

THE



Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 30TH APRIL 1868.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation. The paging of this Part commenced with the Number for January 1867.

PART V.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Saturday the 11th April 1868.

PRESENT:—

His Excellency the VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, *presiding*.
 His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
 The Honourable G. NOBLE TAYLOR.
 The Right Honourable W. N. MASSEY.
 The Honourable MAJOR GENERAL SIR H. M. DURAND, C.B., K.S.I.
 The Honourable H. SUMNER MAINE.
 The Honourable JOHN STRACHEY.
 The Honourable M. J. SHAW STEWART.
 The Honourable J. SKINNER.
 The Honourable F. R. COCKERELL.
 The Honourable J. I. MINCHIN.
 The Honourable RA'JA' SHIORA'J SINGH, C.S.I.
 The Honourable H. CROOKE.
 The Honourable Sir R. TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the better prevention of Contagious Diseases.

INDIAN CONTRACT LAW.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE also presented a preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Contracts, Sale of Moveables, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency and Partnership.

MILITARY COURTS OF REQUESTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to empower the Governor General of India in Council to suspend the operation of Section 17 of Act No. XI. of 1841 (for consolidating and amending the Regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and Soldiers in the service of the East India Company) in such places as he shall by notification declare be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. MAINE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRINCIPAL SADR AMI'NS, SADR AMI'NS, AND MUNSIFS' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COCKERELL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Principal Sadr Amíns, Sadr Amíns, and Munsifs, and for other purposes.

PANJA'B TENANCY BILL

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD TEMPLE moved that the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Panjáb be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one month. He said it would be in the recollection of the Council that this Bill had some time since been introduced by his friend Mr. Brandreth, and it was much to be regretted that his Hon'ble friend was prevented from finishing the work which he had begun; but before Mr. Brandreth had departed Sir R. TEMPLE had put down in writing the Hon'ble Member's opinions on each part of the Bill, and therefore the Council would be in full possession of that gentleman's views. In January last the consideration of the Bill had been postponed pending the receipt of information from the Panjáb. That information had now been received, and the papers consisted of a memorandum by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, in which various amendments had been proposed, and also of certain opinions expressed by Mr. Edward Prinsep. So far, then, the requirements of the Council had been fulfilled.

The Bill as now laid before the Council had three main objects in view. First, the definition of occupancy-right; secondly, the regulation of the enhancement of rent; and, thirdly, the concession of compensation for eviction of tenants and for unexhausted improvements. Under the first head, the definition of the right of occupancy, the Lieutenant Governor had proposed various elaborations of Mr. Brandreth's definition. Those elaborations had been proposed with all that comprehensive and minute knowledge for which His Honour was so distinguished. But Sir RICHARD TEMPLE rather apprehended that the phraseology was not such as would approve itself to the Hon'ble Mr. Maine and the learned Secretary of the Council. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE had therefore endeavoured to revise the phraseology so as to simplify it; but even then he thought the revised language would undergo still more castigation in the Legislative Department. As regarded the second point, the regulation of the enhancement of rent, the Lieutenant Governor had proposed various verbal emendations, which with slight simplifications Sir RICHARD TEMPLE proposed to accept. But with regard to the third head, the concession of compensation for eviction and for unexhausted improvements, there was one point of considerable importance on which the Lieutenant Governor laid great stress. It was proposed that the landlord might evict a tenant on payment of compensation, or, in other words, that the tenant might be bought out. That principle was somewhat novel to the practice of the Panjáb. But it was equitable in itself, was not without precedent in England, and was now strongly recommended by the Local Government; and he therefore proposed to retain it. On the rest of that portion of the Bill the phraseology of the Lieutenant Governor was distinguished by all that local knowledge which Sir RICHARD TEMPLE had just adverted to, but he feared the language would again require revision.

Those were the main objects of the Bill. He was sanguine that, if the Council would agree to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee, there would be found to be no difficulty with regard to principle, and that the points remaining for discussion would be only matters of detail, which would be best settled in that manner.

He would beg to add a few words regarding the policy of the Bill. He found that he was quoted in the correspondence by the Lieutenant Governor (and correctly quoted) as a witness rather against the formal existence, under Native rule, of what was technically called tenant-right in the Panjáb. No doubt, when a Settlement Officer in the Panjáb, he (SIR RICHARD TEMPLE) had written passages which would appear to have that interpretation. He was not here to unsay what he had once said, although it might appear inconsistent in him to take charge of the Bill which had for its object the recognition of tenant-right. But still he would point out to the Council what he had written formerly on the subject, because the point involved one of the vital principles on which the Bill was founded. It was true he had written as follows:—

“The right of occupancy, apart from proprietary right, was unknown; the Government may partially have recognized it, but the people did not: however long a patch of land may have been occupied, the proprietor would at his pleasure resume it without ceremony, and the cultivator would resign it without demur.”

Again he had written—

“The distinction between hereditary and non-hereditary cultivators is not indigenous in this part of the country. It has been introduced by the settlement.”

No doubt these passages did militate very much against the existence of occupancy-rights under Native rule in the Panjáb; but then there were many passages in the same Report which very much qualified that view. For instance, he wrote—

“The cultivator made good the Government claim on his glebe precisely in the same manner as the members of the proprietary on their holdings.”

Again—

“In fact the cultivators could not afford the proprietor much, when they had to contribute all they could spare to the State.”

Again—

“The cultivator, while he held the position, also bore all the burdens and calamities of a *málguzár* (revenue-payer). He it was who underwent the drain of presents, cesses, and extra collections, and who fed the hungry retainers of the revenue collectors.”

Again—

“If the proprietor chose, he might allow the cultivators to engage; nor would he in that case have been held at all responsible for any balance or default that might occur.”

Again—

“Sometimes the privilege of engaging would be contended for by the cultivators and the proprietors.”

Again—

“In many instances claims, on the one hand, of cultivators who had borne the fiscal burdens, and, on the other hand, of proprietors who had realized some dues, would have to be balanced. The revenue system of our predecessors had often rendered it difficult to distinguish one class of cultivators from the other, and the upper class [of cultivators] from the proprietor.”

Now, he submitted that those passages, taken all together, did show that the tenant-right generally, like the right of the landlord, was insecure and uncertain in the midst of universal insecurity and uncertainty, though there were many classes of tenants that had prescriptive titles as good in their way as the titles of the proprietors themselves. In that state of things what did we do? That was discovered in a further passage of his Report, which he would read:—

“We have endeavoured to preserve the cultivators’ position, and to improve it to the same extent as that of all other agriculturists.”

And again—

“They pay to the proprietor more now than formerly. But then they pay much less to the State, and their position is much more definite and permanent than heretofore.”

Under those circumstances, we certainly did record a great number of cultivators as occupancy ryots; those proceedings were approved by the Government of the day, and had been in force for fifteen years and more. Considerable rights had grown up in consequence, and it was impossible to ignore the position which had thus arisen, partly out of the state of things under Native rule, and partly out of the proceedings of the British Government. But no doubt we did, in making that record, go a little too far. Perhaps we had thought too

much of the rule of twelve years' possession, and too little of the concomitant incidents of the tenure. The number of cultivators who were recorded with occupancy-rights was too great. Mr. Prinsep had very clearly shown that such had been the case. And, inasmuch as that gentleman possessed a really extraordinary knowledge of the rural classes, and had laboured most perseveringly for their welfare, whatever came from him was entitled to much weight. But in defence of the Settlement Department it must be urged that we were under special temptation to record occupancy-ryots largely. In those days the competition was for tenants rather than for land; proprietors were only too happy to see us record them as occupancy-ryots. The proprietors expected that thus these ryots would be bound to the land as sharers in what were then considered the severe liabilities of proprietary right. The manner in which a tenant was regarded in those days was given in a passage of his (SIR R. TEMPLE'S) Settlement Report from which he had already quoted:—

“In some villages, where a few steady tenants are the main-stay of the estate, it has suited the proprietors to excuse the hereditary tenant altogether from the payment of rent.”

Again—

“Money being scarce at present, the proprietor is generally glad to compound with the cultivator for the discharge of *málguzári* liabilities, and is content with a nominal *málkána*.”

Now that the competition was coming to be for land, rather than for tenants, the landlords might probably have changed their opinions.

Well, it being admitted that there were certain classes who might be recorded with rights of occupancy; it being further admitted that that record was carried a little too far, and that rectification was necessary, the question arose, how should that rectification be made? We say that it should be made by legislation. In the first place the proceedings of the settlement were of a *quasi* judicial character. The Settlement Officers were vested by the Government with powers to that effect, and if Mr. Prinsep was now vested with such powers, so also were those who went before him. Thus there was doubt whether the Settlement-proceedings could be lawfully rectified without the authority of a law. In the second place, most of these cases would have to be adjudicated by courts of justice, and the Courts would naturally expect something more than executive authority, particularly when the executive orders were conflicting with former executive orders of equal, if not greater, validity. And thus legislative authority was necessary to legalize the proceedings which had been very properly undertaken by Mr. Prinsep up to this time.

Those, then, were briefly the grounds on which he had to ask the Council to agree to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee. He believed it to be a Bill such as would suit the existing state of things, which had arisen partly out of the practice under the Native rule, and partly out of the circumstances of the British administration: by it we rectified what was amiss; by it we reconciled the somewhat conflicting interests of two of the most important classes of the agricultural community. There was not the slightest desire to create what did not exist, nor to benefit the cultivator at the expense of the proprietor; and when we considered the absolute proprietary right that had been given to the proprietors, it was desirable to leave them to improve and benefit their estates unfettered by unnecessary conditions. This Bill would be consistent with that principle, and, if passed, it would add one more to the long list of advantages which the Panjáb enjoyed.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said there was one question which he would like to ask the Hon'ble mover, in regard to that portion of the Bill which related to rights of occupancy. As he understood the sections of the Bill as now drawn and Sir Richard Temple's explanation of them, the object of one clause regarding the right of occupancy was to lay down certain rules for the guidance of the Settlement Officers in dealing with cases now pending, or which may hereafter be brought, before them; and in these rules it was provided that the Settlement Officer must recognize the rights of occupancy of a tenant holding under certain specified conditions; but he (MR. COCKERELL) found that it was proposed to retain in that section, as embodying one of the said conditions, the clause inserted in Mr. Brandreth's Bill, which declared the right of occupancy to be vested in any tenant whose name appeared in the record of any regular settlement sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor prior to the passing of this Act. It would seem, therefore, that if this Bill should become law the proceedings of Mr. Prinsep, or any other settlement officer engaged in the revision and correction of the errors of previous settlements, must at once come to a standstill, inasmuch as he, under the operation of those rules, would have no power to question the validity of the rights of occupancy recorded in the Settlement proceedings which took place on the first annexation of the Panjáb. If that were the case, and MR. COCKERELL was correct in his apprehension of the effect of the section, he would ask how the provisions of the Bill with regard to the right of occupancy

were to be carried out, and how the rules that were to be laid down for the guidance of Settlement Officers were to be carried into effect?

The Hon'ble MAJOR GENERAL SIR H. M. DURAND said that, when asking leave to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, the Hon'ble Member who had taken charge of the Bill touched upon the necessity which existed for legislation on the subjects contained in the Bill, and made this the basis on which he put it to the Council to allow the Bill to be sent to a Committee. SIR H. DURAND thought the Hon'ble Member was right in endeavouring to establish what had been greatly challenged, namely, the fact whether any legislative measure were at all needed. It had been questioned by that very able officer Mr. Prinsep, whose words, with the permission of the Council, he would read, though at some length, inasmuch as they put the matter clearly. They were as follow, and were to be found in the letter to Mr. Brandreth of the 28th January 1868:—

“Now, what I wish to come to is this: (1) if we can act legally under Regulation VII. of 1822; (2) if after the awards are given there are still two doors open, (a) either for tenant to ask for review of order summarily, and appeal on the summary inquiry—the regular procedure of settlement; or (b) can bring a regular suit under same Act, which also can be appealed, and if further dissatisfied, the objector can appeal against both processes, first to Settlement Officer, then to me, afterwards to Financial Commissioner; (3) if custom was not followed before, and is being followed now; (4) if the Puná system is objected to, we are ready to drop it in all cases not voluntarily agreed to; (5) if in this way the entries of a former settlement record can always be so far respected that either they are proved to be wrong, when they are corrected—

- (1) By agreement,
- (2) By award,
- (3) Failing award, by regular suit,

or proved to be right, they are maintained, as in the 4,000 decrees given in contested suits alone, and 11,533 awards before Superintendents who did find the status and upheld them (whether on agreement or otherwise) in the Amritsar Division. If these five points show we come to the exact conclusion aimed at by the Bill, then why all this legislation, I ask?

“These are my chief arguments for *registration*, as better, if systematically followed and under clear intelligible safeguards, than leaping in the dark, propping up a bad cause, and increasing expense, litigation, and bitter feeling among the two classes by referring everything outright to the Courts, as you are aiming at in this effort of legislation.”

Mr. Prinsep then proceeded to add that, under certain conditions, he was not seriously opposed to legislation, Again he must ask the patience of the Council whilst he read:—

“I think it quite feasible and most desirable to have a Tenant-right Act as well as Tenant-rent Act; only what I object to are the *principles of the Bill, in Part II. particularly.*

“If you will throw out the term of years—‘12 years prior to 1st day of April 1869—in Section 5, and ‘within the thirty years immediately before the institution of a suit,’ and let the condition (3) under this section read thus—‘That relating to the right of occupancy,’ &c.; also take away the *explanation clause*, and put in ‘custom as known in this and adjacent villages,’ or ‘under similar incidents of tenure,’ instead of the ambiguous and *dark* phrase holding ‘under similar circumstances,’ which may mean anything, then I can come to some understanding with you. I will even agree to this. After framing exceptions three as above, let it be followed by a proviso thus:—

“*Provided that, if no such custom or analogy be proved, and it is discovered that adverse possession has been held absolutely for thirty years (or even reduce it to twelve years), the entry shall be upheld.*’ This would allow full scope for decisions being given ‘according to the custom of the country,’ which, I am happy to see in your letter, is what the Bill now aims at.”

Now, in consequence of the action taken by this Council on the 17th January last, they had in their hands a most valuable Minute from the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb. It bore every mark of careful thought and of earnest deliberation. It was in every respect a most important State-paper, and, in seeking to arrive at a decision on the expediency of any legislation on this delicate and difficult subject, he (SIR H. DURAND) had read it with the attention it merited. Although it nowhere stated in very absolute terms that legislation was necessary—at least he had failed to find any positive assertion of the kind—yet he thought that its general tenor was in favour of special legislation. It was a very remarkable Minute, and coming from such a quarter it had with him great weight; and on this particular

point the opinion of Sir D. Macleod might be inferred, both from its general scope, and also from the particular paragraph which, with the sanction of the Council, he would read :—

While the replies, specially to the 8th of the questions put by the Panjáb Government, show how urgently legislation is required.

“8. State how the operation of our system thus far has affected the relations between tenants and proprietors, especially as regards the friendly or unfriendly feeling existing between them, giving by way of illustration any facts that may have come to your notice bearing on the point. And if any unfriendliness have shown itself, to what cause is this mainly attributable.

are most careful to inquire into the feelings of those about them; and as I deemed it most essential that a distinct avowal of the impressions entertained on the point should be elicited, I had the question put.”

Passing over intervening paras. of great interest, but not immediately bearing on the point to which he referred, he would read the 22nd paragraph of Sir D. Macleod's Minute—

“It is no doubt true that, except where the people were too strong to be trifled with, tenants were, under Sikh rule, retained in their holdings, or new ones introduced by the officials of the day in opposition to the wishes of the proprietor; but I cannot think that this affords sufficient grounds for our Legislature to stereotype such a state of things, or to accept, as an established principle, that which has been the result of violence and wrong, however

tenderly we may be bound to deal with the status of individuals thus established, however wrongfully. When borne down by an over-ruling power, and in times of anarchy, populations will resignedly endure much which they will indignantly resist when enforced by the rigour of settled laws; and in this matter I am myself most fully satisfied that the right of the proprietor to dispose of his lands, however it may have remained in abeyance, has never ceased to be acknowledged and will never be contentedly surrendered. The vigorous Játs of the Mánjar and Málwa, the Patháns of the frontier, and the hardy races of the salt range and adjacent tracts, have not yet, I believe, as a body, recognized the fact that they are really to be precluded from the use of their lands should they require them; and on numerous occasions most bitter protests have been made to me on the subject, where an individual has been made to feel, by the action of our Courts, that such is indeed the law. As time progresses, the value of land will increase, and the requirements of its owners will multiply, when this acerbity of feeling cannot but increase likewise; and it is difficult to foresee what will be the result if a corrective be not now applied.”

From these particular paragraphs, and from the general tone of this Minute, it seemed fair to conclude that the person in the best position to form a judgment on the question was in favour of some legislation. This, with the admission before noted, of Mr. Prinsep and other Panjáb officers, disposed him to accept it as established that some legislation might be expedient.

The query then came—and it was one which the Hon'ble Member had himself dilated upon—what should be the aim and character of that legislation? This was a question of the very gravest moment, for it involved the welfare and the contentment of that important frontier province, the Panjáb, not a matter to be trifled with. At the same time it was one of no ordinary difficulty, and one result of the line pursued by this Council on the 17th January last was, that they were now cognizant of the circumstance that, in the previous November, the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb deemed the matter of such serious importance, that he assembled at Lahore a Commission, and a Commission constituted of very able men, to consider and report on the terms in which a Bill should be drafted to meet the requirements of the state of affairs. Of the inherent difficulty of the duty laid on the Committee they were made aware by the fact which the Lieutenant Governor himself was careful to note, that most of its members recorded dissents, some on one point, some on more, but, as the Lieutenant Governor justly, though concisely, gave it to be understood, in one form or other the majority were dissentients. This demonstrated the thorny nature of the question, and that, in having recourse to the remedial and corrective measures which the Lieutenant Governor advocated, it behoved this Council to be very careful that it did not complicate existing

difficulties by the creation of new rights. They had the assurance of Sir R. Temple that there was no intention of creating new rights, and that all that was purposed was to define existing rights and to conserve them. This might be so, but the provisions of the Bill on this head would demand careful scrutiny, for it was imperative on this Council that any Bill that it might pass should not be justly exposed to the objection which a very able officer of the Panjáb Commission, Colonel McNeile, raised to Mr. Brandreth's Draft Bill, and which he asked liberty to quote:—

“Further interference than this in the subjects treated of in the Bill I look upon with some alarm. These are not matters that affect the people exceptionally, as do those ordinarily dealt with by the Legislature; they stand less apart from daily life than even the close-touching questions of taxation; they relate to habits and customs as ingrained as religious tenets; and the enactments of this Bill, if it become law, will disorganize rural society throughout the province, and breed feuds and dissensions in every village. The Courts will be flooded with suits under Parts II., IV., V., and VI., many of the provisions of which can be called nothing less than revolutionary; and the defeated litigant will carry home with him a grudge which, being about land, will live in his family for ever.”

Whatever was finally resolved must be clear of any such results as were here foreshadowed.

He could have wished himself that they were in possession of a greater amount of trustworthy facts. He could have desired a larger corpus of the recorded customs and usages of the various provinces of the Panjáb, for they were different in the several main divisions of that frontier province. But they were assured, in the 14th paragraph of the Lieutenant Governor's Minute, that he did not think it was possible under existing circumstances, or practically necessary, to collect more trustworthy information than had now been supplied to guide the Legislature in determining the general course which legislation should follow. Considering the valuable facts which, under the sanction and with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Prinsep had arrayed, he supposed that they must accept this conclusion as warranting the reference of the Bill to a Committee, without further delay for more complete and general information. But he was strongly of opinion that there must be no precipitancy in acting on this view, and that, in the course of the review of the information available, they might require more that was special on the customs and usages of various parts of the Panjáb, and that they must be exceedingly solicitous that any innovation admitted into the Bill should be such as carried the cordial assent of the people affected by them.

The next point moved by Sir R. Temple was that the Bill answered the conditions he had prescribed as the radical considerations which had ruled in the framing of the Bill.

He gave the Honourable Member credit for having endeavoured to reconcile and harmonize the differences between Sir D. Macleod's and Mr. Brandreth's opinions. But the discrepancies were on some points material, and his success had necessarily been partial. The Bill, in its present form, was far from symmetrical, and would require careful elaboration to make it more so. It would require to be taken section by section, and to have its provisions minutely tested and examined. He should have taken up some of the sections to prove his meaning, and to show how open to discussion were some of the matters involved; but it would have driven him to occupy the time of the Council to an inordinate degree, and the sections would be better analysed *seriatim* in Committee, where they must undergo a searching investigation before they became law; for he was convinced that, without his further consuming the time of the Council in endeavouring to show the necessity for this patient and searching consideration, the Council quite understood that, as far as he was concerned in agreeing to the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, he did so with the feeling that there would be no precipitancy in pressing on the Bill, and every opportunity given for the most deliberate expression of opinion after its provisions were made known. He would consequently not touch the details of the Bill, but agree to its being intrusted to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. TAYLOR said that, as he was one of those who, on a former occasion, had doubted whether a real necessity was shown for legislation in this matter, he thought it right to state that he was now satisfied, from a perusal of the voluminous papers which had come up from the Panjáb, and especially of the Minutes of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, passages of which had been quoted by Sir H. Durand, that a speedy authoritative settlement of this vexed question of Panjáb tenant-right was highly desirable. He was therefore no longer opposed to the Bill being sent to Committee, whose labours he trusted would result in a measure which would have the effect of harmonizing the conflicting opinions of the various experienced authorities of the Panjáb, and be of lasting benefit to the country.

The Honourable SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said he was not sure whether he quite correctly

understood the Honourable Mr. Cockerell's question, but he apprehended that the point on his Hon'ble friend required explanation was this. Supposing that the Bill virtually gave legal force—authoritative legislative effect—to the proceedings of former settlements, how could Mr. Prinsep now or hereafter call those records into question; in other words, how could any errors in the former settlement records be now rectified? Assuming that, or something like that, to be the point on which the Honourable Mr. Cockerell required explanation, his (SIR R. TEMPLE'S) answer was this. In the Bill they found the following among the definitions of occupancy-ryots:—

“Every tenant whose name appears in the records of a regular settlement sanctioned by the Local Government prior to the passing of this Act.”

But then the draft Bill proceeded thus:—

“The landowner may rebut the said presumption by showing—

“(1) That the entry in the said records was made in violation of the rules laid down by the Settlement Officer, as set forth in the official reports or records of the settlement.

“(2) Or that the tenant had voluntarily admitted before any Settlement Officer that he is a tenant-at-will.”

Therefore he submitted that the Bill did provide specifically for the revision of any errors that might have crept into the settlement record.

Perhaps the only other point that he need advert to was the remarks of Mr. E. Prinsep (quoted by the Honourable Sir H. Durand) that great dissatisfaction would be created amongst proprietors if they could not occasionally remove tenants when they required the land for themselves. Now, this Bill did very specifically provide for that, by allowing proprietors to buy tenants out, that is, to remove them on payment of compensation; and in order to secure that such compensation should be fully awarded, it was further provided that the Courts should carefully and specifically assess the same. For the details of the manner in which compensation should be awarded in such cases, and for unexhausted improvements, he proposed to adopt the phraseology of the Bill introduced for Oudh by the Honourable Mr. Strachey, which he (SIR R. TEMPLE) believed would be found a good legislative model.

As to the date, ^{spc.} which seemed to be apprehended by Colonel McNeile (quoted by the Honourable Sir H. Durand) he (SIR R. TEMPLE) hoped that, under the law as it would be amended in Committee, no such fear need be entertained. To those members of the Council who had come from distant parts of India the landed proprietors and the occupancy-ryots of the Panjáb might appear little more than vague abstractions. But to him and others who had worked and moved amongst these people, and had pitched their tents for years in the midst of them, these classes were living realities. He thought he could venture to assure the Council that if this Bill as amended should be passed, the evils so vividly pourtrayed by Colonel McNeile would be averted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

KING OF OUDH'S DEBTS BILL.

The Honourable SIR R. TEMPLE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint a Commissioner to inquire into certain claims against the King of Oudh, for other purposes, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Honourable SIR R. TEMPLE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Panjáb—The Honourable Mr. Taylor, the Honourable Major General Sir H. M. Durand, the Hon'ble Messrs. Maine, Strachey, Shaw Stewart, and Cockerell, the Honourable Rájá Shioráj Singh, and the Mover.

The Council adjourned till the 17th April 1868.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
-Home Department (Legislative).

CALCUTTA,
The 11th April 1868. }

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd April 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. VIII. of 1868.

An Act for repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain enactments (mentioned in the schedule to this Act) which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal prior enactments, should be expressly and specifically repealed; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Enactments in schedule repealed.

1. The enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule :

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to :

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any right or title already acquired, or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing :

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form, or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized, or derived by, in or from, any enactment hereby repealed :

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage or practice not now existing, or in force :

Nor shall this Act affect any duties leviable on salt or opium.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Repealing Act, 1868."

SCHEDULE.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
I. of 1834.	Governor General	The whole.
I. of 1835.	Governor of Madras	The whole.
III. of 1835.	Revenue	The whole.
IV. of 1835.	Calcutta Justices of the Peace	The whole.
V. of 1835.	Munsifs' fees (Madras).....	The whole
VII. of 1835.	Sessions Judges	The whole.
XII. of 1835.	Sanads (Madras)	The whole.
XIV. of 1835.	Bombay Magistracy	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI. of 1835.	Indigo contracts.....	The whole.
XVII. of 1835.	Gold and Silver coinage.....	So much of Section 8 as provides that the gold coins therein specified shall bear the words East India Company.
II. of 1836.	Bombay Customs	So much as has not been repealed.
III. of 1836.	Cattle-duty (Salsette).....	The whole.
IV. of 1836.	Insolvent-debtors	The whole.
V. of 1836.	Executions	The whole.
VII. of 1836.	Municipal taxes (Bombay)	The whole.
X. of 1836.	Indigo contracts	Section 5.
XI. of 1836.	Repeal of 53 Geo. iii. c. 105, s. 107. Exemption from Jurisdiction..	The whole.
XIII. of 1836.	Sicca Rupees	The whole.
XVI. of 1836.	Commissioner's Wakil (Madras)	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XVII. of 1836.	Begum Sumroo	The whole.
XIX. of 1836.	Bank of Bengal	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIV. of 1836.	Native Judges—Madras and Bombay	The whole.
XXIX. of 1836.	Sadr Amíns' fees (Madras)	The whole.
I. of 1837.	Justices of the Peace (Calcutta)	The whole.
IX. of 1837.	Parsees' Landed Property	The whole.
XI. of 1837.	Bombay Regulation I. 1820	The whole.
XIII. of 1837.	Courts Martial (Bombay)	The whole.
XIV. of 1837.	Foreign Bottoms	The whole.
XIX. of 1837.	Evidence	The whole.
XXIV. of 1837.	Mofussil Police (Bengal)	The whole.
XXVI. of 1837.	Governor General	The whole.
XXVIII. of 1837.	Stamp Officer (Bengal)	The whole.
XXIX. of 1837.	Persian Language (Bengal)	The whole Act, except so far as it gives power to prescribe the language and character to be used in revenue and judicial proceedings and to delegate such power.
XXXIV. of 1837.	Judiciary system—Madras	The whole.
XXXVIII. of 1837.	Local Agents (Bengal)	The whole.
IV. of 1838.	Perjury (Bombay)	The whole.
XIV. of 1838.	Ganja and Bhang (Madras)	The whole.
XV. of 1838.	Bombay Regulation XII. 1827, Section 35, Clause 1.	The whole.
XXIV. of 1838.	Bank of Bengal	So much as has not been repealed.
XXV. of 1838.	Wills	The whole Act, except as to Wills made before first January 1866.
XXVIII. of 1838.	Supreme Court—Perjury	The whole Act, except as to the Straits' Settlement.
XXXI. of 1838.	Supreme Courts—Criminal Law	The whole Act, except Sections 30 and 31.
III. of 1839.	British subjects	So much as has not been repealed.
XI. of 1839.	Institution fees on appeal to Privy Council	The whole.
XIII. of 1839.	Port-dues (Madras)	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and so much of Section 6 as relates to the Madras Presidency.
XXII. of 1839.	An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually,	The whole Act, except Section 4.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XXV. of 1839.	An Act for the Presidency of Bombay, limiting the powers of Collectors as Magistrates and Assistant Collectors as Deputy Magistrates in certain cases.	The whole.
XXIX. of 1839.	An Act for the amendment of the Law relating to Dower	The whole Act, except as to marriages contracted before first January 1866.
XXX. of 1839.	An Act for the amendment of the Law of Inheritance	The whole Act, except as to intestacies occurring before first January 1866.
XXXI. of 1839.	An Act for remedying certain defects in the Statute 9th Geo. iv, cap. 74, relating to the coin.	The whole.
VII. of 1840.	An Act for authorizing the appointment of uncovenanted servants to the offices of Deputy Register and Assistant Register to the Sudder Courts of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole.
IX. of 1840.	An Act for amending the law administered in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, with reference to arbitrations, damages, and interested witnesses.	The whole Act, except section 2.
X. of 1840.	An Act for the abolition of certain Pilgrim taxes, and for the superintendence of the Temple of Juggernath.	Sections 1 and 4.
XX. of 1840.	An Act for declaring the law touching the liability of auction purchasers of permanently assessed estates under Section 21, Regulation XI. of 1822, of the Bengal Code.	The whole.
XXI. of 1840.	An Act concerning suits instituted under the provisions of Regulation XLIX. of 1793, prior to, and pending at the date of, the enactment of Act IV. of 1840.	The whole.
V. of 1841.	An Act for the greater uniformity of the process upon trials for State offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases.	So much of sections 2 and 4 as refers to Law Officers.
XV. of 1841.	An Act for exempting residents within Calcutta from giving security in suits in the Mofussil Courts on certain occasions.	The whole.
XXIV. of 1841.	An Act for the greater uniformity of the law administered by Her Majesty's Supreme Courts with that administered in England, in regard to the undisposed residue of the effects of testators; illusory appointments; the transfer of estates by persons under disabilities pursuant to the direction of Courts, and the better management of the property of such persons, and other like matters.	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to illusory appointments and infants, and except section 5.
XXV. of 1841.	An Act for amending the law concerning imprisonment for contempts of decrees or orders made by Courts of Equity.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVI. of 1841.	An Act for extending in cases governed by English law certain provisions of the Statute 3rd and 4th William iv., chap. 42, entitled "An Act for the further amendment of the law and the better advancement of justice."	Sections 2, 5, and 6.
XXVII. of 1841.	An Act for appropriating the unclaimed dividends on Insolvent Estates.	Sections 3 and 4.
XXX. of 1841.	An Act for repressing obstructions to justice in certain Courts of the East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
II. of 1842.	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
VII. of 1842.	An Act for repealing certain provisions of the Bengal Code regarding translations.	The whole.
XVI. of 1842.	An Act concerning the terms of leases granted by Zemindars and Proprietors.	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
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 the 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 5, 16, 24, 28, 45, and 46, and so much of Sections 1, 4, 8, 20, 23, and 44 as refers to Subordinate Judges and Sadr Amius.
VIII. of 1843.	An Act for disposing of the original suits and appeals depending before the Provincial Court of Appeal in the Presidency of Fort St. George, the abolition of which is authorized by Act No. VII. of 1843.	The whole.
XVI. of 1843.	An Act regarding the offering of rewards for the apprehension of offenders.	The whole.
XX. of 1843.	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
XXII. of 1843.	An Act for amending the law relating to the jurisdiction of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs.	The whole.
XXIII. of 1843.	An Act for amending the law relating to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Courts in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier, and in some other places.	The whole.
I. of 1844.	An Act for securing certain immunities and privileges to His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, his family and retinue.	The whole.
IV. of 1844.	An Act for repealing Regulation IX. of 1803, of the Bengal Code ..	The whole.
VI. of 1844.	An Act for abolishing the levy of transit or inland customs duties, for revising the duties on imports and exports by sea, and for determining the price at which salt shall be sold for home consumption within the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 42, and so much of Schedules A, B, and C as is not repealed.
VII. of 1844.	An Act for improving the law of evidence	The whole.
IX. of 1844.	An Act for authorizing the institution of suits in the Courts of Principal Sudder Amceens and Sudder Amceens.	So much of section 3 as refers to Sadr Amius in the presidency of Fort St. George.
X. of 1844.	An Act to amend the law respecting the period of the execution of persons convicted of the crime of murder.	The whole.
XII. of 1844.	An Act for better securing the observance of an exact discipline in the Indian Navy.	The whole.
XIII. of 1844.	An Act for making Trisoolee Pyce no longer a legal tender within the Province of Benares, and for their withdrawal from circulation.	The whole.
IX. of 1845.	An Act for amending the Schedules of import duties, annexed to Act XIV. of 1836, to Act I. of 1838, and to Act VI. of 1844, and for repealing Act XV. of 1844.	So much as has not been repealed.
XII. of 1845.	An Act for authorizing the employment of the uncovenanted Assistant Register of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut of Bombay on the duties of Register.	The whole.
XIII. of 1845.	An Act for extending the power of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in regard to the admission and enrolment of persons to act as attorneys of the said Court.	The whole.
XXII. of 1845.	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
XXIII. of 1845.	An Act to enable "The Union Bank of Calcutta" to sue and to be sued in the name of the Secretary or of the Treasurer of the said Company.	The whole.
XXVIII. of 1845.	An Act for the improvement of the administration of justice and despatch of business in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort St. George.	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
V. of 1846.	An Act for placing the Police of Sarat under the Magistrate.	The whole.
II. of 1847.	An Act to declare the meaning and extent of certain words in Act V. of 1840.	The whole.
IV. of 1847.	An Act to authorize the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to appoint any military officer a magistrate.	The whole.
XI. of 1847.	An Act to authorize the reception of convicts transported from Her Majesty's Settlement of Hong Kong.	The whole.
XII. of 1847.	An Act for repealing the law which authorizes the imposition of fines on Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens.	The whole.
XIV. of 1847.	An Act for repealing parts of section 3, Regulation IV. 1793, and section 3, Regulation III. 1803, of the Bengal Code.	The whole.
XV. of 1847.	An Act for the survey of lands in the town of Calcutta, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature.	The whole.
XXI. of 1847	An Act for the improvement of the administration of justice and despatch of business in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.	The whole.
XXIII. of 1847.	An Act for the amendment of Act No. XXXI. of 1838.	The whole.
VI. of 1848.	An Act for equalizing the duties on goods imported and exported on Foreign and British bottoms, and for abolishing duties on goods carried from port to port in the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company.	The whole.
XII. of 1848.	An Act for better defining the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court of Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts.	The whole.
XIII. of 1848.	An Act for limiting the time within which a Suit may be brought to contest the awards of the Revenue Authorities in the Presidency of Bengal.	The whole.
XXI. of 1848.	An Act for avoiding Wagers	Section 2.
XXII. of 1848.	An Act to simplify Indictments for Forgery	The whole.
XXIV. of 1848.	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
XXV. of 1848.	An Act for Restoration of the Jagheer of Bunganapilly	The whole.
XXVII. of 1848.	An Act to amend the Act XII. of 1844	The whole.
II. of 1849.	An Act to abolish the practice of branding and exposing Convicts . .	The whole.
III. of 1849.	An Act to confirm an Agreement between certain Shareholders and Creditors of the Union Bank of Calcutta.	The whole.
V. of 1849.	An Act for better defining the Duties of Customs and Excise	The whole.
IX. of 1849.	An Act for enabling one Police Magistrate to exercise in certain cases the powers of two Justices in the Presidency of Fort St. George. . .	So much of the preamble as refers to Act No. I. of 1837, and Section 2.
XII. of 1849.	An Act for improving the jurisdiction of the Sudder Adawlut of Bombay, and for amending Section 36, Regulation II. 1827, of the Bombay Code.	The whole.
XV. of 1849.	An Act to amend the Law respecting the Stamped Material in use in the Presidency of Bombay.	The whole.
IX. of 1850.	An Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.	So much of section 35 as refers to writs and processes sued out against persons privileged by Act No. I. of 1844.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XXII. of 1850.	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
XXIX. of 1850.	An Act to amend Act XXXI. 1838, for the Prevention of Poisoning.	The whole.
XXX. of 1850.	An Act to remove doubts on the Construction of Act I. 1846, and Act IV. 1850.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXII. of 1850.	An Act to repeal Act XV. 1836.	The whole.
XXXIX. of 1850.	An Act to continue the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta, pending the consideration of an Act to amend Act XVI. 1847.	The whole.
II. of 1851.	An Act to amend Regulation XIII. 1810, of the Bengal Code, for the trial of Appeals.	The whole.
III. of 1851.	An Act to amend Regulation X. 1819, and Act XXIX. 1838, for preventing the unlawful manufacture and transportation of Salt.	The whole.
V. of 1851.	An Act for relief of certain sufferers by the Insolvency of Sir Thomas Turton, Baronet.	The whole.
XIII. of 1851.	An Act to amend Act No. V. of 1851	The whole.
IX. of 1852.	An Act to repeal Regulation I. of 1832 of the Bengal Code	The whole.
XV. of 1852.	An Act to amend the law of evidence	Sections 1, 2, 4, 11, and so much of Section 13 as creates a felony and declares the punishment and provides for the trial of the principal and the accessory.
XXII. of 1852.	An Act to avoid doubts as to the validity of certain decisions in summary suits for arrears of rent, and of certain sales of Patnee Talooks and other saleable tenures.	The whole.
XXVIII. of 1852.	An Act to relieve the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut at Bombay from the superintendence of the Police in that Presidency.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXI. of 1852.	An Act to repeal clause 17, section XVI. Regulation XX. 1817, of the Bengal Code.	The whole.
IV. of 1853.	An Act for the abolition of the Government monopoly of Tobacco in the Provinces of Coimbatore, Malabar, and Canara.	The whole.
IX. of 1853.	An Act to amend Act No. VI. 1853.	The whole.
XIV. of 1853.	An Act for regulating the collection and distribution of the Effects of Officers, Seamen, and others dying in the Marine Service of the East India Company, called the Indian Navy.	The whole.
XVII. of 1853.	An Act to repeal Regulation VII. of 1816, and to declare the law which is to be in force in the tract of land granted to Maharajah Imrit Rao.	Sections 1, 4, 5.
XXI. of 1853.	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain Powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
II. of 1854.	An Act to abolish the office of Assessor to the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay.	The whole.
VI. of 1854.	An Act to amend the practice and course of proceeding on the Equity side of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.	The whole.
XV. of 1854.	An Act to facilitate the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into certain matters connected with the position of Sir James Brooke, Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General in Borneo	The whole.
XIX. of 1854.	An Act for removing the prohibition against the importation of Foreign Sugar.	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XXII. of 1854.	An Act to repeal certain parts of the 53 George 3, c. 155, of Section II. Regulation XV. of 1806 of the Bengal Code, and of Regulation IV. of 1809 of the Madras Code.	The whole.
XXV. of 1854.	An Act for discontinuing the practice of issuing Warrants for the payment of money from the Treasuries of the Collectors.	The whole.
XXIX. of 1854.	An Act to prohibit the Exportation of Saltpetre to certain Ports in Europe.	The whole.
XXXII. of 1854.	An Act to facilitate inquiries respecting the alleged use of Torture in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole.
I. of 1855.	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
II. of 1855.	An Act for the further improvement of the law of evidence	Sections 1, 9, 52, 53, 54, 55, and so much of Section 2 as relates to Acts and Regulations made by the Governor General of India in Council.
III. of 1855.	An Act for the better prevention of Desertion from the Indian Navy. . .	The whole.
V. of 1855.	An Act to assimilate the process of Execution on all sides of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, and to extend and amend the provisions of Act XXV. of 1841.	The whole Act, except as to the Straits' Settlement.
VII. of 1855.	An Act to amend the law of Arrest on mesne process in Civil Actions in Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature, and to provide for the subsistence of prisoners confined under Civil process of any of the said Courts.	The whole Act, except as to the Straits' Settlement.
XIX. of 1855.	An Act to amend the Law relating to District Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII. of 1855.	An Act to amend the law relating to the administration of the Estates of deceased persons charged with money by way of Mortgage.	The whole Act, except as to descents or devises occurring or made before the first January 1866.
XXV. of 1855.	An Act to empower the Session Judge of Coimbatore to hold Sessions at Ootacamund on the Neilgherry Hills.	The whole.
XXX. of 1855.	An Act to repeal Section VII. of Act No. XXVIII. of 1839	The whole.
XXXIII. of 1855.	An Act to prohibit the exportation of Saltpetre, except in British vessels bound to the Ports of London or Liverpool.	The whole.
XXXV. of 1855.	An Act to abolish the levy of Customs Duty on the import of Cotton into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	The whole.
XXXVIII. of 1855.	An Act to provide for the trial and punishment of rebellion and other offences committed within certain Districts in which Martial Law has lately been proclaimed.	The whole.
VII. of 1856.	An Act to enable the Bombay Government to provide for a due supply of Water for public use in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba.	The whole.
XVI. of 1856.	An Act to authorize the levy of Port-dues and Fees at the present rates for a further period of twelve months.	The whole.
XXIV. of 1856.	An Act to provide for the dissolution of the Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund Society, and the distribution of the funds belonging thereto.	The whole.
I. of 1857.	An Act to prevent the over-crowding of vessels carrying Native passengers in the Bay of Bengal.	The whole.
IX. of 1857.	An Act to repeal Act VI. of 1856	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XIV. of 1857.	An Act to make further provision for the trial and punishment of certain offences relating to the Army, and of offences against the State.	The whole.
XV. of 1857.	An Act to regulate the establishment of Printing Presses, and to restrain in certain cases the circulation of Printed books and papers.	The whole.
XVI. of 1857.	An Act to make temporary provision for the trial and punishment of heinous offences in certain districts.	The whole.
XVII. of 1857.	An Act to provide temporarily for the apprehension and trial of Native Officers and Soldiers for Mutiny and Desertion.	The whole.
XVIII. of 1857.	An Act relating to the issuing of writs or process against certain members of the family, household, and retinue of His late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.	The whole.
XXIV. of 1857.	An Act to authorize the levy of port-dues and fees at the present rates for a further period of six months.	The whole.
XXVIII. of 1857.	An Act relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same.	The whole.
XXXIII. of 1857.	An Act to make further provision relating to Foreigners.....	The whole.
IV. of 1858.	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
VI. of 1858.	An Act to authorize the impressment of artisans and labourers for the erection of Buildings for the European troops in India, and for works urgently required for Military purposes.	The whole.
X. of 1858.	An Act to authorize the confiscation of Villages, the imposition of fines, and the forfeiture of certain offices in cases of rebellion and other crimes committed by inhabitants of villages, or by members of tribes; and also to provide for the punishment of proprietors of land who neglect to assist in the suppression of rebellion, or in the apprehension of rebels, mutineers, or deserters.	The whole.
XI. of 1858.	An Act to authorize the infliction of corporal punishment in certain cases.	The whole.
XIII. of 1858.	An Act for the punishment of persons who unlawfully possess or conceal arms or other property belonging to Her Majesty or to the East India Company.	The whole.
XVI. of 1858.	An Act to extend Act XXV. of 1855.....	The whole.
XVII. of 1858.	An Act to repeal the Laws relating to the levy of Light-dues at Ports within the limits of the Gulf of Cambay.	The whole.
XX. of 1858.	An Act to facilitate the recovery of land and other real property, of which possession may have been wrongfully taken during the recent disturbances in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	The whole.
XXII. of 1858.	An Act to continue in force for a further period Acts XIV. of 1857, XVI. of 1857, and XVII. of 1857, and to authorize in certain cases the transportation of offenders sentenced to imprisonment.	The whole.
XXIV. of 1858.	An Act to continue for six months the privileges granted by Act I. of 1844 to certain members of the family, household, and retinue of His late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.	The whole.
XXVI. of 1858.	An Act to make further provision for the trial and punishment of offences against the State.	The whole.
XXVII. of 1858.	An Act to continue in force for a further period of six months, Act IV. of 1858, for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
XXIX. of 1858.	An Act for the relief of persons who, in consequence of the recent disturbances, have been prevented from instituting or prosecuting suits or appeals in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces within the time allowed by law.	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XXX. of 1858.	An Act to provide for the administration of the Estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.	The whole.
XXXII. of 1858.	An Act for bringing the Fort of Tanjore and the adjacent territory under the Laws of the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.
XXXIII. of 1858.	An Act to amend Act XII. of 1844 (for better securing the observance of an exact discipline in the Indian Navy).	The whole.
XXXVIII. of 1858.	An Act to repeal Regulation V. 1832 of the Bengal Code, and to make certain provisions rendered necessary by the transfer of the Delhi Territory to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.	The whole.
II. of 1859.	An Act to amend Act XXX. of 1858 (to provide for the administration of the Estate, and for the payment of the debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic).	The whole.
IV. of 1859.	An Act to make further provision for the removal of prisoners	The whole.
IX. of 1859.	An Act to provide for the adjudication of claims to property seized as forfeited.	The whole Act, except Sections 16, 17, 18, and 20.
XIX. of 1859.	An Act to continue in force until the end of the year 1859 Act XXVIII. of 1857 (relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same).	The whole.
XXI. of 1859.	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council.	The whole.
XXVI. of 1859.	An Act to continue in force for a further period Act XXVIII. of 1857.	The whole.
XXVII. of 1859.	An Act to continue in force for a further period Acts XIV. of 1857, XVI. of 1857, and XVII. of 1857.	The whole.
XXVIII. of 1859.	An Act to revive and continue in force for a further period Act XXXIII. of 1857 (to make further provision relating to Foreigners).	The whole.
I. of 1860.	An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	Sections 1 and 3.
X. of 1860.	An Act to amend Act VII. of 1859 (to alter the Duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea).	The whole.
XI. of 1860.	An Act to enforce the fulfilment of Indigo Contracts, and to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry.	The whole.
XIII. of 1860.	An Act to repeal certain Laws relating to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court of Furruckabad.	The whole.
XVI. of 1860.	An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1853.	The whole Act, except as to the Straits' Settlement.
VII. of 1860.	An Act to repeal Act V. of 1858 (for the punishment of certain Offenders who have escaped from jail, and of persons who shall knowingly harbour such Offenders), and to make certain provisions in lieu thereof.	Sections 1, 4, and 5.
XVIII. of 1860.	An Act to continue in force for a further period of three months Act XXI. of 1859, for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council.	The whole.
XXIV. of 1860.	An Act for the solemnization of Marriages in India by ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland.	The whole.
XXIX. of 1860.	An Act to continue in force Act XXVIII. of 1857.	The whole.
XXX. of 1860.	An Act to remove the Pergunnah of Koonch and Calpee, in Zillah Jaloun, from the operation of the general Regulations.	The whole.
XXXII. of 1860.	An Act for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.	So much as has not been repealed.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XXXVII. of 1860.	An Act to repeal Act XVI. of 1859..	The whole.
XXXVIII. of 1860.	An Act to explain Act XXX. of 1858 (to provide for the administration of the Estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.)	The whole.
XXXIX. of 1860.	An Act to amend Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices).	The whole.
XLIV. of 1860.	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council.	The whole.
LIII. of 1860.	An Act to amend Act X. of 1859	The whole.
I. of 1861.	An Act for the improvement of the administration of justice and despatch of business in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay.	The whole.
VI. of 1861.	An Act to alter the time from which the Indian Penal Code shall take effect.	The whole.
XI. of 1861.	An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).	The whole.
XIII. of 1861.	An Act to regulate temporarily the procedure of the Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861 (for the regulation of Police).	The whole.
XXI. of 1861.	An Act for limiting in certain cases for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1861, the amount of Assessment to the Duties chargeable under Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices), and Act XXXIX. of 1860 (to amend Act XXXII. of 1860).	The whole.
XXX. of 1861.	An Act to enable the Bengal Military Orphan Society to register under Act XXI. of 1860 (for the Registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies).	The whole.
XXXII. of 1861.	An Act to postpone the operation of a portion of Clause 8, Section 1 of Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).	The whole.
I. of 1862.	An Act to revive and continue in force for a further period Act XXXIII. of 1857 (to make further provision relating to Foreigners).	The whole.
II. of 1862.	An Act to repeal Act XVIII. of 1861 (for imposing a Duty on Arts, Trades, and Dealings).	The whole.
IX. of 1862.	An Act for constituting the Secretaries and other Officers of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively <i>ex Officio</i> Assessors of certain of the duties payable under Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing duty on profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices).	The whole.
XI. of 1862.	An Act to amend Act X. of 1860 (to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea).	The whole.
XII. of 1862.	An Act to repeal Act II. of 1835 so far as it relates to the Provinces of Arracan and Tenasserim.	The whole.
XIV. of 1862.	An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).	The whole.
XVI. of 1862.	An Act to limit in certain cases the amount of Assessment to the Duties chargeable after the 31st day of July 1862 under Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices), and Act XXXIX. of 1860 (to amend Act XXXII. of 1860), and otherwise to modify the said Acts.	The whole.
XVII. of 1862.	An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure.	The whole Act, except Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6,
XXI. of 1862.	An Act to provide for the dissolution of the Subordinate Medical Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and the distribution of the funds belonging thereto.	The whole.
XXIII. of 1862.	An Act to amend Act XI. of 1862 (to amend the duties of Customs on Goods imported and exported by Sea).	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XXIV. of 1862.	An Act to continue in force Act XX. of 1862 (to provide for the levy of fees and stamp duties in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and to suspend the operation of certain Sections of Act VIII. of 1859 in the said High Court).	The whole Act, except section 2.
XVIII. of 1863.	An Act to make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the Office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to provide for the abolition of the Oaths now administered to Hindoos and Mahomedans in the said Court, and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of process issued out of the said Court in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.	Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4.
XXVI. of 1863.	An Act to amend Act XI. of 1862 (to amend Act X. of 1860, to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods imported or exported by Sea).	The whole.
XXVII. of 1863.	An Act to further amend Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices), and to amend Act XXXIX. of 1860 (to amend Act XXXII. of 1860), and Act XVI. of 1862 (to limit in certain cases the amount of assessment to the duties chargeable after the 31st day of July 1862, under Act XXXII. of 1860, and Act XXXIX. of 1860, and otherwise to modify the said Acts).	The whole.
XXX. of 1863.	An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into certain claims against the late Native Government of Oudh.	The whole.
IV. of 1864.	An Act to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee.	The whole.
V. of 1864.	An Act to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Scinde from the first day of January 1862.	The whole.
IX. of 1864.	An Act to repeal Act VIII. of 1861 (for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Amherst).	The whole.
XI. of 1864.	An Act to repeal the Laws relating to the Offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the offices of Cazeer-ool Cozaat and of Cazeer; and to abolish the former offices.	The whole.
XIV. of 1864.	An Act to give validity to certain acts and proceedings of the Joint Judge of the Konkan.	The whole.
XXIII. of 1864.	An Act to amend the law relating to the Customs Duties on goods imported by Sea.	The whole.
XXIV. of 1865.	An Act to give effect to certain Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.	The whole Act, except section 5.
XXV. of 1865.	An Act to amend the Law relating to the duties of Customs on Goods imported and exported by Sea.	The whole.
XXVIII. of 1865.	An Act to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders Estates in Bombay.	The whole Act, except as to the estates not completely wound up under its provisions.
XXVII. of 1866.	An Act to alter the Customs duty on the export of Saltpetre	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XXXVII. of 1860.	An Act to repeal Act XVI. of 1859...	The whole.
XXXVIII. of 1860.	An Act to explain Act XXX. of 1858 (to provide for the administration of the Estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.)	The whole.
XXXIX. of 1860.	An Act to amend Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices).	The whole.
XLIV. of 1860.	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council.	The whole.
LIII. of 1860.	An Act to amend Act X. of 1859	The whole.
I. of 1861.	An Act for the improvement of the administration of justice and despatch of business in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay.	The whole.
VI. of 1861.	An Act to alter the time from which the Indian Penal Code shall take effect.	The whole.
XI. of 1861.	An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).	The whole.
XIII. of 1861.	An Act to regulate temporarily the procedure of the Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861 (for the regulation of Police).	The whole.
XXI. of 1861.	An Act for limiting in certain cases for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1861, the amount of Assessment to the Duties chargeable under Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices), and Act XXXIX. of 1860 (to amend Act XXXII. of 1860).	The whole.
XXX. of 1861.	An Act to enable the Bengal Military Orphan Society to register under Act XXI. of 1860 (for the Registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies).	The whole.
XXXII. of 1861.	An Act to postpone the operation of a portion of Clause 8, Section 1 of Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).	The whole.
I. of 1862.	An Act to revive and continue in force for a further period Act XXXIII. of 1857 (to make further provision relating to Foreigners).	The whole.
II. of 1862.	An Act to repeal Act XVIII. of 1861 (for imposing a Duty on Arts, Trades, and Dealings).	The whole.
IX. of 1862.	An Act for constituting the Secretaries and other Officers of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively <i>ex Officio</i> Assessors of certain of the duties payable under Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing duty on profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices).	The whole.
XI. of 1862.	An Act to amend Act X. of 1860 (to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea).	The whole.
XII. of 1862.	An Act to repeal Act II. of 1835 so far as it relates to the Provinces of Arracan and Tenasserim.	The whole.
XIV. of 1862.	An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).	The whole.
XVI. of 1862.	An Act to limit in certain cases the amount of Assessment to the Duties chargeable after the 31st day of July 1862 under Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices), and Act XXXIX. of 1860 (to amend Act XXXII. of 1860), and otherwise to modify the said Acts.	The whole.
XVII. of 1862.	An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure.	The whole Act, except Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6.
XXI. of 1862.	An Act to provide for the dissolution of the Subordinate Medical Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and the distribution of the funds belonging thereto.	The whole.
XXIII. of 1862.	An Act to amend Act XI. of 1862 (to amend the duties of Customs on Goods imported and exported by Sea).	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XXIV. of 1862.	An Act to continue in force Act XX. of 1862 (to provide for the levy of fees and stamp duties in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and to suspend the operation of certain Sections of Act VIII. of 1859 in the said High Court).	The whole Act, except section 2.
XVIII. of 1863.	An Act to make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the Office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to provide for the abolition of the Oaths now administered to Hindoos and Mahomedans in the said Court, and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of process issued out of the said Court in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.	Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4.
XXVI. of 1863.	An Act to amend Act XI. of 1862 (to amend Act X. of 1860, to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods imported or exported by Sea).	The whole.
XXVII. of 1863.	An Act to further amend Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices), and to amend Act XXXIX. of 1860 (to amend Act XXXII. of 1860), and Act XVI. of 1862 (to limit in certain cases the amount of assessment to the duties chargeable after the 31st day of July 1862, under Act XXXII. of 1860, and Act XXXIX. of 1860, and otherwise to modify the said Acts).	The whole.
XXX. of 1863.	An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into certain claims against the late Native Government of Oudh.	The whole.
IV. of 1864.	An Act to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee.	The whole.
V. of 1864.	An Act to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Scinde from the first day of January 1862.	The whole.
IX. of 1864.	An Act to repeal Act VIII. of 1861 (for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Amherst).	The whole.
XI. of 1864.	An Act to repeal the Laws relating to the Offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the offices of Cazeer-ool Cozaat and of Cazeer; and to abolish the former offices.	The whole.
XIV. of 1864.	An Act to give validity to certain acts and proceedings of the Joint Judge of the Konkan.	The whole.
XXIII. of 1864.	An Act to amend the law relating to the Customs Duties on goods imported by Sea.	The whole.
XXIV. of 1865.	An Act to give effect to certain Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.	The whole Act, except section 5.
XXV. of 1865.	An Act to amend the Law relating to the duties of Customs on Goods imported and exported by Sea.	The whole.
XXVIII. of 1865.	An Act to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders Estates in Bombay.	The whole Act, except as to the estates not completely wound up under its provisions.
XVIII. of 1866.	An Act to alter the Customs duty on the export of Saltpetre	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
BENGAL.		
II. of 1793.	A Regulation for abolishing the Courts of Maal Adawlut or Revenue Courts, and transferring the trial of the suits which were cognizable in those Courts to the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut; and prescribing Rules for the conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors.	Section 17, and the following words in section 46: "giving land in farm to any European, directly or indirectly, or accepting the security of a European for any farmer, dependent talookdar, or ryot, or"
III. of 1793.	A Regulation for extending and defining the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature for the Trial of Civil Suits in the first instance, established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	Section 14.
IV. of 1793.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	Sections 14 and 20.
VI. of 1793.	A Regulation for extending and defining the Powers and Duties of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and prescribing Rules for receiving and deciding upon Appeals from the Decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeal.	Sections 3, 13, and 14.
IX. of 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 2, 20, 21, 25, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 60, 62, 63, 71, 72, 73, and 79.
XV. of 1793.	A Regulation for fixing the Rates of Interest on past and future Loans.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX. of 1793.	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications, the Rules passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 1st December 1790, for trying the Validity of the Titles of Persons holding, or claiming a Right to hold, Lands exempted from the payment of Revenue to Government, under Grants not being of the Description of those termed Badshahce or Royal; and for determining the Amount of the annual Assessment to be imposed on Lands so held, which may be adjudged or become liable to the payment of public Revenue.	Section 23.
XXII. of 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 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 35, 36, and 39.
XXVIII. of 1793.	A Regulation for prohibiting British subjects (excepting King's Officers serving under the Presidency of Fort William, and the Civil Covenanted Servants of the Company and their Military Officers) residing at a greater distance from Calcutta than ten Miles, unless they render themselves amenable to the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut in Civil Suits which may be instituted against them by any of the Descriptions of Persons mentioned in Section VII. Regulation III. 1793, and for enabling British Subjects to recover any Demands, recoverable under the Regulation, which they may have upon such Persons.	The whole.
XXXI. of 1793.	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications and Amendments, the Rules passed on the 23rd July 1787, and subsequent Dates, for the conduct of the Commercial Residents and Agents, and all persons employed or concerned in the Provision of the Company's Investment.	The whole.
XXXV. of 1793.	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Amendments, the Rules passed on the 20th June, 24th October, and 30th November, 1792, and subsequent Dates, for the Reform of the Gold and Silver Coin in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; and for prohibiting the Currency of any gold or silver coin in those Provinces, but the nineteenth sun Sicca Ruppes, and the nineteenth sun Gold Mohur, and their respective Divisions and Sub-divisions into Halves and Quarters; and for preventing the counterfeiting, defacing, or debasing of the Coin.	So much as has not been repealed.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XXXVIII. of 1793.	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications, such Part of the Rule passed on the 27th June 1787, as prohibits covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the Administration of Justice or the Collection of the public Revenue, lending Money to Zemindars, independent Talookdars, or other actual Proprietors of Land, or dependent Talookdars, or Farmers of Land holding Farms immediately of Government, or the Under-farmers or Ryots of the several Descriptions of Proprietors and Farmers of Land above mentioned, or their respective Sureties; and for re-enacting, with alterations, the existing Rules prohibiting Europeans of any description holding Possession of Lands that may be mortgaged to them, or purchasing or renting Lands for erecting Houses or Buildings, for carrying on Manufactures or other Purposes, without the Sanction of the Governor General in Council.	Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6, and so much of section 1 as relates to Europeans purchasing or holding land.
XLI. of 1793.	A Regulation for forming into a regular Code all Regulations that may be enacted for the internal Government of the British territories in Bengal.	The whole.
XLVII. of 1793.	A Regulation for providing for Differences of Opinion between the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Courts of Circuit, and prescribing Rules regarding other Matters connected with their official Situations.	The whole.
XLVIII. of 1793.	A Regulation for forming a quinquennial Register of the landed Estates in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, subject to the Payment of Revenue to Government, and of the Amount of the fixed annual Revenue payable to Government from each Estate.	Section 2, clause 2.
II. of 1794.	A Regulation for postponing the Operation of Section LXI. Regulation VIII. 1793, in the Zillah of Boglepore, to the end of Kaatic 1201, Bengal era.	The whole.
V. of 1794.	A Regulation for restricting the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the Provincial Courts of Appeal, from admitting Appeals from Decisions passed by any of the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, heretofore denominated Courts of Mofussil Dewanny Adawlut, between the 6th April, 1781, and the 1st May 1793, that were declared to be final by the Regulations for the Administration of Justice which existed during that Period.	The whole.
VI. of 1794.	A Regulation for postponing to the 10th April, 1795, the Operation of such parts of Sections XVIII. XIX. XX. and XXIII. Regulation XXXV. 1793, as regard the Silver Coin.	The whole.
VIII. of 1794.	A Regulation for extending and defining the Powers given by Section VI. Regulation XIII. 1793, to the Registers of the Zillah and City Courts, to try and decide Causes referred to them by the Judges of their respective Courts, and for empowering the Zillah and City Courts in certain cases to refer Rent and Revenue Accounts to the Collectors for report.	The whole.
IV. of 1795.	A Regulation for prohibiting the Collection of internal Duties in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
V. of 1795.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Collector of the public Revenue in the Province of Benares.	Section 17.
VII. of 1795.	A Regulation for establishing a Court of Dewanny Adawlut, or Court of Judicature for trying civil Suits, in the first instance, at the City of Benares, and at Mirzapore, Ghazepore, and Juanpore, in the Province of Benares, and for defining the Jurisdiction and Powers of those Courts.	Section 8.
X. of 1795.	A Regulation for empowering the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to receive and decide upon Appeals from Decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeal established in the Province of Benares; and for defining the Jurisdiction, Powers, and Authorities of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in that Province.	Sections 1, 4, and 10.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XVI. of 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.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII. of 1795.	A Regulation for the Establishment of an efficient Police in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII. of 1795.	A Regulation for preserving the Record of the principal Rules regarding the Administration of Justice and the Police in the Province of Benares, passed between the Year 1781 and the Period of the Abolition of the office of Resident in 1795; and for determining what Part of those Rules are to be considered still in force; and for transferring the Causes depending in the Courts of Judicature abolished on this Date to the Courts established in lieu of them.	The whole.
XXIV. of 1795.	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, Regulation XXVIII. 1793, entitled "A Regulation for prohibiting British subjects (excepting King's Officers serving under the Presidency of Fort William, and civil covenanted Servants of the Company, and their military Officers) residing at a greater distance from Calcutta than ten Miles, unless they render themselves amenable to the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, in civil Suits which may be instituted against them by any of the Descriptions of Persons mentioned in Section VII. Regulation III. 1793, and for enabling British subjects to recover any Demands recoverable under the Regulations which they may have upon such Persons.	The whole.
XXV. of 1795.	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, Regulation XLVII. 1793, entitled "A Regulation for providing for differences of opinion between the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Courts of Circuit, and prescribing Rules regarding other Matters connected with their official Situations."	The whole.
XXIX. of 1795.	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, Regulation XX. 1793, entitled "A Regulation for empowering the Zillah and City Courts, the Provincial Courts of Appeal, and the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the Nizamut Adawlut, to propose Regulations regarding Matters coming within their Cognizance."	The whole.
XXXIII. of 1795.	A Regulation for enacting into a Regulation the Rules passed relative to the Cultivation and Manufacture of Indigo, on behalf of, or by natural-born British Subjects, and other Europeans, having the Permission of Government to reside in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
XXXIV. of 1795.	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications, the Rules respecting the Pensions payable from the Government and Moulky Treasuries in the Province of Benares.	Sections 5, 12, and 13.
XXXVI. of 1795.	A Regulation for repealing Section VII., Regulation VIII., 1794, and empowering the Judges of the Zillah and City Courts to hear Appeals from Decisions which may be passed by their Registers under that Regulation, and rendering final the Decisions of the Judges in all such Appeals where the Suit may be for Money or personal Property; for making final the Decrees of the Judges of the Zillah and City Courts, in Appeals from Decisions passed by the Native Commissioners appointed under Regulation XI. 1793; for rendering Serberakars, or Managers of joint undivided Estates, eligible to the Office of Commissioner for hearing and deciding Suits under Regulation XL. 1793; for providing against the Loss or Miscarriage of the Proceedings in Trials referred by the Judges of Circuit to the Nizamut Adawlut, or the Sentences or Orders of that Court on such Trials; and for establishing another Court of Dewanny Adawlut in the Districts now comprised in the Zillah of Burdwan.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXVIII. of 1795.	A Regulation for prescribing the payment of certain Fees on the Institution and Trial of Suits in the Courts of Civil Judicature, and on Petitions presented to those Courts, and on the Institution of Suits before the Munsiffs, under Clause Sixth, Section V. Regulation XI. 1793; and for the appropriation of the fees so collected.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XLVIII. of 1795.	A Regulation for prohibiting covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the Administration of Justice, or the Collection of the public Revenue, in the Province of Benares, from lending Money to Talookdars, Zemindars, Putteedars, or other actual Proprietors of Land, or to Farmers of Land holding Farms immediately of Government, or the Under-farmers or Ryots of the several Descriptions of Proprietors and Farmers of Land above-mentioned, or their respective Sureties; and for prohibiting in the said Province, Europeans of any Description holding Possession of Lands that may be mortgaged to them, or purchasing or renting Lands for erecting Houses or Buildings for carrying on Manufactures, or other Purposes, without the Sanction of the Governor General in Council.	Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6.
LIX. of 1795.	A Regulation for further postponing to the 10th April 1796, the operation of such Parts of Sections XVIII. XIX. XX. and XXIII. Regulation XXXV. 1793, as regard the Silver Coin.	The whole.
LX. of 1795.	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, Regulation XXXVIII. 1795, entitled "A Regulation for prescribing the Payment of certain Fees on the Institution and Trial of Suits in the Courts of Civil Judicature, and on Petitions presented to those Courts, and on the Institution of Suits before the Munsiffs, under clause Sixth, Section V. Regulation XL. 1893."	The whole.
LXI. of 1795.	A Regulation for determining what Sicca Rupees of the nineteenth Sun shall be considered as of standard Weight in Payment, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.	The whole.
LXII. of 1795.	A Regulation for withdrawing the Mint established at Moorshedabnd under Regulation XXXV. 1793.	The whole.
IV. of 1796.	A Regulation to provide for the occasional Absence of the Zillah and City Judges and Magistrates, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, from their respective Stations; and prescribing the Duties to be performed by the Registers of the Courts and the Assistants, on such occasions, as well as in the Discharge of their official Functions.	Sections 5 and 6.
VII. of 1796.	A Regulation for repealing such Part of Regulations VIII. and X. 1793, as excludes the Proprietors of Land from the Management of their Estates on Grounds of Contumacy or Profligacy of Character.	The whole.
X. of 1796.	A Regulation for the guidance of the Courts of Justice in cases of a Difference of Opinion on the Meaning and Construction of the Regulations.	The whole.
III. of 1797.	A Regulation for constituting one Court of Circuit to expedite the Gao Deliveries of the Zillahs and Cities within the several Divisions of the Courts of Circuits for Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, Moorshedabad, and Benares, instead of two Courts, as provided by Regulation VII. 1794, and Regulation XVI. 1795.	The whole.
VIII. of 1797.	A Regulation for rendering Prosecutions instituted for the Recovery of Losses sustained by Theft and Robbery in the Province of Benares, cognizable in the Courts of Civil Judicature; and for ascertaining the Responsibility in such cases of Tehseldars of Places held khaum in the said Province; and for transferring the Nomination of the Pleaders for Government in the several Courts of Judicature, from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to the Governor General in Council.	So much as has not been repealed.
XI. of 1797.	A Regulation for amending the Form of Bond to be executed by British Subjects or others not amenable to the Zillah and City Civil Courts, on their instituting Suits in such Courts; and for prescribing a Form of Bond to be executed by the Sureties of Defendants in the above Courts.	The whole.
II. of 1798.	A Regulation for authorizing a Review of Causes decided by the Civil Courts in certain Cases; and for explaining Parts of Regulations IV., V., and VI., 1793.	So much as has not been repealed.
III. of 1799.	A Regulation for postponing to the end of the Bengal year 1204, or to the 10th of April, 1798, the operation of Section XX. Regulation XXXV. 1793, within the Zillah of Sylhet.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
II. of 1801.	A Regulation for the more speedy and effectual Administration of Justice in the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.	The whole Regulation, except sections 7, 14, and 15.
IX. of 1801.	A Regulation to limit the operation of Section XV. Regulation VII. 1799, upon Persons employed in the Salt Manufacture, or in the Provision of the Company's Investment, and to explain and amend Section II. Regulation XI. 1796, with respect to Persons so employed, and others charged with Resistance of Process under that Regulation.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV. of 1802.	A Regulation to constitute an occasional Second Court of Appeal for the Division of Dacca.	The whole.
I. of 1803.	A Regulation for forming into a regular Code all Regulations which may be enacted for the internal Government of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	The whole.
VI. of 1803.	A Regulation for the Guidance of the Magistrates of the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, in apprehending Persons charged with Crimes, or Offences, and bringing them to Trial.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII. of 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 Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX. of 1803.	A Regulation for empowering the Judges of the Zillah Courts, the Magistrates, the Judges of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and the Judges of the Court of Circuit, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, to propose Regulations regarding Matters coming within their Cognizance, respectively.	The whole.
XII. of 1803.	A Regulation for the Appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 20, and 21.
XV. of 1803.	A Regulation for providing for Differences of Opinion between the Judges of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit, established in Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, and prescribing Rules regarding other Matters connected with their official Situation.	The whole.
XVIII. of 1803.	A Regulation for prohibiting British Subjects (excepting King's Officers serving under the Presidency of Fort William, and the Civil Covenanted Servants of the Company, and their Military Officers) from residing in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, without the Permission of the Governor General in Council, and without rendering themselves amenable to the Courts of Adawlut in Civil Suits which may be instituted against them by any of the Descriptions of Persons mentioned in Section IV. Regulation II. 1803; and for enabling British Subjects to recover any Demands recoverable under the Regulations which they may have upon such Persons.	The whole.
XIX. of 1803.	A Regulation for prohibiting Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the Administration of Justice, or the Collection of the public Revenue, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, from lending Money to Zemindars, independent Talookdars, or other Proprietors of Land, or dependent Talookdars or Farmers of Land holding Farms immediately of Government, or the Under-Farmers or Ryots of the several Descriptions of Proprietors and Farmers of Land above-mentioned, or their respective Sureties; and for prohibiting Europeans, of any Description, holding Possession of Lands that may be mortgaged to them, or purchasing or renting Lands in the said Provinces for erecting Houses or Buildings for carrying on Manufactures or other purposes, without the Sanction of the Governor General in Council.]	Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6.
XXII. of 1803.	A Regulation for the Guidance of the Courts of Justice established in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, in Cases of Difference of Opinion on the Meaning and Construction of the Regulations.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XXV. of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing Rules for the Conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors; and for declaring the proprietary Right in the Lands, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, to be vested in the Zemindars and other Landholders, under the Terms and conditions of the Settlement of the Land Revenue formed by the Honourable the late Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners, pursuant to the authority vested in them by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.	Section 16.
XXXIV. of 1803.	A Regulation for determining the Rate of Interest on Money in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	Sections 2, 4, and 11.
XXXV. of 1803.	A Regulation for the establishment of an efficient System of Police in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	Sections 4, 5, 6, 22, and 23.
XXXVII. of 1803.	A Regulation prescribing Rules respecting the provision of the Honourable the English East India Company's investment, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	The whole.
XLV. of 1803.	A Regulation for the reform of the gold, silver, and copper coin of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	The whole.
LI. of 1803.	A Regulation for empowering the Court of Circuit established in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, and the Nizamut Adawlut, to take Cognizance of all depending Criminal Cases, the Trial of which had been commenced previous to the Period when the Regulations passed on the 24th of March, 1803, for the Trial of Crimes and Offences committed in the said Provinces, were directed to take Effect.	The whole.
LIV. of 1803.	A Regulation for postponing the operation of Section XX., Regulation XXXV., 1793, within the Zillah of Chittagong.	The whole.
II. of 1804.	A Regulation for altering the periods of the Half-Yearly Gaol Deliveries in the Divisions of Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Patna, and Benares; and for providing a Quarterly Gaol Delivery in the Zillahs of the Twenty-Four Pergunnahs, Dacca, Jelalpoore, and Moorshedabad.	The whole.
IV. of 1804.	A Regulation for the Administration of Justice in criminal Cases in the Zillah of Cuttack.	The whole.
VI. of 1804.	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation XXXIX. 1803; for establishing Rules for levying a Duty on the Importation and Exportation of Salt in the Provinces ceded to the Honourable Company by the Nawaub Vizier, in the conquered Provinces in the Doab, and on the right Bank of the Jumna, and in the Province of Benares; for reducing the Rate of Duty established by Clause Sixth, Section IV. Regulation VI. 1801, on the Importation of Salumba and Balumba Salt into the Province of Benares; and for withdrawing the Prohibition contained in Section VI. of that Regulation on the Manufacture of Salt within the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII. of 1804.	A Regulation for determining the Rates of Duty to be levied, under Sections IV. and VII. Regulation VI. 1801, on the Importation and Exportation of Salt in the Provinces ceded to the Honourable Company by the Nawaub Vizier, and in the conquered Provinces situated within the Doab and the right Bank of the River Jumna.	The whole.
VIII. of 1804.	A Regulation for transferring the Zillahs of Allahabad and Goruckpoore from the Division of the Provincial Court of Appeal and the Court of Circuit for the Division of the Provinces ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company by the Nawaub Vizier; and for annexing those Zillahs to the Division of the Provincial Court of Appeal and the Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.	The whole.
I. of 1805.	A Regulation for empowering the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to hear and determine Appeals from the Decisions of the Courts of Civil Justice established under the Authority of the British Government at Chanderanagore and Chiusurah.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
II. of 1805.	A Regulation to explain the existing Limitations of Time for the Cognizance of Suits in the Civil Courts of Justice; to provide further Limitations with respect to certain Suits, regular and summary; and to make other Provisions relative to the Admission and Trial of original Suits, and of Appeals.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV. of 1805.	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XXXI. 1793, entitled "A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications and Amendments, the Rules passed on the 23rd of July, 1787, and subsequent Dates, for the Conduct of the Commercial Residents and Agents, and all Persons employed or concerned in the Provision of the Company's Investment," and also for exempting from Duty all Goods and Articles provided in the Province of Benares, on Account of the Investment of the Honourable East India Company.	The whole.
V. of 1805.	A Regulation for forming the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the Provinces ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company by the Nawaub Vizier, for the years 1213, 1214, and 1215, of the Fussily Era.	The whole.
VII. of 1805.	A Regulation for empowering the Governor General in Council to grant a temporary Exemption to covenanted Civil Servants of the Company, holding certain Offices, from the Obligations of that part of the Oath prescribed to be taken by certain Descriptions of Public Officers, which prohibits their being concerned in commercial Transactions.	The whole.
VIII. of 1805.	A Regulation for extending to the conquered Provinces situated within the Doab and on the right Bank of the River Jumna, and to the Territory ceded to the Honourable 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 Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable 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 2, section 3, clause 2, section 4, section 6, clause 2.
XI. of 1805.	A Regulation for extending to the Conquered Provinces situated within the Doab and on the right Bank of the River Jumna, and to the Territories ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company in Bundelcund by the Peishwa, Regulation XLY. 1803, entitled "A Regulation for the reform of the Gold, Silver, and Copper Coin, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company;" also for providing for the Appointment of Native Officers of Government employed in the Mint established at Furrukabad, under Regulation XLY. 1803; and for extending to such Native Officers such Parts of Regulation V. 1804, as provide for the Appointment and Removal of the Native Officers of Government in certain Departments.	The whole.
XVI. of 1805.	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta, and of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, over the Settlements of Chandernagore and Chinsurah, in certain cases, and for defining the Powers and Duties of the Superintendent of Chandernagore and Commissioner of Chinsurah, in his Capacity of Magistrate for those Settlements.	The whole.
XVIII. of 1805.	A Regulation for the appointment of a Magistrate of the Jungle Mehals, in Zillahs Beerbhoom, Burdwan, and Midnapore; and for declaring and extending the Rules prescribed for Zemindars and Managers of Zemindaries intrusted with the Police in those Mehals.	So much as has not been repealed.
I. of 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 Beerbhoom; 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 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 Dewanny Adawlut in certain Cases.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
III. of 1806.	A Regulation for defining the Weight and Standard of the Silver Coin, established in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces by Regulation XLV. 1803, and Regulation XI. 1805, and the Weight of the Copper Coin established in the said Provinces by the Regulation above-mentioned; also for fixing a Table of Rates for regulating the Receipt and Payment of Rupees of different Descriptions during the periods prescribed by Regulation XLV. 1803, for the Receipt and Payment of Rupees not being the Rupees declared by that Regulation, and by Regulation XI. 1805, to be the established and legal Silver Coin within the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.	The whole.
IV. of 1807.	A Regulation for determining the Rates at which Rupees of Sorts shall be received and issued in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, during the Existence of the depending Settlement of the Land Revenue in those Provinces.	The whole.
X. of 1807.	A Regulation for the Conclusion of the ensuing Settlement in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
XI. of 1807.	A Regulation for vesting the Control of the Customs, with certain Exceptions, in the Board of Commissioners appointed under Regulation X. 1807.	The whole.
XII. of 1807.	A Regulation for the Appointment of Ameens of Police in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and for defining the Duties to be performed by them; also for obtaining a complete Register of Guards and Watchmen employed by Landholders, Farmers, and others, and declaring the Responsibility of their Employers for the Conduct of such Servants in certain Cases.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII. of 1807.	A Regulation for modifying certain Parts of Regulation XXXV. 1793, Regulation XLV. 1803, and Regulation XII. 1805, relative to Engagements for Rupees or Gold Mohurs, not being of the established Coinage.	The whole.
XIV. of 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.	Sections 2, 3, and 18, and so much of section 17 as has not been repealed.
XV. of 1807.	A Regulation for modifying the Constitution of the Courts of Sadder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, so far as relates to the Appointment of the Judges of those Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
II. of 1808.	A Regulation for the better security of the Property of Minors subject to the Jurisdiction of the European Court at Chandernagore.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI. of 1808.	A Regulation for the Settlement of the Revenues of the Zillah of Cuttack.	So much as has not been repealed.
X. of 1808.	A Regulation for the Appointment of a Superintendent of Police, and for defining his Jurisdiction and Authority.	So much as has not been repealed.
I. of 1809.	A Regulation for rendering permanent the Board of Commissioners in the Upper Provinces, and for investing that Board with certain Powers in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
II. of 1809	A Regulation for enabling the Commander-in-Chief to delegate the Power of appointing General Courts-Martial on Native Officers and Soldiers of Detachments from the Bengal Army serving beyond Sea, and for determining the Number of Officers necessary for the Formation of such Courts-Martial.	The whole.
IX. of 1809.	A Regulation for empowering the Calcutta Provincial Court to receive Appeals from the Decisions of the Commissioner at Chinsurah and Superintendent of Chandernagore in certain Cases, and to make further provision for the Administration of Civil Justice at those settlements.	The whole.
X. of 1809.	A Regulation for the establishment of a Copper Coinage in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
IV. of 1810.	A Regulation for abolishing the Office of Commissioner in Cuttack...	So much as has not been repealed.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII. of 1810.	A Regulation for the Appointment of Superintendents of Police in the Divisions of Patna, Benares, and Bareilly.	The whole.
XII. of 1810.	A Regulation for modifying the Rules contained in Section II. Regulation VII. 1809, and Section VI. Regulation X. 1809.	So much as has not been repealed.
III. of 1811.	A Regulation for the Conduct of the Trade of Foreign Nations with the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies ; and for defining the Duties to which such Trade shall be subject, at such of the said Ports and Settlements as are immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI. of 1811.	A Regulation for rescinding such Parts of Regulation XXVII. 1793, as declare the holders of Lakheraj and Malguzarry lands entitled to a Compensation on account of the Abolition of the Sayer.	The whole.
X. of 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.	So much as has not been repealed.
XII. of 1811.	A Regulation for augmenting the Number of Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, according as may from time to time appear necessary for the Despatch of the Business of those Courts.	The whole.
I. of 1812.	A Regulation for modifying certain Parts of Regulation IX. 1810 ; for imposing a Duty on Horses imported by Sea, with an Exception to Horses imported from Europe ; and for prohibiting the Exportation of Woollens from Bengal to China.	So much as has not been repealed.
II. of 1812.	A Regulation for levying a Duty on the Coinage of Silver Bullion and on the Re-coinage of Rupees and other Coins, with certain Exceptions, at the Mints established at Calcutta, Furruckabad, and Benares ; for defining the Weight and Standard of the Benares Rupee ; for modifying the Rates of Duty at present levied on the Coinage of Gold Bullion in the Mint of Calcutta ; and also for establishing certain Rules for the Conduct of the Business of the above-mentioned Mints respectively.	The whole Regulation, except sections 1 and 3, so much of section 5 as is unrepealed, and section 6.
VII. of 1812.	A Regulation for rescinding Regulations XV. 1810, and IV. 1811 ..	The whole.
XIV. of 1812.	A Regulation for modifying, in certain Cases, the Rule contained in Section II. Regulation V. 1812, regarding the Grant of Leases by the Proprietors of lands in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces to their tenants.	Sections 2 and 3.
XV. of 1812.	A Regulation for extending to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and to the Province of Benares, certain Parts of Regulation I. 1811, and for rescinding Regulation II. 1810.	The whole Regulation, except so far as it extends Regulation I. 1811, section 10.
XVI. of 1812.	A Regulation for authorizing the Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs to execute Judgments, passed by the Court of Requests for the Town of Calcutta.	The whole.
XIX. of 1812.	A Regulation for making certain Alterations in the Rules before established for the Collection of the Government Customs and Town Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXI. of 1812.	A Regulation for rescinding certain Parts of Regulation I. 1811	The whole.
I. of 1813.	A Regulation for modifying the Rules established respecting the Settlement of Cuttack, the Pergunnah of Pattaspore, and its Dependencies.	The whole.
VII. of 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.	So much as has not been repealed.
XII. of 1813.	A Regulation for modifying some of the Provisions in the Regulations before enacted for the Collection of the Government Customs and Town Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIV. of 1813.	A Regulation for abolishing the Duties before established on the importation of Horses by Sea, or through the District of Cuttack.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XV. of 1813.	A Regulation for the General Abolition of the Office of Dewaun to the Collectors of the Land Revenue in the Provinces immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole.
IV. of 1814.	A Regulation for repealing Regulation VIII. 1812.	The whole.
V. of 1814.	A Regulation for amending such Parts of the Regulations before enacted as relate to the Appointment of the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit.	The whole.
VII. of 1814.	A Regulation for modifying a Part of the Provisions contained in Regulation X. 1809, respecting the Copper Coinage of the Province of Benares.	The whole.
IX. of 1814.	A Regulation for explaining the extent and meaning of Regulation XIII. 1813, and Regulation III. 1814.	The whole.
X. of 1814.	A Regulation for explaining so much of Regulation I. 1814, as relates to Engagements contracted between Government and Individuals.	The whole.
XIII. of 1814.	A Regulation for the Abolition of the Office of Cutwal in the Cities of Dacca, Patna, and Moorshedabad.	The whole.
XX. of 1814.	A Regulation for rescinding the Regulations in force relative to the College of Fort William.	The whole.
XXV. of 1814.	A Regulation for modifying the Constitution and Jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and of the Provincial Courts, for expediting the Trial of Civil Causes in those Courts, and for defining more fully the Powers of single Judges holding the Sittings of those Courts or of the Nizamut Adawlut and Courts of Circuit.	The whole Regulation except section 15.
III. of 1815.	A Regulation for continuing the existing Settlement of the District of Cuttack, the Pergunnah of Puttaspore, and its Dependencies, until the Expiration of the Year 1223, Umlee.	The whole.
IV. of 1815.	A Regulation for modifying some of the Provisions at present in Force for the Collection of Customs on certain Articles of Commerce in the Territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William.	So much as has not been repealed.
II. of 1816.	A Regulation for re-establishing the office of Canoongoe in that Portion of the Province of Behar which forms the Districts of Shahabad, Tirhoot, Sarun, and Behar.	The whole.
III. of 1816.	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation XII. 1808	The whole.
IV. of 1816.	A Regulation for allowing Prisoners confined under Process of the Civil Courts to deliver Petitions upon unstamped paper in certain Cases, and to make further Provision for the Treatment of Prisoners in the Civil Jails.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI. of 1816.	A Regulation for extending for a further Period of three Years the existing Settlement of Cuttack, Pergunnah Puttaspore, and its Dependencies, in all Cases in which the Settlement may have been concluded with Zemindars or actual Proprietors of the Land.	The whole.
XII. of 1816.	A Regulation for the Establishment of a Custom House at Cox's Bazaar, for the Collection of the Government Customs.	The whole.
XIV. of 1816.	A Regulation to provide more effectually for the Management of the Public Jails; and to enable the Magistrates to maintain good Order and Discipline in those Jails; as well as among the Prisoners employed on the Public Roads, or other Public Works:—Also to place the Jail 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 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, and 14.
XVI. of 1816.	A Regulation for extending for a further Period of five years the existing Settlement in the Provinces Ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the British Government, in all Cases in which the Settlement may have been concluded with the actual Proprietors of the Land.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XVIII. of 1816.	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Allahabad the Pergunnah of Handya, formerly composing a Part of the Territories of His Excellency the Nawaub Vizier.	Sections 3 and 4.
XXI. of 1816.	A Regulation for modifying Section XLIII. Regulation XLV. 1803, which prescribes a specified weight for the copper pice to be coined at the Mint of Furruckabad.	The whole.
II. of 1817.	A Regulation for re-establishing the Office of Canoongoe, in those Portions of the Districts of Banghur, Rhaugulpore, and Purneah, which are comprised in the Province of Behar.	The whole.
IV. of 1817.	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Seharunpore the Tract of Country called Deyra Doon, formerly composing a Part of the Territories of the Rajah of Nepaul.	The whole.
V. of 1817.	A Regulation for declaring the Rights of Government and of Individuals with respect to hidden Treasure, and for prescribing the Rules to be observed on the Discovery of such Treasure.	Sections 3 and 4.
IX. of 1817.	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation V. 1815.	The whole.
XIV. of 1817.	A Regulation for amending certain Parts of Regulation II. 1812. . .	The whole.
XXV. of 1817.	A Regulation for fixing the Weight of the Pice struck at the Calcutta Mint, and for giving general Circulation to Pice struck at any of the Mints subordinate to this Presidency.	The whole.
XXVI. of 1817.	A Regulation for authorizing the Circulation of Furruckabad Rupees, coined in either of the Mints of Calcutta, Furruckabad, or Benares, or at any other Mint established by Order of the Governor General in Council.	The whole.
II. of 1818.	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Bundleeund the Elakeh of Khundeh, appertaining to the Pergunnah of Mahoba, together with certain Villages belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, on the right Bank of the Jumna, formerly composing a part of the Territories of Nana Govind Row.	Sections 3 and 4.
V. of 1818.	A Regulation for the Appointment of a Commissioner to be vested with special Powers in the Administration of Civil Affairs in Zillah Cuttack.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX. of 1818.	A Regulation for extending for a further Period of five years the existing Settlement in the Conquered Provinces lying on the right and left Banks of the River Jumna, with the exception of the Southern Division of the District of Seharunpore, and in the Territory ceded to the British Government by his Highness the Peishwa in Bundleeund, in all cases in which the Settlement may have been concluded with the actual Proprietors of the Land.	The whole.
XIII. of 1818.	A Regulation for extending for a further period of three years the existing Settlement of Cuttack, Pergunnah Puttaspoore, and its Dependencies, in all cases in which the Settlement may have been concluded with Zemindars or actual Proprietors of Land.	The whole.
XI. of 1819.	A Regulation for discontinuing the coinage of the Benares Rupee; for declaring the Furruckabad Rupee the legal Currency of the Province of Benares; for altering the Standard of the Furruckabad Rupee, and for defining the Rate at which that Rupee is to be received within the Province of Benares.	The whole.
V. of 1820.	A Regulation for imposing a general Custom Duty on Tobacco.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI. of 1820.	A Regulation for rescinding Sections XLVI. XLVII. and XLVIII. Regulation XLV. 1803.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
I. of 1821.	A Regulation for the appointment of a Special Commission in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, for the Investigation and Decision of certain Claims to recover Possession of Land illegally or wrongfully disposed of by Public Sale, or lost through Private Transfers, effected by undue influence; and for the Correction of the Errors or Omissions of the Proceedings adopted by the Revenue officers in regard to the Record and Recognition of Proprietary rights, and the Ascertainment of the Tenures, Interests, and Privileges of the Agricultural Community.	The whole.
V. of 1821.	A Regulation for settling the Rates at which Benares and Furruckabad Rupees shall be received in Payment of the Revenue of Malgunzars, whose Engagements are expressed in Gohurshahee or Trisoolee Rupees.	The whole.
V. of 1822.	A Regulation for amending certain Provisions of Regulation IX. 1808.	The whole.
I. of 1823.	A Regulation to amend certain Parts of Regulation I. 1821	The whole.
V. of 1823.	A Regulation for giving Currency throughout the Provinces dependent on the Presidency of Fort William, to Rowannahs issued by the Officers in Charge of the Dehlee Territory, for reducing the Transit Duty chargeable on Piece-goods, the manufacture of the British Territories from Seven and a Half to Two and a Half per Cent., and for making certain other Alterations in the Rules applicable to the Collection of Customs.	So much as has not been repealed.
I. of 1824.	A Regulation for enabling the Officers of Government to obtain, at a fair Valuation, Land or other immoveable Property required for Roads, Canals, or other Public Purposes; and for declaring in what manner the Claims of the Zemindars, and of the Officers in the Salt Department, are to be adjusted in certain Districts, where Lands are required for the Purposes of Salt Manufacture.	So much as has not been repealed.
II. of 1824.	A Regulation for abolishing the Furruckabad Mint, and for modifying some of the Rules in force relative to the Furruckabad Rupee.	The whole.
IX. of 1824.	A Regulation to extend, with certain Exceptions and Conditions, the existing Settlement in the Conquered Provinces and in Bundelcund for a further period of five years.	The whole Regulation, except section 4.
V. of 1825.	A Regulation for removing certain Doubts as to the Legality of and Union of the Powers of Judge and Collector in the same Individual.	The whole.
X. of 1825.	A Regulation more distinctly to define the Meaning and Intent of the Provisions contained in Regulations XXXI. of 1793, and XXXVII. of 1803, which prescribe Rules for the conduct of Commercial Residents carrying on Trade for themselves.	The whole.
XVIII. of 1825.	A Regulation for annexing the Settlement of Chinsurah, and other Territories ceded to the British Government by the Government of the Netherlands, to the Zillah and City Jurisdictions most contiguous thereto; and to provide for the Administration of the said Territories.	Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 10.
I. of 1826.	A Regulation for augmenting the Number of Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, as may from time to time appear necessary.	The whole.
II. of 1826.	A Regulation to extend, with certain Exceptions and Conditions, the existing Settlement in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the British Government, for a further period of five years.	The whole.
IV. of 1826.	A Regulation for expediting the Proceedings of the Mofassil and Sudder Special Commissions, acting under the Provisions of Regulation I. 1821.	The whole.
V. of 1826.	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Agra the Purgunnah of Goberdhun.	Section 2 excepting the first twelve words, and sections 3, 4, and 5.
VII. of 1826.	A Regulation for transferring the Control of the Benares Mint from the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces to a Local Committee.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
II. of 1827.	A Regulation to legalize certain criminal Trials, held in the Division of Bareilly.	The whole.
II. of 1828.	A Regulation for rescinding parts of Regulation I. 1799.	The whole.
III. of 1829.	A Regulation for abolishing certain Official Designations amongst the Judges of the Courts of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut and of the Provincial Courts; for amending the Rules at present in Force, which require the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or other Public Officers, to take the prescribed Oaths of Office before the Governor General in Council; for providing for the Decision of Civil Suits and Appeals in the Provincial Courts, in certain Cases; for amending Regulation VIII. 1825, and for discontinuing the Offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officer in the Provincial Courts.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
V. of 1829.	A Regulation for rescinding part of Regulation X. 1817, and parts of Regulation XXI. 1825.	Section 2, and section 3, clause 1.
IX. of 1829.	A Regulation for rescinding some of the Rules of Regulation XXX 1793, and the corresponding Rules for Benares and the Ceded Provinces, and for placing the Commercial Agents of the East India Company on the same footing towards Natives of the country as other Persons.	The whole.
XIII. of 1829.	A Regulation for abolishing the Office of Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII. of 1829.	A Regulation to rescind Section III. Regulation IV. 1829, and to make further Modifications in the Provisions of Regulation I. 1821, and Regulation I. 1829.	The whole.
I. of 1830.	A Regulation for rescinding certain Provisions of Regulation I. of 1829, in regard to the administration of Civil Justice in Zillah Midnapore.	The whole.
V. of 1830.	A Regulation for amending the Provisions of Regulation VI. 1823, and for providing more effectually for enforcing the Execution of Contracts relating to the Cultivation and Delivery of Indigo Plant.	Section 2.
I. of 1831.	A Regulation for rescinding Clause Second, Section III. Regulation XVI. 1825.	The whole.
II. of 1831.	A Regulation to remove Doubts regarding the Legality of certain Criminal Trials.	The whole.
III. of 1831.	A Regulation for legalizing the Circulation of Copper Half-Anna and Single Pie Pieces.	The whole.
VI. of 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, Shaharunpoor, Mozuffurnuggur, and Belundshuhur, 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 Sangor and Nerbudda Territories.	Section 7, so far as it relates to the Court of Sadr Diwaní Adalat.
VII. of 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.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX. of 1831.	A Regulation for the more speedy and efficient Administration of Justice in the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.	So much as has not been repealed.
II. of 1832.	A Regulation for the better administration of Criminal Justice and the Police in certain Cases.	So much as has not been repealed.

Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
III. of 1832.	A Regulation for extending the provisions of Regulation X. 1811.....	So much as has not been repealed.
VI. of 1832.	A Regulation for enabling European Functionaries to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable Natives in the Administration of the Civil or Criminal Justice, and for modifying or dispensing with Futwas by Mahomedan Law Officers in certain Trials.	So far as it relates to Courts for the administration of Civil Justice.
VII. of 1832.	A Regulation for modifying certain of the Provisions of Regulation V. 1831, and for providing supplementary Rules to that Enactment.	The whole Regulation, except Sections 8 and 9.
VIII. of 1832.	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation XIV. 1814.	Sections 2 and 4.
II. of 1833.	A Regulation for empowering the Governor General in Council to abolish the Provincial Courts of Appeal.	The whole.
V. of 1833.	A Regulation for forming the Jurisdiction of the City of Dacca and the Zillah of Dacca Jelalpoore into one District.	Sections 2 and 4.
VII. of 1833.	A Regulation for altering the Weight of the new Furruckabad Rupee, and for assimilating it to the Legal Currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; for adjusting the Weight of the Calcutta Sica Rupee, and for fixing a Standard Unit of Weight for India.	The whole.
I. of 1834.	A Regulation for limiting and defining the Boundary within which the Calcutta Town Duties are leviable.	The whole.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd April 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. X. of 1868.

An Act to amend the Consolidated Customs' Act.

WHEREAS Section 132 of the Consolidated Customs' Act (No. VI. of 1863) provides that no refund of duty levied upon goods not shipped, or upon goods shipped and afterwards re-landed, shall be allowed, unless application to re-land shall have been made, or notice of non-shipment shall have been given, before the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed shall have left the port; And whereas it is expedient to extend the time within which such application or notice may be made or given; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of Act No. VI. of 1863, Section 132.

1. For the proviso contained in the said section the following shall be substituted :—

Provided that no such refund shall be allowed unless application to re-land shall have been made, or notice of non-shipment shall have been given, within three clear working days after the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed, shall have left the port.

2. This Act may be called the "Consolidated Customs' Act Amendment Act."

Short title.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd April 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. XI. of 1868.

An Act to exempt Timber and Woods from Import Duty.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt timber and woods imported by sea into British India from the duties of customs chargeable thereon; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. Notwithstanding any thing contained in "the Indian Customs' Duties' Act, 1867" no duties of customs shall be chargeable on timber and woods imported by sea into British India.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th April 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XII. of 1868.

An Act to empower the Governor General of India in Council to suspend the operation of section 17 of Act No. XI. of 1841.

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to suspend in any Military Cantonment beyond the limits of British India the operation of section seventeen of Act No. XI. of 1841 (*for consolidating and amending the Regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests for Native officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company*) from such day as shall be specified in the said notification until further notice, or to such other day as shall be specified in such notification.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th April 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XIII. of 1868.

An Act to exempt the King of Oudh from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt the King of Oudh from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and to render him incapable of entering into certain contracts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Section four of Act No. VIII. of 1862 (*to repeal of Act VIII. of 1862, section 4. protect the personal dignity of His Majesty the King of Oudh*) is hereby repealed.

2. No suit shall be commenced or prosecuted, and no writ or process shall at any time be sued for against the person or property of His Majesty the King of Oudh, unless such suit shall be commenced, or such writ or process shall be sued for, with the consent of the Governor General of India in Council first had and obtained.

Such consent shall be certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and every such signature shall be judicially noticed.

And any suit which at any time shall have been or shall be commenced, and any writ or process which at any time shall have been or shall be sued for against the person or property of His said Majesty without such consent so certified as aforesaid, shall be null and void.

3. His said Majesty shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.

4. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to render the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government of India, liable for any debt heretofore contracted by or on behalf of His said Majesty, or in respect of any claim to be reimbursed which may be made by any person supplying His said Majesty with necessaries.

5. This Act may be called "The King of Oudh's Act, 1868," and shall come into operation on the first day of May 1868.

Short title.
Commencement of Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,

*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).*