



SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
CONTAINING
BILLS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL 1862.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 12th March 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their Report thereon in one month:—

A Bill to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure.

Whereas by Act XLV. of 1860 a Penal Code has been prescribed for British India, and the said Code came into operation on the 1st day of January 1862; and whereas by Act XXV. of 1861 a Code of Procedure is provided for the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter, and the said Code likewise came into operation on the 1st day of January 1862 in the Territories subject to the general Regulations of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and whereas it is expedient to repeal, in the manner hereinafter provided, certain Regulations and Acts, and parts of Regulations and Acts, relating to Criminal Law and Procedure; it is enacted as follows:—

I. In the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and in any other part of the British Territories in India in which the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure came into operation on the 1st January 1862, the several Regulations and Acts, and parts of Regulations and Acts, set forth in the Schedule hereto, except in so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Regulation or Act, and except as to any offence committed before the said first day of

January 1862, shall, to the extent expressed in the said Schedule, be repealed from the said 1st January 1862, and so far as such Regulations and Acts relate to any part of the said Territories to which the said Code of Criminal Procedure was not extended before the said 1st day of January 1862, such Regulations and Acts shall be repealed, except in so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Regulation or Act, from the time when the said Code of Criminal Procedure shall be extended to such part by a Notification in the *Gazette* by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the local Government to which such Territory is subordinate, except as to any offence committed before the time when the said Code shall be extended as aforesaid. Provided that nothing in this Act shall interfere with the exercise, for the purpose of the trial or punishment of any of the offences hereinbefore excepted, of any jurisdiction or powers conferred upon any Court or Magistrate or other Officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate by any Regulation or Act repealed by this Act.

II. No conviction shall be quashed or set aside by reason only of the Procedure at the trial of any offence committed before the 1st day of January 1862, or if the Code of Criminal Procedure shall not have taken effect in any part of India on such 1st day of January, at the trial of any offence committed in such part of India before the time when such Code shall have taken effect therein, having wholly or in part been the Procedure under the said Code of Criminal Procedure. Provided that no person tried for any such offence as aforesaid shall be deprived of any right of appeal or reference to a Sudder Court which he would have enjoyed, had the trial been held under any of the Regulations or Acts hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS AND ACTS REPEALED.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Act XIII. of 1835	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act XV. of 1835	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act XVIII. of 1835	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act XX. of 1835	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act VI. of 1836	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act XXX. of 1836	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act XVIII. of 1837	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act XXI. of 1837	.. .. .	Section IV.
Act XXIII. of 1837	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act XXVII. of 1837	.. .. .	Section XII.
Act XXX. of 1837	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act XXXIII. of 1837	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act XXXV. of 1837	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act III. of 1838	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act IV. of 1838	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act IX. of 1838	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act XXVI. of 1838	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act II. of 1839	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act XVIII. of 1839	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act XIX. of 1839	.. .. .	The whole Act.
Act I. of 1840	.. An Act for regulating the procedure on trials referred to the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut at Madras.	The whole Act.
Act IV. of 1840	.. An Act for preventing affrays concerning the possession of land, and for providing relief in cases of forcible dispossession, within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.
Act V. of 1840	.. An Act concerning the oaths and declarations of Hindoos and Mahomedans.	Sections II. and III.
Act XI. of 1840	.. An Act for the Presidency of Bombay, amending the law concerning prisoners sentenced to labour or solitude.	Sections II. and III.
Act XVII. of 1841	.. An Act for amending the proceedings in appeals before the Courts of Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Section II. so much as was not repealed by Act X. of 1861.
Act XXI. of 1841	.. An Act for the better prevention of local nuisances	The whole Act.
Act XXX. of 1841	.. An Act for repressing obstructions to justice in certain Courts of the East India Company.	In so far as it relates to Courts of Justice.
Act XXXI. of 1841	.. An Act for amending the provisions of the Bengal Code touching Criminal Appeals, and the revision of sentences and orders of Criminal Courts.	The whole Act.
Act VIII. 1842	.. An Act for describing in Legislative Acts, with greater certainty and convenience, the Courts of the highest jurisdiction in the respective Presidencies.	The whole Act.
Act XVIII. of 1842	.. An Act for facilitating preliminary investigations of Criminal cases connected with the collection of the revenue within the Presidency of Bombay.	The whole Act.
Act IV. of 1843	.. An Act for amending the law concerning appeals from Justices of the Peace and from Magistrates acting under the Statute 53 Geo. III. c. 155.	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 II., 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.	Sections XXVII. XXIX. XXX. XXXI. XXXII. XXXIII. XXXIV. XXXV. XXXVII. XLI. XLII. XLIII. LI. LIV. LV. and LVI.
Act XV. of 1843	.. An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	In so far as it relates to the powers of Deputy Magistrates or Judicial Officers.
Act XXIV. of 1843	.. An Act for better prevention of the crime of Dacoity	The whole Act.
Act III. of 1844	.. An Act for legalizing the infliction of corporal punishment in cases of petty larceny generally, and when committed by offenders of tender age.	The whole Act.
Act XIV. of 1844	.. An Act for regulating the proceedings of the Sudder Courts at Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and at Agra, in regard to sentences of transportation for life.	The whole Act.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Act II. of 1845	.. An Act for regulating the punishment of adultery in the Courts of the East India Company in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.	The whole Act.
Act X. of 1845	.. An Act for empowering Courts to issue warrants in cases of failure to serve summons.	The whole Act.
Act XVIII. of 1845	.. An Act for the punishment of offences committed by convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life.	The whole Act.
Act XXVII. of 1845	.. An Act for enabling Assistant Magistrates vested with special powers to decide cases under the provisions of Act IV. of 1840.	The whole Act.
Act XXX. of 1845	.. An Act for enabling Session Judges within the Madras Presidency to award fines in compensation to injured parties.	The whole Act.
Act VII. of 1846	.. An Act regarding the deposit of diet-money for witnesses in petty cases.	The whole Act.
Act X. of 1847	.. An Act for amending Act XXX. of 1836.	The whole Act.
Act XX. of 1847	.. An Act for the encouragement of learning in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, by defining and providing for the enforcement of the right called copy-right therein.	Section IV.
Act I. of 1848	.. An Act to regulate the proceedings in certain cases of forgery.	The whole Act.
Act III. of 1848	.. An Act for removing doubts as to the meaning of the words "thug" and "thuggee" and the expression "murder by thuggee," when used in the Acts of the Council of India.	The whole Act.
Act V. of 1848	.. An Act to amend the law regarding the taking of Mo-chulkas or Penal recognizances.	The whole Act.
Act XI. of 1848.	.. An Act for the punishment of wandering gangs of thieves and robbers.	The whole Act.
Act XIX. of 1848	.. An Act for better defining the law as to revision of the sentences of subordinate Criminal Courts in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras.	The whole Act.
Act IV. of 1849	.. An Act for the safe custody of Criminal lunatics.	The whole Act.
Act XIV. of 1849	.. An Act to punish tampering with the Army or Navy.	The whole Act.
Act VII. of 1850	.. An Act for better defining the law as to the removal of prisoners.	The whole Act.
Act XIII. of 1850	.. An Act for punishing breaches of trust.	The whole Act.
Act XVI. of 1850	.. An Act for the restitution of the value of stolen property.	The whole Act.
Act XXXVIII. of 1850.	.. An Act to allow Counsel to all persons on the trial of offences.	The whole Act.
Act IV. of 1851	.. An Act for the appointment of Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates, and for defining the duties of Deputy and Assistant Magistrates in Bombay.	The whole Act.
Act XVI. of 1851	.. An Act for the trial of receivers of stolen property.	The whole Act.
Act XXXII. of 1852	.. An Act to facilitate the prosecution of certain Ministerial and Police Officers for certain Criminal acts.	The whole Act.
Act I. of 1853	.. An Act for providing in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay for the punishment of males of tender age for petty thefts.	The whole Act.
Act X. of 1854	.. An Act for regulating the powers of Assistants to Magistrates and of Deputy Magistrates appointed under Act XV. of 1843.	So much of Section I. as recites that the order passed by any Assistant or Deputy Magistrate shall be subject to appeal, and Sections II. and III.
Act XII. of 1854	.. An Act for conferring Criminal jurisdiction upon District Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Madras.	The whole Act.
Act XV. of 1855	.. An Act to amend Regulation III. of 1833 of the Bombay Regulations.	The whole Act.
Act XVI. of 1855	.. An Act to amend the law in force in the Presidency of Bombay concerning the use of badges.	The whole Act.
Act XIX. of 1855	.. An Act to amend the law relating to District Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Section V.
Act I. of 1856	.. An Act to prevent the sale or exposure of obscene books and pictures.	The whole Act.
Act II. of 1856	.. An Act to enable Magistrates and certain other Officers to take cognizance of certain offences without requiring a written complaint.	The whole Act.
Act IV. of 1856	.. An Act to prevent the malicious or wanton destruction of Cattle.	The whole Act.
Act XVII. of 1856	.. An Act to provide for the execution of Criminal process in places out of the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the same.	The whole Act.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Act VII. of 1857	.. An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovered Agency in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Section IV.
Act XI. of 1857	.. An Act for the prevention, trial, and punishment of offences against the State.	Sections I. and II.
Act XXIV. of 1859	.. An Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Sections XXII. XXIII. XXIV. XXV. XXVI. XXVII. XXVIII. XXIX. XXX. XXXI. XXXII. XXXIII. XXXIV. XXXV. XXXVI. XXXVII. XXXVIII. XXXIX. XL. XLI. XLII. and XLIII. and so much of the Schedule as repeals Clause I. Section XI. of Regulation XI. of 1816.
Act III. of 1860	.. An Act to empower Sessions Judges to pass sentence in certain cases without reference to the Sudder Court.	The whole Act.
Act XVII. of 1860	.. An Act to repeal Act V. of 1858 (for the punishment of certain offenders who have escaped from gaol, and of persons who shall knowingly harbour such offenders, and to make certain provisions in lieu thereof).	Section XI.
Act XXXV. of 1860	.. An Act relating to the transportation of convicts.	The whole Act.
Act XXII. of 1861	.. An Act to amend Act III. of 1857 (relating to trespasses by Cattle)	Sections I. II. III. IV. and V.

BENGAL.

Regulation IX. 1793	.. A Regulation for re-enacting, with alterations and modifications, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 3rd December 1790, and subsequent dates, for the apprehension and trial of persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors.	Sections IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII. XXIII. XXVI. XXVII. XXIX. XLVII. XLVIII. XLIX. L. LI. LIII. LIV. LVI. LVII. LVIII. LXI. LXIV. LXV. LXX. LXXIV. LXXVII. and LXXVIII.
Regulation XIII. 1793	.. A Regulation for the appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature, and prescribing their respective duties.	Sections IX. and XI.
Regulation XXII. 1793.	A Regulation for re-enacting with alterations and amendments, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 7th December 1792, for the establishment of an efficient Police throughout the country.	Sections X. XVI. XXII. XXXI. XXXII. XXXIII. XXXIV. and XXXVIII.
Regulation VII. 1794	.. A Regulation for enabling one Judge of Circuit to hold the Courts for the half-yearly and monthly gaol deliveries; and for empowering one of the Judges of the Provincial Court of Appeal in each Division to remain at the Sudder Station to transact certain parts of the business of the Court, whilst the other Judges are making the Circuits; and for providing against the absence or indisposition of the Judges or their Law Officers, and against vacancies in the Judicial and Law appointments.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XVI. 1795	.. A Regulation for the apprehension and trial of persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors in the Province of Benares; for enabling one of the Judges, in his capacity of Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal, to transact certain parts of the business of that Court whilst the other two Judges as Judges of Circuit are making the Circuits; and for providing against the absence or indisposition of any of the Judges or their Law Officers, and against vacancies in the Judicial or Law appointments.	Section IV. Clause 1, in so far as it extends the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1793, which are repealed by this Act, and Clauses 2, 4, and 5, and the following Sections of the Regulation.
Regulation XVII. 1795.	A Regulation for the establishment of an efficient Police in the Province of Benares.	Section X. XX. XXIX. XXX. XXXI. XXXII. and XXXV.
Regulation XXI. 1795	.. A Regulation for preventing Brahmins in the Province of Benares establishing koorhs, wounding or killing their female relations or children or sitting dhurnas; and for preventing the tribe of Ranjecoormars in that province killing their female children.	The whole Regulation.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation II. 1796	A Regulation for the guidance of the Zillah and City Magistrates in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, in apprehending and bringing to trial European British subjects charged with acts which may render them liable to a Criminal prosecution.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation IX. 1796	A Regulation for the more certain ascertainment of the witnesses whom prisoners, committed for trial before the Courts of Circuit, may be desirous to have examined in their defence and of the causes of the non-attendance of any witnesses named by prisoners, or prosecutors to give evidence before the Courts of Circuit.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XI. 1796	A Regulation for providing against resistance to the processes of the Zillah and City Courts and Police Officers, as well as for compelling the appearance of persons charged with acts of a criminal nature, who may abscond, or otherwise evade the process issued against them.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation II. 1797	A Regulation for defining more specifically the responsibility of the landholders and farmers of land in the Province of Benares, under the charge of the Police vested in them conformably to their engagements by Regulation XVII. 1795.	Section III.
Regulation IV. 1797	A Regulation for making sundry alterations in, and additions to Regulation IX. 1793.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XIII. 1797	A Regulation for the occasional exercise of Judicial powers by the Assistants to the Zillah and City Magistrates in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XIV. 1797	A Regulation for empowering the Court of Nizamut Adawlut to extend relief to certain prisoners sentenced to deputation and pecuniary fines, or to restore stolen property, or the value of it, and to remain in confinement until the completion of their sentences, also for preventing sentences of the same nature in future; and for drawing the distinction between the Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction more clearly and obviously.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation III. 1798	A Regulation for establishing annual vacations of the Civil Courts of Justice; for postponing the commencement of the half-yearly gaol deliveries during such vacations; and for establishing a fixed order of succession in the gaol deliveries of the several Zillahs and Cities throughout the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation II. 1799	A Regulation for monthly gaol deliveries in the Cities of Dacca, Moorsheadabad, and Patna; and for declaring convicts who may escape from confinement during their sentences liable to transportation.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation IV. 1799	A Regulation for the trial of persons charged with crimes against the State.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1799	A Regulation for certain modifications of the Mahomedan law in cases of murder; and to explain parts of Regulation XXI. of 1795 and Regulation V. of 1797, in cases of dhurna.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation X. 1799	A Regulation to prevent delay in the transmission of the records of trials referred to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation III. 1801	A Regulation for putting a stop to the practice which prevails in many parts of the Company's Provinces, of parties in Civil suits preferring unfounded accusations of perjury against the witnesses in such suits and unfounded charges of subornation of perjury against the adverse parties in such suits.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1801	A Regulation for modifying the Mahomedan law in certain cases of kuhl khota, or accidental homicide, and in other cases of the like nature.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VI. 1802	A Regulation for preventing the sacrifice of Children at Saugor and other places.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VI. 1803	A Regulation for the guidance of the Magistrates of the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company, in apprehending persons charged with crimes or offences, and bringing them to trial.	The whole Regulation, with exception to Sections III. and XXXIV.
Regulation VII. 1803	A Regulation for the establishment of a Court of Circuit for the trial of persons charged with crimes in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	From Section V. to Section XLI. both inclusive.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation VIII. 1803 ..	A Regulation for extending the jurisdiction of the Nizamut Adawlut to the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole Regulation, with exception to Sections VI. XXIV. and XXVI.
Regulation XII. 1803 ..	A Regulation for the appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	Sections XII. and XIV.
Regulation XX. 1803 ..	A Regulation for the trial of persons charged with crimes against the State, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XXXV. 1803.	A Regulation for the establishment of an efficient system of Police in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	Section III., Clauses 3, 4, and 5, and Section X.
Regulation L. 1803 ..	A Regulation for extending, with modifications, to the Criminal Courts, rules prescribed in Regulation IV. 1793, for procuring the attendance of witnesses and requiring oaths or solemn declaration 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.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation LIII. 1803 ..	A Regulation for determining the punishment to be adjudged by the Criminal Courts of Judicature, in cases wherein a discretion is left by the Mahomedan law; for defining the crime and punishment of robbery by open violence; and for declaring what convicts shall be hereafter liable to transportation, or to banishment, as well as the punishment of such as may return from transportation or escape from confinement, during the periods of their sentences.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation III. 1804 ..	A Regulation for providing against resistance to the processes of the Zillah Criminal Courts and Police Officers, as well as for compelling the appearance of persons charged with acts of a criminal nature, who may abscond, or otherwise evade the process issued against them; for rendering prosecutions instituted for the recovery of losses sustained by theft and robbery, cognizable in the Courts of Civil Judicature; and for ascertaining the responsibility in such cases of Tehseldars of places held khaum, for amending certain parts of Regulation VI. 1803, for preventing the offence of dhurna, and for preventing the tribe of Raj Koomars killing or causing the death of their female children in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation IV. 1804 ..	A Regulation for the administration of justice in Criminal cases in the Zillah of Cuttack.	Proviso in Section VII.
Regulation IX. 1804 ..	A Regulation for altering the denomination of the Court of Circuit and the Provincial Court of Appeal for the division of the ceded Provinces; for the administration of Justice in Criminal cases, in the conquered Provinces in the Doonab, and on the right bank of the river Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honorable the English East India Company in Bundelcund by the Peishwa.	So much of the Regulation as extends the whole or any part of Regulations VI. VII. VIII. XX. XXXV. and LIII. of 1803 which are repealed by this Act, to the Districts mentioned in Sections III. and IV.; Sections V.; and VI.; and the proviso in Section XI.
Regulation III. 1805 ..	A Regulation to make further provision for the exemplary punishment of robbery by open violence.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1805 ..	A Regulation for extending to the conquered Provinces situated within the Doonab and on the right bank of the river Jumna, and to the Territory ceded to the Honorable the English East India Company in Bundelcund by the Peishwa, such of the Laws and Regulations established for the internal Government of the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company, as have not been already extended to those territories, and for revising and amending certain parts of the said Laws and Regulations.	Section XIV.
Regulation I. 1806 ..	A Regulation for abolishing the jurisdiction of Zillah Moorshedabad, and annexing the Mehals composing it to the jurisdictions of the City of Moorshedabad, and Zillah Bheerbhoom; for altering the jurisdiction of the Courts of Circuit and Provincial Courts of Appeal of the Divisions of Calcutta and Moorshedabad; for fixing the order of holding the half-yearly gaol deliveries in those Divisions, and in the Divisions of Benares and	Sections VI. VII. VIII. and IX.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
	Bareilly; for rescinding such parts of the existing Regulations as restrict the senior Judges of the Courts of Circuit from proceeding upon the Circuit in their respective Divisions, and for extending the authority of the Courts of Nizamut Adawlut and Sudder Dewany Adawlut in certain cases.	
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.	Section III. in so far as it extends the parts of Regulation IX. of 1804, and Regulation VIII. of 1805, and the other Regulations therein referred to, which are repealed by this Act.
Regulation XV. 1806 ..	A Regulation for the amendment of certain parts of the provisions contained in Clauses 2 and 3, Section II., Regulation II. 1796, and Clauses 2 and 3, and Section XIX., Regulation VI. 1803, and of the rule contained in Section VII., Regulation V. 1799.	Sections II, III. IV. and V.
Regulation II. 1807 ..	A Regulation to provide more effectually for the punishment of perjury, subornation of perjury, and forgery.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation IX. 1807 ..	A Regulation for explaining and amending the existing rules of Criminal process, and for defining in certain cases the powers and duties of the Police Officers, of the Zillah and City Magistrates and of their Assistants, of the Courts of Circuit, and of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XIV. 1807 ..	A Regulation for amending the system of Police established in the Province of Benares, and in the ceded and conquered Provinces within the Divisions of Bareilly and Benares; also for extending to those Provinces the provisions contained in Regulation XII. 1807, for the appointment of Ameens of Police.	Section XI., Clauses 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, Section XX. and Section XXI.
Regulation VIII. 1808 ..	A Regulation for the more exemplary punishment of robbery by open violence; and for modifying the rules in force respecting trials referred to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation I. 1810 ..	A Regulation for occasionally dispensing with the attendance and futwa of the Law Officers of the Courts of Circuit.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VI. 1810 ..	A Regulation for defining the penalties to which Zemindars and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies, and for harbouring robbers.	Sections III. IV. and V.
Regulation XIV. 1810 ..	A Regulation for defining the powers of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut in cases of pardon and mitigation of punishment; and for declaring the competency of the Courts of Circuit to admit prisoners to bail, in certain cases, during a reference of their trials to the Nizamut Adawlut.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation I. 1811 ..	A Regulation for making more adequate provision for the punishment of persons found guilty of the offence of breaking into houses, tents, or boats; for subjecting to exemplary punishment persons receiving or purchasing plundered or stolen property; and for granting licenses to gold or silversmiths, braziers or coppersmiths, iron-smiths, pawnbrokers, retail venders of brass or copper-ware, and pykars or itinerant dealers in second-hand articles.	The whole Regulation, except so much of Section X. as declares Landholders and others accountable for the early communication to the Magistrate of information respecting receivers of stolen goods.
Regulation VII. 1811 ..	A Regulation for limiting and better defining the powers of the Police Darogahs, and of Zemindars invested with the charge of the Police, with respect to persons charged with or suspected of the commission of public crimes and offences.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation X. 1811 ..	A Regulation for preventing the importation of slaves from foreign countries, and the sale of such slaves in the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William.	Section III.
Regulation XIV. 1811 ..	A Regulation for amending the provisions of the existing Regulations respecting the punishment of Criminals by transportation, and for modifying the rules in force regarding the Offices of Judge and Magistrate of the twenty-four Pergunnahs.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation III. 1812 ..	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of inquiries into charges of a Criminal nature, and for establishing additional provisions with a view to the more effectual apprehension of Criminals.	Sections II. and III., so much of Section IV. as provides a punishment for the offence mentioned in the Section. Section VI. and Section XII.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation VII. 1813 ..	A Regulation for extending to the ceded and conquered Provinces the provisions contained in Regulation III. 1801, and in Section XIII. Regulation VIII. 1794, and for rescinding parts of Sections XI. and XV. Regulation I. 1803.	Section III.
Regulation IX. 1813 ..	A Regulation for restoring the punishment of transportation.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1814 ..	A Regulation for extending the provision contained in Clause 2, Section IV., Regulation III. 1812, to cases of murder, arson, and theft.	So much of Section II. as provides punishment for the offence mentioned in the Section.
Regulation XI. 1814 ..	A Regulation to make further provision for the punishment of persons convicted of breaking into, or attempting to break into houses, tents, boats, or other places of habitation, or into warehouses or other places used for the custody of property, with an intent to steal.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XV. 1814 ..	A Regulation to define the punishment to which persons convicted of two or more offences shall, in certain cases, be subject.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XIV. 1816 ..	A Regulation to provide more effectually for the management of the Public gaols; and to enable the Magistrates to maintain good order and discipline in those gaols; as well as among the prisoners employed on the public roads or other public works. Also to place the gaol at Alipore in the vicinity of Calcutta under the inspection and control of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut; and to provide for the transportation of convicts to the Island of Mauritius or its immediate dependencies.	Sections IX. and XV.
Regulation XVII. 1816 ..	A Regulation for the occasional revision of the regular Police and gaol establishments, for the due support and regulation of the establishments of Chowkeedars, for amending the Rules in force for the appointment and removal of Police Officers, for modifying the constitution of the Offices of the Superintendents of Police, and for reducing the miscellaneous business of Courts of Circuit, and Court of Nizamut Adawlut.	Section VIII., Clauses. 3 and 4.
Regulation XXII. 1816 ..	A Regulation for re-enacting and reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and further provisions, the rules in force for the appointment and maintenance of Chowkeedars of Police.	Sections XIX. and XX.
Regulation XVII. 1817 ..	A Regulation to provide for the more effectual administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XX. 1817 ..	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed for the guidance of Darogahs and other subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing rules concerning the resistance or evasion of Criminal process, and for requiring further aid to the Police in certain cases, from proprietors and farmers of land and their local managers, as well as from the munduls and other heads of Villages.	Clauses 3 and 4 of Section VI., Clauses 5, 6, and 7 of Section VIII. Sections IX. XII. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII. XIX. XX. XXII. XXIII. XXIV. XXV. and XXVI.
Regulation VI. 1818 ..	A Regulation for providing against the protracted confinement of persons charged with Criminal offences, during the examination of such charges before the Magistrates; and for defining the powers of the Courts of Circuit at the Sudder Stations of those Courts with respect to persons committed or held to bail by the Magistrates for trial at the periodical Sessions of gaol delivery.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1818 ..	A Regulation for rescinding part of Clause 6, Section II. Regulation LIII. 1803, for modifying some of the existing rules relating to the requisition of security for good behaviour; and for providing for a revision of the cases of certain classes of prisoners detained in confinement, on failure to furnish security for their good behaviour and appearance.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XII. 1818 ..	A Regulation for extending the powers of the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates in the trial of persons charged with breaking into houses and other places of habitation, or into warehouses or other places used for the custody of property, with an intent to steal; or charged with theft or with buying or receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, or charged with escape from gaol or other place of confinement.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation III. 1819 ..	A Regulation for extending the provisions of Section X. Regulation VIII. 1818, to robbers not being dacoits or gang robbers.	The whole Regulation.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation VII. 1819 ..	A Regulation for declaring certain misdemeanors punishable by the Magistrates, and for defining the punishment to be adjudged in such cases.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation IV. 1820 ..	A Regulation for declaring the power of the Magistrates to give effect to Military sentences in certain cases; for providing for the more efficient exercise of the control of the Courts of Circuit over the sentences of the Magistrates in certain cases, and for amending Clause 2, Section III., Regulation XII. 1818.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VII. 1820 ..	A Regulation for altering the punishment and form of trial in cases of dhurna.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation III. 1821 ..	A Regulation for extending, in special cases, the powers of Assistants to the Magistrates, for empowering the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Zillah and City Courts and Sudder Ameens to try and determine petty thefts and other Criminal cases of a trivial nature, when referred to them by a Magistrate; for limiting the period of appeal in Foujdaree cases; for rescinding parts of Section XII. and Section XVII., Regulation XXII. 1816; for modifying some of the rules in force relative to the rate and collection of the assessment levied for the maintenance of Chowkedars of Police; and for vesting the Magistrates with certain powers in regard to persons travelling through, or assembling within their jurisdictions under suspicious circumstances.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation I. 1822 ..	A Regulation for amending Regulation XLIX. 1793, Regulation XXXII. 1803, and Regulation V. 1809.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation IV. 1822 ..	A Regulation to provide for the more effectual administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1822 ..	A Regulation to declare that persons charged with crimes and misdemeanors must ordinarily be brought to trial at the Foujdaree Court or Sessions of the District in which such crimes or misdemeanors may be perpetrated; and to vest the Governor General in Council and the Nizamut Adawlut with a discretionary power as to the place of trial.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation II. 1823 ..	A Regulation for the more effectual suppression of affrays.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation IV. 1823 ..	A Regulation for declaring the intent of Section XIV., Regulation VII. 1794, and for prohibiting the Judges of Circuit, holding the gaol deliveries, from trying any case in which the prisoner or prisoners may have been committed for trial by themselves in the capacity of Superintendent of Police, Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or Assistant Magistrate, for modifying the third and fourth Clauses of Section II., Regulation XIV. 1811, and for rescinding Sections IV. and V., Regulation XXIV. 1814, and Sections II. and IV., Regulation XXV. 1814.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VI. 1824 ..	A Regulation for defining the course of proceeding to be pursued by the Magistrates with respect to individuals charged before them with two or more offences in certain cases; for modifying Clause 2, Section II., and for amending certain other provisions of Regulation XII. 1818.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation X. 1824 ..	A Regulation for modifying and amending the rules at present in force in regard to the pardon of persons charged with or suspected of Criminal offences.	The whole Regulation.
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.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation IV. 1825 ..	A Regulation for declaring the Magistrates and Criminal Courts empowered to require recognizances and security for keeping the peace in certain cases; and for explaining some of the provisions contained in Regulation VIII. 1818, relative to security for good behaviour.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XII. 1825 ..	A Regulation for defining the powers of the Courts of Circuit and of the Nizamut Adawlut in certain cases; for the uniform punishment of contempts of Court in any of the Courts of Judicature, Civil or Criminal; for exempting females from corporal punishment by stripes; and for discontinuing the corah as an instrument of punishment in all cases.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XVI. 1825 ..	A Regulation to make further provision for empowering the Courts of Circuit to pass sentence in certain cases of	The whole Regulation.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
	robbery without reference to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut.	
Regulation I. 1828	.. A Regulation for empowering the Governor General in Council to commute sentences of imprisonment for life in the Alipore gaol to transportation for life to any of the British Settlements in Asia, in certain cases.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VI. 1828	.. A Regulation to explain the intent and meaning of certain parts of Regulation II. 1823.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1828	.. A Regulation for enlarging the powers of the Magistrates with regard to the offence of affrays.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VI. 1829	.. A Regulation for extending the powers of the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates in certain cases of theft.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VII. 1829	.. A Regulation for rescinding such parts of the existing Regulations as prescribe forms for periodical Reports, Calendars, Registers, or other statements to be furnished by the Civil or Criminal Authorities, and require the same to be forwarded at periods specified, and declaratory of the power to prescribe the forms of such statements vested in the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, by Regulation X. 1796, Section III., and Regulation XX. 1803, Section III.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XII. 1829	.. A Regulation for modifying the provisions of Regulation XII. 1825.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XVII. 1829	.. A Regulation for declaring the practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the widows of Hindoos, illegal and punishable by the Criminal Courts.	Sections IV. and V.
Regulation IV. 1830	.. A Regulation to explain the intent and meaning of Clause 4, Section III., Regulation I. 1829.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1830	.. A Regulation for modifying the existing rules relative to the inquiry by Magistrates and Joint Magistrates into charges of a Criminal nature.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VI. 1831	.. A Regulation for the appointment of one or more Judges, to be ordinarily stationed at Allahabad, for the purpose of exercising the powers and authority of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, within the Province of Benares, the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including the Districts of Meerut, Saharunpore, Mozuffernuggur, and Boolundshuhar, which are now subject to the Chief Commissioner at Delhi, and the powers and authority of the Nizamut Adawlut in the Province of Kumaon and the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	Sections XII and XIII.
Regulation VII. 1831	.. A Regulation for enabling the Governor General in Council to afford relief to the Commissioners of Circuit by vesting the Zillah and City Judges, not being Magistrates, with powers to hold monthly gaol deliveries within their respective jurisdictions (whenever that measure may be deemed advisable), and for defining the powers and duties of the Judges or other Officers, not being in charge of the Office of Commissioner, who may be appointed to hold any gaol delivery while so employed.	Sections V. and VI., and so much of Section VII. as relates to Session Judges.
Regulation IX. 1831	.. A Regulation for the more speedy and efficient administration of justice in the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.	Sections III. and IV.
Regulation II. 1832	.. A Regulation for the better administration of Criminal justice and the Police in certain cases.	Sections II. and III.
Regulation III. 1832	.. A Regulation for extending the provisions of Regulation X. 1811.	Clause 2 of Section II.
Regulation VI. 1832	.. A Regulation for enabling European functionaries to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable natives in the administration of Civil or Criminal justice, and for modifying or dispensing with futwas by Mahomedan Law Officers in certain trials.	Sections IV. V. and VI.
Regulation II. 1834	.. A Regulation for abolishing corporal punishment for substituting a fine in certain cases for a sentence of labour; and for the gradual introduction of a better system of prison discipline.	The whole Regulation, except Section VII.
MADRAS.		
Regulation 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 Port St George.	Section VIII.
Regulation IV. 1802	.. A Regulation for establishing four Provincial Courts of Appeal, for hearing appeals from decisions passed in the	Section XX.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation VII. 1802 ..	A Regulation for the establishment of the Courts of Circuit for the trial of persons charged with crimes.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1802 ..	A Regulation for establishing a Foujdary Adawlut or Chief Criminal Court for the trial of Criminal cases in the last resort.	Sections VIII. IX. X. XI. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII. XX. XXI. XXIII. XXIV. and XXV.
Regulation XI. 1802 ..	A Regulation for the appointment of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	Section VIII.
Regulation XII. 1802 ..	A Regulation for the appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	Sections XII. XIII. and XIV.
Regulation XV. 1803 ..	A Regulation for determining the punishment to be adjudged by the Criminal Courts of Judicature, in cases wherein a discretion is left by the Mahomedan Law for defining the crime and punishment of robbery by open violence, and for declaring what convicts shall be hereafter liable to transportation, or to banishment, as well as the punishment of such as may return from transportation, or escape from confinement during the period of their sentences.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation I. 1810 ..	A Regulation for providing against resistance to the processes of the Zillah Criminal Courts, as well as for compelling the appearance of persons charged with acts of a Criminal nature who may abscond or otherwise evade the process issued against them; for extending and explaining the rules contained in Section XXIII., Regulation VI. 1802, and in Section XXIII., Regulation VIII. 1802, and for putting a stop to the practice of parties in Civil suits preferring unfounded accusations of perjury against the witnesses in such suits, and unfounded charge of subornation of perjury against the adverse parties in such suits.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VI. 1811 ..	A Regulation to provide more effectually for the punishment of perjury, subornation of perjury, and forgery, and to alter the provisions in force for the payment of a fixed reward on the conviction of public offenders.	The whole Regulation.
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.	Section XLIX.
Regulation IX. 1816 ..	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation certain rules which have been passed regarding the Office of the Zillah Magistrate for modifying and defining his powers, and for transferring the Office of Zillah Magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the Zillah.	The whole Regulation, except Sections II. III. IV. V. XLIII. and Nos. 1 and 2 of Appendix.
Regulation X. 1816 ..	A Regulation for constituting the Judges of the Courts of Adawlut of the several Zillahs, Criminal Judges of their respective Zillahs, and for defining their power.	The whole Regulation, except Section XL and Appendix.
Regulation XI. 1816 ..	A Regulation for the establishment of a general system of Police throughout the Territories subject to the Government of Port St. George.	The whole Regulation, except Sections VIII. IX. X. XII. XIII. XIV. and XLVII.
Regulation III. 1817 ..	A Regulation for explaining and modifying certain provisions of Regulations IX. X. and XI. 1816.	Section II.
Regulation I. 1818 ..	A Regulation to provide for the more effectual administration of Criminal justice in certain cases, and to alter certain provisions of the Regulations in force.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation III. 1819 ..	A Regulation to provide more effectually for the punishment of extortion, oppression, or other abuse of authority on the part of Native Officers of Police.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation V. 1819 ..	A Regulation for rescinding such parts of Regulations IX. X. and XI. 1861, as disqualify servants of the Government from attesting confessions.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation IV. 1821 ..	A Regulation for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in the Provinces subordinate to the Presidency of Port St. George.	The whole Regulation, except Section VI.
Regulation II. 1822 ..	A Regulation to provide for the more effectual administration of Criminal justice in certain cases, and to alter certain provisions of the Regulations now in force.	The whole Regulation.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation VI. 1822	A Regulation for extending the powers of the Criminal Judges and of the Courts of Circuit in the trial of persons charged with breaking into houses and other places of habitation, or into warehouses, or other places used for the custody of property, with an intent to steal, or charged with theft, or with buying or receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, or charged with escape from gaol or other place of confinement.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation I. 1824	A Regulation for extending to the Criminal Courts the rules prescribed in Section VII., Regulation III. 1802, for procuring the attendance and evidence of witnesses.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation I. 1825	A Regulation to rescind Regulation I. 1822, and to alter certain other provisions of the Regulation in force, and to provide for the more prompt and effectual administration of Criminal justice in certain cases.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation III. 1826	A Regulation for the more easy conviction of the crime of perjury in certain cases.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation II. 1827	A Regulation for constituting the Assistant Judges appointed under Regulation I. 1827, Joint Criminal Judges of the Zillahs in which they may be stationed, and for defining the extent to which the powers of Magistrate shall be exercised by subordinate Collectors.	Section III.
Regulation III. 1827	A Regulation for empowering the Governor in Council in certain cases to direct that persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors shall be sent for trial or committal to another Court than that within the jurisdiction of which the offences charged were committed.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VI. 1827	A Regulation for explaining the provisions of Clause 1, Section V. Regulation XV. 1803, and Clause 4, Section III., Regulation VI. 1822, for making further provisions against the offence of counterfeiting the Coin; for declaring Magistrates empowered to take recognizances and security for keeping the peace in certain cases; for enlarging the power granted to Magistrates by Clause I., Section III., Regulation II. 1822; for modifying and amending the rules in force relating to the requisition of security for good behaviour; and for subjecting to compulsory labour persons unable to find the security required.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1827...	A Regulation for granting to Native Judges jurisdiction in Criminal cases.	So much of Section IV. as provides for Native Judges being guided by Regulation X. 1816, Sections V. VII. VIII. X. XI. XII. XIII. and Clauses 3 and 4 of Section XIV.
Regulation X. 1827.	A Regulation for the gradual introduction of trial by Jury into the Criminal Judicature of the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1828...	A Regulation for abolishing the use of the rattan as an instrument of punishment, and for substituting in lieu thereof, the cat-o'-nine-tails.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation IX. 1828.	A Regulation for rescinding such parts of the existing Regulations as prescribe forms for Periodical Reports, Calendars, Registers, or other Statements to be furnished by the Civil or Criminal Courts, and require the same to be forwarded at periods specified.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VI. 1829.	A Regulation for modifying the enactments contained in Section VIII., Regulation I. 1825.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1829	A Regulation for the punishment of the fraudulent appropriation or the unlawful and malicious obliteration or destruction of Judicial Records, and for defining the course of proceeding to be observed in bringing to trial persons charged with perjury or subornation of perjury before certain tribunals.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation II. 1830	A Regulation for abolishing the use of the corah as an instrument of punishment, and substituting in lieu thereof, the cat-o'-nine-tails.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation II. 1831	A Regulation for modifying the provisions contained in Regulation VIII. 1827, which require that persons committed for trial before the Court of Circuit by a Native Criminal Judge, shall be sent to the Criminal Judge or the Joint Criminal Judge of the Zillah, in order to their being tried by the Court of Circuit.	The whole Regulation.

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation III. 1831 ..	A Regulation to provide for the more effectual administration of justice in certain cases.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1831 ..	A Regulation for vesting in single Judges of the Courts of Sudder and Foujdary 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 V.
Regulation VIII. 1832 ..	A Regulation for rescinding Clause 2, Section VII. and Section VIII., Regulation IV. 1821.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation IX. 1832 ..	A Regulation for the punishment of false accusations preferred to a Head of District Police, or Police Officer vested with the powers of a Head of District Police.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XIII. 1832 ..	A Regulation to provide for the more effectual administration of Criminal justice in certain cases.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation II. 1833 ..	A Regulation for exempting females from corporal punishment by stripes.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation III. 1833 ..	A Regulation for conferring upon Sudder Ameens jurisdiction in Criminal cases, and for extending the Civil jurisdiction of Registers, Sudder Ameens, and District Moonsiffs.	Section II.
Regulation I. 1834 ..	A Regulation for the punishment of persons convicted of treason or rebellion.	The whole Regulation.
BOMBAY.		
Regulation II. 1827 ..	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof.	Section XXXVI.
Regulation 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.	Clause 4, Section XXXIV. also Section LII., and Sections LIV. and LV.
Regulation XI. 1827 ..	A Regulation for defining the persons subject to the operation of the Regulations on Criminal Judicature, under what circumstances foreigners may be given up to the Government to which they belong, and under what circumstances Government may exercise a control over the residence and persons of emigrants and their descendants.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XII. 1827 ..	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing rules for its administration, and for defining the duties and powers of all Police Authorities and servants.	The whole Regulation, with the following exceptions : Section I. in as far as it applies to the Zillah Magistrate; Clause I. of Section III. in as far as it relates to the Police functions of the Zillah Magistrate; Clause 2 of Section III.; Clause 5 of the same Section in as far as it extends to the Zillah Magistrate; Section IV. in as far as it extends to Assistant Collectors in charge; Section VI.; Clause 4 of Section X.; Clause I. of Section XIII. in as far as it regulates the endorsement and record of warrants issued by Magistrate; Clauses 1, 6, 7, and 8 of Section XIX.; Section XX.; Clauses 1 of Section XXII. in as far as it relates to the superintendence of village Police; Clause 2 of Section XXVII.; Clause 4 of Section XXXI.; Section XXXVII.; and Chapter VI. Sections IV. V. VI. X. XI. XII., and XIII.; Chapters III. and IV.; Sections XXIX. and XXX., Clauses 1 and 2; Section XXXI., and the whole of Chapter VI., except Clause 3 of Section
Regulation XIII. 1827 ..	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the functions and proceedings thereof.	

Reference to Regulation or Act.	Title of Regulation or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
		XXXIV. in as far as it authorises the occasional substitution of a letter for a summons, and Clause 9 of the same Section.
Regulation XIV. 1827 ..	A Regulation for defining crimes and offences, and specifying the punishments to be inflicted for the same.	The whole Regulation, except Clause 2 of Section III., and Sections XX. and XXIII.
Regulation XXIII. 1827 ..	A Regulation imposing certain restrictions on money transactions between persons filling certain Civil Offices and others, and on the employment of individuals with whom they may have such transactions by the said Officers in official capacities; on the possession of landed property by Europeans and Americans, and on the general use of Uniforms and Badges.	Section V.
Regulation XXX. 1827 ..	A Regulation enacting certain modifications of Regulations XII. XIII. XIV. and XV. of 1827, with reference to the Zillahs of Poona and Ahmednuggur.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XVII. 1828 ..	A Regulation to provide for the punishment of the crime of conspiracy.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation III. 1830 ..	A Regulation rescinding Regulations VIII. and XII. of 1828, and vesting the Criminal Judges with the powers and functions of Session Judges.	The whole Regulation, except Sections II. IV. VI. and VII.
Regulation IV. 1830 ..	A Regulation rescinding such parts of Regulation XII. of 1827, as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.	The whole Regulation, except Clause I. of Section I., and Section II.
Regulation XVI. 1830 ..	A Regulation to rescind that part of Clause 2, Section XXVI., Regulation XIV. 1827, which exempts persons assisting at rites of self-immolation from the penalty of murder; and declaring the punishments to which persons shall be liable who may assist or use force or violence in the commission of such acts.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation XIX. 1830 ..	A Regulation providing for the appointment of a Joint Session Judge within the Zillah of Poona.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation V. 1831 ..	A Regulation for making persons effecting an escape from custody, unaccompanied by force, liable to the penalties prescribed in Regulation XIV., Section XXIV. 1837.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1831 ..	A Regulation for modifying the jurisdiction of Session Judges and Judicial Commissioners.	The whole Regulation, except Section I.
Regulation IX. 1831 ..	A Regulation for modifying the rules under which Landholders may be invested with Police jurisdiction.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation III. 1833 ..	A Regulation for the more efficient administration of Police in certain large Towns situated in the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VII. 1833 ..	A Regulation for modifying the provisions in force for the trial and punishment of persons exceeding twelve in number assembling for riotous or rebellious purposes, not amounting to treason; and for defining the tribunal before which persons committing offences under the designation of unlawful attempts to alter the established laws, or disturbing the peace of Foreign States, may be tried.	The whole Regulation.
Regulation VIII. 1833 ..	A Regulation for modifying Section IX., of Regulation III. 1830, and introducing a more suitable arrangement for the performance of the annual Circuit by the Judicial Commissioners.	The whole Regulation.

o STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Regulations and Acts which it is the object of this Bill to repeal, are chiefly those which have been superseded, and are virtually rescinded by the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, both of which Codes are now in operation. The opportunity is also taken to repeal several Regulations which have long been obsolete or superseded, but which have never yet been formally repealed.

The total number of Regulations and Acts in the three Presidencies, which will be repealed by this Act and removed from the Statute Book, is between two and three hundred.

(Signed) H. B. HARRINGTON.

The 22nd January 1862.

M. WYLIE,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee who will make a report thereon after the 22nd June next:—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; it is enacted as follows:—

I. From the date of the passing of this Act Regulation IX. 1811 of the Bengal Code (for facilitating the division of landed property, and for securing the rights of joint sharers in joint undivided Estates), Regulation XI. 1811 of the same Code (for extending the period fixed by the existing Regulations for revising the jumma on lands ordered to be divided into two or more Estates), Regulation XIX. 1814 of the same Code (for reducing to one Regulation, with alterations and additions, certain Regulations respecting the partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government), Act XX. of 1836, and Act XI. of 1838, except in so far as the said Regulations and Acts repeal any Regulation or Act or any part of any Regulation or Act, and except as to the partition of any estate which shall be pending at the time of the passing of this Act, shall cease to have effect in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. Unless as hereinafter provided, the partition of any estate which shall be pending at the time of the passing of this Act shall be proceeded with and completed in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

II. Except as directed in the last preceding Section, all partitions of estates, which shall be ordered to be made by the Officers of Government after the passing of this Act, shall be made under the provisions of this Act, whatever may be the tenure of the estate ordered to be divided.

III. The following persons are entitled to the partition of estates, paying Revenue to Government, under this Act, namely:—

Class 1.—Proprietors of estates in which all the sharers have a common right and interest in the whole of the estate, without any separate title to distinct lands forming part of the estate, and the rents of which, by whomsoever paid, are thrown into a common stock with all other profits arising from the estate, and, after deduction of expenses of management and payment of the public revenue assessed upon the estate, the balance is divided amongst the proprietors according to their several shares.

Class 2.—Proprietors of estates, whose interests consist of certain portions of the rents of the estate, and who pay their respective quotas of the public revenue assessed upon the whole estate either jointly or separately to Government.

Class 3.—Proprietors of estates, in which the whole of the lands forming the estate are divided and held in severalty by the different proprietors, but the entire estate is responsible for the amount of the public revenue assessed thereupon.

Class 4.—Proprietors of estates, in which part of the lands forming the estate are held by the proprietors in common, and part in severalty.

Class 5.—Proprietors of estates, in which some portion of the lands forming the estate is held in common, but the proprietors pay their respective quotas of the public revenue assessed upon the entire estate in proportion to their several shares of the estate, under engagements separately taken from them and entered in the Government rent-roll.

Class 6.—Proprietors of specific lands forming part of an estate, but held in common as a separate property, such lands remaining liable with the body of the estate for the Government revenue assessed thereon.

IV. It shall not be lawful for any one or more

No separation of specific lands under Class 6 of preceding Section, unless assessed with a separate revenue according to law.

of the proprietors thereof, the lands have been separated from the estate and assessed in the manner prescribed by law with their proportion of the public revenue upon the entire estate.

V. If any one or more of the recorded pro-

Written application to the Collector for a partition.

entitled to partition under the provisions contained in Section III. of this Act, shall desire to have his or their shares of the estate separated, in order that he or they may hold separate possession of the same, such proprietor or proprietors shall make a written application for the purpose to the Collector of the District. Any two or more proprietors may apply to have their shares separated and to hold the same as a joint estate.

VI. The application shall be signed by the party

What particulars to be contained in the application.

Rejection of application by Collector, if particulars not contained.

tioned, the Collector may reject it.

VII. The Collector, on the receipt of an appli-

Publication of Notification on receipt of application.

publish a Notification of the same at his Office and at some conspicuous place on the estate to which the application relates, and shall invite any party in possession, who may not have joined in the application and who may object to the partition

applied for, to appear before him either in person or by a duly constituted Agent, on a day to be specified in the Notification, not being less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the Notification, and state his objection. If the

application for partition shall not have been made by all the recorded proprietors of the estate, notice of the application shall be served, in the

manner usual in the District for serving notices of the Revenue Officers, on each of the recorded proprietors of the estate who shall not have joined in the application.

VIII. If any objection be made to the parti-

Refusal of application by Collector on objection taken or for reasons to be recorded.

tion by any party in possession within the time allowed, and the Collector, on a consideration of such objection, be of opinion that for any cause the partition applied for is not practicable at that particular time, or if, in the opinion of the Collector, there be any good and sufficient reason, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, why the partition should be absolutely disallowed, he may refuse the application, recording the grounds of his refusal.

IX. If the objection raise any question of

Procedure if objection raise any question of title or of proprietary right.

title or of proprietary right, which shall not appear to have been already determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Collector may either decline to grant the application until the question in dispute shall have been determined by a competent Court, or he may proceed to inquire into the merits of the objection. In the latter case the Collector, after making the necessary inquiry and taking such evidence as may be adduced, shall record a proceeding declaring the nature and extent of the interests in the actual possession of the party or parties applying for the partition, and any other party or parties who may be effected thereby. The procedure to be observed by the Collector in trying such cases shall be that laid down in Act VIII. of 1859 (*for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter*) for the trial of original suits.

X. All orders and decisions passed by the

Decisions of the Collector under the preceding Section to be held to be decisions of a Civil Court, and to be open to appeal.

Collector under the last preceding Section, for declaring the rights of parties, shall be held to be decisions of a Court of Civil Judicature of first instance, and shall be open to appeal to the District or Sudder Court, according to the value of the claim, under the rules applicable to regular appeals to those Courts. Upon such appeal being made, the District or Sudder Court, as the case may be, may issue a precept to the Collector desiring him to stay the partition pending the decision of the appeal.

XI. From every decision passed under the last

Special appeal to the Sudder Court from decisions of Zillah Court under preceding Section.

preceding Section by a District Court, a special appeal shall lie to the Sudder Court under the rules for the time being in force relating to special appeals to that Court.

XII. It shall not be competent to the Civil

Civil Court not to entertain suits for partition except on appeal from decision of Collector as above.

Court to entertain a suit or application for the partition of an estate, except on appeal from the decision of the Collector as hereinbefore provided,

anything contained in Section 225 Act VIII. of 1859 (*for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter*) to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIII. When the Collector, after disposing of the objections (if any)

Publication of Notification when Collector shall order a partition to be made.

taken to the partition, shall order a partition to be made, he shall cause a

Notification to be published in his own Office, in the District Court, and at some conspicuous place on the estate which is to be divided, intimating his intention to proceed with the partition after thirty days from the date of the Notification.

XIV. The partition shall be made by the Col-

Partition by whom to be made.

lector in whose District the estate is situate, or, if the estate be situate in

two or more Districts, then by the Collector of any one of such Districts, who may be specially ordered by the Commissioner of the Division to superintend the partition.

XV. The expense of making the partition and

Cost of partition how to be fixed and by whom to be paid.

the allowances of the establishment necessary for the measurement and survey of the lands, the

preparation of papers, and any other charges, shall be fixed by the Collector. The amount shall be charged rateably to all the proprietors, according to the extent of their respective interests in the estate, unless for any special reason the Collector shall be of opinion that the amount should be otherwise distributed amongst the proprietors. The amount shall be paid under such rules as may from time to time be laid down by the Board of Revenue with the sanction of the local Government, and, in default of payment, may be realized under the rules applicable to the recovery of arrears of rent or revenue.

XVI. At any stage of the proceedings after a

Order for partition may be stayed and proceedings quashed on discovery of objection.

partition shall have been ordered, if it shall appear from information which was not before the Collector at the time the parti-

tion was ordered or otherwise, that any reason, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, exists why the partition should not be proceeded with, it shall be competent to the Commissioner, on the report of the Collector, and subject to any orders that the Board of Revenue may pass in the case, to stay the partition and to order the proceedings to be quashed. The decision of the Revenue authorities under this Section shall not be open to revision by the Civil Court.

XVII. After the expiration of the period men-

Papers to be filed by proprietors on requisition of Collector.

tioned in the Notification referred to in Section XIII. of this Act, the Collector shall, if necessary, direct

the Officer appointed to make the partition to cause a measurement of all the lands comprised in the estate to be made, and a reut-roll of the

same to be prepared. The village papers which are required to be prepared and periodically deposited in the Office of the Collector under the provisions of Sections XII. and XIII., Regulation IX. 1833 to modify certain portions of Regulation VII. 1822 and Regulation IV. 1828; to provide for the more speedy and satisfactory decision of judicial questions cognizable by Officers of Revenue employed in making settlements under the above Regulations, for enforcing the production of the village accounts for the more extensive employment of Native Agency in the Revenue Department; and to declare the intent of Section V. Regulation VII. 1822, touching claims to *Malikana*) may be used for the purposes of this Act. Provided that any of the proprietors shall be permitted to file a rent-roll of the estate which shall be accepted if acknowledged to be correct by all the proprietors.

XVIII. The Collector may examine the parties on solemn affirmation in regard to the papers produced before him whether by the Officer appointed to make the partition, the proprietors, or otherwise. He shall also allow any shareholder to examine the papers so produced and to take a copy of the same, and after such examination he shall hear any objections which any of the shareholders may make in respect to such papers. The Collector may direct any Deputy Collector or other Officer subordinate to him to examine the papers produced before him and to make a report upon the same.

XIX. The Collector on the completion of the inquiry allowed by the last preceding Section shall allow the parties the option of making a private partition of the estate and allotment of the public revenue amongst themselves within such time as he may fix, or, if the parties shall not consent to make a private partition of the estate, or shall fail to make such partition within the time fixed by the Collector, the Collector shall call upon them to state whether they are willing to refer the partition of the estate and the apportionment of the public revenue to an arbitrator or arbitrators to be appointed by them. The Collector may also offer the parties the option of referring any point arising in the course of a partition to arbitration. The partition and allotment of the public revenue made by the parties or by arbitrators appointed by them shall be subject to the confirmation of the Collector and the orders of the superior Revenue authorities.

XX. If the parties consent to refer the partition of the estate and the allotment of the public revenue or any point arising in the course of the partition to arbitration, but they cannot agree amongst themselves as to the arbitrator or arbitrators to be appointed, the Collector may appoint two or more persons to be arbitrators in the case. If the arbitrators are equally divided in opinion the Collector shall act as umpire, and the partition made by the arbitrator or arbitrators with whom the Collector shall concur shall be the partition in the case. The same rule shall apply in respect

of any point arising in the course of a partition which shall be referred to arbitration.

XXI. If any person, on being appointed an arbitrator, shall refuse to act, or, after accepting the appointment, shall die or become incapable of acting, another person shall be appointed arbitrator in his stead, in the same manner in which the first person was appointed.

XXII. After the arbitrators shall have accepted the appointment, the Collector shall transmit the whole of the papers to them, and it shall be competent to the Collector to exercise towards the arbitrators the same powers and authority for securing their attendance and the due completion of their award, which he is competent to exercise towards witnesses summoned before him when acting judicially for the purpose of compelling them to attend and give evidence. The Collector shall also fix a time within which the arbitrator or arbitrators shall deliver the paper of partition. On sufficient cause shown, the Collector may extend such period.

XXIII. The arbitrators shall deliver a full and complete paper of partition, specifying the separate estates into which they propose that the estates shall be divided, the names of the parties to whom the several estates are proposed to be allotted, and the amount of public revenue to be assessed on each of such estates.

XXIV. The arbitrators, on delivering the paper of partition as aforesaid, shall be entitled to reasonable fees for their services, the amount to be fixed by the Collector.

XXV. If the paper of partition be not delivered within the time fixed by the Collector, or within any further period to which the time may have been extended, the Collector may order that the partition shall be referred to another arbitrator or arbitrators to be chosen in the same manner and subject to the same rules as the first.

XXVI. If the partition of the estate cannot be made by the parties themselves or by arbitration under the foregoing rules, the Collector shall appoint an Officer to make the partition, and shall forward the whole of the papers to such Officer, and shall direct him to proceed to the estate and to make the partition within a time to be fixed by the Collector.

XXVII. The Officer appointed to make the partition shall issue a proclamation at the *Mal-Cutcherry* of the estate or other conspicuous place thereon, or at the village *Chouree* or *Choupal*, requiring the several proprietors of the estate to attend upon him in person or by Agent during the time that the partition is being made.

XXVIII. The Collector may direct the Officers

Estate may be attached and brought under Khas management under superintendence of Deputy Collector.

appointed to make the partition at the commencement of the revenue year current in the District, to attach the estate and to bring it

under Khas management under the personal superintendence of such Officer. The collections of the estate, after defraying the expenses of management and any other expenses with which the estate is chargeable, shall be applied to the payment of the Government revenue, and the residue shall be divided amongst the proprietors in proportion to their respective shares at such periods as the Collector may see fit.

XXIX. If an arrear of public revenue shall

Rule as to arrears of revenue accruing during the course of the partition of an estate.

accrue on an estate ordered to be divided, while the partition of the estate is being made, any one or more of the proprietors

may tender to the Collector his or their quota of the balance, and the Collector shall receive the same and credit the amount to the share or shares of such proprietor or proprietors. If a sale of any part of the estate shall ultimately become necessary for the liquidation of any part of such arrear which may remain due, only the share or shares of the proprietor or proprietors who shall not have contributed their quota of the balance shall be sold in the first instance, and the partition shall go on and be completed in the same manner as if no arrear of public revenue had accrued. The purchaser or purchasers of the share or shares sold shall be entitled to separate possession of the estate or estates which under the partition would have been allotted to the defaulting proprietor or proprietors. Provided always that in all cases of a partition the entire estate shall be considered responsible for the public revenue assessed upon it until the partition shall have been completed, and the several proprietors shall have been put into possession of the separate estates into which the estate may be ordered to be divided according as the same may be allotted to them.

XXX. If the Officer appointed to make the

Detailed measurement, and map may be made.

partition shall consider it necessary to assist him in making the same, to cause

a detailed measurement to be made of all the lands comprised in the estate, or a map of the estate to be prepared, he shall exercise the same powers for making such measurement and maps as are vested in the Collector by any law for the time being in force.

XXXI. When some of the lands forming the

Division of lands held in common.

estate are held in common, the Collector shall declare, by a proceeding to be

held under the provisions of this Act, the principle and rule under which, in accordance with the village custom, such lands shall be divided; and he shall cause the partition of such lands to be made in conformity to the provisions of this Act. The portion of the common land falling by such partition to the shares of the several co-sharers shall be added to the lands held by them in severalty, and the several estates thus formed shall be assessed and declared separate estates. Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the

Collector to cause any transfer of lands agreed to

by the parties, to be made previous to such declaration, and the new estate shall be declared subject to the transfer so made.

XXXII. The Collector may refuse to declare

Collector may refuse partition in certain cases.

any lands held in severalty and not liable to redistribution according to

special village custom a separate mehal, if the lands be so intermixed with other properties as to render the formation of a compact estate impossible, and if the parties affected by the partition decline to permit of the transfers necessary for curing such defect.

XXXIII. Where there may be no lands held

Where there are no lands held in common, lands in severalty may be declared a separate estate.

in common, the lands in severalty, held by the applicant for partition, or assigned to him by the Collector under the provisions of this Act, shall be assessed and declared a separate estate. Provided that it shall be in the

Proviso as to transfers.

discretion of the Collector to cause any transfer of lands agreed to, or directed by his order under this and the foregoing Section, to be made previous to such declaration, and the new estate shall be declared subject to the transfer so made.

XXXIV. If any sharer, after the issue of the

Consequence of non-attendance of party before Deputy Collector after proclamation.

proclamation mentioned in Section XXVII. of this Act, shall fail to attend the Officer appointed to make the partition during the time the partition is

being made, no objection taken by such sharer to the partition, shall be heard, unless such sharer can show that his absence was not wilful, or unless for any good and sufficient reason it shall appear just and proper to allow him to be heard against the partition

XXXV. If, at any time after an order shall

Partition may be stayed if parties are not desirous that it should proceed.

have been passed for making a partition, it shall appear, either from the report of the Officer appointed to make the partition, or from any other information, that the parties are not desirous that the partition should proceed, it shall be competent to the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to stop the partition, and to strike

Recovery of costs.

the case off the file, recovering from the sharers all costs and expenses incurred up to that time.

XXXVI. It shall be the duty of the Officer

Partition of estates to be as compact as possible.

appointed to make the partition, so far as circumstances will admit, to

take care that the estates into which the estate is divided shall consist of contiguous mehals or villages. Provided that if the estate ordered to be divided shall not consist of a sufficient number of villages to admit of one or more entire village or villages being included in each estate, the partition of the village or villages of which the estate shall consist shall be made so as to render each estate as compact as possible.

XXXVII. The public revenue shall be assessed

Revenue to be assessed on each divided estates.

ed on each estate into which the property shall be ordered to be divided,

in conformity to the rules contained in any law for the time being in force.

XXXVIII. In selecting the villages or lands to be included in each separate estate the advantages or disadvantages arising from situation, the vicinity of roads, railways, navigable rivers, or canals, the nature and quality of the soil and produce, the quantity of culturable and unculturable waste land, the depth at which water may be procurable, the number of tanks and wells, the state of the embankments and water-courses, and any other local circumstances affecting the present or likely to influence the future value of the lands, shall be duly considered, and the villages or lands to be included in each estate shall be fairly and impartially selected. So far as may be practicable and consistent with compactness of partition, lands held in severalty shall be left in the possession of the parties holding the same.

XXXIX. If a dwelling-house belonging to one sharer shall be situate on any land or in any village which it may be necessary to include in the share of another sharer, the proprietor of such house shall be at liberty to retain it, with the offices, buildings, and grounds immediately attached thereto, upon agreeing to pay to the proprietor of the land or village in which the same is situate an equitable rent for the ground. The limits of the ground and the rent to be paid for it shall be fixed by the Officer making the partition, and shall be stated in the paper of partition.

XL. Tanks, wells, water-courses, and embankments shall be considered as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made. In cases in which, from the extent, situation, or construction of such works, it shall be found necessary to continue them the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the estates into which the estate may be divided, the paper of partition shall specify, as far as circumstances may admit, the extent to which the proprietors of each of such estates may make use of the same and of the proportion of the charges for repairs to be borne by them respectively.

Rule as to tanks, wells, water-courses, and embankments.

XL. Tanks, wells, water-courses, and embankments shall be considered as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made. In cases in which, from the extent, situation, or construction of such works, it shall be found necessary to continue them the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the estates into which the estate may be divided, the paper of partition shall specify, as far as circumstances may admit, the extent to which the proprietors of each of such estates may make use of the same and of the proportion of the charges for repairs to be borne by them respectively.

Rule as to places of worship.

XLII. The Officer appointed to make the partition of an estate, shall exercise in such estate all the powers described in Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Bengal), and determine all suits and differences triable under that law between landlord and tenant; and any cases relating to the estate which may be depending before any Collector or Deputy Collector during the time the partition is

in progress may be transferred to such Officer for disposal.

XLIII. When the Officer appointed to make the partition shall have completed the partition and allotted the public Revenue on each of the estates into which it is proposed that the estate shall be divided, he shall prepare and submit to the Collector a paper of partition showing how he proposes to divide the estate and to apportion the public revenue. This paper shall specify the names of the mehals or villages included in each separate estate, the gross produce of each mahal and village for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the partition is ordered to be made, the names of the parties to whom the several estates are allotted, and the proportion of the public revenue proposed to be assessed on each of such estates, with any remarks regarding the mode observed in selecting the lands included in each estate, and the accounts upon which the apportionment of the public revenue assessed thereon shall have been based, as may be necessary for the information of the Collector. The paper shall further contain a detail of the adjustments, if any, which shall have been made in respect to any tanks, places of worship, or other matters, as specified in the preceding Sections. The Officer appointed to make the partition shall also submit a map showing the several estates into which the estate is proposed to be divided.

XLIV. The Collector shall take into consideration the partition proposed by the Officer appointed to make the partition, and, after calling for any further information which he shall deem necessary, and disposing of any objections which shall be taken to the partition and allotment of public revenue as proposed by such Officer, he shall submit a report to the Commissioner together with such of the papers of the case as shall appear to him essential. He shall also forward a list of the papers not sent. The Collector shall record his opinion whether the proposed partition should be confirmed or modified, and in the latter case he shall state the nature of the modification which in his opinion should be made.

XLV. The Commissioner shall either uphold the partition proposed by the Collector or modify the same. The decision of the Commissioner shall not be open to revision by the Civil Court, but shall be subject to appeal to the Board of Revenue. The Commissioner, before coming to a decision, may call for any additional papers, or direct any further inquiry that he shall consider necessary.

XLVI. On the receipt of the order of the Commissioner, or, if an appeal be preferred to the Board of Revenue, then of the order passed on the appeal, the Collector shall cause the same to be published in his Office and in some conspicuous place in each of

Procedure by Collector on receipt of order of Commissioner or of Board of Revenue on appeal.

On the receipt of the order of the Commissioner, or, if an appeal be preferred to the Board of Revenue, then of the order passed on the appeal, the Collector shall cause the same to be published in his Office and in some conspicuous place in each of

the estates separately constituted by such order. The Collector shall at the same time specify the date from which each of the estates shall be held to be a separate estate, and shall enter the several estates into which the estate has been divided in the Register of Estates paying revenue to Government. The Collector shall give the several proprietors possession of the estates allotted to them, and, if necessary, may avail himself of the assistance of the Magistrate in giving possession.

XLVII. In order to prevent collusion or error in the distribution of the

Procedure in cases of fraudulent or erroneous apportionment of the public revenue.

public revenue assessed upon an estate which may be ordered to be divided into two or more distinct estates, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Government within twelve years from and after the date of confirmation of the partition, that the public revenue was fraudulently or erroneously apportioned at the time of the partition, the Government shall have power to order a new allotment of the public revenue upon the several estates into which such estate may have been divided conformably to the principles prescribed in this Act, on an estimate of the gross produce of each estate at the time of the partition, to be made agreeably to the best evidence and information which may be procurable respecting the same. Such order shall not be liable to be contested in the Civil Court. The parties whose estates may be declared to have been under-assessed shall be required to pay to the proprietors of the estates which shall have been over-assessed the sum in which they shall be found to have been over-assessed, and in default of payment the amount shall be leviable by the process prescribed for the recovery of arrears of rent or revenue.

XLVIII. If, during the time an estate is under attachment with a

Neglect or omission to bring a suit, to contest the right, title, &c., to any land while an estate is under attachment, to be a valid plea in bar of suit subsequently instituted.

view to the partition of the same, any party shall neglect or omit to claim by a suit any right or title he may then have to the ownership or occupancy at a fixed rent of any land situated in such estate or any other interest therein, such neglect or omission shall be a valid plea in bar of any suit relating to such right, title, or interest, unless the party can satisfy the Court that there was good and sufficient reason for his neglect or omission to institute the suit at or before such time. Provided that this Section shall not bar any action for arrears of rent or the enhancement or alteration of rent.

XLIX. Whenever any Court of Civil Judicature shall pass a decree

Application for partition after decree of Court awarding proprietary right in a portion of an estate.

awarding to any person the proprietary right in a portion of an estate paying revenue to Government, whether the portion so awarded shall consist of a fractional share in the whole or a part of the estate, or of specific lands, the decree-holder may apply to the Collector for a partition of the estate; and on the receipt of such application, the Collector shall proceed thereupon under the provisions of this Act, which are hereby declared applicable to such applications.

L. If two or more estates, which may have

Union and separation of estates or of portions of estates in certain cases.

originally formed portions of the same estate, shall come into the possession of one person, such person shall be entitled to have such estates united and to hold them as a single estate; or if two or more persons shall have separate possession of their respective shares of an estate which was originally held as a joint undivided estate, such persons may apply to have their shares united and to hold them as one estate.

LI. The application for the union of the

Application to be in writing, and Collector to comply with it if he sees no objection.

estates or of the shares of the estate, as the case may be, shall be made in writing to the Collector of the District in which the estate or shares of the estate are situate, and the Collector (provided he see no objection) shall comply with the application and cause the necessary entries to be made in the records of his Office, reporting the case to the superior Revenue Authorities.

LII. The provisions of this Act, so far as they

Certain portions of this Act made applicable to pending cases.

relate to the completion and confirmation or to the staying or quashing of the partition of an estate, may be applied at the discretion of the Collector in all cases of the partition of estates pending at the time of the passing of this Act.

LIII. The provisions of this Act may, in so

Provisions of this Act may, as far as applicable, be applied to partition of estates held free from the payment of revenue.

far as the same are applicable, be applied by order of the local Government to the partition of any estate held free from the payment of Government revenue.

LIV. In the performance of his duties under

Collector under this Act to be subject to the direction and control of the Commissioner and Board of Revenue.

this Act, the Collector shall be subject to the general direction and control of the Commissioner of the Division and the Board of Revenue.

LV. All orders passed by a Collector under

Orders of Collector except in certain cases, to be open to revision by the superior Revenue Authorities.

this Act, unless otherwise provided, not being orders or decisions within the meaning of Section X., shall be open to revision by the superior Revenue Authorities.

LVI. The powers vested in a Collector by

Powers of Collector under this Act may be exercised by a Deputy Collector or other Officer vested with the full powers of a Collector.

this Act may be exercised by a Deputy Collector or other Officer vested with the full powers of a Collector, subject to the control of the Collector of the District.

LVII. In carrying out the provisions of this

Powers of Collector under this Act.

Act the Collector shall exercise the powers described in Regulation II. 1819, Regulation VII. 1822, and Regulations IX. and XIV. 1825. Any Officer appointed to make a partition under this Act may also exercise the powers described in the foregoing Regulations, so far as the same may be applicable.

LVIII. If, in any case in which a Collector or other Officer shall exercise jurisdiction under this Act, with regard to false evidence or forgery.

other Officer shall exercise jurisdiction under this Act, any person is guilty of the offence of giving or fabricating false evidence or of forgery as defined in the Indian Penal Code or of abetting any of those offences, such Collector or other Officer shall have the same powers in respect of such offence and of the person charged with committing the same as are vested by the Code of Criminal Procedure in a Civil Court when any such offence is committed before or against such Court, or when a document charged to be a forgery is given in evidence in any proceedings in such Court.

LIX. In the execution of the duties vested in the Board of Revenue by this Act, the Board shall be guided by such orders or instructions as they may receive from the local Government, to whom they shall apply in all cases which shall appear to the Board not to have been provided for by the existing law.

LX. 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, and words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

LXI. This Act shall extend only to such parts of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal as are subject to the general Regulations of that Presidency; but the Act may be extended by order of the local Government, either wholly or in part, to any Non-Regulation Province under such Government.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The present law under which the partition of estates, held in joint tenancy, is made by the Revenue Officers of Government in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, has been found defective in respect to a very numerous class of estates in the North-Western Provinces of that Presidency, that is to say, estates the property of two or more persons the lands comprised in which

are held partly in severalty and partly in common. The wording of the present law* precludes the application of its provisions to estates of this description, and even the lands in such estates which are held in common are considered not to be divisible under it.

But a more serious objection to the existing law is to be found in the extremely dilatory character of the procedure which it lays down for the partition of a joint undivided estate. The nature of this procedure is such that it admits of constant impediments being thrown in the way of a partition by any person who has an object or an interest in obstructing or retarding the partition, and the consequence is, in the great majority of cases, almost intolerable delay.

The objects chiefly aimed at in the present Bill are the removal of the defect in the present law, already noticed, and the introduction of a more simple and summary procedure which shall admit of the partition of an estate held in common tenancy being ordinarily effected within a comparatively short period, instead of being as is not unfrequently the case at present, the work of several years, if not of a long life.

It is a question whether the partition of very small estates should be allowed, the objection to the partition of such estates being the difficulty experienced in collecting the Revenue of Government from a number of small properties. But a Regulation was passed upwards of half a century ago (Regulation V. 1810) which seems to have recognised the right of every co-sharer in a joint undivided estate, whatever its extent, to have his share of the estate separated from the rest and to hold the same in severalty; and the right being conceded, it is only just and proper that the law should afford means for the enforcement of the right without difficulty, with reasonable expedition and at a moderate cost. It is hoped that the present Bill will provide such means.

A table showing the arrangement and subject of the Sections of which the Bill consists is affixed to the Bill. To this table I beg to refer for the detailed provisions of the Bill.

It will be seen that Section LIII. proposes to allow the provisions of the Bill to be applied, at the discretion of the local Government, to the partition of estates held free from the payment of Government revenue. The present law is restricted in its application to estates paying revenue to Government. The extension of the law, under certain circumstances in the manner proposed to rent-free estates, is considered desirable in reference to some of the grants of estates or share of estates which were made for services rendered during the eventful years of 1857 and 1858.

The Bill, as now framed, has been seen by the Members of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad, and is approved of by them. I believe I may say it has also the approval of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, at whose instance the Bill is brought in.

In preparing the Bill, I received great assistance from Baboo Prosunno Coomarr Tagore, the learned Clerk Assistant of the late Legislative Council.

The Bill, as it was originally drawn by me, was intended to apply to all the Regulation Districts of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; but on hearing that a separate Legislative Council was to be constituted for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, I at once determined to restrict the application of the Bill to the North-Western Provinces of that Presidency, and the Bill is now framed accordingly. I believe I have sufficient ground for saying that the alterations which the Bill proposes so make in the existing law as regards the North-Western Provinces are, for the most part, equally required for the Lower Provinces of Bengal; but the introduction of a Bill for Bengal obviously falls more properly within the province of the local Legislature than of the Council of the Governor General of India.

(Signed) H. B. HARRINGTON.
The 29th January 1862.

M. WYLIE,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their Report thereon in one month :—

A Bill for extending certain provisions of Acts XIV. and XXV. of 1856 to the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon, and to the Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, and for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes in the said Towns.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the conservancy and improvement of the Towns and Suburbs of Rangoon, and the Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, for the appointment of Commissioners, and for assessing and levying rates and taxes for municipal purposes in the said Towns; it is enacted as follows :—

I. The provisions of Act XIV. of 1856, entitled "An Act for the conservancy and improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca," are hereby extended to the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon, and to the Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, and the word "Town" in Section II. of the said Act is hereby declared to include all places within the limits of the said Town and Suburbs of Rangoon, and the said Town, of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, as those limits shall be, from time to time, determined and declared by the Commissioner of Pegu and the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces respectively; provided that the interpretation of the word

"Owner" in Section II. of the said Act shall not be in force in the said Town of Rangoon, and that the said word shall mean the registered owner of the land or premises in connection with which the word is used.

II. Act XXV. of 1856, entitled "An Act to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal rates and taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca" is incorporated with this Act; and in construing the said Act as incorporated with this Act, the expression "the special Act" shall mean this Act, the word "Town" shall include all places within the limits of the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon, and of the Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, as those limits shall, from time to time, be determined and declared by the Commissioner of Pegu and the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces respectively, the expression "the Commissioners" shall mean the Municipal Commissioners appointed by this Act, and the expression "the local Government" shall mean the Commissioner of Pegu and the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces respectively. Provided that Sections I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII.

IX. X. XI. and XII. of the said Act XXV. of 1856 shall not have effect in the limits of the said Town and Suburbs of Rangoon, and that the appeals referred to in Sections XVII. XVIII. and XIX. of the said Act shall, in the said Town and Suburbs of Rangoon, and in the said Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, be heard and determined by two Magistrates.

III. At each of the said Towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, there shall be five Commissioners for the purpose of this Act, and for the conservancy and improvement of the said Towns, who shall be called respectively the Municipal Commissioners of Rangoon, the Municipal Commissioners of Moulmein, the Municipal Commissioners of Tavoy, and the Municipal Commissioners of Mergui, and who shall by such name be a body corporate and have perpetual succession and a common seal and by such name shall sue and be sued.

IV. At the said Town of Rangoon the Deputy Commissioner and the Town Magistrates shall be Municipal Commissioners, and three rate-payers shall be selected and nominated as Commissioners by the Commissioner of Pegu, and shall enter upon their office on the first day of January after their nomination, and shall hold their office for one year, and be eligible for re-nomination. The Commissioner of Pegu shall nominate one of the said five Commissioners to be President of the Board of Commissioners.

V. At the said Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, the Deputy Commissioner or other Chief Civil authority of the District in which the Town is situated, shall be one of the Municipal Commissioners, and four rate-payers, of whom one at least shall be an Officer of Government, shall be selected and nominated as Commissioners by the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, and shall enter upon their office on the first day of January after their nomination, and shall hold their office for one year, and be eligible for re-nomination. The Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces shall nominate one of the said Commissioners in each of the said Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui to be President of the Board of Commissioners.

VI. The Municipal Commissioners appointed under this Act shall meet once in every week at least. The attendance of three Commissioners shall be necessary to constitute a meeting. The President, or in his absence the Chairman, chosen by the Commissioners present, shall have a second or casting vote on all questions on which the Commissioners present are equally divided in opinion.

VII. All Town-lots as originally granted, all dwelling houses situated on Suburban allotments and in yards, within the limits of the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon, as those limits shall be from time to time determined and declared by the Commissioner of Pegu, shall

Assessment on Town-lots &c. in Rangoon.

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be liable to a monthly rate as specified in the annexed Schedule A, which rate shall be payable quarterly by the registered owner of the same. Whenever the registered owner of the lot shall fail to pay the amount of such rate on demand, the occupant or occupants of the whole or any portion of the tenement or tenements on the lot shall be jointly and severally chargeable with the same, as provided in Section XIV. of the Suburban allotment rules.

VIII. Houses, buildings, and lands in the said Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, shall be liable to an annual rate, to be fixed from time to time by the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Marthaban Provinces, but in no case exceeding seven and a-half per centum of the annual value of the houses, buildings, and lands subject to such rate. The rate fixed by the Commissioner shall, from time to time be publicly notified, and shall be payable quarterly by the owners of the said houses, buildings, and lands.

IX. Houses and buildings used exclusively as places of public worship, or for Charitable purposes, burial-grounds, hospitals, Sepoys' lines, and all buildings and lands the property of Government, shall not be liable to the rates specified in the last two preceding Sections.

X. The Municipal Commissioners in Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, may exempt from assessment any house, building, or land, the annual value whereof is less than twelve Rupees, if the same be the sole rateable property of the owner.

XI. When any house or building in the Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, shall have been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the Municipal Commissioners shall remit so much of the rate for that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house or building may have remained unoccupied, provided that the owner of the said house or building, or his agent, shall have given notice in writing of the vacancy thereof to the said Commissioners, and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

XII. A Tax shall be imposed upon all carriages, waggons, carts, horses, ponies, mules, and elephants kept within the said Town and Suburbs of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, and upon all boats plying in the Port of Moulmein, at the rates specified in the annexed Schedule B, and shall be paid quarterly by the owners or parties in charge of the same.

XIII. Provided that the several vehicles and animals hereinafter mentioned shall be exempt from the tax, namely:—

1. Gun Carriages, and Ordnance and Commissariat Carts and Waggons.

2. Horses and ponies belonging to Officers doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse or pony for each Officer.

3. Conservancy carts, horses, ponies, mules, and elephants, belonging to the Municipal Commissioners.

4. Vehicles and animals kept for sale and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bonâ fide* dealers in such vehicles and animals.

5. Waggons and carts kept within estates and plantations and not used upon the public roads, having the name of the owner painted on some conspicuous part thereof in letters not less than two inches in length, and registered at the Office of the Commissioners.

6. All animals kept within estates or plantations and not used upon the public roads.

7. Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter.

XIV. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any vehicle or animal kept within any of the said Towns for a period exceeding thirty days in any quarter shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter. If the period do not exceed thirty days, no tax shall be chargeable for that quarter. Provided that when any person owning or having charge of any vehicle or animal shall transfer the same to another person, he shall give notice thereof to the Commissioners within one week from the date of such transfer, or, if he fail to give such notice, shall be liable to the whole tax for the quarter, although the period during which he may have owned or had charge of such vehicle or animal shall not have exceeded thirty days.

XV. When a carriage shall have been under repair at a carriage maker's for more than thirty days in any quarter, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days the said carriage may have been under repair.

XVI. The Municipal Commissioners, at their discretion, may compound for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in the Schedule.

XVII. Every carriage kept and let out for hire, and every wagon and cart kept or used within the said Suburbs or Town of Rangoon, or within any of the said Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, or Mergui, and every boat plying for cargo or passengers in the port of Moulmein, shall be registered in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of such registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. The registration shall

be made and the numbers assigned annually upon such day in each year as the Commissioners shall appoint. Any person becoming possessed within the year of any such carriage, waggon, cart, or boat, which has not been registered, may obtain registration on application to the said Commissioners at their Office. When any registered carriage, waggon, cart, or boat is transferred within the year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred. A fee of four annas shall be paid for each registration.

XVIII. Whoever keeps within the said Suburbs or Town of Rangoon, or within any of the said Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, or Mergui, or within the Port of Moulmein any such carriage, waggon, cart, or boat, required to be registered by the last preceding Section, without being so registered, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees; and the Municipal Commissioners or any Officer duly authorised by them may seize or cause to be seized any such carriage, waggon, cart, or boat (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of any passengers or goods), together with the horses, bullocks, or other animals drawing the same, and may deliver them over to the Police; and all Police Officers are hereby required, on the application of the said Commissioners or other Officer as aforesaid, to seize and detain the same. If the carriage, other vehicle, or boat as aforesaid, be not claimed, or if the fine be not paid within ten days, such carriage, vehicle, or boat, together with the animals seized with it, may be sold by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and all costs and charges incurred on account of the detention and sale, and the surplus, if any, if not claimed by the owner within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Commissioners.

XIX. All monies received by the Municipal Commissioners by virtue of this Act, or of Act XIV. of 1856, or of any other Act of the said Town and Suburbs of Rangoon, or of the said Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, or Mergui, shall form a fund which shall be called the "Municipal Fund" of the Town at which the same shall have been so received; the Municipal Fund of each Town shall be under the direction, management, and control of the Municipal Commissioners of such Town, who shall in the first instance appropriate such sum as may be declared by the Commissioner of Pegu and the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces respectively to be necessary for the payment and maintenance of the Police Force in each of the said Towns, and for the payment of the Office establishments of the Magistrate and Commissioner of Police (but not including the salary of any such Magistrate or Commissioner), such sum to be paid at the times and in the manner which the Commissioner of Pegu and the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces may respectively direct; and shall apply the residue to the purposes of this Act, and the Incorporated Act, and of Act XIV. of 1856.

XX. All fines and penalties imposed under this Act, and all fees received under the operation of this Act, and all tolls received at any public ferry within the limits of the said Town and Suburbs of Rangoon, or of the said Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, or Mergui, or of the Port of Moulmein, shall be paid to the Municipal Commissioners of the Town at which the same shall have been imposed or received, and shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund of such Town.

XXI. This Act shall commence and take effect on and after the day of 1862.

SCHEDULE A.

		Rs.	as.	p.
1st Class lots	..	..	6	8 0
2nd Class lots	..	..	3	4 0
3rd Class lots	..	..	1	2 0
4th Class lots	..	..	0	14 0
5th Class lots	..	..	0	10 0

SCHEDULE B.

	Rs.	as.	p.
For every four-wheeled carriage on springs	..	24	0 0 a year
For every two-wheeled carriage on springs	..	18	0 0 "
For every waggon drawn by man or beast	..	16	0 0 "
For every cart drawn by cattle.	..	12	0 0 "
For every cart drawn by man.	..	8	0 0 "
For every horse, pony, or mule.	..	4	0 0 "
For every elephant	..	20	0 0 "
For every boat plying for passengers or cargo	..	6	0 0 "

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill was prepared and brought into the late Legislative Council at the request of the Government of India, for the purpose of extending to Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, the provisions of Municipal Law which now prevail in the Presidency Towns and the Straits' Settlements.

Some slight departures from the existing Law will be found in the Bill, but they are only such as the peculiar circumstances of the Towns, which it is now proposed to bring under the Municipal Acts, have called for.

Since this Bill was originally published for general information, petitions on the subject of it have been received from the inhabitants of the Towns to which it refers. These petitions will be laid before any Select Committee that may be nominated to report on this Bill.

(Signed) H. FORBES.

The 22nd January 1862.

M. WYLIE,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.