules before established regarding forcible dispossession of land.	The whole Regulation.
„ II 1814	A Regulation for modifying the rules before established for the trial of suits proposed to be instituted against any of the Public Officers who have been declared amenable for acts connected with the discharge of their official duties to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil Judicature.	The whole Regulation.
„ XXIII 1814	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Moonsiffs or Native Commissioners and of Sudder Ameeris or Head Commissioners, for modifying and extending their respective powers in the trial and decision of Civil suits, and for authorising them to discharge certain additional duties under the direction of the Zillah and City Judges.	Clause 3 of Section XIII, Section XIV, XVII, XVIII, XX, Clause 4 of Section XXV, XXVIII, XXX, Clause 3 of Section XXXI, XXXIII, XXXVI, XXXVIII, XXXIX, XL, XLI, XLV, and XLVI, except so far as it enacts that any person dissatisfied with the decision of a Moonsiff shall be at liberty to appeal, and Sections XLVII, L, so much of Section LI as is now in force, Sections LIII, LIV, LXIX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, and LXXVIII.
„ XXIV 1814	A Regulation for abolishing the Office of Assistant Judge of the Zillah and City Courts, and for making certain modifications in the constitution and jurisdiction of those Courts.	The whole Regulation.
„ XXV 1814	A Regulation for modifying the constitution and jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut and of the Provincial Courts, for expediting the trial of Civil causes in those Courts, and for defining, more fully, the powers of single Judges holding the sittings of those Courts or of the Nizamut Adawlut and Courts of Circuit.	Sections I to X inclusive.
„ XXVI 1814	A Regulation for modifying some of the rules at present in force regarding the admission and trial of special and summary appeals from decisions passed in regular suits, for limiting and altering some of the existing provisions respecting the pleadings and processes and the mode of executing decrees and regular suits and appeals, and for explaining and making certain additions to the provisions of Regulation I 1814.	The whole Regulation.
„ XXVII 1814	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed regarding the office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	The whole Regulation.
„ XXVIII 1814	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed for admitting persons of certain descriptions to sue in the Courts of Civil Judicature as paupers.	The whole Regulation.
„ II 1815	A Regulation for extending the provisions of Clause 7, Section XII, Regulation XXIV 1814.	The whole Regulation.
„ XV 1816	A Regulation for expediting the trial of Civil suits in which the Native Officers and Soldiers attached to regular Corps on the Military Establishment of the Presidency of Fort William may be parties, and for giving to them certain facilities in the maintenance of their rights, claims, and interests.	The whole Regulation.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation III 1817	A Regulation for diminishing the expense to which parties are liable in original suits or appeals not exceeding sixty-four Rupees in value or amount, when tried by the Zillah and City Judges, Registers, or Sudder Ameens, and for modifying and explaining some of the rules contained in Regulation I, 1814 and in Regulation XXIII 1814.	The whole Regulation.
„ XIX 1817	A Regulation for modifying and amending some of the Regulations in force relative to the administration of Civil Justice, and to the authorised summary process for recovery of arrears of rent.	So much as has not been already repealed.
„ IX 1819	A Regulation for amending the existing rules with regard to the admission of special appeals, for requiring, in certain cases from residents within the limits of Calcutta, security for eventual costs of suit, and for extending the powers of the Zillah and City Registers, and the Registers of the Provincial Courts, in certain cases.	The whole Regulation.
„ II 1821	A Regulation for increasing the powers of Moonsiffs, for extending, in special cases, the powers of Sudder Ameens in the trial and decision of Civil suits, and for authorising the Zillah and City Registers and Sudder Ameens to discharge certain additional duties under the direction of the Zillah and City Judges, for providing an increase in the number of Moonsiffs when necessary, and for authorising Sudder Ameens to hold their Cutcheries at any place where there may be a Register holding his Court at a distance from the fixed Station of the Judge and Magistrate, also for amending the rules at present in force for the institution of suits connected with the local jurisdiction of such Registers, for rescinding such parts of the existing Regulations as authorise the Registers of Civil Courts to receive a proportion of the institution fees on suits which may be referred to them for decision, for altering, in certain cases, the rule at present in force for the execution of decrees of the Provincial Courts in original suits and of the decrees of the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut on appeals from such decrees, and for abolishing the office of Register of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit.	The whole Regulation.
„ III 1824	A Regulation to empower Government to extend the jurisdiction of Registers in certain cases.	The whole Regulation.
„ XI 1824	A Regulation for empowering the Zillah and City Judges and Magistrates to depute their Registers or Assistants for the purpose of making local investigations in certain cases.	The whole Regulation so far as it relates to the Civil Courts.
„ XIII 1824	A Regulation for making further provisions relative to the office of Sudder Ameen.	The whole Regulation.
„ I 1825	A Regulation for declaring the Judicial Officers competent to superintend the execution of their own process in certain cases, and for extending to Officers entrusted with the execution of a Magistrate's warrant or other criminal process, the powers vested in Police Officers by certain provisions in Regulation XX 1817.	So much of Section II as relates to the Civil Courts.
„ II 1825	A Regulation for amending the rules in force relative to applications for a review of judgment in regular original suits and appeals, and for restricting the admission of special or second appeals by the Provincial Courts and Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut.	The whole Regulation.
„ VII 1825	A Regulation to explain and amend the rules in force for the execution of decrees or other Judicial process, by the sale of landed property or otherwise.	The whole Regulation.
„ IV 1827	A Regulation for extending, in special cases, the powers of Sudder Ameens in the trial and decision of Civil suits.	The whole Regulation.
„ X 1829	A Regulation for consolidating into one Regulation, with modifications, the existing enactments relating to the collection of Stamp duties.	Schedule B Article 5, and Clauses 2, 3, and 4 of Article 10.
„ XIII 1829	A Regulation for abolishing the office of Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	Section V.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation VI 1830....	A Regulation for modifying the provisions of the Regulations now in force relating to the subsistence allowance to debtors confined in the Civil Jails in execution of decrees.	The whole Regulation.
" V 1831....	A Regulation for extending the powers of Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens in the trial of Civil suits, and for authorising the appointment of Principal Sudder Ameens at the Zillah and City Stations, for modifying the powers and duties of the Zillah, City, and Provincial Courts, in connection with those arrangements; and for enlarging the sphere of selection with regard to the offices of Moonsiff and Vakeel.	The proviso to Clause 1st and the proviso to Clause 2nd of Section V, Sections VII, VIII, Section IX, except so much of Clause 2nd as enacts that copies of decrees in suits tried in the Courts of the Moonsiffs need not be written on stamp paper, Section X, Clause 3rd of Section XVI, Proviso of Clause 1st of Section XVIII, and Clause 4 of same Section, Sections XIX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXV, XXVIII, and XXIX.
" IX 1831....	A Regulation for the more speedy and efficient administration of Justice in the Courts of Sudder Dewanee and Nizamut Adawlut.	Sections II, VIII, and so much of Section X as extends those Sections to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut for the North-Western Provinces.
" VII 1832....	A Regulation for modifying certain of the provisions of Regulation V 1831, and for providing supplementary rules to that enactment.	Sections II, VI, VII, X, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, and XVII.
MADRAS.		
" II 1802 ..	A Regulation for establishing and defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature for the trial of Civil suits in the first instance in the British Territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Sections III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XV, XVI, XIX, XX, and XXI.
" III 1802....	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Sections II, III, IV, V, VI, VII (except so much as relates to the administering oaths), IX, X, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXVII, XXVIII, and XXIX.
" IV 1802....	A Regulation for establishing four Provincial Courts of Appeal for hearing appeals from decisions passed in the several Zillah Courts, and defining their powers and duties, and prescribing rules for receiving and deciding upon appeals and other causes of which they are declared to have cognizance.	The whole Regulation.
" V 1802....	A Regulation for constituting a Sudder Adawlut or Chief Court of Civil Judicature for trying appeals from the decisions of the Provincial Courts of Appeal.	Sections IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXXIII, and XXXVIII.
" XXI 1802....	A Regulation for referring suits to Arbitration.	The whole Regulation.
" XXVI 1802....	A Regulation for governing the Sale and Sub-division of Malgoozary Lands in the British Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	In so far as it relates to the execution of decrees of the Civil Courts.
" IV 1806....	A Regulation for the more speedy and effectual administration of Justice in the Courts of Sudder Adawlut and Foujdaree Adawlut.	Section VII so far as it relates to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.
" VII 1809....	A Regulation for the occasional appointment of Assistant Judges of the Zillah Courts; for altering and extending the jurisdiction of the Registers of these Courts; for fixing a new Limitation of Appeals from the Zillah Courts to the Provincial Courts of Appeal; for authorising the appointment of Head Native Commissioner for the trial of referred causes to the amount or value of one hundred Arcot Rupees; and for amending the existing Rules concerning the appointment and powers of Native Commissioners for the trial of suits for personal property not exceeding eighty Arcot Rupees.	Sections XXII, XXIX, and XXXI.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation XII 1809....	A Regulation for rendering Civil causes which are appealable to the Court of Sudder Adawlut cognizable in the first instance by the Provincial Courts, and for authorising the execution of decrees appealed from in certain cases.	The whole Regulation.
„ II 1811....	A Regulation for explaining and amending, in certain cases, the rules of process to be observed by the Civil Courts of Judicature, and for amending the rule contained in Clause 4th, Section IV, Regulation V, A.D. 1808.	The whole Regulation.
„ VI 1816....	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation the rules which have been passed regarding the office of Native Commissioners, for modifying and extending their powers in the trial and decision of Civil suits, and for authorising them, under the designation of District Moonsiffs, to discharge certain additional duties.	Sections XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXVIII, XXXIX, XL, XLII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, LI, LII, LIII, from Proviso in Clause I to the end, LIV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LX, LXI, Clause 2 of Section LXII.
„ VIII 1816....	A Regulation for the appointment of the Hindoo Law Officers of the Provincial Courts to be Sudder Ameens, or Head Native Commissioners, for the trial of causes referred to them by the Judges of the Zillahs in which those Courts are stationed, for confining the office of Sudder Ameen to the Hindoo Law Officers of the Provincial Courts, and the Mahomedan and Hindoo Law Officers of the Zillah Courts, and for modifying and extending the power of Sudder Ameens in the trial and decision of Civil suits.	Sections VIII, X, and XIV.
„ XIV 1816....	A Regulation for amending and modifying the rules which have been passed regarding the office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	Sections XVI and XVII.
„ XV 1816....	A Regulation for modifying the jurisdiction of the Zillah and Provincial Courts and the Court of Sudder Adawlut in the trial of original suits and appeals, for amending some of the rules at present in force regarding the admission and trial of special and summary appeals from decisions passed in regular suits, and for limiting and altering some of the existing provisions respecting the pleadings and processes and the mode of executing decrees in regular suits and appeals.	The whole Regulation, except so much of Clause 2 of Section VIII as gives an appeal from a Sudder Ameen to a Judge.
„ VIII 1817....	A Regulation for expediting the trial of Civil suits in which the Native Officers and Soldiers attached to Regular Corps on the Military establishment of the Presidency of Fort St. George may be parties, and for giving to them certain facilities in the maintenance and recovery of their rights, claims, and interests.	The whole Regulation, except Section IX.
„ VII 1818....	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed for admitting persons of certain descriptions to sue in the Courts of Civil Judicature as paupers.	The whole Regulation.
„ III 1822....	A Regulation for extending the operation of Regulation VII of 1818.	The whole Regulation.
„ I 1823....	A Regulation prescribing the course of proceeding to be observed in regard to suits instituted in the Courts of Adawlut against the Public Officers of Government.	The whole Regulation.
„ II 1823....	A Regulation for authorising a Special Appeal from the decrees of Registers and Sudder Ameens, and for modifying the provisions of Section XIV, Regulation VIII 1816.	The whole Regulation.
„ IV 1825....	A Regulation for amending and modifying the provisions contained in Regulation VII of 1818.	The whole Regulation.
„ I 1827....	A Regulation for the establishment of Auxiliary Zillah Courts in the Territories subject to the	Section IX.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation I 1827 (<i>continued</i>).	Presidency of Fort St. George, and for the appointment of Assistant Judges and Sudder Ameens to those Courts.	
„ XI 1827....	A Regulation for supplying certain omissions in Regulations I and VII 1827 respecting Special Appeals, and for providing for the office of Sudder Ameen in Auxiliary Courts seated at the same Station as Provincial Courts.	The whole Regulation.
„ VI 1828....	A Regulation to amend the rules for computing the periods limited for appealing, and to provide for the disposal of Pleaders' fees deposited in suits struck off the files of Zillah Courts as being for an amount or value not cognizable by them.	
„ I 1829....	A Regulation for amending the rules in force relative to the trial of appeals, and for the better securing of impartiality in the administration of Justice.	The whole Regulation.
„ VIII 1831....	A Regulation for vesting in single Judges of the Courts of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, and in single Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal, under certain restrictions, the power now exercised by two or more Judges of those Courts respectively.	Section IV.
„ I 1832....	A Regulation to provide for the punishment of false allegations in petitions to the Judicial Courts and fictitious claims to property attached in execution of decrees.	The whole Regulation.
„ II 1834....	A Regulation for rescinding Section III, Regulation II of 1823, and such parts of any other Regulations in force as authorise District Moonsiffs to receive, as a compensation for their trouble in the trial of suits, the amount of the institution-fee levied thereon.	Section V.
BOMBAY.		
„ II 1827....	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof.	Sections V to XVIII, Sections XXI, XXII, XXIII, XLI, XLII, XLIII, and LI.
„ III 1827....	A Regulation 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.	Sections II and III.
„ IV 1827....	A Regulation prescribing the forms of proceeding of the Courts of Law in civil suits and appeals, and rules for the trial of the same.	The whole Regulation, except Section C.
„ VI 1827....	A Regulation for admitting persons to sue or defend in suits or appeals <i>in forma pauperis</i> .	The whole Regulation.
„ VII 1827....	A Regulation to facilitate the amicable adjustment of disputes of a Civil nature by means of arbitrators (a Punchayet).	The whole Regulation.
„ XVIII 1827....	A Regulation for levying a Stamp Duty on certain papers within the Territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.	So much of Section XVIII as enacts that stamps shall be leviable in respect of every application for summoning and examining witnesses or filing exhibits.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

“A BILL TO AMEND ACT No. III. OF 1857 (RELATING TO
TRESPASSES BY CATTLE.)”—Murrathee.

खाली लिहिलेला आवट्याचा मसुदा सन १८५९ चे एप्रिल महिन्याचे २३ वे
तारिखेस इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिललांत दुसरे वेळीं वाचून सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे
सोपला; ती कमिटी येत्या जुलै महिन्याचे ३० वे तारिखे नंतर त्या मसुद्याविषयी
रिपोर्ट करणार आहे.

गुरांचे अतिक्रमणाविषयी सन १८५७ चा ३ रा आवट आहे तो सुधारण्याविषयीचे
आवट्याचा मसुदा.

अतिक्रमण करणारी, व खराबी करणारी गुरे सांपडतील, किंवा कोणतेही सरकारी जागेत चुकालू गुरे
सांपडतील त्यांचे मालकांजवळून दंड घेण्याचा, व सदहू प्रमाणे सांपडलेले गुराविषयी कोणी दावा न
करील ती योग्य सुचना दिल्यावर सर्व विकण्याचा अधिकार सन १८५७ चे ३ रे आवट्यातील ठरावा
वरून आहे यास्तव; आणि दंडा बदल, व दावा न केले गुरांचे विकरीचे दावा न केलेले उर्याना बदल
रकमां पोंचतील त्या कोंडवाडेवाल्याचा पगार देण्याकडे, व हा आवट अमलांत आणण्यासंबंधी इतर
कामाबद्दल खर्च होईल तो देण्याकडे लावण्याविषयी सदहू आवट्यांत ठराव आहे यास्तव; आणि
सदहू रकमांचा ऐवज, सदहू कामास ऐवज जरूर असल्या पेक्षा केव्हां केव्हां जास्ती होण्याचा संभव
आहे, आणि इतर कामास तो कायदेशीर रितीने लावण्या बाबद ठराव करणे योग्य आहे यास्तव;
खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविले आहे :—

उद्देश.

१. दंडाबद्दल, व दावा न केलेले गुरांचे विकरीचे दावा न केलेले उर्यानाबद्दल रकमा पोंचल्या
असतील त्यांची रकम खाली लिहिलेले रकमेहून अधिक असेल म्हणजे, कोंडवाडेवाल्याचे ठरविलेले
पगार अदा करण्यास, व कोंडवाडे वांधण्यासाठी, व राखण्यासाठी खर्च होईल तो अदा करण्यास, व
सदहू आवट अमलांत आणण्यासंबंधी इतर कामासाठी खर्च होईल तो अदा करण्यास जितकी रकम
जरूर असेल तितके रकमे पेक्षा अधिक असेल तेव्हां, सदहू पगाराबाबद, व खर्चाबाबद पूर्वी रकम
वजा करून फाजिल ऐवज राहिल्यास तो, ठिकठिकाणचे सरकारचे हुकुमावरून रस्ते, व पूल, व तसे
प्रकारची इतर कामे वांधण्याकडे, व त्यांची मरामत करण्याकडे लावण्याचा अधिकार आहे.

दंडाचा फाजिल
ऐवज कामास लावणे
वगैरे.

२. हा आवट सन १८५७ चे ३ रे आवट्याचा भाग आहे असे समजून याचा अर्थ करावा.

हा आवट सन
१८५७ चे ३ रे आ-
वट्याचा भाग आहे
असे समजून याचा
अर्थ करावा.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

“A BILL TO AMEND ACT No III. OF 1857 (RELATING TO
TRESPASSES BY CATTLE.)”—Guzerathee.

હેટલ લખેલો આક્ટનો મસુદો સન ૧૮૫૧ ના એપ્રિલ મહિનાની ૨૩ મી તારીખે
ઇન્ડિયાની લેજિસ્લેટિવ કૌન્સિલમાં વીજીવાર વાંચીને સિલેક્ટ કમિટીને સોંપ્યો,
તે કમિટી આવતા જુલૈ મહિનાની ૩૦ મી તારીખ પછી તે મસુદા વાવત રિપોર્ટ
કરનાર છે.

ઢોરનાં અતિક્રમણવિશે સન ૧૮૫૭ નો ૩ જો આક્ટ છે તે સુધારવા વાવતના
આક્ટનો મસુદો.

ઉદ્દેશ.

અતિક્રમણ કરનારાં તથા વિગાડ કરનારાં ઢોરો પકડાય, અથવા હરકંદે સરકારી જગાએ સુનેલ ઢોરો
પકડાય તેઓના ધણી પાસેથી દંડ લેવાનો, તથા એપ્રમાણે પકડાયેલાં ઢોરવાવત કોઈ દાવો નહીં કરે તે
સઘઘાં ઢોર યોગ્ય સુચના આપ્યા પછી વેચવાનો અધિકાર સન ૧૮૫૭ ના ૩ જા આક્ટના ઠરાવ
ઉપરથી છે વાસ્તે; અને દંડની, તથા દાવો કન્યા વગરનાં ઢોર વેચ્યાં હોય તેની ઉપજનો દાવો કન્યો નહીં
હોય તે ઉપજની રકમો ડવાં વાઢાનો પગાર આપવાસારૂ, તથા આ આક્ટ અંમલમાં લાવવા સંબંધી વીજાં
કામ વાવત લખ્ચ થાય તે આપવાસારૂ વાપરવાનો સદહૂ આક્ટમાં ઠરાવ કરેલો છે વાસ્તે; અને સદહૂ
રકમોનો અવેજ સદહૂ કામોને સારૂ જેટલા અવેજની જરૂર છે તે કર્તી કોઈ કોઈ વખતે વધારો એવું
સંભવે છે; અને તે અવેજ કાયદાસર રીતે વીજાં કામમાં વાપરવાનો ઠરાવ કરવો યોગ્ય છે; વાસ્તે હેટલ
લખ્યાપ્રમાણે ઠરાવ્યું છે:—

દંડનો ફાજલ
અવેજ કામે લગાડવા
વગેરે વાવત.

૧. દંડની, તથા દાવો કન્યાવગરનાં ઢોરો વેચ્યાં હોય તેની ઉપજનો દાવો કન્યો નહીં હોય તે
ઉપજની રકમો આવી હોય તેનો અવેજ હેટલ લખેલો અવેજ કર્તી એટલે ડવાંવાઢાઓના ઠરાવેલો પગાર
આપવાને, તથા ડવાં વાંધવાનો, અને તેઓને ઠીકઠાક રાખવાનો લખ્ચ થાય તે આપવાને, તથા સદહૂ
આક્ટ અંમલમાં લાવવા સંબંધી વીજાં કામ વાવત લખ્ચ થાય તે આપવાને જેટલા અવેજની જરૂર હોય
તેટલા અવેજ કર્તી વત્તો હોય ત્યારે સદહૂ પગારનેસારૂ, તથા લખ્ચનેસારૂ જોઈયે તેટલો અવેજ વાદ
કન્યાપછી કંઈ બાકી રહે તો તે, ઠેકાણાં ઠેકાણાંની સરકારના હુકમથી રસ્તા, તથા પૂલ, અને તેવાંજ વીજાં
કામો વાંધવાસારૂ, તથા તેઓની મરામત કરવાસારૂ વાપરવાનો અધિકાર છે.

આ આક્ટ સન
૧૮૫૭ ના ૩ જા
આક્ટનો ભાગ છે એવું
સમજીને એનો અર્થ
કરવો.

૨. આ આક્ટ સન ૧૮૫૭ ના ૩ જા આક્ટનો ભાગ છે એવું સમજીને એનો અર્થ કરવો.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

ACT No. XIII. of 1859.—Murathee.

सन १८५९ चा आक्ट १३ वा.

इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलाने ठरविला तो, गवरनर जनरल याणी
सन १८५९ चे मे महिन्याचे ४ थे तारिखेस मंजूर केला.

कितीएक प्रसंगीं कारीगर, व मजूर, व विगारी याणी करार तोडला असतां
त्यांस शिक्षा करण्याबाबद नियम ठरविण्याविषयीं आक्ट.

जे कारीगर, व मजूर, व विगारी काम करण्याचा करार करून त्याबाबद अगाऊ पैका घेतात त्याणी
कपटाने करार तोडल्यामुळे कलकत्ता, व मद्रास, व मंबई या मुख्य शहरांतील, व इतर ठिकाणांतील
कारखानदारांस, व दुकानदारांस, व इतर लोकांस फार नुकसान, व अडचण होते यास्तव; आणि
नुकसानी बद्दल दिवाणी कोर्टीत फियाद करण्याचा इलाज अगदीं अपूर्ता आहे; आणि याप्रमाणे कपटाने
करार तोडणारे मनुष्यांस शिक्षा व्हावी हें वाजवी, व योग्य आहे, यास्तव खालीं लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ठर-
विलें आहे :—

उद्देश.

१. सदरील मुख्य शहरांत, किंवा मिनस आफ वेल्स ऐलंड, सिंकापूर व मलाका या सेटलमेंटांतील
कोणतेही ठाण्यांत राहाणारे, किंवा काम चालविणारे धन्याजवळून, किंवा कामावर ठेवणारा जवळून, अथवा
सदहू प्रकारचे धन्याचे, किंवा कामावर ठेवणाराचे तर्फे काम करणारे कोणतेही मनुष्या जवळून कोणी
कारिगर, किंवा मजूर, किंवा विगारी याणे काम करण्याचा करार करून, किंवा इतर कारिगरा कडून किंवा
मजुराकडून किंवा विगार्याकडून काम करवून देण्याचा करार करून, त्याबद्दल अगाऊ पैका घेतला असेल
तो कारिगर, किंवा मजूर, किंवा विगारी आपले करारांतील शर्ती प्रमाणे काम करण्यास, किंवा करवून
देण्यास बुध्दा व कायदेशीर, किंवा योग्य कारणावांचून हयगय करील, किंवा नाहीं म्हणेल तर, पोलीस
माजिस्ट्रेटाकडे फियाद करण्याचा अधिकार धन्यास, किंवा कामावर ठेवणारास, किंवा सदहू प्रकारचे
मनुष्यास आहे. नंतर माजिस्ट्रेटाने सदहू प्रकारचे कारिगरास, किंवा मजुरास, किंवा विगार्यास आप-
णा समक्ष आणविण्यासाठीं समन, किंवा वारंट आपणास योग्य वाटेल त्याप्रमाणे द्यावे; आणि मुकदम्याची
चौकशी करून निकाल करावा.

जा कामाबद्दल कारी-
गर वगैरे याणी अगाऊ
पैका घेतला असेल
तें काम करण्यास
ते हयगय करतील
तर माजिस्ट्रेटाकडे
फियाद करण्याचा
अधिकार आहे.

२. सदहू प्रकारचे कारिगराने, किंवा मजुराने, किंवा विगार्याने फियाद करणारा जवळून कोणतेही
कामाबद्दल अगाऊ पैका घेऊन आपले कराराचे शर्ती प्रमाणे तें काम करण्यास, किंवा करवून देण्यास
बुध्दा व कायदेशीर, किंवा योग्य कारणावांचून हयगय केली, किंवा नाहीं म्हणेल अशी माजिस्ट्रेटाची
खाजिनिशीं शक्ति होईल तर, फियाद करणाराचे मजरीप्रमाणे माजिस्ट्रेटाने तो पैका परत देण्याविषयीं,
किंवा आपणास वाजवी व योग्य वाटेल तितका त्याचा भाग परत देण्याविषयीं त्या कारिगरास, किंवा
मजुरास, किंवा विगार्यास हुकूम करावा; अथवा त्याचे कराराचे शर्तीप्रमाणे तें काम करण्यास, किंवा
करवून देण्यास हुकूम करावा; आणि सदहू प्रकारचा कारिगर, किंवा मजूर, किंवा विगारी सदहू हुकूम-
प्रमाणे चालण्यास चुकल तर त्यास पराकाष्ठा तीन महिने पर्यंत सक्त मजुरीनिशीं कैद करावा असा
शिक्षेचा ठराव करण्यास माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे. अथवा पैका परत देण्याविषयीं हुकूम केला असला
तरी पराकाष्ठा तीन महिने पर्यंत, किंवा त्या मुदतीचे आंत पैका देई तोंपर्यंत त्यास सक्त मजुरीनिशीं

अगाऊ घेतलेला
पैका परत देण्याविषयीं
किंवा कराराप्रमाणे
काम करण्याविषयीं
हुकूम करण्याचा अ-
धिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास
आहे.

कारिगर वगैरे
हुकूम प्रमाणे चाल-
ण्यास चुकतील तर
शिक्षा होईल ती.

कैद करावा असा ठराव करण्यास माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे. परंतु असे ठरविलें आहे कीं हा आक्ट ठरला नसता तर किर्याद करून, किंवा इतर रितीने पैका वसूल करण्याचा दिवाणी इलाज किर्याद करणारास असता तो इलाज पैका वसूल होण्याचा राहिला असेल तों पर्यंत पैका परत देण्याविषयी सदर प्रमाणे हुकूम झाल्यावरून नाहींसा होतो असें समजूं नये.

हुकुमाप्रमाणे काम करण्याविषयी जामिन द्यावा असें कारीगर वगैरे यांस फरमाविण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे.

३. जेव्हां माजिस्ट्रेट कोणतेही कारिगरास, किंवा मजुरास, किंवा विगान्यास आपले कराराचे शर्ती प्रमाणे कोणतेही काम करण्यास, किंवा करवून देण्यास हुकूम करील तेव्हां किर्याद करणाराने दरखास्त केली असता हुकुमा प्रमाणे चालण्याविषयी योग्य जामिना सहित मुचलका देण्याचें सदर प्रमाणे कारिगरास, किंवा मजुरास, किंवा विगान्यास फरमाविण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे; आणि सदर प्रमाणे तो मुचलका देणार नाहीं, किंवा सदर प्रमाणे माजिस्ट्रेटाचे खात्रीनिशी जामिन देणार नाहीं तर, त्यास पराकाष्ठा तीन महिने पर्यंत सक्त मजुरीनिशी कैद करावा असा शिक्केचा ठराव करण्यास माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे.

कोणकोणते करारास हा आक्ट लागू आहे.

४. करार व कुबुलायती मोहोरबंद दस्तऐवज करून देऊन केल्या असोत किंवा लेखी किंवा मुख-जबानीने केल्या असोत त्या सर्वांचा बोध, आणि तो करार मुदतीचा असो, किंवा नेमलेले कामाचा असो, किंवा इतर प्रकारचा असो त्या सर्वांचा बोध या आक्टांतील "करार" या शब्दावरून होतो असें समजावें.

हा आक्ट लागू करण्याचा अधिकार सरकारास आहे.

५. गवरनर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल, किंवा कोणतेही प्रेसिडेन्सीचें किंवा जागेचें राज्यकारभार चालविणारें सरकार आपआपले हुकुमतींतील कोणतेही जागेस हा आक्ट लागू करण्यास मुखत्यार आहे. हा आक्ट सदर प्रमाणे लागू करण्यांत येईल तेव्हां यां आक्टावरून पोलीस माजिस्ट्रेटास अधिकार दिले आहेत ते अधिकार खाली लिहिलेले अंमलदारानी चालवावे: म्हणजे सदर प्रमाणे अधिकार चालविण्यासाठी सरकार जा अंमलदारास, किंवा अंमलदारांस मुदाम नेमील त्या अंमलदाराने, किंवा अंमलदारानी चालवावे.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Government.

ACT No. XIII. of 1859.—Guzerathee.

સન ૧૮૫૯ નો આક્ટ ૧૩ સો.

ઇન્ડિયાની લેજિસલેટિવ કૌન્સિલે ઠરાવ્યો તે, ગવર્નર જનરલે સન ૧૮૫૯ ના
મે મહિનાની ૪ થી તારિખે મંજૂર કર્યો.

કેટલેએક પ્રસંગે કારીગર, મજૂર, અને વેગારીલોક કરાર તોડે તેઓને શિક્ષા
કરવા વિશે નિયમ ઠરાવવા વાવતનો આક્ટ.

જે કારીગર, મજૂર, અને વેગારી લોક કામ કરવાનો કરાર કરીને તે વાવત અગાડ નાળું લે છે, તેઓ
કપટ કરીને કરાર તોડે છે તેથી કલકત્તા, મદ્રાસ, અને મુંબઈ આ મુખ્ય શહેરોમાંહેના, તથા વીજા
ઠેકાણાના કારખાનાવાઢાઓને, તથા ટુકાનદારોને, તથા વીજા લોકોને ઘણું નુકસાન, તથા અડચણ થાય
છે વાસ્તે; અને નુકસાન વાવત દિવાની કોર્ટમાં ફરિયાદ કરવાનો જે ઉપાય છે તે છેકજ અધૂરો છે,
અને જે માંગસો એપ્રમાણે કપટ કરીને કરાર તોડે તેઓને શિક્ષા થવી એ વાજવી તથા યોગ્ય છે; વાસ્તે
હેઠલ લખ્યાપ્રમાણે ઠરાવ્યું છે :—

ઉદ્દેશ.

૧. ઉપર લખેલાં હરકોઈ શહેરમાં, અથવા પ્રિન્સ આર્મ્સ વેલ્સ ઍલંડ, સિકાપૂર, અને મલાકા એ
સેટલ્મેન્ટ મહિના હરકોઈ થાળામાં રહેનારા, અથવા કામ ચલાવનારા ધળીપાસેથી, અથવા કામ ઉપર
રાખનારાપાસેથી, અથવા તે ધળીની અથવા કામ ઉપર રાખનારાની તરફથી કામ ચલાવનારા હરકોઈ
માંગસનીપાસેથી કોઈ કારીગર, અથવા મજૂર, અથવા વેગારીએ કામ કરવાનો કરાર કરીને, અથવા
વીજા કારીગરપાસે, અથવા મજૂરપાસે, અથવા વેગારીપાસે કામ કરાવી આપવાનો કરાર કરીને, તે વાવત
આગાડ નાળું લીધું હોય તે કારીગર, અથવા મજૂર, અથવા વેગારી પોતાના કરારની સરતો પ્રમાણે
કામ કરવાની, અથવા કરાવી આપવાની જાળીજોઈને, તથા કાયદાસર અથવા યોગ્ય કારણ વગર
ગફલત કરશે, અથવા ના કેહેશે તો, પોલીસ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને ત્યાંહાં ફરિયાદ કરવાનો અધિકાર સદહૂં પ્રકારના
ધળીને, અથવા કામ ઉપર રાખનારાને, અથવા સદહૂં પ્રકારનાં માંગસને છે; પછી માજિસ્ટ્રેટે તે કારીગરને,
અથવા મજૂરને, અથવા વેગારીને પોતાની રુવરૂ બોલાવી મેળાવવાસારૂ નજરમાં આવે તો સમન, અથવા
વારંટ આપવું; અને મુકરદમાની ચોકસી કરીને ફેસલો કરવો.

જેકામવાવત કારી-
ગર વગેરે અગાડ
નાળું લીધું હોય તે
કામ કરવાની તેઓ
ગફલત કરે તો, માજિ-
સ્ટ્રેટને ત્યાંહાં ફરિયાદ
કરવાનો અધિકાર છે.

૨. સદહૂં પ્રકારના કારીગર, અથવા મજૂર, અથવા વેગારીએ ફરિયાદ કરનારની પાસેથી હરકોઈ
કામ વાવત અગાડ નાળું લેઈને પોતાના કરારની સરત પ્રમાણે તે કામ કરવાની, અથવા કરાવી આપવાની
જાળીજોઈને, તથા કાયદાસર અથવા યોગ્ય કારણ વગર ગફલત કરી, અથવા ના કહી એવું માજિસ્ટ્રેટની
લાજી થાય તે રીતે સાવિત થાય તો, ફરિયાદ કરનારની મર્જી પ્રમાણે માજિસ્ટ્રેટે તે નાળું પાછું આપવાનો,
અથવા પોતાને વાજવી તથા યોગ્ય લાગે તેટલો તેનો ભાગ પાછો આપવાનો તે કારીગરને, અથવા મજૂરને,
અથવા વેગારીને હુકમ કરવો; અથવા તેના કરારની સરતો પ્રમાણે તે કામ કરવાનો, અથવા કરાવી આપવાનો
હુકમ કરવો; અને તે કારીગર, અથવા મજૂર, અથવા વેગારી સદહૂં હુકમ પ્રમાણે ચાલવાને ચૂકશે તો તેને
ઘળામાં ઘળા ત્રણ મહિનાસુધી સક્ત મજૂરીસાથે કેદની સજા કરવાનો ઠરાવ કરવાને માજિસ્ટ્રેટ મુલત્યાર
છે; અથવા નાળું પાછું આપવાનો હુકમ કર્યો હોય તોપણ ઘળામાં ઘળા ત્રણ મહિનાસુધી, અથવા તે મુદતની
અંદર નાળું આપે ત્યાંહાંસુધી તેને સક્ત મજૂરીસાથે કેદની સજા કરવાનો ઠરાવ કરવાને માજિસ્ટ્રેટ

અગાડ લીધેલું
નાળું પાછું આપવાનો,
અથવા કરારપ્રમાણે
કામ કરવાનો હુકમ
કરવાને માજિસ્ટ્રેટ
મુલત્યાર છે.

કારીગર વગેરે હુકમ
પ્રમાણે ચાલવાને ચૂક-
શે તો શિક્ષા થશે.

મુખત્યાર છે. પણ એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે આ આક્ટ ઠયો ન હોત તો ફરિયાદ કરીને, અથવા વીજી રીતે નાણું વસૂલ કરવાનો દિવાની ઇલાજ ફરિયાદ કરનારનો ચાલતે તે ઇલાજ, નાણું વસૂલ થવાનું બાકી રહ્યું હોય તે વસૂલ થાય ત્યાંહાંસુધી, નાણું પાછું આપવાનો સહદૂં પ્રમાણે હુકમ થયો છે તેથી ચાલશે નહીં એવું સમજવું નહીં.

હુકમપ્રમાણે વરાવર કામ કરવાસારૂ જાં-મીન આપવાનું કારીગર વગેરેને ફરમાવવાને માજિસ્ટ્રેટ મુખત્યાર છે.

૩. જ્યારે માજિસ્ટ્રેટ કોઈ કારીગરને, અથવા મજૂરને, અથવા વેગારીને તેના કરારની સરતો પ્રમાણે હરકંઈ કામ કરવાનો, અથવા કરાવી આપવાનો હુકમ કરે ત્યારે ફરિયાદ કરનાર કેહેતો હુકમ પ્રમાણે ચાલવાસારૂ યોગ્ય જામીનસુદ્દાં મુચલકો આપવાનું તે કારીગરને, અથવા મંજૂરને, અથવા વેગારીને ફરમાવવાને માજિસ્ટ્રેટ મુખત્યાર છે; અને એ પ્રમાણે તે મુચલકો આપશે નહીં, અથવા માજિસ્ટ્રેટની સ્વાજી થાય તે રીતે જામીન નહીં આપશે તો, તેને ઘનામાં ઘણા ત્રણ મહિનાસુધી સક્ત મજૂરીસાથે કેદની સજા કરવાનો ઠરાવ કરવાને માજિસ્ટ્રેટ મુખત્યાર છે.

કયા કયા કરારને આ આક્ટ લાગુ છે.

૪. કરાર, તથા કબૂલાયતો મોહોરબંધ દસ્તાવેજ કરી આપીને કરી હોય, અથવા લખીને કરી હોય, અથવા મ્હોડે કરી હોય તે સર્વનો બોધ; અને તે કરાર બાંધી મુદતનો હોય કે ઠરવેલાં કામનો હોય, અથવા વીજા પ્રકારનો હોય તે સર્વનો બોધ આ આક્ટમાં “કરાર” આ શબ્દ લખ્યો છે તે ઉપરથી થાય છે એવું સમજવું.

આ આક્ટ લાગુ કરવાનો અધિકાર સરકારને છે.

૫. ગવરનર જનરલ ઇન્ કૌન્સિલ, અથવા હરકોઈ પ્રેસિડેન્સીનો, અથવા જગાનો રાજકારમાર ચલાવનારી સરકાર પોતપોતાની હકુમત માંહેની હરકોઈ જગાએ આ આક્ટ લાગુ કરવાને મુખત્યાર છે. આ આક્ટ સદહૂં પ્રમાણે લાગુ કરવામાં આવશે ત્યારે આ આક્ટ ઉપરથી પોલીસ માજિસ્ટ્રેટને અધિકાર આપ્યો છે તે અધિકાર ચલાવસારૂ સરકાર જે અંમલદારને, અથવા અંમલદારોને યસૂસ કરીને નેમે તે અંમલદારે, અથવા અંમલદારોએ તે અધિકાર ચલાવવો.

(True translation)

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