

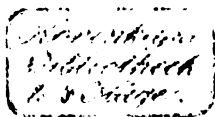
*Printed by*  
*W. H. Brown, 1858.*

A  
**COLLECTION**  
OF  
**THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS**  
OF  
**HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT**  
OF  
**CEYLON;**

CONTAINING  
**PROCLAMATIONS AND REGULATIONS,**  
ISSUED SINCE 15TH JANUARY 1799,  
AND WHOLLY, OR IN PART IN FORCE,  
ON 31ST MAY 1821;

*arranged under their various Heads.*

\*\*\*\*\*  
COLOMBO—Printed at the Government Press by N. BERGMAN.





# PROCLAMATIONS AND REGULATIONS.

in

## SECTION FIRST.

### *Acts of a General and Miscellaneous Nature.*

	Date.	Page.
<b>PROCLAMATION.</b> Establishing the Council.....	30th Jan. 1802.	3
<b>Do.</b> ——— Ordering the transfer of the funds appropriated to for the maintenance of the Poor, to the Sub-Committees of Superintendence.....	30th Dec. 1802.	4
<b>REGULATION</b> — For taking off the restraints which were imposed upon the Roman Catholics of this Island by the late Dutch Government (No. 4. of 1806.)	27th May 1806.	4
<b>Do.</b> ——— Authorizing the Committee for managing the Civil Fund to lend out sums of money to individuals on interest. (No. 9. of 1806.)..	15th July 1806.	5
<b>Do.</b> ——— Respecting the mode of bringing forward charges in civil accounts, and the method of auditing them. (No. 17. of 1806.).....	27th Oct. 1806.	6
<b>Do.</b> ——— For ascertaining the persons holding the employs and titles of Native Headmen in the Cingalese districts, and for preventing the assumption of the authority or title of a Headman, by persons not duly appointed. (No. 6. of 1809.)	19th Aug. 1809.	9
<b>Do.</b> ——— For prohibiting persons holding offices of trust under Government from being engaged in trade. (No. 4. of 1813.).....	8th May 1813.	14
<b>Do.</b> ——— For reducing into one uniform code all Regulations which may hereafter be enacted for the internal Government of H. M. dominions in the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies. (No. 11. of 1813.).....	26th June 1813.	15
<b>Do.</b> ——— For circulating Dutch challies, (No. 3. of 1815.)	15th April 1815.	17
<b>Do.</b> ——— For establishing Measures according to a fixed Standard. (No. 3. of 1816.).....	17th Feb. 1816.	18
<b>Do.</b> ——— For explaining and amending Regulation No. 3. of 1816. concerning Dry Measures. (No. 7. of 1816.).....	19th July 1816.	20

## SECTION FIRST (Continued.)

	Date.	Page.
<b>REGULATION—</b> For declaring the legality of pressing for the service of Government, persons bound to such service by cast, tenure of land or custom; and of the mode of enforcing the same as hertofore practised. (No. 5. of 1818.).....	7th May 1818.	21
<b>Do.———</b> For repealing the Third Regulation of 1820, and for calling in all Government notes the value whereof shall not be impressed thereon by a stamp in black ink. (No. 7. of 1820.).....	17th June 1820.	22
<b>Do.———</b> For ascertaining the persons holding the employ or titles of Native Headmen in the Malabar districts; and for preventing the assumption of the authority or title of a Headman, by a person not duly appointed for that purpose; and for amending the 6th Regulation of 1809 in so far as regards the penalties for breaches thereof. (No. 24. of 1820.).....	14th Dec. 1820.	23.

## SECTION SECOND.

### *Revenue Enactments.*

<b>PROCLAMATION—</b> Imposing a tax on the wearing of jewels.....	1st April 1800.	25
<b>Do.———</b> Declaring that the penalties decreed by the Proclamation of 1st April 1800, shall take effect only from the 31st May ensuing.....	4th April 1800.	27
<b>Do.———</b> Declaring that the wearing of a comb made of horn will not subject any person to the jewel tax..	13th June 1800.	28
<b>Do.———</b> Authorizing the sale of Cinnamon within these Settlements under certain restrictions.....	1st Dec. 1801.	28
<b>Do.———</b> Exempting all Moormen and Chitties from all personal labour for six calendar months, on the payment of 4 rix dollars each.....	2d Oct. 1802.	29
<b>Do.———</b> For the better regulation and collection of the Land Revenue.....	22d April 1803.	30
<b>REGULATION—</b> For the protection of His Majesty's Pearl banks of Ceylon.....(No. 3. of 1811.)	9th March 1811.	32
<b>Do.———</b> For regulating the franking of letters. ..... No. 3. of 1812.)	28th March 1812.	33
<b>Do.———</b> For repealing the tax called the Bazar Tax; and		



# SECTION SECOND (Continued.)

	Date.	Page.
substituting an encreased Custom duty. .....(No. 17. of 1813.)	31st July 1813.	35
<b>REGULATION—</b> For establishing certain rules for the business of the Ports and Harbours of Colombo, Point de Galle and Trincomalie; and for settling the rates of port charges and prices of la- bour in the said Ports and Harbours. .....(No. 19. of 1813.)	5th Aug. 1813.	36
<b>Do. ———</b> For establishing new rates of Postage for letters in the British settlements in the Island of Ceylon .....(No. 20. of 1813.)	5th Aug. 1813.	46
<b>Do. ———</b> For preventing the stealing of Government salt. .....(No. 21. of 1813.)	30th Oct. 1813.	46
<b>Do. ———</b> For preserving the Cinnamon Plantations. .....(No. 8. of 1816.)	19th Oct. 1816.	49
<b>Do. ———</b> For explaining the 8th Regulation of this year, entitled a Regulation for preserving the Cinna- mon Plantations.....(No. 10. of 1816.)	23d Dec. 1816.	51
<b>Do. ———</b> For the more effectual protection of His Majes- ty's Revenue derived from Salt.....(No. 2. of 1818.)	3d April 1818.	52
<b>Do. ———</b> For the more effectual security of the Revenue derived from the retail sale of Arrack in the Malabar districts; and for regulating the sale of Toddy in the said districts..(No. 11. of 1819.)	17th Dec. 1819.	54
<b>Do. ———</b> For amending the 2d Regulation of 1817; and for simplifying the collection of Stamp duties. .....(No. 1. of 1820.)	9th Feb. 1820.	60
<b>Do. ———</b> For establishing an assessment on the houses in the Fort, Pettah and Four Gravets of Co- lombo for the purpose of keeping the roads in the same in good repair and providing lights therein; and also for transferring to the Collector's department for the same purpose, the amount collected for licenses on bullock bandies.....(No. 5. of 1820.)	6th March 1820.	62
<b>Do. ———</b> For the better collection of Import and Export duties, and repealing all former Regulations relating thereto; and for enforcing the regis- tration of dhonies and other vessels belonging to Ceylon; and for prohibiting the debarkation of persons having small pox or other conta- gious disorders, from vessels arriving in any port of Ceylon.....(No. 6. of 1820.)	6th March 1820.	64

# SECTION SECOND (Continued.)

	Date.	Page.
<b>REGULATION—</b> For encreasing the rates of fees on port clearances in order to defray the expence of erecting and repairing the Custom Houses in the Island; and for explaining and relaxing the 19th clause of the Sixth Regulation of the current year; and for enforcing the delivery of full and correct manifests of the cargoes of vessels entering the ports of the Island. .....(No. 12. of 1820.)	10th Aug. 1820.	85
<b>Do. ———</b> For fixing the duty on Tortoise-shell imported; and encreasing the import duty on Spirits. .....(No. 16. of 1820.)	9th Sept. 1820.	90
<b>Do. ———</b> Concerning Auctioneers.....(No. 17. of 1820.)	9th Sept. 1820.	91
<b>Do. ———</b> For further simplifying the collection of Stamp duties, and for amending the 1st Regulation of 1820.....(No. 18. of 1820.)	9th Sept. 1820.	93
<b>Do. ———</b> For further amending and explaining the Regulations relative to Sea Customs. .....(No. 19. of 1820.)	16th Nov. 1820.	94
<b>Do. ———</b> For altering the mode of collecting the Revenue derived from Fish in the district of Colombo .....(No. 21. of 1820.)	14th Dec. 1820.	96
<b>Do. ———</b> For the more effectual security of the Revenue derived from the retail sale of Arrack and Toddy in the Cingalese districts; and for imposing a duty on Stills used for the distillation of arrack; and for prohibiting the distillation of spirits in the district of Chilaw .....(No. 22. of 1820.)	14th Dec. 1820.	98
<b>Do. ———</b> For amending the Eleventh Regulation of 1819; and for prohibiting the distillation of spirits in the Malabar districts of these settlements. .....No. 23. of 1820.)	14th Dec. 1820.	104
<b>Do. ———</b> For explaining the 12th section of the 11th Regulation of 1819; and the 11th section of the 22d Regulation 1820....(No. 4. of 1821.)	5th Feb. 1821.	105
<b>Do. ———</b> For the more effectual prevention of the Export of Tobacco from Ceylon to Travancore without license.....(No. 5. of 1821.)	17th March 1821.	106
<b>Do. ———</b> For encouragement of the preparation of Salt Fish within this Island.....(No. 6. of 1821.)	17th March 1821.	107
<b>Do. ———</b> For amending the 5th Regulation of 1820 .....(No. 7. of 1821.)	17th March 1821.	108

## SECTION SECOND (Continued.)

**REGULATION—** For declaring the penalty which shall attach to the landing of goods at Colombo, Galle and Trincomalie contrary to the provisions of the 19th Regulation of 1813; and for preventing all doubts as to the confiscation of goods shipped without payment of duties altho' discovered before the issue of the port clearance; and for making it penal to offer a fee or present to a Custom house officer; and altering the punishment of such officers for receiving such present or fee.. (No. 10. of 1821.)

6th May 1821. 109

**Do.———** For declaring the annexation of Stamps to deeds or instruments which ought by law to be written on Stamped paper of certain amounts, in order to make up the amount of stamp duty, illegal.....(No. 11. of 1821.)

15th Oct. 1821. 324

## SECTION THIRD.

### *Judicial Enactments of a General Nature.*

**PROCLAMATION—** Promulgating Regulations for the temporary administration of Justice and Police throughout the Colony.....

23d Sept. 1799. 111

**Do.———** Limiting the interest to be taken on sums above rds. 200, lent on mortgage, to eight per cent per annum ..

12th March 1800. 118

**Do.———** Raising the rate of interest on all sums lent on mortgage, to 12 per cent per annum.....

19th Aug. 1800. 119

**Do.———** Notifying that no petition will be received which is not signed by the person who drew it up, and the sum specified which he received for it.

20th Aug. 1800. 119

**Do.———** Regulating the practice of the Courts of Civil Jurisdiction.....

22d Jan. 1801. 120

**Do.———** Ordering that in all Courts of Judicature throughout these Settlements, all pleadings and other papers whatever shall be presented in English.

20th Aug. 1801. 135

**Do.———** Notification of the Charter establishing the Supreme Court—ordaining that all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, & disorders against the police, shall be tried and punished by and before the Fiscal's Courts; and retaining the Provincial Court of Colombo..

13th Feb. 1802. 142

**Do.———** Prohibiting corporal punishment being inflicted on the parade ground within the Fort of Colombo, excepting under Military sentences.

19th Sept. 1804. 144

### SECTION THIRD (Continued)

	Date.	Page.
<b>REGULATION—</b> Containing instructions for Magistrates. (No. 8 of 1806).....	15th July 1806.	145
<b>Do.———</b> For the relief of Merchants who from unforeseen misfortunes have become insolvent. (No. 15 of 1806)	9th Aug. 1806.	148
<b>Do.———</b> For the security of property, and the establishment of a due Police in the district of Jaffnapatam and its dependencies. (No. 18 of 1806)	9th Dec. 1806.	157
<b>Do.———</b> Respecting persons committed by Justices of the Peace under the 12th Regulation of 1806, who have been sent to hard labour on the public works out of the immediate jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom they were committed ..... (No. 6 of 1807)	4th May 1807.	159
<b>Do.———</b> Regulating proceedings in cases of forfeited recognizances..... (No. 8 of 1807)	17th Nov. 1807.	161
<b>Do.———</b> Respecting persons confined in criminal cases by Sitting Magistrates for want of securities. (No. 1 of 1808)	22d March 1808.	161
<b>Do.———</b> Declaring the legality of all preceding and future legislative acts of Government, although not signed by the Chief Secretary to Government..... (No. 2 of 1808)	30th April 1808.	162
<b>Do.———</b> For providing a more effectual course of proceeding in the recovery of debts due to the Crown..... (No. 7 of 1809)	9th Sept. 1809.	163
<b>Do.———</b> For the better regulation of prisoners, and concerning security for good behaviour. (No. 8 of 1812)	23d May 1812.	167
<b>Do.———</b> For regulating the custody and employment of prisoners sentenced to labour by the Supreme Court of Judicature, & by Magistrates having criminal jurisdiction.. (No. 10 of 1812)	17th Aug. 1812.	168
<b>Do.———</b> For the encouragement of agriculture by exempting seed paddy, tools and implements used in husbandry, from being sold under writs of execution..... (No. 18 of 1812)	13th Dec. 1812.	169
<b>Do.———</b> For establishing a regular mode of keeping diaries, and taking informations in criminal cases by Provincial Judges and Justices of the Peace ..... (No. 18 of 1813)	5th Aug. 1813.	170

### SECTION THIRD (Continued)

*Prob. Judge*

	Date	Page.
<b>REGULATION—</b> Authorizing the <del>Sitting Magistrate</del> of Colombo, in the absence of the Supreme Court on circuit, to issue process of arrest (No. 2 of 1815)	30th Jan. 1815.	171
<b>Do. ———</b> For facilitating the marriages of native Protestants..... (No. 7 of 1815)	25th Aug. 1815.	173
<b>Do. ———</b> For repealing the Regulations No. 1 of 1806 and No. 1 of 1809; and making a new enactment respecting Stamp duties (No. 2 of 1817)	25th Jan. 1817.	174
<b>Do. ———</b> For removing doubts concerning the effect of the Regulation No. 1 of 1806, & No. 1 of 1809..... (No. 3 of 1817)	25th Jan. 1817.	177
<b>Do. ———</b> For the prevention of fraud & perjuries (No. 4 of 1817)	25th Jan. 1817.	178
<b>Do. ———</b> For the relief of certain prisoners for debt, not provided for in the several insolvent Regulations..... (No. 7 of 1818)	18th June 1818.	179
<b>Do. ———</b> For declaring the duties of Magistrates and others, in cases of homicide, or sudden or violent death..... (No. 1 of 1819)	6th Feb. 1819.	181
<b>Do. ———</b> For repealing the 1st Regulation of 1814; & fixing the payment of batta to prisoners in cash ..... (No. 3 of 1819)	6th Feb. 1819.	182
<b>Do. ———</b> For regulating the proceedings of the Provincial and other inferior Courts in issuing citations; and other matters of practice of the said Courts ..... (No. 5 of 1819)	19th May 1819.	184
<b>Do. ———</b> For prohibiting the cutting off of hair by way of punishment..... (No. 4 of 1820)	6th March 1820.	186
<b>Do. ———</b> For the relief of insolvent prisoners for debt ..... (No. 11 of 1820)	10th Aug. 1820.	187
<b>Do. ———</b> For repealing the 2d Regulation of 1816; and for establishing a due course of proceeding in cases of contempts before Provincial Judges and other Magistrates; and for the more speedy trial all charges of perjury.. (No. 15 of 1820)	9th Sept. 1820.	190
<b>Do. ———</b> For declaring in what manner, copies or extracts from documents of record in the public offices of Government may be procured; and the validity of the same in evidence (No. 1 of 1821)	5th Feb. 1821.	192

### SECTION THIRD (Continued)

	Date	Page.
<b>REGULATION—</b> For defining the meaning of the word <b>ANDOL</b> ; and for giving to Magistrates a discretionary power to inflict corporal punishment on slaves convicted of misdemeanours, instead of fine and imprisonment..... (No. 2 of 1821)	5th Feb. 1821.	194
<b>Do.———</b> For enabling Fiscals to receive deposits of money in cases of arrest, instead of taking bail for the defendants appearance.... (No. 3 of 1821)	5th Feb. 1821.	195

### SECTION FOURTH.

#### *Judicial Enactments*

#### *relative to the Jurisdiction of Courts.*

<b>PROCLAMATION—</b> Directing that the several Provincial Courts within the limits of their respective jurisdiction shall take cognizance, try, hear and determine, according to the laws and usages of the different casts, all matrimonial causes, contests, suits and business; also all matters or questions of cast arising between Natives of this Island or of India.....	10th Nov. 1802.	197
<b>Do.———</b> Establishing Boards of Commissioners for securing the Estates of deceased natives.....	30th Dec. 1802.	198
<b>REGULATION—</b> For diminishing the expence of the present Judicial establishment; and for facilitating the attainment of Justice to the native inhabitants of the British settlements on the Island of Ceylon ..... (No. 1 of 1805)	19th Nov. 1805.	203
<b>Do.———</b> For encreasing the criminal and civil power of the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo (No. 2 of 1805)	3d Dec. 1805.	205
<b>Do.———</b> For extending the local jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; and for encreasing the powers of certain Magistrates within the Province of Colombo ..... (No. 4 of 1807)	23d Feb. 1807.	206
<b>Do.———</b> For encreasing the criminal and civil powers of the Sitting Magistrate of Trincomalie. (No. 5 of 1808)	26th July 1808.	207
<b>Do.———</b> For establishing the Provincial Court of Colombo in the jurisdiction defined in Regulation No. 4 of 1807. (No. 2. of 1809.)	1st March 1809.	207

# SECTION FOURTH (Continued)

	Page.		Date	Page.
		<b>REGULATION—</b> For appointing Minor Courts of Appeal from the Provincial and other Courts of inferior jurisdiction, where the sum is under the appealable amount established by H. M. Charter for the High Court of Appeal (No. 5 of 1809)	31st July 1809	208
1821.	194	<b>Do.———</b> For establishing a Provincial Court at Calpentin ..... (No. 14 of 1812)	28th Nov. 1812.	210
1821.	195	<b>Do.———</b> For encreasing the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrate of Batticaloa (No. 15 of 1812)	28th Nov. 1812.	212
		<b>Do.———</b> For declaring the powers and jurisdiction of Revenue Courts of this Island.... (No. 1 of 1813)	5th Jan. 1813.	213
		<b>Do.———</b> For enlarging the civil jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrate of Molletivee.... (No. 12 of 1813)	26th June 1813.	213
		<b>Do.———</b> For restoring to the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo the jurisdiction of civil and criminal cases arising within the Fort. (No. 13 of 1813)	31st July 1813.	214
		<b>Do.———</b> For explaining and amending the 14th Regulation of the year 1812, entitled a Regulation for establishing a Provincial Court at Calpentin..... (No. 22 of 1813)	30th Oct. 1813.	215
1802.	197	<b>Do.———</b> For establishing a Provincial Court at Trincomalie..... (No. 2 of 1814)	6th Jan. 1814.	216
1802.	198	<b>Do.———</b> For establishing a Commissioner's Court at Batticaloa..... (No. 7 of 1814)	6th Aug. 1814.	217
		<b>Do.———</b> For taking away the right of appeal to the Minor Courts of Appeal, in certain cases. (No. 9 of 1814)	13th Aug. 1814.	218
1805.	203	<b>Do.———</b> For extending the civil jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrate of Negombo..... (No. 6 of 1817)	12th April 1817.	219
1805.	205	<b>Do.———</b> For the administration of Justice in the Wanny..... (No. 6 of 1818)	13th June 1818.	219
1807.	206	<b>Do.———</b> For repealing the 13th Regulation 1814. (No. 12 of 1819)	17th Dec. 1819.	220
1808.	207	<b>Do.———</b> For affording a remedy by appeal in revenue cases, wherein the suit does not exceed three hundred rix dollars ..... (No. 13 of 1820)	21st Aug. 1820.	221
1809.	207	<b>Do.———</b> For encreasing the powers of the Sitting Magistrate of Manar..... (No. 25 of 1820)	14th Dec. 1820.	223

## SECTION FIFTH.

### *Enactments relative to Land.*

	Date	Page.
<b>PROCLAMATION—</b> Declaring the rates of taxes on landed property, and respecting the division and tenure of lands & accomodessans.....	3d May 1800.	224
<b>Do. ———</b> Establishing a new mode of Survey ....	2d Aug. 1800.	227
<b>Do. ———</b> Declaring that all persons holding Land by tenure of service, shall cease to hold the same duty free, and shall pay a tenth of the produce of high lands and a fourth of the produce of low lands, & that all Lascoreens having accomodessans are at liberty to resign them....	3rd Sept. 1801.	228
<b>GOVT. ADVERTISEMENT</b> Establishing the standard measurement of Land in Ceylon,.....	22d March 1802.	230
<b>PROCLAMATION—</b> Allowing deeds of Land to be executed although no surveys are made, notwithstanding the Proclamation of the 1st March 1801.	14th July 1802.	231
<b>Do. ———</b> For the better regulation of the Land registry.	9th May 1803.	231
<b>REGULATION—</b> For declaring the tenure of service parveny Lands; and to prevent the same from being aliened or incumbered.... (No. 8 of 1809)	12th Oct. 1809.	233
<b>Do. ———</b> For draining of certain Lands at Trincomalie. (No. 9 of 1813.)	19th June 1813.	234

## SECTION SIXTH.

### *Enactments relative to Slaves.*

<b>PROCLAMATION—</b> Prohibiting the importation or exportation of slaves, with which exception, the Dutch Law to remain in force.....	15th Jan. 1799.	235
<b>GOVT. ADVERTISEMENT</b> Declaring that all slaves bringing false and frivolous complaints to the Magistrate shall be summarily and severely punished.....	19th May 1801.	236
<b>REGULATION—</b> Annnulling a clause of the Proclamation of the 22nd January 1801 in cases of Slavery heard by the Courts of Land-raad; and enacting that in future an appeal will be allowed in all cases whatsoever from the Provincial Courts to the High Court of Appeal, provided the value of the slave is of an appealable amount. (No. 7. of 1806.)	8th July 1806.	237



# SECTION SIXTH (Continued)

	Date	Page
<b>REGULATION—</b> For securing to certain children emancipated by the proprietors of their mothers the full benefit of such proprietors intentions; and for establishing an efficient registry of all slaves; and abolishing joint tenure of property in the same ..... (No. 9 of 1818)	5th Aug. 1818.	238
<b>Do. ———</b> For facilitating the division of Covia, Nullua & Palla slaves in the districts of Jafnapatam and Trincomalie, among the present owners of such slaves..... (No. 10. of 1818.)	5th Aug. 1818.	262
<b>Do. ———</b> For extending the terms of registry of slaves directed in and by the 9th Regulation of 1818..... (No. 11. 1818.)	8th Oct. 1818.	266
<b>Do. ———</b> For giving relief to such proprietors of domestic slaves in the province of Batticaloa who may have sustained injury from the misconstruction at that station, of the 9th Regulation of 1818..... (No. 7. of 1819.)	19th June 1819.	267
<b>Do. ———</b> For further extending the term in which the registry of Covia, Nullua & Palla slaves may be made, in respect only to such slaves, the claims on whom shall have been given in and decided on, on or before the 31st of August 1819..... (No. 9. of 1819.)	22d July 1819.	268
<b>Do. ———</b> For further extending the term in which the registry of Covia, Nullua, & Palla slaves, respecting whom claims are still pending for decision, may take place, till 31st December 1821..... (No. 8. of 1820.)	17th June 1820.	269
<b>Do. ———</b> For the gradual emancipation of all female slave children of the Covia, Nullua & Palla casts, by the purchase of their Masters interest in such female slave child, at the period of her birth..... (No. 8. of 1821.)	17th April 1822.	270
<b>Do. ———</b> For further extending the term in which the registry of Covia, Nullua and Palla slaves, respecting whom claims are still pending for decision, may take place till the 30th June 1822; and for facilitating the emancipation of slaves in the district of Manaar, by giving to the Sitting Magistrate of that district, the power of receiving applications from slaves to purchase their freedom, and to proceed thereon agreeable to the 9th Regulation of 1816, clause 24th. (No. 12. of 1821.)	15th Oct. 1821.	335

## SECTION SEVENTH.

### *Penal Enactments.*

	Date.	Page.
<b>PROCLAMATION—</b> Declaring that all persons having been transported from the British dominions in Europe to New South Wales who may be on board of any ship touching at any place in this Island shall be prohibited from landing.....	16th Aug. 1800.	273
<b>REGULATION—</b> For preventing the stealing, and privately killing of cattle.....(No. 3. of 1814.)	5th Feb. 1814.	274
<b>Do.———</b> For preventing the fraudulent purchasing of Soldiers necessities, arms and equipment. (No. 11. of 1814.)	10th Dec. 1814.	276
<b>Do;———</b> For preventing the counterfeiting of Coin current in the British Settlements in the Island of Ceylon .... (No. 12. of 1814.)	10th Dec. 1814.	277
<b>Do. ——</b> For regulating the sale and possession of arms and ammunition; and for prohibiting the sale gift or disposal of Horses to natives of India or Ceylon not subjects to the British Government..... (No. 1. of 1815.)	30th Jan. 1815.	278
<b>Do.———</b> For extending the term of making returns by butchers under the Third Regulation of the year 1814..... (No. 4. of 1815.)	13th May 1815.	280
<b>Do.———</b> For prohibiting the use of pointed knives among the native Cingalese of the maritime provinces of this Island .... (No. 5. of 1816.)	24th Feb. 1816.	280
<b>Do.———</b> For prohibiting, under certain penalties, the persons therein described from resorting to or continuing in the Island. (No. 6. of 1816.)	24th June 1816.	282
<b>Do.———</b> For declaring the return of persons banished by authority of His Excellency the Governor from Ceylon, a criminal offence. (No. 2 of 1819.)	6th Feb. 1819.	283
<b>Do.———</b> From amending the 1st Regulation of 1815; and repealing so much thereof as prohibits the sale of horses to natives of India not being subjects of the British Government. (No. 9. of 1820.)	29th July 1820.	284
<b>Do.———</b> For preventing the concealment or harbouring of Deserters from His Majesty's service. (No. 10. of 1820.)	29th July 1820.	286

## SECTION EIGHTH.

### *Enactments regarding the Police and Public Health.*

	Date	Page.
<b>REGULATION—</b> Establishing Regulations for the police of the Island, and ordering police viduans to be appointed ..... (No. 6 of 1806.)	8th July 1806.	287
<b>Do. ———</b> For the better administration of the police of the port of Colombo..... (No. 10 of 1806.)	28th July 1806.	289
<b>Do. ———</b> Respecting Bakers..... (No. 11 of 1806.)	5th Aug. 1806.	292
<b>Do. ———</b> For compelling Native Headmen to the more effectual discharge of their duty; and for authorizing Magistrates to apprehend vagrants. (No. 12 of 1806.)	14th Aug. 1806.	294
<b>Do. ———</b> For the better police of the Pettah, and of the country within the four gravets of Colombo. (No. 14 of 1806.)	19th Aug. 1806.	296
<b>Do. ———</b> Respecting Bakers at Trincomalie (No. 2 of 1807.)	19th Jan. 1807.	300
<b>Do. ———</b> For preventing loose and suspicious persons from residing in the fort of Colombo (No. 4 of 1810.)	18th Aug. 1810.	301
<b>Do. ———</b> For the better police of the town and fort of Trincomalie and its gravets.. (No. 5 of 1813.)	8th May 1813.	303
<b>Do. ———</b> For the better police of the towns and forts of Jaffnapatam and Point de Galle and their gravets (No. 6 of 1813.)	8th May 1813.	308
<b>Do. ———</b> For enforcing cleanliness in the town and fort of Colombo and the four gravets thereof. (No. 7 of 1813.)	8th May 1813.	312
<b>Do. ———</b> For the police of the fort of Colombo. (No. 14 of 1813.)	31st July 1813.	313
<b>Do. ———</b> For preventing the introduction of arrack and toddy into His Majesty's principal Forts & Fortresses in the Island of Ceylon.. (No. 8 of 1814.)	9th Aug. 1814.	314
<b>Do. ———</b> For preserving the police of the Naval establishment at Trincomalie..... (No. 5 of 1815.)	22d July 1815.	316

# SECTION EIGHTH (Continued)

		Date.	Page.
<b>REGULATION</b> —	For the better police of the town and fort of Manar and its gravets....(No. 6 of 1815.)	22d July 1815.	316
<b>Do.</b> —	For enforcing the observance of the Sabbath day.....(No. 5 of 1817.)	15th April 1817.	322
<b>Do.</b> —	For the better police of the town of Negombo and its gravets.....(No. 4 of 1819.)	6th March 1819.	323
<b>Do.</b> —	For preventing the spreading of small pox within these settlements.....(No. 2 of 1820.)	6th March 1820.	327
<b>Do.</b> —	For the better police of the town of Matura and its gravets .....(No. 14 of 1820.)	21st Aug. 1820.	328
<b>Do.</b> —	For the better security of His Majesty's subjects from the contagion of small pox (No. 20 of 1820.)	16th Nov. 1820.	331
<b>Do.</b> —	For providing against the obstruction of the navigation by the canals from the Grand Pass to the Harbour of Colombo....(No. 9 of 1821.)	6th May 1821.	332







A  
COLLECTION  
OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS  
OF  
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
OF  
CEYLON—&c.

Section First,

*Acts of a general and miscellaneous nature.*

**Proclamation.**

BY THE GOVERNOR.

**WE** FREDERIC NORTH Governor and Commander in Chief  
in and over the British Settlements in the Island of Cey-  
lon;

Preamble.

In conformity to His Majesty's will and pleasure, communicated to Us in a letter from the Right Honble Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, bearing date the 13th March 1801; and being fully convinced of the expediency of establishing a Council, with which we may consult and advise, concerning the administration of the affairs of Government;

Do, in virtue of the powers vested in Us, by His Majesty, constitute and appoint, The Honorable Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Island of Ceylon, Hay Macdowall, Esq. Major General of His Majesty's Forces, Commanding the Troops, and Robert Arbuthnot, Esq. Chief Secretary and Registrar to Government, to be Members of the said Council; and George Arbuthnot, Esq. Deputy Secretary to Government, to be Secretary thereof.

*Given at Colombo, the 30th day of January 1802, in the Forty First Year of His Majesty's Reign.*

By Order of the Governor,

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Expedient to establish a Council.

Constituting and appointing the same, and naming the Members thereof.

# Proclamation.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**FREDERIC NORTH,**

**Preamble.**  
 Expedient to place the Funds now under the administration of the several Deaconries, under the charge of the Sub-Committees of Superintendence.

Ordering that they be transferred accordingly.

**W**HEREAS it appears to us, that the \* Funds now administered by the several Deaconries may be more conveniently administered by the several Sub-Committees of Superintendence, which have been, from time to time, established by us, throughout the British Settlements and Territories on this Island. We do, therefore, direct and appoint, that from and after the First day of February next, all such Funds, appropriated for the maintenance and support of the Poor, as may now be under the management and controul of the said Deaconries, shall be transferred and made over by the said Deaconries to the said Sub-Committees of Superintendence with all convenient speed.

*Given at Colombo, the Thirtieth day of December, 1802.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) **ROBERT ARBUTHNOT,**  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) **R. PLASKET,**  
*Act. Sec. to the Council.*

**GOD SAVE THE KING.**

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**A. D. 1806.**

*Regulation 4th.*

**Preamble.**

Reciting H. M. Instructions for liberty of conscience being extended to all his subjects in Ceylon, & that the restraints imposed upon the Roman Catholics of this Island by the late Dutch Government, altho' not acted on, are un repealed & are a cause of anxiety to the Catholics.

**A** Regulation for taking off the restraints which were imposed upon the Roman Catholics of this Island by the late Dutch Government, passed by the Governor in Council, on the 27th of May 1806.

IT being His Majesty's most gracious intention, that all Persons, who inhabit the British Settlements on this Island, shall be permitted liberty of conscience, and the free exercise of religious worship, provided they can be contented with a quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the same, without giving offence to Government; And it appearing, that the Roman Catholics, who are a numerous and peaceable body of His Majesty's Subjects, are by several laws passed under the late Dutch Government, rigorously excluded from many important privileges and capacities; And that, altho' these Laws have not been acted upon in all cases by His Majesty's Government, yet, that they are still unrepealed, and a cause of anxiety to those who profess the Catholic Religion:

\* These funds are all now under the Superintendent General of charitable establishments.



The Roman Catholics allowed the exercise and profession of their Religion.

Admitted to civil privileges and capacities.

All marriages solemnised according to Catholic rites since 26th August 1795 deemed valid in law.

The Regulation to take effect on the 4th June next ensuing.

All Law to the contrary repealed.

The Governor in Council enacts as follows;

First. The Roman Catholics shall be allowed the unmolested profession and exercise of their Religion, in every part of the British Settlements on the Island of Ceylon.

Second. They shall be admitted to all civil privileges and capacities.

Third. All marriages between Roman Catholics, which have taken place within the said Settlements since the 26th of August 1795, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be deemed valid in Law, altho' the forms appointed by the late Dutch Government have not been observed.

Fourth. This Regulation shall take effect on the 4th day of June next, that day being His Majesty's birth day.

Fifth. Every part of any Law, Proclamation or order, which contradicts this Regulation, is hereby repealed.

COLOMBO, 27th May, 1806.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE.

Sec. to the Council.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1806.

*\* Regulation 9th.*

### **Preamble.**

Reciting the difficulty of borrowing money on mortgages of moveable and immoveable property.

The Civil Fund Committee allowed to lend money on mortgage.

The Committee authorized to call into their aid, such persons as they may deem advisable.

The sums lent not to exceed 100,000 Rds.

The mortgage sufficient in itself when its value exceeds the sum borrowed by 25 per Cent. if less two securities to be required.

**I**T having been represented to His Excellency The Governor in Council, from a variety of causes incident to the present situation of this Island, that great inconvenience and loss to Individuals accrues from the difficulty of borrowing money on mortgage of moveable or immoveable property, His Excellency The Governor in Council, to give every due encouragement to the increase of Commerce, and the industry of Individuals, having taken the said representation into serious consideration, is pleased to declare and enact:

1ST. That the Committee for managing the Civil Fund of this Island be authorized to lend out to individuals, round sums of money not less than 100 Rds. bearing an interest of 9 pr. Cent per annum, and receive for security either mortgages of moveable or immoveable property.

2ND. That the Committee for managing the Civil Fund be authorized under this Regulation to call into their aid, such persons as they may deem advisable, to carry into effect the provisions of this Regulation.

3RD. The sums so to be lent out, are, for the present, not to exceed One Lac of Rix Dollars.

4TH. Where the amount of the subject mortgaged exceeds the value of the sum borrowed by 25 per Cent, such security shall be deemed sufficient.—Where it does not amount to 25 per Cent more than the sum lent, the borrowers shall be obliged to give, besides the property so mortgaged, two or more valid securities, who shall bind themselves, jointly and severally, renouncing the privileges which sureties are otherwise entitled to according to Law.

\* This Regulation, tho' unrepealed, it has been found inconvenient, and prejudicial to the interests of the Civil fund to act under.

To lend money to merchants purchasing a cargo, on the security of the cargo being mortgaged 25 per Cent. below Invoice price, under certain restriction and penalties.

Applications for loans to be submitted to the Committee every Wednesday. Special meetings to be also called when required.

Limiting the periods for which the loans are to be made.

Interest to be paid the second Wednesday every month: parate Execution to issue on failure.

Loans may be repaid in Sums of Rds. 100, every Wednesday.

Loans to be made to respectable persons only, and for the purposes of legitimate commerce, and fair industry.

5TH. To promote the rising spirit of Trade, the Board may lend out sums of money to Merchants purchasing a cargo, and receive as security a mortgage on the cargo so purchased, to the extent of 25 per Cent under the invoice price of the cargo; provided also they give two or more good and satisfactory securities, who will renounce the usual privileges to which securities are entitled, and who will further bind themselves, jointly and severally, to pay the proceeds of the said cargo, in proportion as it is sold by the purchaser, in part payment of the amount borrowed—Under a penalty, in the event of intentional failure being proved before the Provincial Court or Sitting Magistrate, of 25 per Cent on the whole value of the invoice price of the cargo.

6TH. The Committee will receive every Wednesday the applications that may be submitted to them under this Regulation, and upon any Individual making application to the Secretary, he will submit to the President of the Board the propriety of calling an extraordinary meeting of the Committee, to take the application of any Individual into consideration.

7TH. No money to be lent by the Board, for the general purposes of Industry, for a period exceeding one year, renewable, or, in the specific instance of the purchase of cargoes, for a period beyond the usual period, to be settled, if necessary, by the opinion of two respectable Merchants, of the fair time to be granted for its resale.

8TH. The Interest upon all monies lent to be paid into the Board, the second Wednesday of every month, in failure of which the Committee are to be considered in Law entitled to proceed to immediate recovery, both of principal and interest, by parate Execution.

9TH. All Individuals borrowing money under this Regulation shall be entitled to pay in, the whole, or any part of the principal, not under the sum of 100 Rix Dollars, every Wednesday in the month, upon which day, the interest on the money so paid, in part, or in whole of the principal, is to cease.

10TH. The Committee are most strictly enjoined, that no money be lent under this Regulation, except to persons of the most unexceptionable character, and whose evident application of the loan when borrowed, is for the purpose of legitimate commerce, and for the support of fair Industry.

COLOMBO, 15th July, 1806.

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) JOHN DEANE.

Sec. to the Council.

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) R. ARBUTHNOT.

Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1806.

\* Regulation 17th.

Preamble.

**H**IS Excellency The Governor, on investigating the Civil accounts of this Island, having observed that the regular authorities

\* This Regulation tho' substantially in force still, has been much modified in its details, by the additional instructions to Heads of Departments issued on the 31st December 1817.

Necessary to fix the rate of pay and establishment of civil departments for 1807.

**Schedule A.**

The Auditor General to surcharge all sums different from the fixed Establishment.

The mode in which Abstracts are to be vouched: the Auditor General to surcharge items not so vouched.

**Schedule B.**

All Sums not specified in the fixed Establishment to be classed as Contingencies—fixed or unfixed.

The nature of fixed Contingencies.

Do. Do. unfixed.

The mode of settling fixed Contingencies.

The mode of settling unfixed Contingencies.

**Schedule C.**

The form to be observed.

from Government, specifying the correct amount of all pay and establishment, are in many instances deficient, and as he conceives that the fixing annually the exact amount of pay and allowance for establishment for the ensuing year, will at once simplify the whole of the business of passing and auditing those accounts, and hinder the possibility of any error whatsoever occurring, he is pleased to direct and order that from the 1st of the ensuing month, the following is to be the fixed rate of pay and establishment in every branch and department of His Majesty's Civil Service here, to the end of the year 1807.

And the Civil Auditor General is hereby commanded peremptorily to surcharge any sum or sums different from the establishment now laid down, stating such surcharge immediately to the Chief Secretary's & Pay Master General's Offices, who are hereby directed to deduct the amount of such surcharge, whatever it may be, from the personal pay, for the ensuing month, of the Head of the Department, making such unauthorized demand.

It appearing further to His Excellency The Governor that a considerable irregularity prevails, in the modes of sending in the monthly Abstracts, and that great deficiency exists in many of the Vouchers, he hereby directs & commands that the following be the exact mode in which, all Abstracts are to be invariably sent in, and the Civil Auditor General is hereby directed to surcharge all sum or sums that, upon examination, appear to be deficient in the necessary Voucher stated in this schedule.

All Expenses incurred in the Civil Service, other than those stated in the schedule of fixed Establishment, are to be brought forward monthly, as Contingent Charges, which are to the end of the year 1807, to be considered under the two following Heads;—

**FIXED CONTINGENT CHARGES.  
UNFIXED CONTINGENT CHARGES.**

Under the first Head are to be included all charges contingent in their amount but certain in their nature—for instance, the commission of 2 per cent upon the monthly collection of the revenue is a fixed Contingent charge, in as much as tho' the amount is uncertain, yet some expence on that head is certain to be incurred.

Unfixed Contingent charges are all the charges that are neither certain to be incurred & equally uncertain in their amount, such as repairs of buildings &c.

The authority necessary for incurring the first, is to be applied for at the beginning of every month, to the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, who will issue the necessary printed authority for the incurring the expence under this Head during the month.

The authority necessary for incurring the second, can only be had by previous application to the Chief Secretary's Office, whenever a necessity for incurring such expence occurs, and the Civil Auditor General is hereby directed peremptorily to surcharge against the Individual making such unauthorized charge, every Contingency of every kind, for the expenditure of which there is no printed authority of Government annexed, with the exception where the necessity of service has not given the Civil Servant an opportunity of applying to Government previous to the expence being incurred—in which instance the Civil Auditor General is to apply to the Secretary to Government to know how far the Individual making such charge has complied with the order of Government, under date September 6th. 1805, hereto annexed, which is to be considered as an invariable rule, in cases of Civil as well as of Military expenditure, and, where such order has not been complied with, he is then directed to surcharge the amount against the Individual.

The form of bringing forward all receipts for Contingent charges, is invariably to be as follows—and no Receipt will be consi

**COLOMBO, 27th October, 1806.**

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

A.

B.

### FORM OF RECEIPT.

ABSTRACT & acquittance of Pay for self and the fixed Establishment of my Office, in all its Branches, for the Month of 180 , as by Regulation of Government, under date 27th October 1806.

Situations.	Names	Amount	We the undersigned do acknowledge to have received from the sums opposite to our respective names.

I do hereby acknowledge to have received the sum above stated opposite my name, being my salary as \_\_\_\_\_, for the period above specified, and do declare upon my honor that the persons composing my Establishment, whose names or marks are subscribed in this Abstract, were actually & bona fide employed during the Month of \_\_\_\_\_, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C.

**ORDER of Government** authorizing Civil Servants in certain instances to bring forward charges, for the incurring of which the previous authority of Government has not been obtained.

TO

The Collectors

SIR,

With reference to my Letter of the 1st ultimo, regarding the mode of supplying Commandants or other Officers at Outstations with money, on account of the Military Department, I am directed by His Excellency The Governor to authorize you in cases of emergency, which may render the marching of Troops without previous orders necessary, to make such advances as may be required, upon an application in writing from the Commandant of the District, without waiting for the previous sanction of Government, taking the receipt in triplicate of the Officer who commands the Detachment, and giving information of the amount you advance, to Government the same day.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. ARBUTHNOT  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

COLOMBO

Sept the 6th. 1805.

D.

Form of bringing forward all Receipts for Contingent Charges.

The Government of Ceylon.....Dr.

To

Rs.

For

Rds. Fs. P.

Total Rix Dollars

Signature of the person }  
to whom the account is due }

180

Received from

Esq.

the Sum of

being for , as per above Account of particulars furnished for His Majesty's Service, for which I have signed three receipts of the same tenor and date.

Witness to the payment;  
(never to be the person paying the money, or one interested in the expenditure.)

Signature of the person receiving the money, if in Malabar character, the name to be translated.

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1809.

*Regulation No. 6.*

**R**EGULATION for ascertaining the persons holding the employments or titles of Native Headmen in the Cingalese Districts, and for preventing the assumption of the authority or title of a Headman, by persons not duly appointed for that purpose.

Preamble

Expedient to ascertain persons holding titles and employ as native Headmen in Cingalese Districts, and to call in all acts for inspection with that view.

All acts of Mohandirams and upwards, bearing date prior to 4th June 1809, null and void; and new acts to issue dated on or after the 4th June instant.

All acts for offices under the rank of Mohandirams bearing date previous to 1st May last, null and void, and new acts to issue dated on or after 1st May last, signed by the Commissioner of Revenue.

Persons assuming rank or title without a legal act subject to fine, imprisonment or corporal punishment, and declared incapable of serving His Majesty thereafter.

Titular Headmen assuming the functions of effective Headmen, liable to the penalties provided in the foregoing clause.

$\frac{1}{3}$  of all fines levied to be paid to the informers against persons contravening this Regulation.

Schedule defining the dress to be worn by the different Headmen respectively.

**W**HEREAS in order to ascertain the persons actually holding the employ, or entitled to the rank, of Native Headmen in the Cingalese Districts, of Chilaw, Colombo, Caltura, Galle, and Matara, it has been necessary to call in all ancient acts granting such employ or rank, and new acts have been issued to all persons duly entitled thereto;

His Excellency The Governor in Council is pleased to enact and declare:

1. That all acts effective or titular, granting the employ or rank of Mohandiram and upwards to any persons whomsoever, and bearing date at any time previous to the 4th day of June instant, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes, and no persons shall be entitled to hold such employs or rank, except by virtue of an act of the English Government, dated on or after the said last mentioned day.

2. That all acts appointing effective or titular Cingalese Headmen under the rank of Mohandiram, and bearing date at any time previous to the first day of May last, shall be null and void; and no act for the said purpose shall be valid unless signed by the Commissioner of Revenue, and dated on or subsequent to the first day of May last.

3. That any person assuming the rank or title of a Cingalese Native Headman, whether effective or titular, of whatsoever degree, without such proper act as aforesaid, shall, on proof thereof, before any Court or Magistrate, be subject to a heavy fine, according to the nature of the rank or title so assumed, and also to imprisonment or corporal punishment, and shall further, on being reported by the Magistrate before whom they are tried, be declared by Government to be incapable of ever serving His Majesty, in any capacity whatsoever.

4. And whereas great abuses have been practised by persons, having merely the rank or title of Cingalese Native Headmen, assuming the functions and authority of Headmen actually employed, it is hereby declared that all persons guilty of such fraud shall be liable to the like penalties as are provided by the next foregoing clause.

5. And in order to encourage the detection of persons assuming the rank or title of Native Headmen, without a proper act for that purpose, or assuming the authority of office without any actual employ, it is hereby declared that the persons by whose information such fraud be discovered, and the offender brought to justice, shall receive one third part of the fine levied on his conviction.

6. That the Cingalese Native Headmen, whether effective and in actual employ, or only titular, shall according to their respective ranks wear such dress as is specified in the Schedule bearing date herewith, and any Headman assuming the dress of a rank to which he is not entitled, shall be liable to lose the employ or rank, which he may actually hold, and to be further punished by the Magistrate for such misdemeanour, by fine, imprisonment, or corporal punishment.

COLOMBO, 19th August, 1809.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) THOMAS EDEN.  
Sec. to the Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# SCHEDULE of the Dress of Native Headmen in the Cingalese Districts from Chilaw to Matura inclusive.

Rank, Description or Class of Headmen.	Coat.	Trimming.	Sword.	Belt.
<b>WELLALE CAST.</b>				
1 Mahamodeliars .....	Velvet, Silk or Cloth	Gold or Silver lace Loops & Buttons	Hilt and Scabbard of pure massive or wrought Gold, or Silver inlaid with Gold.	Of Gold or Silver Lace, or of Silk embroidered or spangled with Gold or Silver.
2 Modeliars of the Gate or Guard .....	Silk or Cloth ..	Ditto .....	Hilt & Scabbard of Silver inlaid with Gold.	Ditto
3 Modeliars of the Attiepattoe, Modeliars of the Coles &c. Mohofiaris of the Guard and Attiepattoe, & Mohandirams of the Guard .....	Silk or Cloth ..	Ditto .....	Hilt & Scabbard of Silver inlaid with Gold.	Ditto
4 Mohandirams of the Attiepattoe, the Basnake, & Padikari Mohandirams, & the Mohandirams employed as Interpreters in the Courts of the several Provincial Judges. ....	Silk or Cloth ..	Ditto .....	The Hilt & Scabbard of Silver, & the Eyes and Tongue of the Lion's Head may be of Gold.	Of Gold or Silver Lace, but not spangled.
5 The Corals, Corle Mohandirams, & Mohandirams employed as Interpreters in the Courts of the sitting Magistrates .....	Ditto.	Ditto .....	The Hilt & Scabbard of Silver, in the middle of the Scabbard must be a plain Silver plate.	Ditto
6 Arrachies .....	Cloth or Linen ..	Silver Buttons & Loops	The Hilt & Scabbard of Silver with 2 plain plates of Ton-toise-shell on the Scabbard. The Hilt of the Sword of Horn inlaid with Silver the Scabbard of Horn or Wood with 3 Silver Bands.	Of coloured Ribbon embroidered with Flowers of Gold or Silver Thread.
7 Canganias .....	Ditto .....	Ditto .....		Of coloured Ribbon without embroidery.
<b>Fishermen &amp; Chandos Cast.</b>				
1 Modeliars & Mahavidhar Modeliars .....	Silk or Cloth ..	Silver Buttons & Loops	The Hilt & Scabbard of Silver & the Eyes & Tongue of the Lion's Head may be of Gold	Of Gold or Silver Lace, but not spangled.

*Set 1*

**Schedule of the Dress of Native Headmen in the Cingalese Districts from Chilaw to Matura inclusive. (continued)**

Rank, Description or Class of Headmen.	Coat.	Trimming.	Sword.	Belt.
<i>Fishermen &amp; Chandos Cast</i>				
2 Mahavidhans, Mahavidhai Mohandrams, Pattengayyn Mohandrams & all other Mohandrams of the same Casts.	Cloth or Linen	Silver Buttons & Loops	The Hilt & Scabbard of Silver, but in the middle of the Scabbard must be a plain plate of Tortoise-shell.	Of Gold or Silver Lace.
3 Arrachies.	Ditto	Silver Button & Silk Loops	The Hilt of Horn & the Scabbard embellished with Silver, with three Tortoise-shell plates.	Of coloured Ribbon embroidered with Silk.
4 Canganyies	Linen	Ditto	The Hilt of Horn embellished with Silver, the Scabbard of Horn or Wood with two Silver plates.	Of plain coloured Ribbon.
<i>Blacksmiths &amp; Washermen's Cast.</i>				
1 Mahavidhans, Mahavidhai Mohandrams	Cloth or Linen	Silver Buttons & Silk Loops	The Hilt & Scabbard of Silver, must be one plate of Tortoise-shell on the Scabbard, & two plates of Tortoise-shell to be worn by the Washermen.	Of Ribbon embroidered with flowers of Gold or Silver thread.
2 Arrachies	Linen	Silver Buttons & Silk Loops	The Hilt of Horn embellished with Silver, the Scabbard of Horn or Wood with three silver bands.	Of plain coloured Ribbon.
3 Canganyies	Linen	Horn or covered Linen Buttons	The Hilt of Horn, the Scabbard of Horn or Wood with three Copper bands.	Of plain Ribbon.



Schedule of the Dress of Native Headmen in the Cingalese Districts from Chilaw to Matura inclusive. (continued)

Rank; Description or Class of Headmen.	Coat.	Trimming.	Sword.	Belt.
<i>Barber's Cast.</i>				
1 Vidhan Mohandirams .....	Cloth or Linen ..	Silver Buttons & Loops	The Hilt and Scabbard of Silver, but on the Scabbard there must be two plates of Tortoise-shell.	Of coloured Ribbon embroidered with flowers of Silver thread.

The Titular Headmen of each rank are to be dressed in every respect as the Headmen of the Rank & Cast to which they belong, but as a distinguishing mark the word "Titular" is to be engraved on the Hilt of their Swords.

COLOMBO, 19th August, 1899.

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) THOMAS EDEN.  
Sec. to the Council,

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*Act: 17*  
**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**A. D. 1813.**

## *Regulation No. 4.*

**To prohibit persons holding offices of trust under the Government of these Settlements and their dependencies, from being engaged in trade.**

**Preamble.**

**Necessary to prohibit persons holding office of trust under Government from trading.**

**No person allowed to trade without a special license from Government.**

**Oath to be taken not to trade**

**Form of oath.**

**Oath to be administered by any Magistrate, & transmitted to the Chief Secretary to Government.**

**WHEREAS** it is in general highly objectionable that persons holding offices of trust from His Majesty's Government of Ceylon should be engaged in trade:

It is hereby enacted that from and after the 30th day of June now next ensuing, no person holding any such office, unless expressly authorized by a licence under the hand and seal of the Governor of this Island, shall be directly or indirectly engaged in trade as Principal, Partner, Agent or Factor.

And the better to enforce this prohibition, it is further enacted that the following Oath be taken by each and every such person on his entering into office, or whenever he shall be thereunto required by authority of the Governor.

I do swear that I will faithfully, impartially and honestly execute the powers and trusts reposed in me as , without favour or affection, prejudice or malice, and that while I continue to hold and exercise the said office of , I will not directly or indirectly be concerned in any trade as Principal, Partner, Agent or Factor, unless I shall be licenced by Government so to do.

**SO HELP ME GOD.**

Which Oath may be administered and attested by any Court of Justice or Magistrate throughout these Settlements, and shall be signed by the party taking the same, and shall by such Court or Magistrate be transmitted to the Chief Secretary of Government, in whose office the same shall be recorded.

**COLOMBO, 8th May, 1813.**

**By Order of the Council,**

(Signed) **JAMES GAY.**  
*Sec. to the Council.*

**By His Excellency's Command,**

(Signed) **JOHN RODNEY.**  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

# REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL,**

**A. D. 1813.**

*Corresponding with the Cingalese and Tamul year  
Sreemoega, and Hegira 1227.*

*Regulation No. 11.*

**A** REGULATION for reducing into one uniform Code all Regulations which may hereafter be enacted for the internal Government of His Majesty's Dominions in the Island of Ceylon and its Dependencies.

Preamble

**SECT. 1st.** His Excellency The Governor in Council considering that the plan established by the late MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, when Governor General of India in the year 1793, for the formation of a code of Laws, in so far as it is applicable to this Island is highly worthy of imitation, and that it is essential to the future prosperity of the British Territories in Ceylon, that all regulations which may be passed by the Government, affecting in any respect the rights, persons, or property of their Subjects, should be formed into a regular code, and printed with translations in the Cingalese and Tamul languages, that the grounds on which each regulation may be enacted should be prefixed to it, and that the Courts of Justice should be bound to regulate their decisions by the rules and ordinance which those regulations may contain.—A Code of Regulations framed upon the above principles will enable Individuals to render themselves acquainted with the laws upon which the security of the many inestimable privileges and immunities granted to them by the British Government depends, and the mode of obtaining speedy redress against every infringement of them; the Courts of Justice will be able to apply the regulations according to their true intent and import; future administrations will have the means of judging how far Regulations have been productive of the desired effect, and when necessary to modify or alter them, as from experience may be found advisable; New regulations not to be made, nor those which may exist be repealed, without due deliberation, and the causes of the future decline and prosperity of this Colony will always be traceable in the Code to their source.—His Excellency The Governor in Council enacts as follows:

General Rule respecting Regulations.

**SECT. 2d.** Every regulation that may be passed by the Governor in Council, regarding the administration of Justice, the imposition or levying of taxes, or of duties on commerce, the collection of the publick revenue assessed upon the Lands, the rights and tenures of the proprietors and cultivators of the soil, the manufacture of salt, and generally all regulations of Government, affecting in any respect the rights, persons or property of any individual within the British Territories in this Island, shall be framed, printed and published as hereafter directed.

Each Regulation to be numbered and dated.

**SECT. 3d.** Each regulation shall be numbered and dated.—The number to commence with the first Regulation enacted in each year, and to be continued in the order of enactment to the end of the year.—The number of the regulation and date of the year to be marked at the head of each page, as in this Regulation.

Act 17 of 1813

To have a Title.

SECT. 4th. Each regulation shall have a title concisely stating its object.

And a Preamble with reasons.

SECT. 5th. Each regulation shall have a preamble stating the reasons for enacting it.

Repealing Regulation to assign reasons in the Preamble.

SECT. 6th. A Regulation repealing a former one shall contain in the preamble the reasons for such repeal.

To be divided into sections.

SECT. 7th. Every regulation shall be divided into sections, each of which shall be numbered.—The Preamble being numbered as the first.

Mode of referring to former Regulations.

SECT. 8th. Every subsequent regulation having occasion to refer to a former one, shall make the reference by the number and section of the regulation, and the date of the year, as in referring to this section, the 8th section of the 11th regulation of the year 1813.

Marginal notes to contain the substance of each clause.

SECT. 9th. The substance of each clause shall be inserted in a short marginal note opposite to it.

Regulations to be printed uniformly.

SECT. 10th. Every regulation shall be printed uniformly on paper of the same size.

Index to each year.

SECT. 11th. At the end of each year a copious index to the regulations of that year shall be prepared, and printed on paper of an uniform size, to be bound up with them.

Number and distribution of copies.

SECT. 12th. One hundred copies of each regulation shall be printed of which two shall remain as record in the Secretary's Office, two shall be sent to each division of the Supreme Court, one to each Member of Council, one to His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, one to the Advocate Fiscal for the 2d division, one to each Collector, and one to each Provincial Judge and Sitting Magistrate, and the remainder shall be disposed of as His Excellency the Governor shall direct.

Remaining copies to be framed into sets.

SECT. 13th. Such copies as shall remain undisposed of at the end of the year shall be bound up in sets with the index.

To be published in the Gazette.

SECT. 14th. Every regulation shall be published in the Ceylon Government Gazette, & shall operate as a law from the date of its publication in the several Districts or Provinces.

Persons &amp; things to be described by the same terms throughout the Judicial Code.

SECT. 15th. In the English drafts of regulations the same designation and terms are to be applied to the same descriptions of persons and things, in order that rights, property, tenures, privileges, deeds, courts process, offices, officers, and generally all persons and things may be uniformly described by the same designations and terms throughout the Judicial Code.

Regulations to be translated.

SECT. 16th. Every regulation with the marginal notes shall be translated into the Cingalese and Tamul languages as soon as possible after it has been passed by the Governor in Council—the number of the regulation, and the year in which it may be passed, and the number of the sections and clauses, shall be inserted in the translations in the same manner as in the English drafts of the regulations.

Rules for perspicuity &amp; uniformity in the terms used in the translation.

SECT. 17th. The translator is to be particularly careful to preserve in the translations the same uniformity in the designations and terms applied to persons and things as is directed with regard to the English code in section 15—Whenever he shall have occasion to insert the designation or name of any person or thing that he may have reason to believe may not be intelligible to the natives in general, and which may not have been used and explained in the translations of any former regulations, he shall in the first passage in which such word or term may occur, subjoin an explanation of it, that upon its recurring no doubt may be entertained as to its true meaning & import.

Style of the translation.

SECT. 18th. The translator is to translate the regulations into plain and easy language, and in all possible cases, to reject words not in common use. As far as may be consistent with the preservation of the true meaning and spirit of the regulations, he shall adopt the idiom of the native languages; instead of giving a close verbal translation of the English drafts, which must necessarily

render the translations obscure and often unintelligible to the natives.

Mode of publication.

SECT. 19th. Every Collector of a province shall, as soon as he receives a regulation, cause the substance of it to be published and explained by beat of tom tom to the inhabitants in every district of his province, and the said regulation shall take effect in his province from that day.

*Given at Colombo, this 26th day of June, 1813.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAS. GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

---

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1815.

*Regulation No. 3.*

**WHEREAS** it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to direct that, in order to relieve the difficulty of obtaining small change, a quantity of the Dutch copper coin called Challies, formerly current at the rate of sixteen to the fanam, should be forthwith put into circulation:

And whereas, since the time in which the said coin called Challies were in general circulation, changes have taken place in the standard of Colonial currency, which have altered their relative value with respect to other coin, and it is therefore expedient, in order to prevent fraudulent exportation, to adjust the value of the said Challies with reference to such changes:

It is therefore declared and commanded by His Excellency that from and after the publication hereof, the said Challies now to be issued and all Challies of Dutch coinage in circulation, shall pass current at the rate of twelve Challies to the fanam, and that they shall be received and taken at that rate in all accounts and payments.

*Given at Colombo, this 15th day of April, 1815.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAS. GAY.  
Sec. to Council,

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

To obviate the want of small change Dutch Challies to be issued.

Necessary to adjust the value of such Challies with reference to other Coin in circulation.

To pass current at the rate of 12 to one fanam.

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1816.

## Regulation No. 3.

For establishing Measures according to a fixed Standard.

Standard measure necessary.

A Standard has been approved,

founded on the standard Dutch Parrah.

This is to be the legal standard.

The Parrah the foundation of the Standard, a perfect cube of the dimensions stated in Table A.

Parrah 24 seers, the seer a cylinder of depth equal to its diameter &amp; of the dimensions specified in Table B.

Parrah subdivided into half and quarter parrahs, also cubical.

Seer subdivided into half and quarter seers, also cylindrical.

The legal contents to be ascertained by a strike;

not lawful to require heaping.

Proportions of measures as per Table C.

Standard measures to be issued for distribution at the rates in Table D.

Standard gauges of each measure to be lodged at each Cutcherry,

**W**HEREAS it is conducive to the publick advantage that the measures in use should be regulated by a fixed standard easily obtained and generally understood:

And whereas his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve of a standard for measures, fixed and determined upon after many trials and deliberate consideration—the said standard being adjusted with the most minute precision according to the metal standard parrah employed by the late Dutch Government of this Island:

It is hereby enacted that the said standard measure, in its several proportions and subdivisions, shall be the legal standard measure in all transactions within the Island of Ceylon.

And in order that the said standard shall be generally known and understood, it is hereby declared to be founded upon the measure called a parrah being in its clear dimensions a perfect cube—of which the length depth and breadth shall be as marked in Table A. hereunto annexed.

The parrah is divided into twenty four seers—each seer being in its clear dimensions a perfect cylinder of a depth equal to its diameter—the depth and diameter being as marked in Table B. hereunto annexed.

And for further convenience the parrah is divided into subdivisions of the half parrah and the quarter parrah—being cubes of the dimensions noted in Table A. before referred to.

The seer is divided into subdivisions of the half seer and quarter seer—the same being cylinders of the depth and diameter specified in Table B. abovementioned,

And it is hereby declared and enacted that the legal contents of such measures, in all transactions, shall be those remaining in the measure level with the rim or edge, after the same shall have been struck or cut by a strait rod or strike mounted with iron, resting upon the edges—and that in no case shall it be lawful to demand that any such measure shall be heaped or added to.

And in order that the relative proportions of the said measures to each other, and to the measures of greater dimensions may be generally understood—the Table marked C, is hereunto annexed.

And in order to accommodate the public with standard measures by which all others may be regulated, His Excellency has been pleased to direct that a sufficient number of such measures shall be prepared for general distribution, at the rates specified in the Table marked D.

And His Excellency has further directed that a set of brass standard rods or gauges, adapted to those several measures, shall be lodged at each Cutcherry in this Island to be referred to in case of dispute or difficulty, which shall be considered as the legal standard.

Regulation to take effect  
from 1st May 1816.

And it is further enacted that this Regulation shall take effect  
throughout the Island from the 1st day of May next ensuing.

Given at Colombo, this 17th day of February, 1816.

By Order of Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

**Tables referred to in Regulation of Government No. 3. A. D. 1816.**

**TABLE A.**

Internal dimensions of a Parrah, and its Subdivisions.

	Length.	Depth.	Breadth.
Parrah.....	11. $\frac{57}{100}$ inches	11. $\frac{57}{100}$ inches	11. $\frac{57}{100}$ inches
Half Parrah.....	9. $\frac{18}{100}$ inches	9. $\frac{18}{100}$ inches	9. $\frac{18}{100}$ inches
Quarter Parrah.....	7. $\frac{28}{100}$ inches	7. $\frac{28}{100}$ inches	7. $\frac{28}{100}$ inches

**TABLE B.**

Internal dimensions of a Seer, and its Subdivisions.

	Depth	Diameter
Seer.....	4. $\frac{35}{100}$ inches	4. $\frac{35}{100}$ inches
Half Seer.....	3. $\frac{45}{100}$ inches	3. $\frac{45}{100}$ inches
Quarter Seer.....	2. $\frac{74}{100}$ inches	2. $\frac{74}{100}$ inches

**TABLE C.**

Cut Seers.	Cut Parrahs.	Aminonams.	Lasts.	Garce.
24	1			
192	8	1		
1800	75	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
4800	200	25	2. 2-3rd	1

TABLE D.

The Parrah.....	R.D.	5.	6.	0.
Half Parrah.....	"	4.	6.	0.
Quarter Parrah.....	"	3.	6.	0.
The Seer.....	"	0.	9.	0.
Half Seer.....	"	0.	7.	0.
Quarter Seer.....	"	0.	4.	0.

Each measure will be accompanied with a strike mounted with iron, to prevent all disputes about the cuttings.

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1816.

### Regulation No. 7.

To explain and amend the Regulation No. 3. of the present year, concerning Dry Measures.

**WHEREAS** it has not been sufficiently understood that no dry measures are legal, but those issued by the authority of Government:

It is hereby declared and enacted that no measure, for grain or other dry goods, shall be deemed or taken to be a legal measure, unless the same shall have been issued by the authority of Government, and shall bear the stamp affixed to it accordingly.

No measure for grain or other dry goods legal but those issued by Government, and bearing its Stamp.

Given at Colombo, the Nineteenth Day of July, 1816.

By Order of Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

Published by His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.



# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1818.

## *Regulation No. 5.*

To declare the legality of pressing for the service of Government persons bound to such service by Cast, Tenure of Land, or Custom; and of the mode of enforcing the same as heretofore practised,

Doubts have arisen of the legality of pressing for the service of Government, persons bound by their casts, tenure of Lands or other customs of these settlements; and of the authority of the Officers of Government and Native Headmen receiving orders to impress such persons, to execute such orders.

Essential to remove such doubts without delay.

Legality of impressment of such persons recognized and declared.

It is legal and competent to such Officers and Headmen to whom the same is committed by the usual course of business, to seize and employ all such persons, When & wheresoever they may be found, and although employed or engaged in the service of private individuals.

And to employ under them inferior Officers who may seize & arrest such persons, also in any place.

Responsibility of Officers of Government, Native Headmen or Inferior Officer for abuse of power or unnecessary violence done, authorized or ordered.

1. **WHEREAS** doubts have arisen, whether the impressment of persons bound by their casts, or tenure of lands, or other customs of these Settlements, to serve his Majesty's Government as coolies or otherwise, is legal; and whether the Officers of Government and Native Headmen receiving orders to impress such persons according to the common course of public business in this Colony, are authorized to execute the same, by taking for the public service, any person or persons of the descriptions above stated, wheresoever such person or persons may be found; and whether in the employ of individuals or not:

2. And whereas it is essential to the interests of His Majesty's Government, that such doubts should be without delay removed:

3. It is therefore hereby enacted and declared by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the impressment, for the service of Government, of all persons bound by their casts, tenure of lands, or other customs of this Colony, to perform service, is and has been always legal: and that it is, and has been, legal and competent, for such public Officers, and Native Headmen of every description, to whom the duty is committed, by the usual course of business; which has obtained in this Colony, to seize, take, arrest, send and employ in the service of Government, all and every person or persons, who by his or their casts, tenure of lands or other customs of these Settlements is or are bound to serve Government as coolies or otherwise, when and wheresoever such person or persons may be found, and although such person or persons are or have been employed or engaged in the private service of any individual whomsoever—And for that purpose to employ, under such Officers of Government or Native Headmen, other inferior Officers, to execute such duty, who are and have been duly authorized, to seize take and arrest such person or persons as are herein above mentioned, when and wheresoever the same may be found.

4. Provided always that any Officer of Government, Native Headman or Inferior Officer acting under the authority of such Officer of Government or Headman, are and have been responsible in Law, that in the execution of the duties herein above declared to be entrusted to them respectively, he or they do not commit, or authorize or order to be committed, any act or acts of wanton abuse of power, or violence not necessary, to the full and due performance of such duties.

No limitation, restraint, or relaxation of prerogative intended by this Regulation.

And provided further that nothing in this Regulation contained shall be taken or esteemed to limit, restrain or relax the right and prerogative of His Majesty's Government to call for the service of all His Majesty's subjects according to the laws and customs of these Settlements.

Given at Kandy, this Seventh day of May, 1918.

By Order of Council,

(Signed) GEORGE LUSIGNAN,  
Act. Sec. to Council,

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

THE HONBLE THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL,

A. D. 1920.

Regulation No. 7.

For repealing the Third Regulation of 1920, and for calling in all Government Notes the value whereof shall not be impressed thereon by a stamp in black ink.

### Preamble.

The thinness of texture of the paper on which the Government Notes are engraved occasions the early obliteration of the value impressed by the dry stamp, as enacted by Regulation No. 3. of 1919.

The Regulation, No. 3. of 1920 repealed.

Expedient to substitute another precaution against forgery by stamping on all Notes their value in black ink, and that none but notes bearing such stamped value should continue in circulation.

Government Notes not bearing their value stamped thereon in black ink to be exchanged for stamped notes at the General Treasury, or Cutcheries of Collectors or Agents of Government, before the 31st October 1920.

1. **WHEREAS** owing to the thinness of texture of the paper, on which the Notes of this Government are engraved, it is found that the impression of the value of the Note by the dry stamp, as stated in the Third Regulation of the present year, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty, and required by the same, to render such Government Notes after the first day of July next current, is soon obliterated;
2. It is therefore hereby enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the said Third Regulation of the present year shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.
3. And whereas it is expedient that, in lieu of the precaution thereby intended to be provided against forgery, the said Notes should bear their value stamped thereon in black ink, and it is expedient that no other Government Notes save and except such as bear this last mentioned stamp or impression should be kept in circulation;
4. It is therefore further enacted that all Government Notes not bearing the impression of the value thereof, stamped on the same by a stamp in black ink, shall, on being presented at the General Treasury, or any of the Cutcheries of the Collectors, or Agents of Government in this Island, be taken in payment or exchanged for Notes of the same value, and being duly stamped with their value in black ink, at any time before the 31st day of October

Notes not stamped & not presented to be exchanged before 31st Oct. next not to be current, or received in payment except at the General Treasury at Colombo.

next; and the holders of such Notes as are not stamped are required to present the same accordingly.

5. And it is further enacted that Notes not having their value stamped on them in black ink, which shall not be presented accordingly, before the Thirty first day of October next, shall not be current or in any way received in payment, except at the General Treasury in Colombo.

*Given at Colombo, the 17th day of June, 1820.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) W. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*To be proclaimed in the Kandyan Provinces,*

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Sec. Kand. Provinces.

---

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

*Regulation No. 24.*

For ascertaining the persons holding the employ or titles of native Headmen in the Malabar Districts, and for preventing the assumption of the authority or title of a Headman, by persons not duly appointed for that purpose; and for amending the 6th Regulation of 1809, in so far as regards the penalties for breaches thereof.

### Preamble.

Necessary to declare what persons, in the Malabar Districts of Ceylon are entitled to the rank of Native Headmen.

All acts granting the employ or rank of a Native Headman in the Malabar Districts, of superior rank to an Arachy, bearing date prior to the 4th June 1809, are declared null.

No person entitled to such rank or title, but by virtue of an act dated on or after the said day.

1. **WHEREAS** it is necessary to declare what persons are entitled to the rank of native Headmen within the Malabar Districts of Putlam, Mannar, Jaffnaputnam, Trincomalee and Batticaloa:

2. It is therefore hereby enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council:

§ 1. That all acts effective or titular, granting the employ or rank of a native Headman in the Malabar Districts, of superior rank to an Arachy, to any person whomsoever, and bearing date at any time previous to the fourth day of June 1809, shall be null and void, to all intents and purposes and no person shall be entitled to hold such employ or rank, except by virtue of an act of Government, dated on or after the said last mentioned day.

All acts appointing native Headmen effective or titular of or inferior to the rank of Arachy, dated previous to 1st May 1809 null; and no act valid except dated on or after such day, and signed by the Commissioner of Revenue.

Any person assuming the rank or title of a Malabar native Headman, effective or titular, of whatsoever degree, without a legal act of appointment, shall be subject to fine not exceeding 500 Rds. and imprisonment till the same is paid not exceeding 6 months.

Titular Headmen assuming the functions of effective Headmen, liable to similar punishment.

½ of all fines levied to be paid to the informer against persons contravening this Regulation.

Penalties enacted by the 6th Regulation of 1809 repealed.

Penalty for offences against the said Regulation, to be, fine not exceeding 500 Rds. and imprisonment till the same is paid, not exceeding 6 months.

§ 2. That all acts appointing effective or titular Headmen in the said Malabar Districts, of the rank of Arachy, or of inferior rank, and bearing date at any time previous to the first day of March 1809, shall be null and void; and no act for the said purpose, shall be valid, unless signed by the Commissioner of Revenue, and dated on or subsequent to the first day of May 1809.

§ 3. That any person assuming the rank or title of a Malabar native Headman, whether effective or titular, of whatsoever degree, without such proper act as aforesaid, shall, on proof thereof before any Court or Magistrate, be subject to fine according to the nature of the rank or title so assumed, not however exceeding five hundred six dollars; and in default of payment, to imprisonment until such fine is paid, the term of such imprisonment not however exceeding six months.

3. And whereas great abuses have been practised by persons having merely the rank or title of Malabar native Headmen, assuming the functions and authority of Headmen actually employed; it is hereby declared, that all persons guilty of such fraud, shall be liable to the like penalties as are provided by the next foregoing clause.

4. And in order to encourage the detection of persons assuming the rank or title of native Headmen, without a proper act for that purpose or assuming the authority of office without any actual employ; it is hereby declared, that the person by whose information such fraud be discovered, and the offender brought to justice, shall receive one third part of the fine levied on his conviction.

5. And whereas by the Sixth Regulation of the year 1809, certain penalties are enacted for the offences against the provisions of the same; it is therefore enacted, that the clause or clauses of the said Regulation which specify those penalties shall be and the same are repealed. And it is further enacted, that the penalty for offences against the said Sixth Regulation of 1809 shall be, a fine not exceeding five hundred six dollars, and in default of payment, imprisonment until such fine is paid, the term of such imprisonment, however, not exceeding six months.

*Given at Colombo, this Fourteenth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) W.M. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

A  
COLLECTION  
OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS  
OF  
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
OF  
CEYLON—&c.

Section Second,

*Revenue Enactments.*

\* PROCLAMATION. *14 April 1800*

Preamble,

Reciting the conditions on which the tax on Joys and Ornaments is to be farmed.

A Tax of one Rds. to be levied from 1st May next from every male person; one half Rds. from every female, young or old (slaves not excepted) who may wear Joys of the materials herein defined.

All fixed inhabitants of Ceylon subject to the tax, to provide themselves with a licence & receipt from the renter of their District—to be in force

**W**HEREAS it is our wish that the contributions necessary for the maintenance of the state, should fall as lightly as possible on the people of these settlements, & be levied rather upon luxuries, than upon the necessities of life, we have determined to farm out a tax on Joys and Ornaments, on the following conditions,—which by these presents we make known and publish:

1st. That from and after the first day of May next, every renter of the tax upon Joys and Ornaments which are made or consist of gold, silver, or other metal, stone, pearl, ivory, glass, coral, chank, or bone, shall be entitled to levy the sum of one rix dollar or forty eight stivers from every male person, young or old, and the sum of one half rix dollar or twenty four stivers from every female person, young or old, (slaves not excepted) of whatever nation or country, living, residing or sojourning, as herein after is more particularly mentioned, in or upon the Island of Ceylon within the said settlements or any district thereof.

2d. That on or before the said first day of May, all regular and fixed inhabitants within the limits aforesaid who are objects of the tax in question, are by these presents required to provide themselves each with a licence or permit, comprizing also a receipt from the renter of that District within which they reside, which licence, while it continues in force, namely, for one year

\* Tho' never formally repealed, this Proclamation has ceased to be enforced except in the Jaffna District. *Act Commenced*

*by Reg. No. 4 — 1825*

for one year, & exempt them from payment during that time, altho' they change their place of residence.

Persons wearing Joys not provided with such licence after 1st May, to be fined 10 Rds. - one moiety to the informer, the other to the Diacony.

Strangers & travellers not liable to the above penalty, till after 30 days residence.

Head or Master of a family to be exempted from all further demand for account of all his family, on payment to 2 Rds. annually.

Each renter to deposit a specimen of his signature with every other renter for detection of frauds; also to renew lost licences.

Renters at liberty to sub-rent their districts, and other renters to acknowledge the licences of sub-renters.

Each renter to keep a list of the persons who have paid the tax; neglecting the same to forfeit 5 Rds. for every name omitted. The list to be forthcoming for inspection by the Revenue Manager.

Ornaments to become liable to the tax must be affixed upon the body itself, or appear upon the garments.

Renters to hold an office, where the tax is to be received and licences granted.

No abuse or force to be used towards persons suspected of

from and after the first day of May next, shall exempt them from payment of the like tax, in case they should in the mean time change their place of residence, and settle in any other district within the said Settlements; and the renter is hereby required to issue no licence whatever, unless at the same time the amount of the tax be paid for such period as the licence shall extend to. We also declare that if any person shall after the said first day of May be detected of having worn, or shall be found wearing any of the Joys or Ornaments aforesaid, without being able to produce such licence as aforesaid, such person shall be liable to a fine or penalty of ten rix dollars, one moiety thereof to go to the informer, and the other moiety to the Diacony, on conviction of the said offence, after reasonable time given the defendant to produce his licence before the nearest Fiscal, who is hereby empowered to levy the same and distribute the amount accordingly. Strangers, travellers, and persons recently come from beyond Seas, are not to be condemned in the above penalty unless they have resided in the district thirty days; Provided always that no head or master of a family shall under this Regulation be obliged to pay more than the sum of two rix dollars annually for all or any Joys and Ornaments worn, or used by himself, his wife, children and slaves, and that on payment of the said sum of two rix dollars he shall be entitled to a receipt in full, from the renter or sub-renter as the case may be, which receipt in full shall be a protection for him against all demands on account of the tax in question, for one whole year from the date of such receipt, or from and after the said 1st day of May next, and all renters and sub-renters are hereby required to take heed accordingly.

3d. Each renter of this tax shall deposit with every other renter a specimen of his signature for the more speedy detection of frauds, and also to prevent all vexatious detention of the Inhabitants, travellers, or others. And in case any person who has paid the tax shall have lost his licence, the renter on being applied to for that purpose, shall be obliged to furnish him with another and without expence.

4th. The different renters shall be at liberty to sub-rent any part or parts of their Districts, and all other renters shall be obliged to acknowledge as valid the signature of every sub-renter, provided that specimens thereof be deposited with them as directed by Article No. 3.

5th. Each renter and sub-renter shall keep a list of the persons who have paid him the tax, specifying therein the sex, and country, tribe or cast of the party paying the same, whether such party be a native, or a foreigner, and in case of the non observance of this Regulation, each renter and sub-renter neglecting the same, shall forfeit the sum of five rix dollars for every name or description as aforesaid, so omitted. And this list must be forthcoming to the Revenue Manager, on demand, for his inspection and guidance.

6th. No coins, jewells, trinkets, &c. carried about the person in a bag, purse or cloth, shall be esteemed ornaments within the tax. For ornaments to become subject thereto, must be affixed or fastened to the body itself, or must appear upon the garments.

7th. Each renter and sub-renter shall hold an office at some known and conspicuous place, within the limits of his district or authority, and shall give public notice of its situation, that all persons may know to whom they are to pay the tax, and from whom they are to receive licences respectively.

8th. No person suspecting another of not being provided with a licence, shall be at liberty to use either force, or abusive

having no licences, and reasonable time to be allowed to those alledging that they have them in their habitation, for their production; if none forthcoming the Fiscal to be applied to, to levy the fine.

If any violence or abuse is used towards a defaulter, no part of the fine to go to the informer, but the whole to the Diacony.

All who enter habitations for the purpose of discovering or detecting persons wearing Joys or requiring their licences, to be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Fiscal.

All Officers civil & military and privates European as well as native, with their wives and children, exempt from the tax.

Lascoreen, 'cangans and all other Headmen, exempted from payment on such Ornaments as are badges of their office, but no further.

language, to the person so suspected, but, if the person so suspected should alledge that he has not the licence about his person, but that the same is in his house or lodging (as the case may be) the person suspecting must attend him to his habitation, without however entering such habitation, unless by permission of the owner, and must allow him reasonable time to produce the same. And if after a reasonable time for that purpose, the person suspected shall not be able to produce the licence required, the person suspecting shall be at liberty to apply to the next Fiscal, who shall decide between the parties as before mentioned, and levy the penalty or fine if necessary.

9th. And in order to prevent the exercise of either force, or abuse towards persons suspected of wanting licences, be it known that if any degree of force or abuse be used and such occasion, the person or persons using the same, shall not be entitled to receive any part of the penalty, but the whole thereof on conviction shall go to the Diacony.

10. And we further declare that no renters, sub-renter, or other person or persons, shall dare, with impunity, to enter the house, or habitation of any man, for the purpose of discovering any person or persons in the act of wearing Joys, or other Ornaments, or for the purpose of requiring any licence or licences to be produced. And that all or any person or persons offending therein, shall, on complaint before the next Fiscal, if convicted of such offence, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Fiscal under all the circumstances of the case.

11th. That all officers civil & military in the service of His Majesty, of the Honorable East India Company of England, of the late Dutch East India Company & of the Government of Ceylon, together with all privates, European as well as native, in the land and sea services, with their wives and children, shall be exempted from the payment of the above tax.

12th. And that all Lascoreens, Cangans with all other degrees of Headmen shall, in so far as the use of any Ornaments on their swords & belts belonging thereto, the same being the badge of their office but no farther, be also exempted from payment of the said tax.

*Given at Colombo, the 1st day of April, 1800.*

*By Order of the Governor,*

*(Signed) Wm. Boyn.*

*Act. Sec. to Govt.*

## Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

Declaring that the Proclamation of the 1st April 1800, does not take effect, as far as respects the penalties therein mentioned, sooner than the 31st May next.

**W**E being desirous to allow to all persons who may be affected by the penalties in our Proclamation of the 1st day of April instant specified, a further time to provide them with permits in order to protect them against the said penalties, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said Proclamation, so far as respects the penalties therein mentioned, shall take effect from and after the 31st day of May next, and not sooner: any thing in the said Proclamation contained notwithstanding.

*Given at Colombo, this 4th day of April, 1800.*

*By Order of the Governor,*

*(Signed) Wm. Boyn.*

*Act. Sec. to Govt.*

# Extract from a Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

And to shew our wish to relieve such of the persons under our Government as are really indigent by any burthens which may bear hard upon them, we declare that the wearing of a comb made of horn will not subject any person to the payment of the tax.

Given at Colombo, this 13th day of June, 1800.

By Order of the Governor,

(Signed) Wm. Boyd.  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

## Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

### Preamble.

Resolving to remove the inconvenience arising from the total prohibition of the sale of Cinnamon.

Licensing proper persons to retail Cinnamon in quantities not exceeding one lb. at 3 Rds. per lb. at Colombo, Galle, Trincomalee & Jaffnapatnam.

Venders to be subjected to further regulations, to be specified in their license.

Persons not duly licensed, dealing in, or having Cinnamon in their possession, liable, besides confiscation of the Cinnamon, to a fine of ten Rds. for every lb. so found & imprisonment in failure of payment.

Commanders of Vessels allowed to take 10 lbs. of Cinnamon for their use at sea,

**W**HEREAS great inconvenience has arisen from the total prohibition of the sale of Cinnamon within these Settlements; We have resolved to authorise the sale thereof, in certain small quantities, on the terms herein after mentioned.

We do therefore publish and declare that, from and after the publication of these presents, we will cause to be issued from the public Warehouses to proper persons at Colombo, Galle, Trincomalee, and Jaffnapatnam, such quantities of Cinnamon as we may judge necessary, at the rate of six dollars two (2) per pound weight, with license to such persons to retail the same, in quantities not exceeding one pound weight, to any individual person, at one time, or within one month after such person may have purchased any former quantity. The retail price of Cinnamon not to exceed six dollars three (3) per pound weight.

The licensed venders of Cinnamon will be subject to such further provisions for regulating the sale of the same, as shall be specified in the licenses to be granted to them.

And if any person not being duly licensed by Us shall be found dealing in Cinnamon, or having any quantity thereof in his or her possession, every such person shall on conviction thereof, besides the confiscation of the Cinnamon, be fined in the sum of six dollars ten (10) for every one pound weight of Cinnamon, either sold by such person not having a license, or found in his or her possession, one half to go to the informer and the other half to be at the disposal of Government, and, in failure of payment of the same, such person shall be imprisoned, or suffer such corporal punishment as the Court may direct.

\* And whereas commanders of ships & vesse's leaving these Settlements may be desirous of purchasing Cinnamon in small quantities for their own private use while at sea; We do hereby further publish and declare that such persons may be supplied by the Government Warehouse keeper at Colombo, & Galle, and by the licensed venders at Trincomalee & Jaffnapatnam, with any quantity not exceeding ten (10) pounds at the rate of six dollars three (3) pr. pound, & they will further be provided with permits to enable them to carry such Cinnamon from these Settlements, which permits shall be issued by

\* See Regulation 6 of 1820, clause 27.



on payment of 2 Rds. for a permit to do so on each lb. besides the fixed price of 3 Rds. per lb.

Any person taking a greater quantity of Cinnamon on board ship than 10 lbs. liable to the penalty imposed by the Proclamation bearing date 19th Nov. 1798.

the principal Warehouse keeper at Colombo and Galle, and by the Agents of revenue & commerce at Trincomalee and Jaffnapatnam, such permits to be paid for (in addition to the price of the Cinnamon) at the rate of Rixdollars two (2) pr. pound weight of Cinnamon therein permitted.

Any person taking a greater quantity of Cinnamon on board ship than ten (10) pounds weight, or taking any quantity whatever without a permit, shall be subject to the penalties on the exportation of Cinnamon directed & promulgated by Our Proclamation bearing date the Thirteenth November, 1798.

*Given at Colombo, the First December, 1801.*

By Order of the Governor,

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## Proclamation.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

FREDERIC NORTH,

### Preamble

Reciting that in abolishing tenure by service, the right of employing the Inhabitants in services analogous to their casts and habits, for payment, was reserved to Government.

That Moors & Chitties used to work as Coolies and Labourers, and pay Onliam to Government.

That many, of them by industry having acquired property, are desirous of being relieved from that obligation.

Declaring that any Moorman or Chittie, above 15 and below 60 years of age, not having been a commissioned officer in the English or Dutch service, or not being actually employed by Government, shall receive a licence of exemption from such obligation, to be in force for six months, from the Agent of revenue & commerce or his Assistant, on payment of 4 Rds.

**W**HEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the third day of May 1800, by which we abolished tenure by service, we reserved to ourselves and our successors, Governors or Lieutenant Governors of Ceylon, the right of employing the inhabitants of these Settlements in such public services as are analogous to their casts and habits of life, they being duly paid for the same:

And whereas the Moormen and Chitties, settled within these territories, have in former times, for the most part, been used to work as coolies and labourers in the public service, and to pay the duty of Onliam to Government:

And whereas they have lately, by their laudable industry, acquired considerable riches, and many of them are desirous of being relieved from the obligation of public service, we do hereby make known and declare:

That any Moorman or Chittie above fifteen and under sixty years of age, not having borne the commission of officer in the service of this Government or the late Dutch East India Company, or not being actually employed in the Civil or Military service of this Government, who shall wish to be exempted from any call for personal labour on the public works, shall receive from the office of the several Agents of revenue and commerce throughout these Settlements, a licence under the hand of the Agent of revenue and commerce of the District, or his Assistant, exempting the said persons therefrom, for the space of six calendar months from the date of the said licence, on payment of four rixdollars at the office from which he shall receive it.

Such exemption not to extend to cases of public danger and emergency.

Enjoining all officers of Government to take due notice of this Proclamation.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to such cases of public danger and emergency as will make it the interest as well as the duty of every individual to exert himself personally for the public safety.

And we enjoin all officers, Civil and Military, all native headmen, and others whom it may concern, to pay due attention to the directions contained in this our Proclamation, and the privileges intended thereby to be conferred, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at Colombo, the 2d day of October, 1802.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.  
Chief Sec. to Govt,

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEORGE ARBUTHNOT,  
Sec. to the Council.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

## Proclamation. 22 April 1802

Entitled a Proclamation for the better regulation and collection of the Land Revenue.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**FREDERIC NORTH,**

### Preamble

Expedient to ascertain the exact amount of the share of produce which every proprietor of land is obliged, by the tenure of his property, to pay to Government.

Ordaining that a new valuation shall be made within one year of every transfer, alienation, or any change of possession of the property, together with a survey and figure by a sworn surveyor.

Experienced Surveyors to be placed under the orders of the Agents of Revenue, for the better execution of the provisions of this Proclamation.

**WHEREAS** it is highly expedient to ascertain the exact amount of the share of produce which every proprietor of land is obliged, by the tenure of his property, to pay to Government, in such a manner as may secure him from all uncertainty and vexation, and the same time may preserve the public Revenue from fraud and injury :

We do hereby ordain, that from and after the publication of these presents, on the transfer, alienation, or any change of possession, by contract, death, execution for debt, or otherwise, a new valuation shall be made within one year after such change of possession shall have taken place, of the property so transferred, together with a survey and figure by a sworn surveyor.

And for the better execution of the provisions of this our Proclamation, a sufficient number of experienced surveyors will be placed under the orders of the Agents of Revenue in these Settlements respectively, who shall be bound to make the circuit of the District assigned to them once in each year, and shall for that purpose be furnished with a copy of the registry of the District from the time of the last preceeding survey.

\* This Regulation is not in general use, on account of the scarcity of Surveyors.

Agents of Government to appoint a sufficient number of sworn appraisers in their Districts.

And we have moreover directed the several Agents of revenue, to nominate and appoint a sufficient number of sworn appraisers in the Districts under them, whose business it will be to value and appraise the property of individuals, together with the Government share thereof, according to the Regulations herein-after laid down.

And the surveyors, having received the copy of the register of their respective Districts, shall proceed on their circuits, and on their arrival in any division where there are appraisers appointed by the Agent of revenue, shall assemble them and immediately begin the survey and appraisement of all the lands specified in the registry in such division, and the surveyor shall make the figure of the said lands, which shall be valued by him and the other appraisers, together with the Government share of the produce thereof, which valuation shall be expressed under the figure, and signed by them, if they do not object to the correctness of the said valuation, and by the proprietor, if consenting thereto; but in cases of dissent on the part of the said proprietor, or of the surveyor himself, the surveyor shall forthwith call on the Headmen of the division where the case occurs, to name eight men of good repute, not related to the proprietor, or in known enmity with him, which names he shall forthwith transmit to the Agent of Revenue, and the Agent having struck off three of the said names, shall send back the list to the surveyor, who shall then allow the proprietor to strike off three, and the remaining two, being sworn, together with the surveyor, shall make the valuation which shall be conclusive, and the proprietor and surveyor obliged to sign it.

And when the figure shall have been made, and the valuation of the produce, as well as of the Government share agreed upon, and subscribed by the surveyor, the appraisers, and the proprietor, it shall be sent to the office of the Surveyor General, where two copies shall be made of it, which shall be sent to the Agent of Revenue of the District where the ground lies, one to be delivered to the proprietor, and the other to be entered in the registry of the District.

And the Government share of the produce of the ground so valued shall remain fixed according to the said valuation, either in kind or in money, at a rate of commutation to be settled between the Agent of Revenue and the proprietor, during the whole term of the occupancy of the proprietor at that time being, but on any transfer by decease or alienation, shall be subject to a new settlement in the mode herein before set forth.

And in all cases where no share of the produce of the land transferred shall have been reserved to Government by any specific grant or title, or by any general legislative provision, the share to be reserved for Government is hereby fixed at one fifth part of the produce of all low grounds in the Districts of Chilaw, Colombo, Galle, Matura, and the Mahagampattoo, and at one tenth part of the produce of all other lands throughout these settlements, excepting such gardens as do not contain the number of ten fruit bearing trees, which shall remain free of all direct contribution to Government.

And the following fees shall become due and payable on the performance of the duties herein before stated, and shall be allowed and taken, but no other charge or fee shall be imposed on any pretence whatsoever.

TO THE SURVEYOR.

Fms.

For every house	24
For every piece of ground, less than 4 acres, per acre	24

Surveyors to proceed on circuit—survey the division allotted to them—make figures of the lands—appraise their value & the Government share of their produce—If the proprietors dissent from the valuation, Headmen to name eight men of good repute,—the Agent of Government to strike off three of the said names—the proprietor to strike off three—the judgement of the remaining two, with the surveyor, to be conclusive.

The figure, and valuation when completed to be sent to the Surveyor General's office, where two copies are to be made—one delivered to the proprietor, the other entered in the registry of the District,

The Government share to be fixed upon such valuation, and remain in force till next transfer of the property, when a new settlement is to be made.

Where no grant or title defines the Government share, 1-5 to be paid of the produced of low lands in the Districts of Chilaw, Colombo, Galle, Matura & the Mahagampattoo, and 1-10 of all other lands in the settlement. Gardens not containing 10 fruit bearing trees, exempt.

Specifying the fees to be paid on the performance of the duties herein before stated,

Fms.

More than 4, and less than 10, per acre	..	....	16
More than 10, and less than 20,	..	..	22
More than 20, and less than 40,	..	..	8
More than 40, and less than 80,	..	..	6

To the sworn appraisers, for the first appraisement, one half per centum, on the value of the land or house appraised, to be divided among them. To the referees, on a second appraisement, one per centum of the value of the land or house appraised, to each of the referees.

*At Colombo, on Friday the 22nd day of April, 1803.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

By Order of the Council.

(Signed) R. PLASKET,  
*Acting Sec. to the Council.*

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1811.

*Regulation No. 3.*

For the protection of His Majesty's Pearl Banks of Ceylon.

**Preamble.**

Suspicion that depredations are committed on the Pearl Banks.

**Enactments for their protection.**

Any boat or vessel found within the limits of the banks, between 10th Jan. and the end of April, or 1st Oct. and end of Nov., in each year, in the situations described in the annexed Schedule, liable to seizure by persons commissioned for that purpose, such vessels liable to forfeiture by sentence of any Court having Revenue jurisdiction of sufficient amount, two thirds, of its value to go to the use of His Majesty, one third to the captor or prosecutor

**WHEREAS** there is reason to suspect that depredations are committed in the Pearl banks of this island, by boats and other vessels frequenting those places in the calm season, without any necessity or lawful cause for being in that situation:

For the protection of His Majesty's property and Revenue, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased hereby to enact and declare;

That if any boat or other vessel shall hereafter, between the 10th of January, and the end of April, or between the 1st of October, and the end of November, in any year, be found within the limits of the Pearl banks, as described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, anchoring or hovering and not proceeding to her proper destination as wind and weather may permit, it shall be lawful for any person or persons, holding a commission or warrant from His Excellency the Governor for the purposes of this Regulation, to enter and seize such boat or other vessel, and carry the same to some convenient port or place in this Island for prosecution.— And every such boat or other vessel is hereby declared liable to forfeiture by sentence of any Court having Revenue jurisdiction of sufficient amount, and shall be condemned accordingly, two thirds thereof to the use of His Majesty, and one third to the person

unless vessels are forced into the situation above referred to unavoidably—proof whereof to lie with the party alledging such defence.

seizing or prosecuting, unless such boat or other vessel shall have been forced into the situation aforesaid, by accident or other necessary cause, the proof whereof to be on the party alledging such defence.

Colombo, 9th March, 1811.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY,  
Sec. to the Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Vessels navigating the inner or along shore passage are not to hover or anchor in deeper than four fathoms water.

Vessels navigating the outer passage are not to hover or anchor within twelve fathoms water.

REGULATION  
OF  
GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1812.

Regulation No. 3.

For regulating the franking of Letters.

Preamble.

Necessary to promulgate new rules, for the transmission of public letters free of postage.

THE Regulations enacted by GENERAL MAITLAND for the transmission of public letters free of postage having, from some changes in departments and other circumstances, been departed from in several instances, His Excellency the Governor has taken into consideration the necessity of promulgating new rules on that subject, and is therefore pleased to establish, order and direct as follows;

No public letters to pass free, from the seat of Government or head quarters of the Army, unless superscribed in the manner herein detailed—and franked by;

1st. No public letters shall pass free of postage from the seat of Government or Head Quarters of the Army, to outstations, unless superscribed "*On His Majesty's Service*" with the name of the place from whence dispatched, the date of the month in words at length, the year in figures, and the department from which they are despatched, and unless franked by the following authorities; viz.

the letters from the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice—from the Civil and Judicial departments, by the Chief Secretary, or his Deputies in their respective branches.

Letters from the Supreme Court, by the Honble the Chief Justice—letters from Civil and Judicial departments (except the Supreme Court and the office of Commissioner of Revenue) by the Chief Secretary to Government, or Deputy Secretaries in their respective branches.

From the Revenue office, by the Commissioner for the time being.

From heads of Military departments, and Commanding Officers of Corps, by the Military Secretary.

Persons authorized to frank letters not to delegate their power, nor frank any letter not sent open for inspection.

No letters from outstations to the seat of Government or Head quarters of the army to pass free, unless addressed;

On business of the Supreme Court, to the Chief Justice.

Civil and Judicial letters, Chief Secretary.

On Revenue matters, to the Commissioner of Revenue.

Military letters, Military Secretary.

Mode of superscribing letters dispatched from the outstations, —the signature of the Officer sending the letter, to be considered his attestation on honour that it is on the public service.

The liberty of franking letters hitherto allowed to Commanding Officers and Agents of Revenue within their districts, withdrawn.

Letters not exempted from postage by Articles No. 1. & 2. to be superscribed "Service bearing postage," and such charges to be reimbursed monthly by Government.

Rules respecting the correspondence of Governments in India, and H. M.'s Navy.

Letters signed by the Governor General, Governors, & Acting Governors of British Governments, free.

Letters signed by Officers Commanding, or Commissioners of, H. M. Navy—letters from Commanders of Ships to the Commander in Chief or Commissioners in India, (if written in the ports of Ceylon to be put under cover to the Chief Secretary, or Collector of Trincomalee) to be forwarded free of postage.

The privilege of franking not withdrawn from Members of Council, but they are required to conform to the mode of superscription enjoined in the 1st Article.

Letters from the office of the Commissioner of Revenue, by the Commissioner for the time being.

Letters from the heads of Military departments, and Commanding Officers of corps, by the Military Secretary.

And the persons hereby authorized to frank letters will on no account delegate that power to any person whomsoever, nor frank any letters unless left open for inspection, as they will be accountable that the contents of all such letters relate exclusively to public business.

2ndly. No letters from outstations to the seat of Government, or the Head Quarters of the Army, shall pass free of postage unless addressed as follows; viz.

Letters on the business of the Supreme Court, to the Honble the Chief Justice.

Civil and Judicial letters (with the above exceptions) to the Chief Secretary to Government.

Letters for the Revenue office, to the Commissioner of Revenue.

Military letters, on His Majesty's Service, to the Military Secretary.

All which letters shall be superscribed with the signature, rank or stations of the persons writing them, and it is distinctly to be understood that the signature of an officer of government, Civil or Military, will be considered as his attestation on honour that the letter is on the public service.

3rdly. The liberty of franking letters heretofore allowed to Commanding Officers within their commands, and to Agents of Revenue within their districts, is withdrawn, and will cease from the publication of this order.

4thly. All public letters not exempted from postage by Articles No. 1. and 2. must in the first instance be paid for, but are to be superscribed "*on service bearing postage*" and the amount of such charges will be reimbursed by Government, after the expiration of each month, \* on a proper application accompanied by a list of the letters particularising their date, address and subject, and a receipt for the same by the person in charge of the Post office, from which they may have been dispatched.

5thly. The correspondence of the governments of India and of His Majesty's Navy will be subject to the following rules;

All letters bearing the signature of the Governor General, the Governors or Acting Governors of His Majesty's and the Honble Company's governments in India are free.

All letters bearing the signature of the Officer commanding His Majesty's Navy in the Indian Seas, or of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy in Madras and Bombay, and written upon His Majesty's service, are free of postage—and all letters from officers commanding His Majesty's ships of war, to the Commander in Chief in India, or to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, if written at the ports of Point de Galle or Colombo, and put under cover to the Chief Secretary of Government, will be forwarded to their address free of postage, and those written at Trincomalee, if given in charge to His Majesty's Collector stationed at that place, will be also forwarded free of postage.

6thly. The privilege enjoyed by the Honble the Members of His Majesty's Council, of franking private letters is not intended to be affected by the foregoing Regulations, but they are required to conform to that part of the 1st Article, which directs the name of the place from whence the letter is dispatched, the date of the

\* Quarterly by subsequent Rule.

month in words at length, the year in figures, and the name of the individual franking, to be written by himself, on the superscription.

Colombo, 28th March, 1812.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to the Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1813.

*Corresponding with the Cingalese and Tamul Year*

*Sreemoega, and Hegira 1227.*

**Regulation No. 17.**

**For repealing the tax called the bazar tax—and substituting an increased Custom duty.**

Bazar tax irregular & vexatious in operation, difficult in collection, injurious to commerce, and liable to fraud.

**Bazar tax repealed,**

**Goods may be sold where the owner pleases.**

**Necessary to compensate for this tax.**

**3 per cent additional duty on all imports except grain, & 2 per cent on grain.**

**W**HEREAS the tax on the retail of goods, commonly called the Bazar tax, is found to be irregular and vexatious in operation, difficult in collection, injurious to the interests of Commerce, and liable to constant fraud and evasion;

It is hereby enacted, that from and after the 12th day of August next, the said tax, being two per cent upon the value of grain, and three per cent upon the value of other goods sold, together with all commutations levied instead thereof, be, and they hereby are, repealed and abolished.

That from and after the said date, all restrictions relating to the place and manner of selling goods and merchandize, be, and they hereby are, repealed—and that it shall be lawful thenceforth to sell goods of all kinds imported or native, in such place as the owner shall think fit.

And whereas it is necessary to compensate for the repeal of the said tax, by an increased Custom duty;

It is enacted, that all goods imported, excepting grain, shall, from and after the repeal of the said tax, pay an additional Custom duty of three per cent upon their value; that \* grain shall pay an additional Custom duty of two per cent on its value.

See the 6th Regulation of 1820, clause 3rd; & the tables therein referred to.

Subject to relaxation by Govt.  
Advt. in times of scarcity or  
enhanced price.

Subject, however, to such relaxation of the duty last mentioned, in times of scarcity or enhanced price, as shall from time to time be notified in public Advertisements, by the authority of His Excellency the Governor.

Given at Colombo, this 31st day of July, 1813.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAS. GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1813.

*Corresponding with the Cingalese and Tamul Year  
Sreemoega, and Hegira 1227,*

*\* Regulation No. 19.*

For establishing certain rules for the business of the ports and harbours of Colombo, Point de Galle and Trincomalee; and settling the rates of port charges and prices of labour in the said ports and harbours.

Necessary to settle port  
charges for Colombo, Galle  
and Trincomalee.

Rules to be observed &  
rates in Schedules.

Magistrates &c. to assist.

**WHEREAS** it is become necessary to establish certain rules, and to settle the rates of port charges, and the prices of labour in the ports and harbours of Colombo, Point de Galle and Trincomalee;

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to enact and declare, that the rules, rates and charges set forth in three Schedules hereunto annexed, be observed in the said ports and harbours respectively, and all persons concerned are hereby directed to conform themselves, and be obedient thereto, and the several Courts of Justice, and Magistrates, and all other His Majesty's subjects in and throughout His Majesty's settlements in the Island of Ceylon, are hereby strictly charged and commanded to observe and enforce the same.

\* See Regulation No. 10 of 1821, clauses 2nd & 3rd; and, respecting anchorage dues, schedules A. & B. annexed to Regulation No. 12 of 1820.



Every former Proclamation or order, which contradicts this Regulation, is hereby repealed.

Given at Colombo, this 5th day of August, 1813.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

RULES & ORDERS.

*For the business of the Port of Colombo.*

FOR VESSELS &c.

1st. All square rigged vessels, sloops & schooners must employ the boats attached to the Master Attendant's department, for the landing or shipping of their cargoes or any part thereof, and no other.

2nd. As the Government boats will not be sufficient for such purpose, the Master Attendant is to licence a certain number of country boats (called battels) to ply to & from vessels &c. for landing and shipping their cargoes—These boats are to be numbered & registered, and the crews thereof subject to the orders of the Master Attendant—Two thirds the hire chargeable for such boats shall go to the owners for themselves & crews, & the remaining one third to Government.

3rd Any country boat not licenced as above described, plying to a square rigged vessel, sloop or schooner for the purpose of landing or shipping any merchandize, shall immediately be seized, and, on due conviction thereof, for the first offence, the whole boat hire chargeable for the use of such boat, by the port rates, shall become forfeited to Government, and for every subsequent offence, three times that amount.

4th. Coast dhonies may land and ship their cargoes without using the boats attached to the Master Attendant's department, paying for a licence for that purpose at the rate of one rix dollars the garce.

5th. Cingalese dhontes with out-riggers, commonly called coolah dhonies, may land & ship their cargoes at the established places, free of all charge. No dhonies, however, can be permitted to lay along side the wharf for the purpose of loading or discharging cargo without a permit in writing from the Master Attendant, for which they are to pay, in the instance of arrack, at the rate of six fanams the leagner, & for other goods, twenty rix dollars the cargo.

6th. The full hire of each boat is to paid for every day it is employed, either in receiving or discharging cargo.

7th. No boats are to be employed in the lading or unlading of vessels on sundays, Christmas day and Good Friday, except in cases of emergency, when double hire is to be charged for the boats so employed.

8th. Boats going off after sun set to be charged half more than the usual hire.

9th. Persons applying for boats & not using them are to pay half the hire of such boats.

10th. The boatmen belonging to the Master Attendant's department are not to be employed on board any vessels, by the commanders or officers of such vessels.

11th. No goods are to be landed or shipped but at the wharf without a licence from the Custom Master under penalty of confiscation.

12th. No ballast to be thrown overboard, but landed and deposited in a place to be pointed out by the Master Attendant.

**MASTER ATTENDANT'S DUTY**

1st. He is, on the application of masters or supercargoes of vessels, to provide them with boats, for the landing or shipping of their merchandize, with the least possibly delay.

2nd. He is to take care that all goods liable to Custom house duties are landed at the wharf, unless special permission be granted by the Custom Master, for their being landed elsewhere.

3rd. He is daily to give certificates to the owners or tindals of the licenced batels or country boats of their service during each day, & upon their production of those certificates every Saturday at his office, he is to settle with them, for their share of boat hire respectively.

4th. He is at the same time to settle with the pilots for their share of the pilotage.

5th. He is not to give any credit for the port fees & charges, if he does it is at his own risk.

6th. He is not to countersign the port clearance granted by the Custom Master to any vessels, until every demand has been settled in the current money of Ceylon, for boat hire, and every other port charge.

7th. He is to keep regular accompts of the sums he receives during each month, for pilotage of merchant vessels, boat hire, and other port charges, and transmit the same attested to the Collector of the District, on the 1st of the succeeding month.

8th. He is to pay the receipts of his department, on the 28th of each month, to the Collector of the District; taking that officer's acknowledgment in duplicate, for the amount & forwarding the original to the Commissioner of Revenue.

9th. He is to keep a regular list of all vessels arriving & departing, with their passengers, lading & tonnage, according to a prescribed form—He is to send a report of arrivals and departures, as they occur, to his Excellency The Governor, The Chief Secretary to Government, The Comptroller General of Customs, and the Commandant of the Garrison.

**OFFICERS & SERVANTS OF THE MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.**

1st. The boatmen and other servants attached to the Master Attendant's department, must obey the legal orders of their superior, relative to the discharge of their duties, on pain of punishment to be inflicted on them on conviction before the Magistrate of the port, not exceeding two months imprisonment, 100 Rix Dollars fine, and 50 lashes.

2nd. They are not to take or receive, directly or indirectly, any fees or gratuity; if found offending herein to be dismissed and liable to punishment as aforesaid. The pilots, however, in addition to their pay are to be allowed one half the specified rate of pilotage for each vessel, they pilot into the roads or harbour.

3rd. The attendance of the boatmen and other servants, belonging to the department to be from six o'clock in the morning till six in the evening.

4th. A head boatman, however, is to remain constantly at the beach house, day and night, and a boat's crew to be on duty at night, in case of any vessels requiring immediate assistance.

5th. A printed copy of these rules & orders, & of the fixed rates of boat hire, and port charges, is to be placed in the most conspicuous part of the Custom house, and Master Attendant's office, for the information of the public.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

**RATES OF PORT CHARGES FOR VESSELS ARRIVING AT AND SAILING  
FROM THE PORT OF COLUMBO.**

Rds. F's P.

For pilotage of all square rigged vessels, sloops and schooners..... 20 „ „

	Rds.	Fs.	P.
For a laborlot or rowing boat to and from vessels lying in the outer roads, with sundries--per trip .....	7	6	"
For Do. Do. in the inner roads .....	5	"	"
For a leagner of water filled from outside the fort and carried along side.....	3	"	"
For a Do. Do. from the beach and.....do. ....	2	"	"
For a Do. when filled and carried alongside by the boats and crew of the vessels, with permission of the Master Attendant.....	1	"	"
For a leagner of a rack convey'd from the wharf, along side a vessel, or vice versa.....	1	"	"
For a laborlot load of ballast .....	8	"	"
For a do. employed in warping a vessel out or in.....	12	"	"
For a do. carrying out or weighing an anchor .....	7	6	"
For a do. clearing a cable.....	5	"	"
For a boat employed in shipping or landing rice, wheat, gram, sugar paddy &c. per each complete bag of 164 pounds English .. ..	"	1	"
For a ton of ballast, per country boat .. ..	1	8	"
For a battel or large country boat (of 150 bags of rice burthen and upwards,) employed in shipping or landing pipes of wine, casks of beer, bales, chests, boxes, arreka nuts &c. &c. per trip .. ..	10	"	"
For a small country boat (of about 50 bags of rice burthen) employed in carrying sundries or as a passage boat, per trip .. ..	2	6	"

When boats of this last description are employed in landing or shipping articles particularly enumerated above, they are to be paid for as laid down for such articles.

For a battel or large country boat, ordered but not employed, half hire or	5	"	"
For a laborlot do. do. do. .. ..	2	6	"
For a small country boat do. do. do. .. ..	1	3	"
Dhories landing or carrying off their cargoes in their own boats are to pay per garce .. ..	1	"	"

Cingalese dhories with out-riggers (called coollah dhories) are exempted.

When a country boat is permitted to land grain at the bank-hall, an additional charge of one rix dollar per 100 complete bags, is to be paid to the boat owners .....

1 " "

#### EXTRA CHARGES.

For the use of an anchor, per day .....	3	"	"
For do. of a grapnel do. ....	1	6	"

#### CHARGES OF COOLY HIRE, FOR LANDING OR SHIPPING OF GOODS, AT OR FROM THE PORT OF COLOMBO.

For unloading a laborlot with iron, and carrying the same to the Custom house or putting into carts .. ..	5	6	"
For unloading a laborlot of sundries do. do. ....	5	"	"
For unloading a batel or country boat (of 150 bags of rice burden or upwards) with iron do. do. ..	11	"	"
For unloading a do. do. with sundries do. do. ..	10	"	"
For unloading rice, wheat, or gram, and weighing the same on the beach per 100 bags .....	5	"	"
For taking up from the scales and loading in carts, rice, wheat or gram per 100 bags .....	2	6	"
For unloading or loading a chest of claret or box of that size .....	"	6	"
For do. do. a half chest or box of that size .....	"	3	"
For do. do. a pipe of Madeira, Port or other wine .....	"	6	"
For do. do. a half pipe of Madeira &c. ....	"	3	"
For do. do. a leagner of Arrack ....	"	4	"
For do. do. a half do. or cask of beer .....	"	2	"

			Rds.	Fs.	P.
For unloading or loading a cask of rum or brandy	....	....	"	2	"
For do. do. a case of gin or box of that size	..	..	"	1	"
For do. do. a bag of saltpetre or sugar	..	....	"	1	"
For do. do. a tub of sugar candy	..	..	"	"	2
For do. do. a cask of salt provisions	.....	..	"	1	2
For do. do. a bale of cloth	.....	....	"	4	"
For unloading or loading a half bale of cloth	..	..	"	2	"
For shipping off a coir cable, from the Custom House or Master Attendant's store, per 500 pounds	..	....	1	"	"
For do. an anchor do. do.	.....	....	1	"	"

## HIRE OF ARTIFICERS.

A Carpenter working on board ship, from sun rise to sun set	..	1	6	"
A Carpenter working on shore, per diem	....	..	1	"
A Cookler working on board ship per do.	..	..	1	"
A do. on shore do.	..	..	"	2
A Cooly working on board ship do.	..	..	"	9

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## RULES &amp; ORDERS.

*For the business of the Port of Trincomalee.*

## FOR VESSELS &amp;c.

1st. All vessels lying in Back Bay are to come to an anchor within 7 fathoms water, — without that depth double boat hire will be charged.

2nd. Square rigged vessels, sloops and schooners must employ the boats attached to the Master Attendant's department, for the landing or shipping of their cargoes or any part thereof, and no other.

3rd. As the Government boats will not be sufficient for such purpose, the Master Attendant is to license a certain number of country boats (called battels) to ply to & from vessels &c. for landing and shipping their cargoes, these boats are to be numbered & registered and the crews thereof subject to the orders of the Master Attendant. Two third the hire chargeable for such boats shall go to the owners for themselves & crews, & the remaining one third to Government.

4th. Any country boat not licensed as above described, plying to a square rigged vessel, sloop or schooner for the purpose of landing or shipping any merchandize, shall immediately be seized, and, on due conviction thereof, for the first offence, the whole boat hire chargeable for the use of such boat, by the Port rates, shall become forfeited to Government, and for every subsequent offence, three times the amount.

5th. Coast dhonies may land and ship their cargoes without using the boats attached to the Master Attendant's department, paying for a license for that purpose at the rate of one Ru dollar per garce.

6th. Cingalese dhonies with out-riggers, (commonly called coolah dhonies,) may land & ship their cargoes at the established places free of all charges.

7th. The full hire of each boat to be paid for every day it is employed either in receiving or discharging the cargo.

8th. No boats are to be employed in the lading or unlading of vessels on sundays, Christmas day and Good Friday, except in cases of emergency, when double hire is to be charged on the boats so employed.

9th. Boats going off after sun set to be charged half more than the usual hire.

- 10th. Persons applying for boats but not using them are to pay half the hire of such boats.
- 11th. The boatmen belonging to the Master Attendant's department are not to be employed on board any vessels by the commanders or officers of such vessels.
- 12th. No goods are to be landed or shipped but near Mr. Neil's house in the Inner Harbour, at present occupied as the Cutcherry of the District, & the Custom House in Back Bay, without license in writing from the Custom Master, under the penalty of confiscation.
- 13th. Vessels are only permitted to land cargoes in Back Bay between the first of April and the 25th of October in each year; during the North-East monsoon they must land their cargoes in the Inner Harbour at the place above pointed out.
- 14th. No ballast to be thrown overboard, but landed and deposited in a place to be pointed out by the Master Attendant.

#### MASTER ATTENDANT'S DUTY.

- 1st. He is, on the application of masters or supercargoes of vessels, to provide them with boats for the landing or shipping of their merchandize, with the least possible delay.
- 2nd. He is to take care that all goods liable to Custom house duties are landed at the places before mentioned, unless special permission be granted by the Custom Master for their being landed elsewhere.
- 3rd. He is daily to give certificates to the owners or tindals of the licensed battels or country boats of their service during each day, & upon their production of those certificates every Saturday at his office, is to settle with them for their share of the boat hire.
- 4th. He is at the same time to settle with the pilots for their share of the pilotage.
- 5th. He is not to give any credit for the port fees & charges, -if he does, it is at his own risk.
- 6th. He is not to countersign the port clearance granted by the Custom Master to any vessel, until every demand has been settled in the current money of Ceylon, for boat hire and every other port charge.
- 7th. He is to keep regular accounts of the sums he received during each month for pilotage of Merchant vessels, boat hire, and other Port charges, and transmit the same attested to the Collector of the District on the 1st of the succeeding month.
- 8th. He is to pay the receipts of his Department on the 28th of each month to the Collector of the District, taking that officers acknowledgment in duplicate, for the amount, & forwarding the original to the Commissioner of Revenue.
- Lastly. He is to keep a regular list of all vessels arriving & departing with their passengers, lading & tonnage, according to a prescribed form, & to send a daily report thereof to His Excellency the Governor, the Admiral or Officer Commanding His Majesty's Navy at the port, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Commandant at Trincomalee, and the Collector of the District.

#### OFFICERS & SERVANTS OF THE MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

- 1st. The boatmen and other servants attached to the Master Attendant's department must obey the legal orders of their superior relative to the discharge of their duties, on pain of punishment to be inflicted on them on conviction before the Magistrate of the District, not exceeding two months imprisonment, 100 rix dollars fine, and 50 lashes.
- 2nd. They are not to take or receive, directly or indirectly, any fees or gratuity; if found offending herein to be dismissed, and liable to punishment, as aforesaid, the pilots, however, in addition to their pay are to be allowed one half the specified rate of pilotage for each vessel they pilot into the roads or harbour. The attendance of the boatmen and the servants, belonging to the department, to be from six o'clock in the morning till six in the evening.
- 3rd. A head boatman, however, is to remain constantly at the beach house, day and night, and a boat's crew to be on duty at night, in case of any vessel requiring immediate assistance.
- 4th. A printed copy of these rules & orders, & of the fixed rates of boat hire and port charges, is to be placed in the most conspicuous part of the Custom house and Master Attendant's Office, for the information of the public.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# RATES OF PORT CHARGES AND BOAT HIRE AT TRINCÓNALLEE.

## PILOTAGE

				* Back Bay RDs.	Inner Bay RDs.
Merchant vessels 600 tons & upwards	....	.....	50	100	
400 & under 600	....	....	40	80	
200 & under 400	..	..	27	54	
100 & under 200	..	..	15	30	

## BOAT HIRE

### IN BACK-BAY

Rds. F. P.

For every boat landing or carrying off rice, wheat or gram per bag .. .. , 1 ..

And if employed landing or carrying off other goods, at the rate of  
tonnage of the boat, in that proportion.

For every leaguer of arrack carried alongside or landed from a vessel .. 1 .. ..

For every leaguer of water carried alongside .. .. 2 .. ..

For do. where filled and carried alongside by ships own boats & crews, with  
permission of the Master Attendant .. .. 1 .. ..

For a ton of ballast carried alongside .. .. 2 .. ..

The same rates of boat hire are fixed for vessels lying in the Inner Harbour,  
if they lie in the anchorage near the town of Trincomalee, but if near Osten-  
burg, or in Clappenburg, French or Nichollson's cove, double the above  
rates are to be charged.

If boats are detained the whole day in shipping or landing cargo so as to  
be able to make but one trip, they are to be paid double hire according to  
the rates of their burthen in rice.

For a boat employed in warping a vessel out or in .. .. 12 .. ..

For a boat employed in carrying out or weighing an anchor .... 7 6 ..

For a boat employed in clearing a cable .... 5 .. ..

Dhories landing or carrying off their cargoes without using the boats attached to  
the Master Attendant's department, for cargo of any kind, to pay per garce.... 1 .. ..  
Cingalese dhories with outriggers, are exempted.

## EXTRA CHARGES.

Hire of an anchor per day .. .... 3 .. ..

Ditto Grapnel do. .. .. 1 6 ..

## HIRE OF COOLIES AND ARTIFICERS.

### COOLIES UNLOADING.

	Quantity	Rds	F.	P.
Unloading grain, and carrying it from Back or Dutch Bay to godowns in the little bazar ....	pr. 100 bags	2	9	..
do. do. do. to godowns in the town ....	..	4	6	..
do. do. from Inner Harbour to godowns on the beach . . .	..	2	..	..
do. do. do. to godowns in the town ....	..	2	9	..
Weighing rice, gram, or wheat on the beach .. ..	..	2	9	..
Unloading iron or iron hoops per boat load of 70 bags of rice	..	..	..	..
From Back Bay or Dutch Bay .. ..	..	4	6	..
Inner Harbour .. ..	..	2	9	..
Unloading other goods per boat load from Back Bay and Dutch Bay ..	..	4	..	..
From Inner Harbour .. ..	..	2	6	..
Unloading sundries as under	..	..	..	..
Chests of Chariet .....	each	..	8	..

\* If a Pilot is required by a vessel.

		Rds.	F.	P.
$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ chest in proportion				
Pipes of Madeira .....	each	8		
$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ pipes in proportion				
Casks of Beer .....	each	5		
Bags of salt petre .....	each	1		
do. „ sugar .....	each	1		
Tubs of sugar candy .....	each		2	
Bales of cloth large .....	per bale	4		
Leaguers of Arrack .....	each	5		

ARTIFICERS from 6 A. M. till 3 P. M.

	On shore	on board
	Rds. F. P.	Rds. F. P.
Carpenter .....	10	1
Smith .....	10	1
Caulker .....	8	10
Painter .....		1 9
Workmen under him .....		10
Coolies .....		6

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# RULES AND ORDERS.

## For the business of the Port at Point de Galle.

### FOR VESSELS &C.

1st. All vessels lying outside the harbour are to come to an anchor within 16 fathoms water; flagstaff N. N. W. to N. N. E. beyond that depth they will be charged double boat hire.

2nd. Square rigged vessels, sloops or schooners must employ the boats attached to the Master Attendant's department, for the landing or shipping of their cargoes, or any part thereof, and no other.

3rd. As the Government boats will not be sufficient for such purpose, the Master Attendant is to licence a certain number of country boats (called battels) to ply to & from vessels &c. for landing and shipping their cargoes;— these boats are to be numbered & registered, and the crews thereof subject to the orders of the Master Attendant. Two thirds the hire chargeable for such boats shall go to the owners for themselves & crews, & the remaining one third to Government.

4th. Any country boat not licenced as above described, plying to a square rigged vessel, sloop or schooner, for the purpose of landing or shipping any merchandize, shall immediately be seized, and on due conviction thereof, for the first offence, the whole boat hire chargeable for the use of such boat by the port rates, shall become forfeited to Government, and for every subsequent offence three times that amount.

5th. Coast dhonies may land and ship their cargoes without using the boats attached to the Master Attendant's department, paying for a licence for that purpose at the rate of one Rixdollar the gauge.

6th. Cingalese dhonies with out-riggers (commonly called coollah dhonies,) may land and ship their cargoes at the established places free of all charges.

7th. Vessels or dhonies laying alongside the wharf, and loading or discharging arrack or other cargo thereat, are to pay for a licence for that purpose at the rate of six fanams the leaguer of arrack and twenty rixdollars for a cargo of other goods; but no vessels or dhonies can lay alongside the wharf for any purpose, without the permission of the Master Attendant.

8th. The full hire of each boat is to be paid for every day it is employed, either in receiving or discharging cargo.

9th. No boats are to be employed in the lading or unlading of vessels on Sundays, Christmas day and Good Friday, except in cases of emergency, when double hire is to be charged for the boats so employed.

10th. Boats going off after sun set, to be charged half more than the usual hire.

11th. Persons applying for boats and not using them, are to pay half the hire of such boats.

12th. The boatmen belonging to the Master Attendant's department, are not to be employed on board any vessels, by the commanders or officers of such vessels.

13th. No goods are to be landed or shipped but at the wharf without a licence from the Custom Master, under penalty of confiscation.

14th. No ballast to be thrown overboard, but landed and deposited in a place to be pointed out by the Master Attendant.

#### MASTER ATTENDANT'S DUTY.

1st. He is, on the application of masters or supercargoes of vessels, to provide them with boats for the landing or shipping of their merchandize, with the least possible delay.

2nd. He is to take care that all goods liable to Custom house duties, are landed at the wharf; unless special permission be granted by the Custom Master for their being landed elsewhere.

3rd. He is daily to give certificates to the owners or tindals of the licenced battels or country boats of their service during each day, and upon their production of those certificates every Saturday at his office, is to settle with them for their share of the boat hire.

4th. He is at the same time to settle with the pilots for their share of the pilotage.

5th. He is not to give any credit for the port fees and charges, if he does, it is at his own risk.

6th. He is not to countersign the port clearance granted by the Custom Master to any vessel, until every demand has been settled in the current money of Ceylon, for boat hire and every other port charge.

7th. He is to keep regular accompts of the sums he receives during each month for pilotage of merchant vessels, boat hire, and other port charges, and transmit the same attested, to the Collector of the District on the 1st of the succeeding month.

8th. He is to pay the receipts of his department on the 28th of each month, to the Collector of the District; taking that officers acknowledgment in duplicate for the amount, & forwarding the original to the Commissioner of Revenue.

Lastly. He is to keep a regular list of vessels arriving and departing, with their passengers, lading & tonnage, according to a prescribed form, and to send a daily report thereof to His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Secretary to Government, The Comptroller General of Customs, the Commandant of the Garrison, and the Collector of the District.

#### OFFICERS & SERVANTS OF THE MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

1st. The boatmen and other servants attached to the Master Attendant's department, must obey the legal orders of their superior relative to the discharge of their duties, on pain of punishment to be inflicted on them on conviction before the Provincial Judge, not exceeding two months imprisonment, 100 rixdollars fine, and fifty lashes.

2nd. They are not to take or receive directly or indirectly any fees or gratuity, if found offending herein to be dismissed, and liable to punishment, as aforesaid.—The pilots, however, in addition to their pay are to be allowed one half the specified rate of pilotage, for each vessel they pilot into the roads or harbour.—The attendance of the boatmen and other servants belonging to the department, to be from six o'clock in the morning, till six in the evening.

3rd. A head boatman, however, is to remain constantly at the beach house, day and night, and a boat's crew to be on duty at night, in case of any vessel requiring immediate assistance.

4th. A printed copy of these rules & orders, and port charges, is to be placed in the most conspicuous part of the Custom house and Master Attendant's office, for the information of the public.

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec to Govt.



PORT CHARGES.

PILOTAGE AND ANCHORAGE						Rds. F. P.					
Vessels 600 tons & upwards						80	"	"			
400 and under 600						60	"	"			
200 and under 400						40	"	"			
100 and under 200						30	"	"			
under 100						20	"	"			
BOAT HIRE.						Harbour			Roads		
						Rds. F. P.			Rds. F. P.		
Gamel shipping or landing . . . . . per trip						15	"	"	30	"	"
weighing an anchor per day or trip . . . . .									30	"	"
Laberlot or schuyt											
Shipping or landing . . . . . per trip						3	9	"	7	6	"
If detained a whole day . . . . .						7	6	"	15	"	"
Small boat											
carrying of ballast . . . . . per trip						3	9	"	"	"	"
weighing an anchor .. .. per do.						3	9	"	7	6	"
Country boat (burthen of 120 bags of rice)											
shipping or landing .. .. per trip						5	"	"	10	"	"
carrying of ballast .. .. per do.						5	"	"	"	"	"
Water by Government boats, .... per leaguer						2	"	"	4	"	"
by ship's own boats .... per do.						1	"	"	1	"	"

EXTRA CHARGES.

Anchors and cables.....	.... per day each	3	" "	"	" "
Grapnel & hawser	..... per do.	1	6 "	"	" "

HIRE OF COOLIES AND ARTIFICERS.

COOLIES UNLOADING.		Quantity	Rds. F. P.	
Grain & carrying to Government godown, or like distance	per 100 bags	5	" "	"
—& weighing on the wharf	..... do.	2	" "	"
Iron or Iron hoops	{ per Laberlot or in proportion	4	" "	"
And lodging in the Custom house		3	" "	"
Sundry goods do. do. do. ....	..... vizt.			
Chest of Claret (smaller box in proportion).....	each	"	4	"
Pipe of Madeira	.....	"	4	"
Cask of Beer (smaller casks in proportion).....	"	"	2	"
Bag of salt petre	"	"	1	"
Bag of sugar	.....	"	1	"
Tub of sugar	"	"	"	2
Tutucoryn bale of cloth (smaller do. in proportion)	"	"	4	"
Leaguer of Arrack	.....	"	4	"

COOLIES LOADING—from Govt. godown or like distance.

Cinnamon bales	.... each	"	"	1
Leaguer of Arrack.....	"	"	4	"
Casks of salt provisions	"	"	1	"
Laberlot with ballast	"	4	"	"
Anchors Cabies & cordage				
Cable or rope from Callawella into boats.....	{ per candy of 500 pounds	"	6	"
— from Custom house ditto		"	3	"
Anchor from shore into boat	"	"	6	"
Anchor from wharf do.	{ per 20 Cwt. or in proportion	1	"	"

Water, filling and putting in boat

Rds F, P.

At the fort .. .. .	per Leaguer	4	..
At the watering place .. .. .	do.	6	..
Coolies hauling a Gamel ....	per Gamel	7 6	..

	On board in the harbour	on shore
	Rds. F. P.	Rds. F. P.
ARTIFICERS from 6 A. M. till 6 P. M....		
Carpenter .....	9	6
Smith .....	9	6
Caulker .....	6	3
Painter .....	1	..
workman under him .....	6	..
Cooley .....	4	..
Artificers &c. employed on board a vessel outside the harbour, to receive double pay.		

(Signed)

JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec to Govt.

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1813.

*Corresponding with the Cingalese and Tamul Year  
Sreemoege, and Hegira 1227.*

*Regulation No. 20.*

For establishing new rates of postage for letters in the British Settlements in the Island of Ceylon.

Present rates disproportioned.

Rates to be according to  
annexed Schedules.

Single letters may weigh one  
rupee.

Double, one rupee & an half.

Treble, two rupees.

Quadruple, two & an half

Packets.

**WHEREAS** the present rates of postage for letters are found to be disproportioned and inconvenient;

1st. It is enacted that, from and after the 1st day of September next, the rates contained in the annexed schedules and no other, shall be the rates of postage for single letters within the British Settlements in the Island.

2nd. That double, treble and quadruple letters be charged proportionably according to the rates in the said schedules—letters weighing one rupee to be accounted single—from thence to one rupee and an half, double—from thence to two rupees, treble—from thence to two & an half, quadruple.

3rd. That letters weighing above two rupees and an half, and not exceeding three, be rated as packets and subject to five fold the single postage—and for each half ounce above three rupees shall be chargeable in addition with postage as a treble letter.

*Given at Colombo, this 5th day of August, 1813.*

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

**SCHEDULE of Rates of Postage for conveying Letters by the Southern Route.**

	Intermediate Stations		Collector's Stations	
	Fans.	Pice	Fans.	Pice
From Colombo to Pantura.....	"	2	"	"
Pantura to Caltura.....	"	2	"	"
From Colombo to Caltura.....			1	"
Caltura to Barbeyn or Bentotte.....	"	1	"	"
Barbeyn or Bentotte to Ambelangodde..	"	2	"	"
Ambelangodde to Galle.....	"	3	"	"
From Colombo to Galle.....			2	2
Galle to Belligam.....	"	2	"	"
Belligam to Matura.....	"	2	"	"
From Colombo to Matura.....			3	2
Matura to Tangalle.....	"	2	"	"
Tangalle to Hambangtotte.....	"	2	"	"
From Colombo to Hambangtotte.....			4	2
Hambangtotte to Batticaloa.....	2	2	"	"
From Galle to Batticaloa.....			4	2
From Colombo to Batticaloa.....			7	"
Batticaloa to Trincomale.....	"	"	1	2

The same Charges will apply to the above specified stages in the opposite direction.

**SCHEDULE of rates of Postages for conveying Letters by the Northern Route.**

	Intermediate Stations		Collectors Stations	
	Fans.	Pice	Fans.	Pice
From Colombo to Jaille.....	"	2	"	"
Jaille to Negombo.....	"	2	"	"
Negombo to Chilaw.....	1	"	"	"
Chilaw to Putlam.....	"	2	"	"
From Colombo to Putlam.....			2	2
Putlam to Calpentyn (bye Post) .....	"	2	"	"
Putlam to Arippe, or Calpentyn to Arippe .....	1	2	"	"
Arippe to Manar or Mantotte.....	"	2	"	"
From Putlam to Manar.....	"	"	2	"
From Colombo to Manar.....			4	2
Manar to Ilpecarwe, or Mantotte to Ilpecarwe.....	"	2	"	"
Ilpecarwe to Poneryn.....	"	2	"	"
Poneryn to Jaffna.....	"	2	"	"
From Manar to Jaffna.....	"	"	1	"
From Colombo to Jaffna.....	"	"	6	"
From Jaffna to Delft Island or Point Pedro.....	"	2	"	"
Jaffna to Moelativoe.....	1	"	"	"
Moelativoe to Trincomale.....	1	"	"	"
From Jaffna to Trincomale.....	"	"	2	2
From Colombo to Trincomale.....	"	"	8	"

The same Charges will apply to the above specified stages in the opposite direction.

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1813.

*Corresponding with the Cingalese & Tamul Year  
Sreemoega, and Hegira 1227.*

## Regulation No. 21.

To prevent the stealing of Government Salt.

To restrain the stealing of salt,  
Necessary to encourage information.

All cattle &c. employed by salt stealers to be forfeited.

One half to the Crown, the other to informers.

Any person whatever stealing salt is liable to punishment.

**W**HEREAS it is necessary to restrain the practice of stealing the salt belonging to His Majesty's Government from the Leways in which it is manufactured, by giving every encouragement to persons giving information so as to detect the offenders; It is therefore enacted that all cattle and carriages employed in stealing or conveying stolen salt, shall be forfeited to His Majesty's use.

That a reward at the rate of one fanam the parah of the salt actually recovered - and one half of the value of all such cattle and carriages as shall be detected in stealing or carrying stolen salt, shall be given to the person or persons furnishing the information by which they shall have been so detected.

And whereas it is not sufficiently understood that all persons engaging in the stealing of salt are liable to punishment; it is hereby declared and enacted that every person whatever, whether a British subject or other, who shall steal or convey, or assist in stealing or conveying stolen salt, is guilty of a criminal offence & liable to such fine, imprisonment or corporal punishment, as may be competent to the Court, by which he shall be tried, to inflict.

*Given at Colombo, this 30th day of October, 1813.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1816.

## \* Regulation No. 8.

For preserving the Cinnamon Plantations.

Important to protect Cinnamon plantations.

Former rules for this purpose to be collected into one Regulation.

All former regulations relating to plantations of Cinnamon repealed.

Unlawful to destroy any cinnamon plant ;

Penalty 10 Rds. for each plant ;  
in default, two weeks imprisonment at hard labour for each six dollar penalty ;

not to exceed in the whole 12 months.

Necessary to enforce rules to preserve the enclosed Gardens.

No person to cut grass or firewood, or fell timber therein without licence ;

Penalty 50 Rds.  
in default, 3 months imprisonment at hard labour.

No person to keep cattle of any kind therein ;

Penalty 10 Rds for each head of cattle ;

in default, 2 months imprisonment at hard labour.

Persons breaking fences of such gardens to forfeit 100 rds.

in default, 6 months imprisonment at hard labour.

**WHEREAS** it is of high importance, to the resources and prosperity of this Island, that the Cinnamon plantations should be carefully protected from injury ;

And whereas it is expedient that the rules heretofore adopted by the British Government for this purpose should be collected into one Regulation ;

It is hereby enacted, that all former Regulations of this Government respecting the preservation of the Cinnamon plantations be repealed.

And it is enacted and declared to be unlawful to cut or destroy any Cinnamon plant, upon any pretext whatsoever, except with the permission of Government ; and that any person offending herein shall forfeit the sum of (10) ten rix dollars, for each and every plant so cut or destroyed ; and in failure of payment of such penalty shall be liable to two weeks imprisonment for every such rix dollar of penalty, at hard labour under the directions of the Superintendent of the Cinnamon plantations ; provided that such imprisonment shall not exceed, for any one offence of which he shall have been convicted, the term of twenty weeks, or, for any number of offences of which he shall have been convicted at one time, the term of twelve months.

And whereas it is particularly necessary to enforce rules for preserving the Gardens enclosed for the culture of Cinnamon viz. the Gardens of Marendahn, Morotto, Wellisare, and Kaderane ;

It is hereby enacted, that no person whatever shall cut grass or fire wood, or fell any kind of timber within the said enclosed Gardens, without the written licence of the Superintendent of Cinnamon, under a penalty of (50) fifty rix dollars for every such offence ; and in failure of payment shall be liable to three months imprisonment at hard labour, under the directions of the Superintendent.

And it is hereby enacted and declared to be unlawful for any person residing within the limits of the said enclosed Gardens, or any other person whatever, to keep within the said limits any kind of cattle whatsoever, horses, buffaloes, oxen, goats, sheep, swine, or deer, under a penalty of (10) ten rix dollars for every head of such cattle so kept ; and in default of payment two months imprisonment at hard labour, under the directions of the Superintendent.

And it is enacted, that any person breaking or destroying the fences or dams of any of the said enclosed Gardens shall forfeit (100) one hundred rix dollars ; and in failure of payment shall suffer six months imprisonment at hard labour, under the directions of the Superintendent.

\* See the 10th Regulation of 1816.

Whenever roads pass through those Gardens, cattle passing to be coupled and led; Penalty 10 rds. for each head of cattle, to be paid by owner or driver; in default, to be levied by seizure and sale.

Cattle trespassing in those Gardens may be seized, or killed;

Owner to forfeit for cattle seized as herein;

no such cattle to be restored unless forfeiture paid within three days, but sold, and balance of forfeiture to the owner.

To prevent the consequence of fire.

Unlawful to carry lighted showos, or smoke, churoots or discharge fire arms therein or within 200 yards of the fence; penalty 50 rds;

in default, 3 months imprisonment at hard labour.

Unlawful to burn swamp, jungle or chena therein or within 500 yards of the fence;

Penalty 50 rds.

in default, 3 months imprisonment at hard labour.

No houses or huts to be erected within those Gardens, without permission; Penalty 20 Rds for each building; in default, one month imprisonment at hard labour.

Important to protect Cinnamon growing in Government abandoned Gardens, in the Corles; unlawful to settle in, clear, or cultivate them, or destroy Cinnamon therein growing; Penalty 50 Rds. in default, 3 months imprisonment at hard labour.

Penalties to be levied on conviction before Sitting Magistrate or Justice of Peace.

half to prosecutor;

half to Government,

And it is further enacted, that when a public road leads through any of the said enclosed Gardens, all cattle whatsoever passing such road shall be coupled and led, so as to prevent them from doing injury to the plantations, under a penalty of (10) ten rix dollars for each head of cattle, to be paid by the owner or driver of such cattle; or in default thereof to be levied by the seizure and sale of such cattle.

And it is further enacted, that cattle trespassing in the said enclosed Gardens shall be liable to seizure, or if they cannot otherwise be secured may be killed by the Lascarens or other persons employed to watch the said Gardens; and when any such cattle shall be so seized, the owner shall forfeit for each head of buffalo or cow cattle, ten rix dollars; for each goat or sheep, five rix dollars; for each head of swine or deer, three rix dollars; and no such cattle shall be restored to the owner, unless the said forfeiture shall be paid in three days after the seizure, but shall be sold by public auction, and the amount of such forfeiture having been deducted, the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner.

And in order to prevent the destructive consequence of fire in the said Gardens;

It is hereby declared to be unlawful to carry any lighted torch or showlo, or to smoke any churoots, or to discharge any fire arms within the said enclosed Gardens, or within two hundred yards of the fence or dam of such Gardens, under a penalty of (50) fifty rix dollars for every such offence; or in failure of payment, three months imprisonment at hard labour, under the directions of the Superintendent.

And it is further declared and enacted to be unlawful to burn any swamp, or jungle, or chena, within the limits of the said Gardens, or within two hundred yards of the dam or fence of such Gardens, under a penalty of (50) fifty rix dollars for every such offence; and in failure of payment, the offending party shall suffer three months imprisonment at hard labour, under the directions of the Superintendent.

And it is further declared and enacted, that no houses or huts shall be erected in those Gardens, without the permission of the Superintendent, under a penalty of (20) twenty rix dollars for each building so erected; or in failure of payment, one months imprisonment at hard labour, under the directions of the Superintendent.

And it being also of high importance that the Cinnamon growing in the abandoned Gardens, belonging to Government, in the different Corles should be protected from injury; it is hereby declared unlawful for any person without permission from Government to settle in, to clear or cultivate any of the said Gardens, or to destroy any Cinnamon therein growing, under a penalty of (50) fifty rix dollars for every such offence; and in failure of payment, shall be liable to 3 months imprisonment at hard labour, under the directions of the Superintendent.

And all the several penalties in money hereby enacted shall be levied on conviction, before the next Sitting Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace; and one half of such penalty shall be paid to the person seizing the cattle, or prosecuting the person contravening this Regulation, the other half shall be paid into the General

when imprisonment takes place, the informer's share of penalty to be paid by Government.

Treasury for the use of Government. And in such cases where imprisonment takes place, the informer or informers shall receive from Government such sum as he, she, or they, would have been entitled to, had the penalties been levied in money.

*Given at Colombo, this 19th day of October, 1816.*

By Order of Council,  
(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

Published by His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1816.

*Regulation No. 10.*

For explaining the 8th Regulation of this year, entitled a Regulation for preserving the Cinnamon Plantations.

**W**HEREAS an opinion has been entertained by some Magistrates, that by virtue of the 8th Regulation of 1816, entitled, a Regulation for preserving Cinnamon plantations—they are enabled to sentence persons convicted, to a longer term of imprisonment than their ordinary jurisdiction would empower them to do;

It is hereby declared and enacted, that no Magistrate is by virtue of the said Regulation, or any part thereof, entitled to give sentence for a longer term of imprisonment than he was by the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction permitted to do.

And whereas it is doubted whether the payment of fines enacted by the said Regulation is optional in the person convicted;

It is hereby declared and enacted, that the payment of fines imposed under the said Regulation is in all instances optional, and that payment thereof need not be made, provided the person sentenced thereto shall undergo the proportionate imprisonment in the said Regulation prescribed; such imprisonment in no instances to exceed the present powers of the Magistrate awarding the same.

*Given at Colombo, this 23rd day of December, 1816.*

By Order of Council,  
(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

Published by His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Erroneous opinion that Regulation No. 8 extends power of Magistrates to imprison.

No imprisonment for a term exceeding the ordinary jurisdiction of the Magistrate warranted by that Regulation.

Doubt whether payment of fines optional.

Fines need not be paid if imprisonment is suffered,

not exceeding the Magistrate's jurisdiction.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**A D. 1818.**

**Regulation No. 2.**

**For the more effectual protection of His Majesty's Revenue derived from Salt.**

Necessary to protect the revenue from salt.

The manufacture, collection, sale by wholesale or retail, export and import of salt, except on account or by license of government, unlawful.

Penalty of manufacturing salt without license or in unlicensed place;

Fine of 50 rix dollars, or imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding 12 months.

Salt removed in quantity exceeding 1 parrah without license, confiscated.

Penalty of selling salt without license;

Fine of 50 rix dollars or imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding 12 months.

Not more than 1 parrah of salt in a week to be sold to any person unless by license from Collector;

penalty 5 rix dollars fine for

1. **WHEREAS** it is expedient and necessary, that the Revenue derived by His Majesty's Government from Salt should be duly protected from encroachment and fraud, and that the limitations with respect to the manufacture, collection and sale, and export and import of the same, should be defined and published;

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to enact and declare, that from and after the publication of this Regulation by the Collectors in the respective districts of the maritime provinces, the manufacture and collection of salt within the said provinces, and the sale by wholesale or retail, and the export and import by sea thereof, excepting on account of, or by the license of Government, shall be, and the same is declared, unlawful.

3. And it is further enacted, that any person or persons who shall in any way manufacture salt, or collect the same being naturally formed, he, she or they, not being thereto authorized by a written license from the Collector, or other revenue officer or renter acting under the authority of the Collector, or who shall manufacture or collect the same, in any place not declared by the said Collector, or under his authority, a lawful place for the collection or manufacture of salt, shall be adjudged to pay a fine of rix dollars fifty for each offence, and in default of payment shall be liable to be imprisoned at hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months; and that all salt so unlawfully collected or manufactured shall be confiscated.

4. And it is further enacted, that no greater quantity of salt than one parrah shall be removed from one place to another, without the written license of the Collector or other Revenue officer or renter, under penalty of any salt so removed without license being confiscated.

5. And it is hereby further enacted, that any person who shall be convicted of selling salt either by wholesale or retail, unless thereto authorized by license or permission in writing from the Collector, or other Revenue officer or renter acting by authority of the Collector, shall be adjudged to pay a fine of fifty rix dollars for each offence, or in default of paying the same shall be liable to be imprisoned at hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months.

6. And it is further enacted, that no person licensed to sell salt shall sell to any one person in the course of the week more than one parrah of salt, except on production of a written authority for the purchase of a larger quantity, signed by the Collector of the district or his assistant, and that for any sale contrary to this enactment, such licensed seller shall pay a fine of rix dollars five



every parrah sold for imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding 12 months;

purchases from Collectors of any quantity legal.

Penalty of purchasing salt from unlicensed sellers fine of 25 rix dollars, or imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding 3 months;

licensed sellers to notify the same on a board;

penalty for neglect 5 rds. per day.

Penalties of possessing salt above one & quarter parrah unless licensed;

confiscation,

fine of 5 rds. per parrah or imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding 12 months;

provisions for salt on hand of licensed persons at the expiring of their licenses.

Penalty of possessing salt above 1 & quarter parrah not being able to account for the same.

Salt landed and shipped without license confiscated,

Commander or principal persons of vessels to be fined rds. 2, for every parrah confiscated, all persons concerned to be punished by fines not exceeding

100 Rds. or imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding 6 months;

provision for salt for use of crew of vessels.

for every parrah of salt sold, and in default of payment of such fine, be liable to be imprisoned at hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months; provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent or check the sale by Collectors of districts of any quantities of salt, though the same may exceed one parrah, to any person or persons, or at any time or times, or to subject purchasers from such Collectors to any pains and penalties in consequence of such purchases.

7. And it is further enacted, that any person who shall be convicted of purchasing salt from any person not licensed to sell the same, shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding twenty five rix dollars for each offence, and in default of payment, to imprisonment, at hard labour for any term not exceeding three months; and to prevent as far as may be the possibility of persons contravening this enactment through ignorance, it is enacted that every licensed seller shall affix in front of his or her shop, stall or place of retail sale, a board having painted thereon the words "Licensed to sell Salt" in English, with translations thereof in the Cingalese and Malabar languages, on penalty, in case of neglect, of paying a fine of five rix dollars, for every day, he or she shall sell salt without such board being affixed.

8. And it is further enacted, that no person, not being thereto authorized by license in writing from the Collector, as a renter, or retailer or otherwise, shall have in his, or her possession, a greater quantity of salt than one parrah and six seers; and that any quantity found in any place not belonging to a person licensed as aforesaid, or if such quantity shall be found in any place belonging to any licensed person, after the expiration of a week beyond the term for which such license was granted, the same shall be confiscated, and the owner or occupier of any house, out-house, or other building in which such salt may be found, shall be liable to a fine at the rate of five rix dollars for every parrah of salt found above one parrah and six seers, or in default of payment, to imprisonment at hard labour for any term not exceeding twelve months; —and to prevent loss to any such licensed person, it is enacted, that on the expiration of the term for which any license is granted, any salt which may remain in the possession of the person licensed, exceeding one parrah and six seers, shall be, if tendered to the Collector of the district, received by him into His Majesty's stores, & paid for at the same rate, for which the quantity originally received by such licensed person, was sold by Government to him.

9. And it is further enacted, that any person who shall have in his, her, or their possession, any salt exceeding one parrah and six seers, and shall not be able to account for the manner in which he, she, or they got the same, shall be liable to the penalties enacted in the foregoing clause.

10. And it is hereby further enacted, that any salt landed from, or shipped on board any ship, vessel, doney or boat, without the license of Government, or on its account, shall be confiscated, and the Commander or principal person on board or belonging to such ship, vessel, doney or boat, shall be subject to pay a fine of two rix dollars for every parrah of salt confiscated, and to be imprisoned till such fine be paid — and that all and every other person or persons, concerned in shipping or landing any such salt, shall be liable to punishment by fine not exceeding one hundred rix dollars, or imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding six months — provided always that this clause shall not be construed to extend to salt shipped on board any vessel, doney or boat for the use of the crew by permit from the officers of the Customs, the same being originally purchased from the Collector of the district, or other li-

*Act 2 of 1819*  
 censed vender according to the general provisions of this Regulation, or to inflict any penalties on any person employed shipping such salt.

Penalties to be levied by Provincial Judges, Sitting Magistrates, & Justices of peace according to local jurisdiction,

half of all fines to prosecutor,

If defendants sentenced to imprisonment, Collector to pay in former their proportion of fines directed by each clause.

11. And it is further enacted, that all offences against the provisions of this Regulation, shall and may be tried and decided on, and the several penalties awarded, by and before any Provincial Judge, Sitting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace throughout these settlements, according to their local jurisdictions, and that the one half of all fines herein before directed to be levied, shall go to our Lord the King, and the remaining half to the person or persons prosecuting the offenders to conviction—provided always, that in the event of the inability of any defendant to pay the fines above directed, and sentence of imprisonment being in consequence awarded for any offence, the Collector of the district shall nevertheless pay to such prosecutor, the full share he would be entitled to of the fines prescribed for such offence by any clause of this Regulation.

*Given at Kandy, this Third day of April, 1818.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
*Act. Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**A. D. 1819.**

*Regulation No. 11.*

For the more effectual security of the Revenue derived from the retail sale of Arrack in the Malabar Districts, and for regulating the sale of Toddy in the said Districts.

Necessary to consolidate laws relating to Arrack retailed in the Malabar Districts, and for regulating the sale of Toddy therein.

All former laws repealed from 1st January 1820.

1. **WHEREAS** it is necessary and expedient, that the several restrictions, enactments and penalties which have been established by the authority of Government, for the protection of the Revenue derived from the retail sale of Arrack, and for regulating the sale of Toddy within the Malabar Districts of the maritime Provinces of this Island, extending from the Komakenaar bounding the Mahagampattoo, to the northern limit of the District of Chilaw, round by Jalinapatam, should be consolidated into one Regulation;
2. It is therefore enacted by His Excellency The Governor in Council, that from and after the 1st day of January next ensuing, all laws, rules, regulations and enactments affecting the Revenue

Except as to recovery of penalties or infliction of punishments for transgressions against the same.

Retail sale of Arrack after 1st of January without license, unlawful;

**Penalty,**  
Fine of fifty rds. and imprisonment at hard labour till the same is paid, or a term not exceeding twelve months.

Distillation of Arrack without license unlawful;

Tenor of licenses; to be issued gratuitously; may be refused by Collectors;

Reference to Commissioner of Revenue who may sanction or reverse refusal;

**Penalty of illegal distillation,**  
Fine of ten rds. for every gallon, and imprisonment at hard labour till the same is paid, not exceeding twelve months;

Still used confiscated.

Monthly returns by licensed distillers;

**Penalty for not giving in return,**  
leviable only on information of Collector;  
Fine of 25 Rds. and imprisonment at hard labour till the same is paid, not exceeding 3 months;  
Repetition of similar sentence in case of further neglect;

**Penalty of giving in false return,**  
Fine of 100 Rds. and imprisonment at hard labour, till the same is paid, not exceeding 12 months.

from Arrack and Toddy, shall be, within the Districts and local limits above defined, and the same are hereby repealed, save and except as to the recovery of penalties, or infliction of punishments, for transgressions against the Regulations now in force.

3. And it is further enacted, that from and after such first day of January, the retail sale of Arrack of every description, save and except under license or authority in writing, from the Collector of the District, in which the same is retailed, or from some other Revenue officer or renter, acting under the authority of such Collector, shall be, and the same is declared unlawful: And that all and every person or persons, who shall be convicted of selling by retail any Arrack without such license or authority, shall pay a fine of rixdollars fifty for each offence, and in default of immediate payment shall be liable to be imprisoned and put to hard labour, until such fine be paid, the term of such imprisonment not, however, exceeding twelve months.

4. \* And it is further enacted, that from and after the date aforesaid, no person or persons shall, within the limits aforesaid, distil Arrack without a license in writing, obtained from the Collector of the District, or his Assistant, specifying the term for which the same is granted (not exceeding twelve months) the number of stills licensed, and the places where the same respectively are erected, and intended to be worked, which license shall be issued by such Collector or his Assistant, without fee, gratuity, or reward, but may be refused to any applicant, the reason of such refusal being certified to the Commissioner of Revenue, who may, on application, sanction or reverse the same—And that any person or persons convicted of distilling Arrack, by whatever name or names the same may be called or described, without such license, or contrary to the tenor thereof, shall pay a fine of rixdollars ten for every gallon of Arrack, which may be proved to have been distilled by him, her or them, and in proportion for any lesser quantity, and in default of immediate payment, shall be liable to be imprisoned and put to hard labour, till the said fine is paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding twelve months, and, that any still or stills used for such unlawful distillation with the appurtenances thereof, shall be confiscated.

5. \* And it is further enacted, that all and every person or persons licensed to distil Arrack, shall on the first day of every month, deliver in to the Collector of the District, a true and correct return of the quantity of Arrack distilled by him, her or them, during the preceding month, and of the quantity of Toddy used therein; and also the quantity of Arrack sold by them during the same period, and to whom by name respectively, and the quantity remaining in his, her or their possession, which is to be carried over to the next monthly return, and that any person convicted, on the complaint or information of the Collector, of not giving in any return by this clause required to be given, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of rixdollars twenty five, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned and put to hard labour till such fine be paid, the term of imprisonment, however, not exceeding three months, and shall be liable to a repetition of the same sentence, if within four weeks from the determination of the first complaint, if at large, or from the period of his or her release from imprisonment; he or she make further default to deliver such return, and that any person convicted of wilfully giving in a false return, shall pay a fine of one hundred rixdollars, and in default of payment, shall be confined and put to hard labour till the said fine is paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding twelve months.

\* \* See the 23rd Regulation of 1820, which repeals these clauses.

No Arrack to be used or kept for private use, unless purchased from a licensed retailer, or by his permission in writing, elsewhere;

Penalty of using Arrack contrary to Regulation;

Fine of 25 Rds. and imprisonment at hard labour, till the same is paid, not exceeding 3 months.

No wine or other spirits, except Arrack, to be sold by retail at less rates, than 9 rds. per gallon;

Penalty for contravention, or for sale of bad Arrack;

Fine of 50 Rds. and imprisonment at hard labour till the same is paid, not exceeding 12 months.

Wholesale dealers to register their names;

Certificates of registry to be issued gratuitously; in force for one year;

Such registered persons may possess Arrack for sale by wholesale or exportation.

Returns quarterly by wholesale dealers;

Penalty for not giving in returns, only leviable on information by Collector;

Fine of 100 Rds. and imprisonment till paid;

Repetitions of sentence not exceeding 6 for each offence; Penalty for giving in false returns;

Fine of 500 Rds. and imprisonment till paid;

Further fine of 3 rds. per gallon for Arrack, proved to have been possessed above the quantity returned.

No sale of Arrack wholesale under 15 gallons.

Store-houses of wholesale dealers may be secured by locks, of which the keys may be kept by persons named by the Collector;

6. And it is further enacted, that within the Districts aforesaid no Arrack shall be used or kept for private use, by any person, whomsoever, not being a licensed retail dealer, unless the same shall have been purchased from some person duly authorized to sell the same by retail, within the District or sub-division in which the same is to be used, or unless such licensed retailer shall have, by certificate in writing, authorized the person to whom such certificate is granted, to purchase elsewhere, for use, a certain quantity of Arrack, to be specified in such certificate, and not to be less than fifteen gallons at one time, and any person who shall be convicted of keeping or using any Arrack not purchased in manner aforementioned, with the exceptions above specified, shall pay a fine of twenty-five rix dollars for each offence, and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned and put to hard labour till the same be paid, the term, however, of such imprisonment not exceeding three months.

7. And it is further enacted, that no wine or spirits, save and except genuine Arrack of good quality and proof, shall be sold by retail, in any part of the said Malabar Districts, at a lower rate than nine rixdollars per gallon, under a penalty on any person selling by retail any such wine or spirits, save and except Arrack, in less quantities than one gallon, or retailing bad or adulterated Arrack, of fifty rixdollars for every offence, and in default of immediate payment of such penalty, such person shall be confined, and put to hard labour till the said fine is paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding twelve months.

8. And it is further enacted, that every wholesale dealer in Arrack, shall register his name as such with the Collector of the District, and take out a certificate of such registry, which shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and shall be issued within forty eight hours after application, without any fee, gratuity or reward being exacted for the same, and which shall entitle the person to whom the same shall be issued, to have in his or her possession, any quantity of Arrack lawfully purchased, or imported from other parts of the Island for exportation, or for sale again by wholesale.

9. And it is further enacted, that such wholesale dealers shall at the end of every three months, after the date of their certificates respectively, furnish the said Collector with an account of all Arrack purchased or received by them, and of all Arrack sold, exported or issued during the period preceding, and the quantity remaining on hand, which shall be carried forward to the next periodical account; And that any such wholesale dealer, who shall fail to deliver in such return shall be, on the information of the Collector sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred rixdollars, and to be imprisoned till such fine be paid, and shall be liable to a repetition of such sentence every month, that such return is delayed after the first conviction, not, however, exceeding six times for the same neglect; And that any such wholesale dealer who shall be convicted of giving in wilfully a false account, shall pay a fine of five hundred rixdollars, and be imprisoned till such fine be paid, and for all Arrack which shall be proved to have been in his possession, above the quantity whereof he has rendered an account, he shall be liable to a further fine, at the rate of three rixdollars a gallon.

10. And it is further enacted, that no sale of Arrack shall be considered wholesale, unless the quantity sold amounts to fifteen gallons.

11. And it is further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Collector of every District, or his Assistant, to direct by order in writing, that any wholesale dealer in Arrack, shall permit one or more locks to be put upon his storehouse or storehouses, wherein Arrack shall be lodged, and the keys therefore kept by such

Access by the proprietor;

Penalty of disobeying Collector's orders;  
Fine of 500 Rds. and imprisonment till paid.

No Arrack except in small quantities (2 quarts) purchased from licensed retailers, to be removed without permit.

Permits to be issued gratuitously to wholesale dealers on application.

Penalty on Revenue officer or renters for omission or delay Rds. 25.

Tenor of permits.

Confiscation of Arrack removed without permit accompanying it; Fine on owners of 10 Rds. per gallon, and imprisonment till paid, not exceeding 12 months, with discretion to Magistrate, to sentence to hard labour.

All other persons concerned in removal not discovering the employers;  
Fine of 25 Rds. & imprisonment at hard labour till paid, not exceeding 6 months, or corporal punishment not exceeding 50 lashes;

All carts donies &c. employed with knowledge of owner &c. confiscated.

All Arrack found in unlicensed places confiscated;

Penalty on owner or occupier of buildings where Arrack is found 5 rds per gallon, & imprisonment till paid not exceeding 12 months.

On affidavit of grounds of suspicion, Magistrate to issue warrants to search for unlicensed stills, & liquor—for for Arrack in unlicensed places.

person as the said Collector or his Assistant shall from time to time appoint—Provided always that the owner of such Arrack shall at all times during the day have free access thereto for lawful purposes, and the Collector or his Assistant, shall direct that on application to the person keeping the keys by his authority, such person shall within a reasonable time attend with the keys for that purpose; And it is further enacted, that any such dealer disobeying the directions in writing of any such Collector or his Assistant in this behalf, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred rixdollars, and be imprisoned till such fine be paid.

12. \* And it is further enacted, that no Arrack exceeding in quantity two quarts for private use, the same having been purchased from a licensed retailer, shall be removed, except upon a permit signed by the Collector or other Revenue officers, or renter acting under his authority; which said permit, shall be issued, for the removal of Arrack in quantities, not under fifteen gallons, by wholesale dealers, on application, without fee, gratuity or reward, by the Collector, Revenue officer, or renter to whom application is made, on pain of a fine on such Revenue officer or renter, of twenty five rixdollars for every omission or delay in issuing the same, over and above any damages which may be recovered against him by any wholesale dealer, for loss sustained by such delay or omission, and such permit shall specify the quantity to be removed, and from and to what places, and for what period such permit is to be in force, and that all Arrack removed without the permit abovementioned accompanying the same, shall be confiscated, and the owner of such Arrack shall pay a fine of rixdollars ten for every gallon of Arrack so removed, and in proportion for any lesser quantity than a gallon, with the exception first above mentioned, and in default of immediate payment, shall be liable to be imprisoned till such fine be paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding twelve months, and such offender may be sentenced to be put to hard labour during such imprisonment at the discretion of the Magistrate, before whom the conviction takes place; And that all and every other person employed or concerned in such removal, who shall not give up the name and place of abode of the person, by whom he or she was employed in such removal, so that he or she may be convicted, shall pay a fine of twenty five rixdollars for each offence, and in default of payment, shall be confined at hard labour till the said fine is paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding six months, or in default of payment may be sentenced to receive corporal punishment, not exceeding fifty lashes; And that all carts, waggons, donies, vessels, or other conveyances employed in such removal with the knowledge of the owners thereof, or of the masters or tindals of such donies or vessels, shall be confiscated.

13. And it is further enacted, that all Arrack which shall be found in any place, not belonging to a person licensed to possess the same in manner above mentioned, according to the tenor of the licenses or certificates respectively, and during the time for which the same are issued, shall be confiscated, and the owner of, or occupier of any house, out house or other building, wherein the same may be found with the exception aforesaid, shall pay a fine at the rate of five rixdollars for every gallon of Arrack found, and in default of payment shall be liable to be imprisoned at hard labour till the said fine is paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding twelve months.

14. And it is further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any Magistrate or Justice of Peace, upon affidavit made before him, stating just ground of suspicion, to issue his warrant to search, and seize wherever the same may be found, stills used for the dis-

**Mode of executing warrants;**

Authority vested in Constables or Police Vidahns to search for unlicensed stills, & liquor, or unlicensed place, on information laid before them—report of the search to be made to nearest Magistrate in 24 hours on pain of fine on Constable or Police Vidahn of 50 rds. & imprisonment at hard labour till paid, not exceeding 3 months;

Stills & liquor only to be sold to licensed persons.

Penalty of forging or uttering forged Certificates;

Imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding 12 months.

Penalties to be levied by Provincial Judges, Sitting Magistrates or Justices of the Peace according to local jurisdiction;

Exceptions to jurisdiction of Sitting Magistrates and Justices of the Peace;

Exceptions to jurisdiction of Provincial Judges;

Confiscations of ships or vessels exceeding 50 tons only competent to the Supreme Court of Judicature;

Half of all fines and confiscations to prosecutors.

If defendants sentenced to imprisonment Collector to pay informer certain proportion of the fines imposed by each clause.

Collectors to frame rules for regulating sale of toddy;

tillation of Arrack, without license, together with all liquor therein found, and also all liquor being in places wherein the same is not licensed to be, by the provisions of this Regulation, or being removed without the licenses required by the same, which warrants shall be executed in company of, and attended by the Constable or Police Vidahn of the place, and such Constable or Police Vidahn, are hereby authorized, on request made and cause declared, to enter houses in search of such unlicensed stills and liquor; And it is further enacted, that the same authority shall be vested in the several Constables or Police Vidahns without warrant, on information laid before them, and they are hereby required to exercise the same, and to report in any instance, that they shall do so, their proceedings and the result of their search to the nearest Magistrate, within twenty four hours from the time it shall have taken place, under penalty of such Constable or Police Vidahn failing to make such report, within the time specified, of a fine of rixdollars fifty—and imprisonment at hard labour till the said fine is paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding three months; And it is further provided, that any stills or liquor seized shall only be sold to persons licensed to possess the same.

15. And it is further enacted, that any person who shall forge or counterfeit any permit or certificate required to be used or issued under this Regulation, or shall knowingly and wilfully utter such forged or counterfeit permit or certificate, shall, on conviction, be sentenced to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, and to be employed at hard labour during such imprisonment.

16. And it is further enacted, that all offences against the provisions of this Regulation, shall and may be tried and decided on, and the several penalties awarded, by and before any Provincial Judge, Sitting Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, throughout the said Malabar Districts, according to their local jurisdictions, save and except that no Sitting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall have authority to declare confiscated, any ship, vessel or doney, or to impose any fine exceeding one hundred rixdollars, and that no Provincial Judge, shall have authority to declare confiscated, any ship or vessel exceeding in burthen thirty tons, but shall remit the parties in any case, wherein confiscation of a ship or vessel of larger burthen is prayed, to remedy before the Supreme Court of Judicature, according to the course of Revenue prosecution before the said Court, and that one half of all fines herein before directed to be levied, and the one half of the value or produce of all confiscations under this Regulation, shall go to Our Lord the King, and the other half to the person or persons prosecuting the offender to conviction. Provided always, that in the event of the inability of any defendant to pay the fines above directed, and sentence of imprisonment or corporal punishment being awarded for any offence, the Collector of the District shall nevertheless pay to such prosecutor the full amount of the share he would be entitled to, of the fine prescribed for such offence, by any clause of this Regulation, where such share does not exceed one hundred and fifty rixdollars, and shall pay to such informer, the proportion of three fourths of the said share, when such share does not exceed three hundred rixdollars, two thirds where such share does not exceed five hundred rixdollars, one half where such share does not exceed one thousand rixdollars, and one third in all other cases.

17. And it is further enacted, that the Collectors in the several Malabar Districts aforementioned, may and shall frame rules for the restriction and Regulation of the sale of toddy within their respective

To be approved by the Governor;

Copies lodged in the Supreme and other Courts;

And duly published;

to be in force, till further order, as local law.

Limitations of penalties under such rules,  
50 Rds. fine, and 6 months imprisonment at hard labour.

8th Regulation of 1814 not repealed,

Provision for Arrack found in Estates of persons deceased.

Districts, which said rules respectively being approved, and the sanction of His Excellency the Governor being notified thereon, by the signature of the Chief or Deputy Secretary to Government, and true copies thereof lodged in the Supreme Court of Judicature and the High Court of Appeal, and in the several Courts of the Provincial Judges and Sitting Magistrates in the respective Districts, and having been duly published within and throughout the said Districts respectively by the Collectors, shall, until further provision is made therein, have the force and effect of local law and Regulation within the said Districts, and be obeyed accordingly, and such fines and imprisonments as the same may prescribe for breach of any of the said rules, be levied and inflicted by all Courts and Magistrates, according to their local Jurisdictions.—Provided always, that no fine shall be levied under such rules exceeding fifty rixdollars, and no imprisonment awarded exceeding six months at hard labour.

18. \* And it is further enacted, that nothing in this Regulation contained, shall be taken and construed as repealing or altering the Eighth Regulation of the year 1814, “for preventing the introduction of Arrack and Toddy into His Majesty’s principal Forts and Fortresses in the Island of Ceylon,” all the provisions and enactments whereof, are hereby confirmed and declared of full force.

19. And it is further enacted, that any Arrack found in the estate of any deceased person, who shall during his life time have been duly qualified to possess the same, shall and may be sold by auction; notice of the sale being given to the Collector of the District, and the lots exposed not being of less than fifteen gallons at a time; and with respect to smaller quantities found in any such estate, the Collector shall and may direct, the renter or licensed retailer of Arrack nearest to the place of sale, to receive and pay for the same to the representatives of the deceased, at a rate of twenty percent. under the authorized retail price.

*Given at Colombo, this Seventeenth day of December, 1819.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council

By His Excellency’s Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

\* See the 8th Regulation of 1814, IN SECTION 8th.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

## • Regulation No. 1.

For amending the 2d Regulation of 1817, and for simplifying the collection of Stamp duties.

### Preamble,

Expedient that the collection of the Revenue from Stamps should be simplified, and the extra charge for paper should be abolished.

From the 1st day of April no other sum to be demanded or received for any stamp except the value of the stamp.

Schedule B. annexed to Regulation No. 2 of 1817 amended, and the stamp duty enacted by the 7th clause of the said Regulation to be levied according to the schedule A. annexed to this Regulation;

Where the value does not exceed 10 Rixdollars no stamp necessary;

Schedule C. annexed to Regulation No. 2 of 1817 to be amended, and stamp duty on Bills of exchange or promissory notes levied agreeable to schedule B. annexed to this Regulation;

Where bills &c. drawn for sums under 10 Rixdollars no stamp required.

From 1st day of April all receipts, discharges or acquittances for money, and all vouchers, shop bills, auction bills, and bills of parcels, purporting to be receipts &c: shall where the amount exceeds 10 rixdollars be subject to a stamp duty at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, not exceeding however in any instance 15 rixdollars, to be levied according to schedule B.

1. **WHEREAS** it is expedient that the collection of the revenue from stamps should be simplified, and that the extra charge for the price of the paper on which the stamp is impressed should be abolished;

2. It is therefore enacted by the Honble the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that from and after the first day of April next, no other sum shall be demanded or received, on any pretence whatsoever, from persons purchasing stamps of any description, save and except the sum expressed in the stamp itself.

3. And it is further enacted, that the schedule B. annexed to the 2d Regulation of the year 1817, entitled "a Regulation for repealing the Regulation No. 1 of 1806 and No. 1 of 1809, and making a new enactment respecting stamp duties" be amended, and the stamp duty on all conveyances of moveable property, and other deeds enumerated in the eighth clause of the said Regulation, at the rate of one half of a rix dollar for every hundred rix dollars of value, which shall be the subject matter thereof, shall be assessed and levied according to the annexed table marked A; and that where the said value does not exceed ten rix dollars, no stamp shall be required: And that the Schedule C. annexed to the said Regulation be also amended, and the stamp duty on all bills of exchange, and promissory notes drawn within the island of Ceylon, enacted by twelfth clause of the said Regulation, at the rate of one quarter of a rix dollar for every hundred rix dollars, shall be assessed and levied according to the annexed table marked B; provided that where such bill or note shall be drawn for a sum not exceeding ten rix dollars, no stamp shall be required.

4. And it is further enacted, that from and after the first day of April next ensuing, all receipts, discharges or acquittances for money, and all vouchers, shop bills, auction bills and bills of parcels, purporting to be such receipts, discharges, or acquittances, shall, where the amount expressed in such receipts or other paper exceeds rix dollars ten, be subjected to a stamp duty of one quarter of a rix dollar for each hundred rix dollars, to be assessed and levied according to the Schedule B. hereto annexed: provided that the said stamp duty shall, in no instance, exceed the sum of fifteen rix dollars, but that a stamp of fifteen rix dollars, shall be sufficient for any amount whatever of such last recited instrument; and provided further, that receipts for the payment of interest, when indorsed on any security carrying interest, shall be exempted

• See the 18th Regulation of 1820.

† See the 2nd. Regulation of 1817, IN SECTION 3rd.





## SCHEDULE B.

Being the rate of duty at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on all bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn within the Island of Ceylon, and on all receipts, discharges or acquittances for money, vouchers, shop bills, auction bills, and bills of parcels purporting to be receipts &c.

	RDs. F.	RDs. F.	RDs.	F.	P.
On every amount not exceeding—10—0.....	—, —, —, .....	—, —, —, .....	no stamp		
On every amount exceeding—10—0 and under—33—4.....	—, —, —, .....	—, —, —, .....	0	0	2
On — do. —, —, —, —33—4 and under—66—8.....	—, —, —, .....	—, —, —, .....	0	1	0
On — do. —, —, —, —66—8 and under—100—0.....	—, —, —, .....	—, —, —, .....	0	2	0
On — do. —, —, —, —100—0 and under—133—4.....	—, —, —, .....	—, —, —, .....	0	3	0
On — do. —, —, —, —133—4 and under—166—8.....	—, —, —, .....	—, —, —, .....	0	4	0
On — do. —, —, —, —166—8 and under—200—0.....	—, —, —, .....	—, —, —, .....	0	5	0
On — do. —, —, —, —200—0 and under—233—4.....	—, —, —, .....	—, —, —, .....	0	6	0

and so on at the rate of one fanam for every additional RDs. 33. 4 Fs. of amount, but the duty is not required to exceed RDs. 25 in any instance on bills of exchange or promissory notes, or Rds. 15 on receipts &c.

By Order of Council,

(Signed) **WM. GRANVILLE.**  
Sec. to Council.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

### \* Regulation No. 5.

For establishing an assessment on houses in the Fort, Town and four Gravets of Colombo, for the purpose of keeping the roads in the same in good repair, and providing lights therein; and also for transferring to the Collector's Department, for the same purpose, the amount collected for licenses on bullock bandies.

Expedient to provide a fund for the repairs of roads in the Fort, Town and Gravets of Colombo, and for lighting the same; just that such fund should be established by contributions from the owners or occupiers of houses, and by owners of bullock carts.

1. **W**HEREAS it is expedient to provide a fund for the repairs of the roads in the Fort, Pettah and Gravets of Colombo, and for lighting the streets of the Pettah, and it is just that the same should be established by contributions from the owners or occupiers of houses within such limits, and by the owners of bullock carts plying within the same;

\* See Regulation No. 7 of 1821.

A Tax of 5 per cent on the annual Rent of all dwelling houses or shops in the Fort & Town of Colombo and the Gravets thereof, but not to exceed rds. 100.

Assessment shall be made by a Committee of 5 persons to be annually nominated by Government, on presentation by the Sitting Magistrate of the names of 6 Burghers on 15th December.

Assessment to be reported to Collector; by his authority notified to persons liable thro' the Constable or Police Vidahn; appeal to Collector in 10 days after notice; Collector's decision final.

Mode of assessing rent of houses occupied by proprietors.

Empty houses, religious edifices and houses the rent of which does not exceed 10 Rds-per year, exempted.

Tax to be paid to Collector quarterly, in case of refusal or evasion leviable by distress on the occupant at the end of the quarter; occupant at his option may work one day for every three fanams of quarterly assessment, or find a labourer to work.

This tax shall have effect from 1st April next; & be collected for the next three quarters of this year;

List of assessors to be presented on 15th March.

Amount of collections to be exclusively applied under the superintendence of the Committee subject to controul & direction of the Collector, in substantial repair of roads in the Fort, Town and Gravets including paving where necessary & in lighting the streets.

Annual tax on licensed bullock carts of four rix dollars to be in future paid to the Collector, and net proceeds applied to the purposes of this Regulation.

Accounts of the fund to be made up quarterly by the Committee of Burghers; examined by Collector, & finally audited by Auditor General.

2. It is therefore enacted, by The Lieutenant Governor in Council, that a tax shall be levied on all dwelling houses or shops, in the said fort and pettah of Colombo and within the gravets thereof, to the amount of five per cent on the annual rent of the same, provided that such assessment shall in no instance exceed the rate of one hundred rix dollars per annum.

3. That the assessment shall be made by a Committee of five respectable persons, of whom two at least shall be burghers, to be annually nominated by The Governor, for which purpose the sitting Magistrate of Colombo shall annually, on the 15th day of December, present a list of six burghers to the Governor for his selection.

4. That the assessment shall be reported to the Collector of Colombo, and by his authority notified to each person liable, through the Constable or Police Vidahn of the division, and the same shall be subject to appeal to the said Collector, within ten days after notice, but the decision of the said Collector shall be final.

5. That the rent of houses occupied by the proprietors shall be estimated by the rent paid on houses of the same description in the neighbourhood.

6. That no tax shall be levied on unoccupied houses nor on buildings appropriated to Religious worship, or on houses the annual rent of which does not exceed ten rix dollars.

7. That the tax shall be paid to the Collector quarterly, and in case of refusal or evasion of payment, the Collector may levy the same by distress of the property of the occupant of the house at the end of the quarter, or the occupant may by called on at his option, to work on the roads or find a labourer for one day, if his tax for the quarter does not exceed three fanams; for two days, if it does not exceed six fanams, and so on for an additional day for every additional three fanams of quarterly tax.

8. That the tax shall be considered as having effect from the first day of April next, and shall be collected for the three quarters of the current year, and the list of assessors presented on the fifteenth day of March current.

9. That the amount of collections under this Regulation be exclusively applied, under the superintendence of the Committee, subject to the controul and direction of the Collector, to the substantial repair of the roads in the fort, town and gravets, including paving where necessary, and to lighting the streets of the Town.

10. That the annual tax on licensed bullock carts be increased to four rix dollars, and in future be paid to the Collector, and the proceeds thereof, deducting the expence of the board affixed to the cart, be applied to the purposes of this Regulation.

11. That the accounts of the fund be made up by the Committee at the end of each quarter, and delivered to the Collector who shall examine and authenticate the same, and transmit them to the Auditor General for final audit, under such instructions as shall be given by Government to that officer.

*Given at Colombo, this Sixth day of March, 1820.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.

Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.

Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

## *Regulation No. 6.*

For the better collection of Import and Export duties, and repealing all former regulations relating thereto; and for enforcing the registration of Donies and other Vessels belonging to Ceylon; and for prohibiting the debarkation of persons having small pox, or other contagious disorders, from vessels arriving in any port of the Island.

### Preamble.

Former Regulations insufficient.

All former Regulations repealed, except as to recovery of arrears or penalties.

Duties shall be levied according to rates in tables 1 and 2, on goods imported in British vessels, & on goods exported.

In cases of non enumerated articles, importer shall produce his invoice, and shall be charged duty on the value at 10 per cent, on goods imported in British ships, and 15 if in foreign ships.

1. **W**HEREAS the Regulations and tariffs now in force for collecting the Import and Export duties throughout the Island have been found insufficient, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to enact and declare;

2. That from and after the publication of this Regulation in the several Custom Houses throughout this Island, all former Regulations for the collections of the *said* duties shall stand repealed:—save and except in all cases relating to the recovering or allowing any arrears thereof respectively, which may at that time remain unpaid, or to any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, fines, penalties, or forfeitures, relating thereto respectively, which shall have been before incurred.

3. \* That from and after the said period, the duties on all goods, imported or exported, in British vessels, including under such denomination all vessels from British India, or the dominions of Indian Princes in alliance with the East India Company, shall be collected according to the rates specified in the Tables hereto annexed 1 and 2:—save and except on articles of import not enumerated in the Tables; and subject to such relaxation in respect to the duty on grain, as in times of scarcity or enhanced price shall be notified by advertisements under authority of the Governor.

4. That for regulating the duties on such articles as are herein before excepted from the operation of the Tables hereto annexed, the importer shall produce the original invoices or bills of the same, and shall make oath that the same are truly and justly the original invoices or bills of the cost of the said articles, whereupon a duty of ten per cent shall be levied on the amount thereof, reduced into six dollars at the standard par of exchange, provided the goods are imported in British vessels built and navigated according to law; and a duty of fifteen per cent shall be levied on the amount of such invoices where the goods are imported in foreign vessels.

\* See clause 3d. of Regulation No. 12 of 1820.

Where no invoice, or that produced suspected, Collector shall appraise at his discretion; If owners dissatisfied, appraisers to be appointed to value,

decision of two final.

Cloths to be appraised by Government appraiser 15 per cent under retail prices, or valued as in clause 5th;

Except imported from Great Britain or Ireland.

Where duty ascertained from tables or according to 5th and 6th clauses, if the goods are imported in foreign vessels, one half more to be added to the rate.

No goods shall be landed until the ship's papers and manifest are lodged at the custom house;

Notice of this being necessary to company reports sent by the Master Attendant, on ships coming into the offing.

All donies and coasting vessels belonging to Ceylon to be registered in the Custom house of the district to which they belong;

Register to be kept agreeable to form to be furnished by Government;

Owner to provide himself with a certificate of registry;

To be kept on board the dony always, except when she is in port, at which time to be lodged in the custom house;

Certificate on stamp of 1 Rd. when the burden of the dony does not exceed 5 candies, and 7 Rds. if above; dony or vessel navigating without certificate on board, after 1st July next, confiscated with all cargo on board.

5. In cases where there is no invoice, or where the Comptroller or Collector of the Customs shall have reason to suspect that the invoice exhibited is not a fair one, he shall proceed to levy the duty to the best of his judgment, on the amount which he shall estimate as the prime cost, and should the proprietor or consignee be dissatisfied with the valuation, the goods shall be appraised, — one appraiser to be appointed by the merchant, one by the Comptroller or Collector of Customs, and one to be mutually appointed by both parties; these appraisers shall be sworn to deliver a just valuation, and the decision of any two of the said three shall be final, and thereupon the Collector shall proceed as directed by the foregoing clause.

6. Cotton cloths, excepting those imported from Great Britain or Ireland, and nankeens, shall in general be valued by appraisement to be made by the Government appraiser in the proportion heretofore accustomed viz. 15 per cent under the retail prices; and in case the merchant shall think himself aggrieved, the goods shall be valued as is prescribed in clause No. 5. — On cloths imported from Great Britain or Ireland, the duty (six per cent) shall be levied on the invoice prices, in manner stated in clause No. 4.

7. On all goods the duty on which is to be taken from the Tables, and on such wherein the value is ascertained according to the 5th and 6th clauses, which shall be imported in other than British vessels, as described in the 3d clause, a duty of one half more than is prescribed by the said Tables and clauses shall be levied.

8. \* No goods shall be landed from any vessel anchoring in any part of the Island, till the commander, supercargo, or owner, shall have lodged the register or ship-pass of his vessel, and port clearance from the last port (if such papers are according to the custom of the port from which he sails on board) and the manifest or manifests of his cargo, (if such manifest is required by the custom of the port from which he sailed,) at the Custom house: And in order that the commanders of vessels may not plead ignorance of this Regulation, a notification of their being required so to do, shall in future accompany the reports sent on board of vessels in the offing by the Master Attendant — the ship's papers will be delivered back, when the vessel clears out and receives her port clearance for another port.

9. † All donies or coasting vessels belonging to ports of this Island, shall be registered by the owners thereof, at the principal Custom house of the district to which they severally belong, & such register shall be kept agreeable to such form as may be transmitted by authority of Government — and the owner of every dony or coasting vessel, shall furnish himself with a certificate of such registry, which shall be delivered to the tindal navigating the said dony or vessel, and shall be kept on board such dony, except while at anchor in any port of this island, when it shall remain in the Custom house till the dony or vessel is cleared out from such port. — And such certificate shall be on a stamp of one rix dollar for vessels not exceeding 5 candies, and of two rix dollars for vessels exceeding that bulk: and any dony or other coasting vessel navigating from port to port, without such certificate being on board, after the first day of July next, shall be, with her whole cargo, confiscated.

\* This clause repealed by clause 5th of Regulation No. 12 of 1820.

† See clause 4th of Regulation No. 12 of 1820.

When Europeans command vessels a note of contents to be sent with each boat load to the Collector.

If such notes state falsely, goods liable to double duties.

No articles to pass the Custom house until duties paid, or security given by deposit or otherwise.

No deposit received but when duties exceed 500 Rds.

deposits unredeemed to be sold in 6 months;

Duties deducted;

Balance paid to owners;

Interest on duties not paid within 2 months, at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

When goods passed on deposit—invoices to remain in the Custom house, if no invoice the owner shall assent to the valuation in writing before the deposit is received.

Drawback on re-exportation of all articles, except grain, equal to 9-10ths of imported duties, if exported by original importer within 12 months.

Applications for drawback to be verified on oath, according to a form in schedule A.

No drawback on articles of which packages are broken, nor of less value than 300 rds.

No goods to be landed or shipped, but between 6 in the morning and 6 in the evening, excepting personal baggage of two trunks and two parcels for each person.

No vessel to land or ship cargo except at regular ports

10. \* In landing the cargoes of vessels, (the commanders or supercargoes of which are Europeans) each separate boat load shall be accompanied by a note addressed to the Collector of Customs, specifying the quantity, nature and quality (when necessary) of the goods so sent, with the marks and numbers affixed to them.

11. In case it shall appear, when the whole of the cargo is landed, either on reference to the notes mentioned in the preceding clauses or otherwise, that goods superior in quality, or greater in quantity than those inserted in the manifest have been landed, all such goods shall be liable to double duties.

12. No articles whatever shall be allowed to pass the Custom house till the established duties are paid, or security, by deposit or otherwise, shall be lodged to the full amount of the said duties.

13. Provided, however, that no deposit or security shall be received except in cases where the amount of duties exceeds the sum of five hundred six dollars.—If the deposits are not redeemed within six months of their being lodged in the Custom house, they shall be sold for the satisfaction of the claims of Government, the duties and charges shall be deducted from the amount, and the balance of money, if any, paid to the owner—and interest shall also be levied on the said amount of duties for any period exceeding two months that the same is left unpaid, at the rate of nine per cent per annum.

14. Where goods are passed on deposit, the original invoices or books shall remain in the Custom house, and shall not be re-delivered, till all accounts of duty are finally adjusted, and when there are no invoices and the deposit is to be regulated by the provisions of the clause No. 5. the owner or consignee must give his assent in writing to the valuation as thereby directed, previous to the deposit being received.

15. † A drawback equal to nine tenths of the import duty shall be allowed on the re-exportation of all articles, with the exception of grain; provided such articles shall be exported by the original importer, and no other, within twelve months of their importation.

16. All applications for drawback to be made in writings to the Comptroller General or Deputy Comptroller of the Customs, or in their absence, the Collector of Customs, and to be accompanied by a certificate verified on oath, agreeably to the form in schedule A.

17. Provided, however, that no drawback shall be allowed on the re-exportation of articles, forming only a part of the package in which they were imported, or on any package, which may not be entire and corresponding in marks and numbers as when imported, nor shall any claim to drawback be admitted on goods under the value of five hundred six dollars.

18. No goods, subject to duty, shall be landed or shipped before 6 o'clock in the morning, or later than 6 in the evening, but personal baggage to the extent of two trunks and two parcels and no more, for each person, shall be permitted to pass at all convenient hours, on being duly searched.

19. ‡ No ship, vessel or doney shall land or take on board goods of any description, except at some port where a regular Custom

\* See clause 6th of Regulation No. 12 of 1820.

† See clause 6th of Regulation No. 19 of 1820.

‡ See clause 4th of Regulation No. 12 of 1820, and clause 4th of Regulation No. 10 of 1821.

where there is a custom house, and at places duly assigned within the same.

Goods not in deposit to be removed in 7 days, or charged with warehouse rent as in schedule B.

Wearing apparel brought for the use of the owners and their families free of duties.

A declaration in writing on honor that the apparel is for private use may be demanded.

Public property free of duty, when certified to be so.

No vessel shall leave port without a clearance;

Penalty on commander 50 rds. and two months imprisonment.

Goods transhipped without permission, or shipped on different vessel from that for which they are passed, to be confiscated as well as the ship: or at the discretion of Government liable to treble duties.

Charges of anchorage to be paid according to Schedule C.

Port clearance the voucher of their being paid.

Cinnamon above 10 pounds for use of ship; or Travancore assortment of Tobacco, not to be exported without license.

house is established, and at such places within the said port, as are assigned for such purposes, under penalty of confiscation of such ship, vessel, doney, and all cargo on board.

20. All imported goods, save and except such as are in deposit, and all goods intended for exportation, which are not removed from the Custom house within the term of seven days, shall be charged with warehouse rent, agreeable to the rates specified in schedule B. and shall be considered as at the risk of the owners solely, while so remaining.

21. All wearing apparel ready made, which is bonâ fide intended for the private use of the owners or their families, or servants, shall be duty free.

22. Provided always, that it be lawful for the Comptroller or Deputy of Comptroller of the Customs, or Custom Master at the port where such wearing apparel may be landed, if he or they shall see occasion so to do, to require from the owner of such wearing apparel, a declaration in writing upon his honor that the same are truly and bonâ fide intended for his use, or that of his family as aforesaid.

23. All articles consigned to any officer of a public department in Ceylon, and being the property of the Crown are to be passed duty free, on the public officer to whom they are consigned, delivering to the Custom Master a list of the articles, and certifying at the foot thereof that they are bonâ fide public property.

24. \* It shall not be lawful for any ship or vessel to leave any port in this Island without a port clearance, and if the commander or principal person in charge of any ship or vessel, shall presume to depart without a port clearance, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and be punishable by fine, not exceeding fifty six dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two months, on conviction before any Sitting Magistrate in whose jurisdiction such person afterwards shall be found.

25. All goods which shall be transhipped in port without the previous permission of the Comptroller or Collector of Customs, or which shall be shipped on board of any other vessel than that for which they have been passed at the Custom house, shall be liable, as well as the vessel on which they are shipped, to confiscation, which penalty may be reduced to treble the amount of duties at the discretion of Government.

26. † Charges of anchorage to be paid by the different classes of merchant ships and vessels anchoring in the ports of this Island, shall be according to the annexed schedule C, and it is declared and enacted that the port clearance shall be the proper and the sole sufficient voucher to authenticate the payment of the said dues.

27. The exportation of cinnamon in any quantity exceeding ten pounds, being bonâ fide for the vessel's use, and the ‡ exportation of tobacco, of the description commonly called the Travancore assortment are prohibited, without the license of Government to that effect, under the penalty of confiscation of such cinnamon or tobacco, and a fine of three hundred six dollars for every pound of cinnamon, and fifty six dollars for every pound of such tobacco attempted to be exported.

\* This clause repealed, see clauses 2d & 3d of Regulation No. 19 of 1820.

† This clause repealed, see clause 2d of Regulation No. 12 of 1820, and the schedules therein referred to.

‡ See Regulation No. 5 of 1821.

Arms and ammunition not to be imported without license;

Penalty in ordinary times, fine;

In times of war or commotion, transportation for 7 years.

All articles landed or attempted to be landed at unlicensed places or hours, or if for trade, before ship or vessel duly entered, or removed without passport of duties, confiscated.

Goods exported not entered in port clearance to be confiscated, also the vessel on which shipped.

Commanders of ships privy to importing or exporting goods liable to confiscation, subject to pay a fine equal to the value.

Revenue Officers to have free access to vessels.

Persons concerned in shipping or landing goods prohibited or without payment of duties; Impeding or molesting Revenue Officers—or offering to bribe them, liable to 500 Rs. fine, 6 months imprisonment, and the goods confiscated.

28. \* The importation of the following articles without a special license from Government is prohibited, namely saltpetre, sulphur, salt, gun-powder, ammunition and arms, under penalty of confiscation of the said articles, and that the party convicted of importing the same without such license, shall be, in ordinary times of peace, sentenced, in addition to any other penalties enacted by this Regulation, to pay a fine of twenty rixdollars, for every pound of sulphur, saltpetre, gun-powder or other ammunition & one hundred rixdollars for every stand of arms so by him or her imported, and to be imprisoned till such fine be paid; and in times of internal commotion or external war, such importer shall be sentenced to be transported for seven years.

29. All articles which may be legally imported, but shall have been landed or attempted to be landed at unlicensed places, or hours, or being intended for trade, shall be landed, before the ship's, or vessel's, or donie's papers & manifests shall have been lodged in the Custom house, as required by the 8th clause, or which shall have been removed without payment of duties, or deposit duly made therefore, shall be confiscated.

30. † All goods, whether subject to duty or not, exported from any port of this Island, shall be entered in the port clearance, or in default thereof, shall be liable to confiscation, as likewise the ship, vessel, or doney on which they are shipped.

31. Every commander or principal person in charge of a ship or vessel, or owner, or consignee of goods, who shall be proved to have been privy to any act, which by the foregoing clauses, subjects the goods to confiscation as aforesaid, shall himself be subject to pay a fine equal to the value of the confiscated goods, and to be imprisoned till the same is paid.

32. That it shall be lawful for any Revenue officer, having a warrant under the hand of the Comptroller or Deputy Comptroller of the Customs, or in their absence of the Custom Master, for that purpose, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to enter on board any merchant ship or vessel, being within the limits of any port of this Island, to search for prohibited goods, or for any goods liable to pay duties on exportation, but which may be shipped without such duties having been paid, and there to remain during the stay of such ship or vessel in the port, or for such period as may be thought necessary for preventing any illegal proceedings.

33. ‡ That all persons shipping or landing any goods hereby prohibited, or on which the duties shall not have been paid, or receiving the same on board, or on shore, or in either situation obstructing, or molesting any Revenue officer, in the execution of this duty, or bribing or offering to bribe any such officer, or knowingly assisting in any such acts, shall on conviction thereof before the Provincial Judge of the District, or, in the District of Colombo, before the Sitting Magistrate, be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rixdollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, according to the nature of the misdemeanor: And the goods so attempted to be shipped or landed shall be liable to confiscation.

\* By a Government Advertisement of the 9th February 1821, it is declared that no licences will be granted for the landing of any of the prohibited articles mentioned in this section, from any ship or vessel anchoring in the ports of this Island (with the exception of vessels direct from England) unless the application for the licence shall have been received at the Chief Secretary's office, prior to the arrival of such vessel.

† Repealed, see Regulation No. 19 of 1820.

‡ See clause 4th of Regulation No 10 of 1821.



Revenue Officers receiving presents to be cashiered,

Informers to receive a reward in proportion to the monthly salary of such Officer and circumstances of the case.

Informers entitled to one third of property confiscated;

Except Sitting Magistrate or Custom Master.

Confiscated goods above 50 rds. not to be sold without sanction of Comptroller or Deputy Comptroller of Customs.

Officers to be guided by Government instructions.

No person to land from any ship or square rigged vessel anchoring in Colombo, Galle or Trincomalee, till visited by the Master Attendant or his Deputy, & certificate delivered by the Master that none on board have small pox or other contagious disease, of which a counter certificate to be delivered by Master Attendant.

No person to land from a doney in Colombo, Galle or Trincomalee, or from any vessel in other ports, till a similar report is made to the Custom Master.

Penalty for breach of this law or a false report, fine of 500 Rds.

If any contagious disease on board, Custom Master to report at Colombo to Chief Secretary; at out stations to Collector. Collector will take measures in concert with principal Medical officer to prevent communication,

34. \* Any servant of the Custom house convicted of receiving a present, fee or gratuity, *directly or indirectly from the owner, merchant, master of a vessel, or any other person concerned in importing or exporting goods*, under any pretence whatever, shall instantly be dismissed from his office—and any person who shall give such information as may lead to the discovery of any such proceeding, shall receive a reward, not being less than one month, and not exceeding one year's salary of the offender, according to the importance of the case, and at the discretion of Government.

35. All persons giving information which may lead to the discovery of any breach of these regulations, shall be entitled to one third of the property confiscated, provided the person seizing such property, or giving such information as aforesaid, shall not be either Sitting Magistrate, or Custom Master of the port, wherein the offence is committed—but the Government entirely reserves to itself the power of remitting the whole of such confiscation, or any part thereof, as it may consider expedient, on representation of particular circumstances in any case.

36. No confiscated goods above the value of fifty rixdollars shall be sold, without the previous sanction of the Comptroller General or Deputy Comptroller of Customs.

37. That in carrying the present Regulation into effect, and in all matters of detail falling under the provisions of the same, the Comptroller, Deputy Comptrollers, Custom Masters, and all other officers whom it may concern, shall be guided by such instructions as shall from time to time be established by authority of Government.

38. No person shall be landed from any merchant ship or vessel arriving at the ports of Colombo, Galle & Trincomalee, until the same shall have been visited by the Master Attendant, or other person duty deputed in writing by him, and a certificate delivered by the master that no one on board is labouring under small pox, or other contagious disease, whereupon an acknowledgement in writing shall be delivered by the Master Attendant to the master of the vessel, stating that he has examined into the matter and is satisfied with the truth of the master's certificate—nor shall any person be suffered to land from any doney in the said ports, nor from any merchant ship, vessel or doney in any other port or place of this Island, until the master or tindal thereof shall have reported to the Custom Master, that there is no one on board the same, labouring under small pox, or other contagious disease, and shall have obtained a certificate thereof from the said Custom Master: And the breach of this law, or the wilful delivery of a false report, shall subject the said master or tindal to a fine not exceeding five hundred rixdollars, and to be imprisoned till the same is paid, and the person or persons who shall land before such certificate is obtained, shall be also subject to similar punishment.

39. When the Master Attendant or Custom Master is informed that one or more persons on board of the vessel are labouring under such disease as above mentioned, he shall report the same, if at Colombo, to the Chief Secretary to Government, and at outstations to the Collector, who in concert with the principal medical Officer of the district, will adopt such measures as the case may require, to prevent communication be-

or remove infected persons, reporting the same to Government.

Former Regulation contradicting the present, repealed.

tween the vessel and the district, or for the relief of the patient; and report the same forthwith to Government for its orders.

40. Every part of any former Regulation or order which contradicts the provisions of this Regulation, is hereby repealed.

*Given at Colombo, this Sixth day of March, 1820.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
*Sec. to the Council.*

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

## No. 1.

*A Table of the duties of Customs on Goods, Wares and Merchandize therein enumerated or described, imported into any port of this Island, from ports without the same, in British vessels, including all dhontes from British India or the dominions of Indian Princes in alliance with the East India Company.*

			Amount of duty.		
			Rds.	F.	P.
Accarapatta	per pound	..	2	1	2
Adewooden, 1st sort	per Cwt.	..	2	..	..
do. 2d do.	per do.	..	1	6	..
Ale, see Beer.					
Almonds, 1st sort	per pound	..	..	..	2
do. 2d do.	per do.	..	..	..	1½
Alum	per Cwt.	..	2	..	..
Anchovie fish	per bottle	..	..	4	..
Aniseed, see Seed.					
Arrack (Batavia) see Spirits.					
Arritarum, 1st sort	per pound	..	..	..	2
do. 2d do.	per Cwt.	..	2	..	..
Arrow-root	per pound	..	1	..	..
Arsenic, viz.					
White	per pound	..	..	2	..
Red and Yellow	per do.	..	..	1	..
Assafoetida, 1st sort	per do.	..	..	1	..
do. 2d do.	per do.	..	..	..	2
Baize green, 1st do.	per yard	..	..	2	..
do. 2d do.	per do.	..	..	..	2
Beef (salted) see salt provisions.					
Belts, viz.					
Morocco leather (Military)	each	..	..	4	..
Beer, viz.					
Spruce essence of	per dozen, quart stone bottles	..	2	..	..
do. do	do. pint do. do.	..	1	..	..
Ale, Porter. and all other malt liquors, in hogshead	each-Hhd.	..	10	..	..
do. in bottle	per dozen	..	1	..	..
Benjamin, 1st sort	per pound	..	..	1	..
do. 2d do.	per do.	..	..	..	2
do. 3d do.	per do.	..	..	..	1
Biscuits, viz.					
European	per pound	..	..	..	1
Bengal	per Cwt.	..	1	6	..
Blacking-cakes	per dozen	..	..	2	..
do. liquid	per 12 pint bottles	..	..	6	..
Boat cloaks	each	..	2	..	..
Boots, viz.					
European	per pair	..	1	6	..
India made	per do.	..	2	..	..
Bottles, viz.					
Stone	per dozen, quart	..	..	3	..
do.	per dozen, pint	..	..	2	..
Common glass	quart, per gross	..	1	6	..
do. do.	pint, per gross	..	1	..	..
Brandy, see Spirits.					

## Amount of duty.

			Rds.	F.	P.
Bullion, duty free.					
Butter (salted)	.....	per pound	"	1	"
Cable (European hemp)	.....	per Cwt.	4	"	"
Cudohoragany	.....	per pound	"	1	"
Calcando or stone sugar	.....	per Cwt.	2	"	"
Camblet	.....	per yard	"	2	"
Camphor, 1st sort	.....	per pound	"	4	"
do. 2d do.	.....	per do.	"	3	"
Candles, viz.					
Spermacetti	.....	per pound	"	"	"
Tallow	.....	per do.	"	"	2
Wax	.....	per do.	"	4	"
Canvas, viz.					
European	.....	per bolt	2	"	"
Bengal hemp	.....	per do.	2	"	"
do. cotton	.....	per do.	1	"	"
Capers	.....	per quart	"	3	"
do.	.....	per pint	"	1	2
Cardemoms	.....	per pound	1	"	"
Cards	.....	per dozen packs	2	"	"
Canary seed, <i>see Seeds.</i>					
Castor seed, <i>see Seeds.</i>					
do. Oil, <i>see Oils.</i>					
Cattegambo, 1st sort	.....	per Cwt.	2	"	"
do. 2d do.	.....	per do.	1	"	"
Cattle, duty free.					
Caypo, 1st sort	.....	per Cwt.	5	"	"
do. 2d do.	.....	do.	4	"	"
do. 3d do.	.....	do.	3	"	"
do. 4th do.	.....	do.	2	"	"
Calcarem	.....	do.	4	"	"
Chalk	.....	do.	"	4	"
Cheese, viz.					
English	.....	per pound	"	1	"
All other	.....	per do.	"	2	"
Cherry Brandy	} <i>see Liqueurs.</i>				
do. Ratafia					
Chillies	.....	per Cwt.	4	"	"
China root cleaned	.....	per do.	1	"	"
do. do. uncleaned	.....	per do.	1	5	"
Chocolate	.....	per pound	"	"	"
Chunam, per 75 parrahs or	.....	per Las	1	"	"
Cider	.....	per dozen	1	"	"
Cloth, (superfine broad)	.....	per yard	1	"	"
do. ladies superfine	.....	per do.	1	"	"
do. 2d sort	.....	per do.	1	"	"
do. Coarse do.	.....	per do.	"	"	"
Cloth on, British manufacture, 6 per cent on Invoice					
Cloth on, not otherwise enumerated or described, 12	} per cent on valuation.				
per cent on valuation.					
Cloves, <i>see Spices.</i>					
Coin, duty free.					
Comfits, <i>see Confectionary.</i>					
Cummin seed, white	} <i>see Seeds.</i>				
do. black					
Confectionary, viz.					
Jam, Raspberry & other Europe fruits	.....	per pound	"	4	"
Jelly, (Currant and fruit)	.....	per do.	"	4	"

## Confectionary (continued).

						Amount of duty.		
						Rds.	F.	2.
Marmalade, Europe .. .. .						per pound	4	
do. China .. .. .						per do.	8	
Comfits .. .. .					per pint decanter	6		
Copper, in plate or sheet .. .. .					per pound	1		
Coriander seed, <i>see Seeds</i> .								
Cooronde stone, 1st sort .. .. .					per pound	2		
do. do. 2d do. .. .. .					per do.	1		
Cosetem, 1st sort .. .. .					per do.	3		
do. 2d do. .. .. .					per do.	1	2	
Covers, viz.								
Imperial dish covers .. .. .					per set of 7 covers	1	6	
Block Tin do. .. .. .					per do.	1		
Crape China, 1st sort .. .. .					per piece	3		
do. do. 2d do. .. .. .					do.	2		
Curry stuff .. .. .					per Cwt.	4		
Currants } <i>see Preserves</i> .								
Dates }								
Dholl, <i>see Grain</i> .								
Epaulets, gold or silver .. .. .					per pair	2		
Flannel, 1st sort .. .. .					per yard	1		
do. 2d do. .. .. .					per do.			2
Fruits, <i>see Preserves</i> .								
Grain, viz.								
Rice, Patna .. .. .					per bag (of 164 lbs. net weight.)	8		
do. Mooghy .. .. .					per do.	6		
do. Barree .. .. .					per do.	6		
do. Chittagong .. .. .					per do.	5		
do. Cochin } .. .. .								
do. Cara } .. .. .					per parrah	2		
do. Perewelle } .. .. .								
do. Chamba } .. .. .					per parrah	2		
do. Patchereen } .. .. .								
Paddy Chamba .. .. .					per do.			3
do. Cara and Perewelle .. .. .					per do.			3
Wheat .. .. .					per bag	8		
Gram, Bengal horse, or Caddul .. .. .					per do.	6		
do. Surat do. .. .. .					per do.	6		
do. Coast do. or Colloo .. .. .					per do.	6		
Peas .. .. .					per parrah	2		
Dholl or split peas .. .. .					per do.	2		
Pache payro .. .. .					per do.	2		
Beans .. .. .					per do.	2		
Chamie Warregoo, Towvery, Campanulle, Kewerie								
and all grain non-enumerated above .. .. .					per do.	2		
Ganja .. .. .					per pound	2		
Garden seeds, free.								
Garlick .. .. .					per Cwt.	1	6	
Gauze (Musquitto) 1st sort .. .. .					per piece	1	6	
do. 2d do. .. .. .					per do.	1		
Ghee .. .. .					per measure			2
Gin, <i>see Spirits</i> .								
Ginger .. .. .					per Cwt.	2		
Gloves, leather .. .. .					per dozen pair	1		
do. silk .. .. .					per do.	2		
Gram, <i>see Grain</i> .								
Gun powder fine, 1st sort Canister .. .. .					per pound	4		

## Gun Powder (continued)

				Amount of duty.		
				Rds.	F.	P.
Gun powder, 2d sort	.....	.....	per pound	..	2	..
Hamp, viz.						
European	.....	.....	per pound	..	1	..
Chinese	..	..	each	..	6	..
Hats, viz.						
Men's superfine	..	..	each	1	..	..
do. common	.....	.....	do.	..	3	..
do. European chip	.....	.....	do.	..	3	..
do. Chinese	..	..	do.	..	6	..
Cocked beaver or silk	.....	.....	do.	1	6	..
Ladies beaver	.....	.....	do.	1	..	..
Children's do. European	..	..	do.	..	3	..
do. do. Chinese	..	..	do.	..	6	..
Herrings	.....	.....	per keg	..	6	..
Horses, free.						
Indigo, 1st sort Rajawarkum	..	..	per pound	..	6	..
do. 2d do. Ossendenille	}	free.				
do. 3d do.						
Indoopo	..	..	per Cwt.	2	..	..
Incense	..	..	per pound	..	..	2
Iron, viz.						
Hoop	..	..	per Cwt.	1	..	..
Hoop old	..	..	per do.	..	6	..
Bars flat	..	..	do. do.	1	..	..
Square	..	..	do. do.	1	..	..
Round	..	..	do. do.	1	..	..
Wrought	..	..	do. do.	1	..	..
Cast	..	..	do. do.	..	6	..
Jaggery	..	..	per Cwt.	4	..	..
Jam, see Confectionary.						
Jelly, see Confectionary.						
Kiliotenpattoo	..	..	per Cwt.	2	..	..
Lace, gold or silver	..	..	per pound	3	..	..
Lacksay, 1st sort	..	..	per do.	..	..	1
do. 2d do.	..	..	per Cwt.	2	..	..
Lead	..	..	per do.	1	6	..
do. sheet	..	..	per do.	2	..	..
Leaguer packs, with hoops, old	..	..	per leaguer	1	6	..
do. do. do.	..	..	per half do.	1	..	..
do. do. do.	..	..	per Madeira pipe and puncheon	2	..	..
do. do. do.	..	..	per half do.	1	..	..
Liqueurs, viz.						
French	..	..	per quart bottle	..	6	..
British { Cherry Brandy	}	..	per dozen pints	3	..	..
do. Ratafia						
Raspberry Brandy						
do. Ratafia						
Rum Shrub						
Liquorice	..	..	per Cwt.	2	..	..
Mace, see Spices.						
Manjel	..	..	per Cwt.	4	..	..
Marmalade, see Confectionary.						
Massala	..	..	per pound	..	..	2
Mats of every description	..	..	per square yard	..	..	2
Mustard	..	..	per pound	..	2	..
Nalle Wilam	.....	.....	per Cwt.	4	..	..

				Amount of dut y.		
				Rds.	F.	P.
akeen, viz.						
Company's long	.....	.....	per corge	6	"	"
do. short	..	..	per do.	3	"	"
do.	.....	.....	per 1000	"	10	"
avecharum	.....	.....	per pound	"	1	"
Nutmegs, see <i>Spices</i> .						
Oils, viz.						
Castor	.....	.....	per gallon	2	"	"
Linseed	.....	.....	per do.	"	4	"
Sallad	.....	.....	per dozen pints	1	"	"
Turpentine	.....	.....	per gallon	"	6	"
Margosa	.....	.....	per do.	1	"	"
Jilapay	.....	.....	per do.	1	"	"
Gingely	.....	.....	per do.	1	"	"
Cocconut	.....	.....	per do.	4	"	"
Olive	.....	.....	per dozen pints	1	"	"
Oolowa seed, see <i>Seeds</i> .						
Omam 1st sort	.....	.....	per Cwt.	1	"	"
do. 2d do.	.....	.....	per do.	"	8	"
Onions	.....	.....	per do.	1	"	"
Opium	.....	.....	per pound	5	"	"
Pachte Payro	} see <i>Grain</i> .					
Paddy						
Paints, viz.						
Green paint ground	.....	.....	per Cwt.	8	"	"
Blue do. do.	..	..	per do.	8	"	"
Yellow ochre and all other earth colours	..	..	per do.	8	"	"
Fine Yellow paint, ground	..	..	per do.	4	"	"
White Lead, ground	.....	.....	per do.	2	"	"
Black paint do.	..	..	per do.	2	"	"
do. Ivory do.	.....	.....	per do.	8	"	"
Verdigtease dry	..	..	per do.	2	"	"
Prussian Blue do.	.....	.....	per do.	1	"	"
Red Lead do.	.....	.....	per do.	2	"	"
Lamp black do.	.....	.....	per do.	2	"	"
Vermillion	..	..	per do.	8	"	"
Prime Varnish	.....	.....	per gallon	"	4	"
Black Varnish	..	..	per do.	"	4	"
Palmanika	..	..	per pound	"	1	"
Patche Carporam, 1st sort	.....	.....	per do.	1	6	"
do. 2d do.	..	..	per do.	1	"	"
do. 3d do.	..	..	per do.	"	9	"
Pearl Barley	..	..	per do.	"	"	2
Peas, see <i>Grain</i> .						
Pararatte	.....	.....	per Cwt.	"	8	"
Perry	.....	.....	per dozen	1	"	"
Perumchirigam	.....	.....	per Cwt.	4	"	"
Pewter	.....	.....	per pound	"	"	2
Pickles of all sorts (a whole case contains 6 bottles)	.....	.....	per whole case	1	6	"
do. do.	.....	.....	per half do.	"	9	"
Pins	.....	.....	per pound	"	6	"
Pork (salted) see <i>salt Provisions</i> .						
Potatoes, free						
Preserves, viz.						
Brandy Fruits, and all other	.....	.....	per bottle	"	6	"
Dates	.....	.....	per jar	"	2	"
do. 1st sort	.....	.....	per Cwt.	2	"	"
do. 2d do.	.....	.....	per do.	1	6	"

## Dates, (continued.)

## Amount of duty.

						Rds.	F.	P.
Dates, 3d sort	.....	.....	.....	per Cwt.	1	"	"	
Currents European	..	..	..	per pound	"	1	"	
do. Country	.....	.....	..	per do.	"	1	"	
Raisins European	....	....	....	per do.	"	1	"	
do. Country	....	....	....	per do.	"	1	"	
Quicksilver	.....	.....	....	per pound	"	4	"	
Raisins, <i>see Preserves.</i>								
Raspberry Brandy	} <i>see Liqueurs.</i>							
do. Ratafia								
Rattans, viz.								
Batavia	.....	.....	....	per bundle of 50 rattans	"	"	3	
Acheen	}							
Malacca		.....		per bundle of 50 rattans	"	"	2	
Culpina Pulo Penang								
Rice, <i>see Grain.</i>								
Rosin, 1st sort	.....	.....	.....	per pound	"	"	2	
do. 2d do.	.....	.....	.....	per do.	"	"	1	
Rum, <i>see Spirits.</i>								
Rum Shrub, <i>see Liqueurs.</i>								
Sadelingam, 1st sort	.....	.....	....	per pound	"	4	"	
do. 2d do.	....	.....	.....	per do.	"	3	"	
Saffron European, 1st sort	.....	....	....	per do.	1	6	"	
do. do. 2d do.	.....	.....	.....	per do.	1	"	"	
do. do. 3d do.	.....	.....	.....	per do.	"	9	"	
do. do. 4th do.	....	.....	.....	per do.	"	6	"	
Sago	.....	.....	.....	per Cwt.	2	"	"	
Sackera	.....	.....	.....	per do.	5	"	"	
Sean Cotte, 1st sort	.....	.....	..	per do.	1	"	"	
do. 2d do.	.....	.....	.....	per do.	"	9	"	
Salmon pickled	.....	.....	.....	per kit	"	8	"	
do. do.	.....	.....	..	per whole keg	1	"	"	
do. do.	.....	.....	..	per half do.	"	6	"	
Salt Petre	.....	.....	....	per bag	2	"	"	
Salt Provisions, viz.								
Europe beef and pork	.....	.....	.....	per tierce	5	"	"	
Bengal prime	.....	.....	.....	per do.	5	"	"	
do. common do.	.....	....	....	per Cwt.	1	"	"	
Tongues cured in England	....	....	....	per pound	"	"	2	
Bengal humps, tongues & briskets	....	....	....	per do.	"	"	2	
Sandal wood, 1st sort	....	....	.....	per do.	"	1	"	
do. 2d do	.....	....	.....	per do.	"	"	3	
Sarsaparilla	....	.....	.....	per pound	1	"	"	
ashes, viz.								
Military (silk)	....	.....	.....	each	2	"	"	
Sauces, viz.								
Fish and all other	.....	.....	.....	per dozen pints	2	"	"	
Sausages	.....	.....	..	per pound	"	"	2	
Seeds, viz.								
Aniseed	.....	....	....	per pound	"	"	2	
Castor	.....	.....	..	per Cwt.	4	"	"	
Carraway	.....	.....	....	per do.	1	6	"	
Coriander, 1st sort	.....	.....	.....	per do.	1	6	"	
do. 2d do.	....	....	....	per do.	1	"	"	
Cummin, 1st sort, white	....	.....	..	per Cwt.	2	"	"	
do. 2d do. do.	.....	.....	....	per do.	1	6	"	
do. 1st do. black	.....	.....	.....	per do.	1	6	"	



## Seeds, Cummin (continued.)

			Rds.	F.	P.
Cummin, 2d sort black	....	per do.	1	"	"
Garden seeds of all sorts, free.					
Oeloowa, 1st sort	....	per Cwt.	1	6	"
do. 2d do.	....	per do.	1	"	"
Shoes	.....	per pair	"	2	"
Shot	.....	per pack of 28 pounds	1	"	"
Sitaratta	.....	per Cwt.	1	6	"
Skins, viz.					
Goat skins, prepared, 1st sort	.....	per corge	"	10	"
do. raw 2d do.	.....	per do.	"	4	"
do. 3d do.	.....	per do.	"	3	"
do. 4th do.	.....	per do.	"	2	"
Snuff, viz.					
European	.....	per pound	"	6	"
Indian	.....	per quart bottle	"	4	"
Soap, viz.					
European common	.....	per Cwt.	2	"	"
Coast	.....	per do.	4	"	"
Spices, viz.					
Cloves			"	"	"
Mace 1st sort	.....	per pound	1	"	"
do. 2d do.	.....	per do.	1	"	"
do. 3d do.	.....	per do.	"	9	"
do. 4th do.	.....	per do.	"	6	"
Nutmegs	.....	per do.	1	"	"
* Spirits, viz.					
Cogniac Brandy	.....	per gallon	1	"	"
do. do.	.....	per dozen	2	6	"
Gin in cases of 15 whole case bottles	.....	each case	10	"	"
do.	.....	per gallon	1	4	"
Jamaica Rum	.....	per gallon	"	9	"
Bengal do.	.....	per do.	2	"	"
Batavian Arrack & all other spirits not enumerated	.....	per do.	2	"	"
Staves, viz.					
Leaguer staves (new)	.....	per 100 staves	4	"	"
Stock (live) duty free					
Stockings, viz.					
Silk stockings	.....	per dozen pair	4	"	"
Half do.	.....	per do.	2	"	"
Cotton stockings	.....	per do.	2	"	"
Half stockings, cotton and children's do.	.....	per do.	1	"	"
Sugar, viz.					
Bengal soft sugar 1st sort per bag of 164 pounds net	....		6	"	"
do. do. 2d do. per do. do.			4	"	"
do. do. 3d do. per do. do.			3	"	"
Batavian do. 1st do. per do. do.			6	"	"
do. do. 2d do. per do. do.			4	"	"
Chinese do. per pecul of 133 lbs. net			4	"	"
Bengal sugar candy	.....	per pound	"	1	"
Batavian do.	.....	per do.	"	1	2
Chinese do. 1st sort	.....	per do.	"	1	"
do. do. 2d do.	.....	per do.	"	1	2
Sulphur	.....	per do.	"	"	"
Swords & Sabres	.....	each	3	"	"
Tamarinds	.....	per Cwt.	2	"	"

\* See the 16th Regulation of 1820.

						Amount of duty.		
						RDS.	F.	P.
Tar	.....	.....	.....	.....	per barrel	2	"	"
Turpentine, <i>see Oils.</i>								
Tea, viz.								
Gun powder	.....	.....	.....	.....	per pound	"	5	"
Hyson	.....	.....	.....	.....	per do.	"	3	"
Souchong	.....	.....	.....	.....	per do.	"	2	"
Bohea	.....	.....	.....	.....	per do.	"	1	"
Tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	per do.	"	"	2
do. in sheet	.....	.....	.....	.....	per 100 sheet	1	"	"
Tinsel, viz.								
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....	per 60 sheets	"	3	"
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....	per do.	"	1	"
Tipily, 1st sort	.....	.....	.....	.....	per pound	"	1	"
do. 2d do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	per do.	"	"	2
do. (Anna)	.....	.....	.....	.....	per Cwt.	2	"	"
Tobacco, viz.								
Smoking or chewing tobacco, manufactured in Europe or America					per pound	1	"	"
Tobacco pipes	.....	.....	.....	.....	per gross	1	"	"
Tutenague	.....	.....	.....	.....	per pound	"	"	2
Varnish, <i>see Paints.</i>								
Verdigrease, <i>see Paints.</i>								
Vinegar (European)	.....	.....	.....	.....	per dozen quart bottles	1	"	"
Vermillion, <i>see Paints.</i>								
Walnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	per Cwt.	2	"	"
Wasoombo	.....	.....	.....	.....	per do.	2	"	"
Wines, viz.								
Madeira	.....	.....	.....	.....	per pipe	50	"	"
do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	per dozen	1	6	"
Teneriffe	.....	.....	.....	.....	per pipe	25	"	"
do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	per dozen	"	9	"
English Claret	.....	.....	.....	.....	per do.	3	3	"
Port	.....	.....	.....	.....	per gallon	"	5	"
do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	per dozen	1	6	"
Lisbon white and red	.....	.....	.....	.....	per pipe	36	"	"
do. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	per dozen	1	2	"
Sherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	per gallon	"	5	"
do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	per dozen	1	6	"
French Claret in hogshead	.....	.....	.....	.....	per Hhd.	30	"	"
do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	per dozen	2	"	"
Champagne	.....	.....	.....	.....	per do.	4	"	"
Burgundy	.....	.....	.....	.....	per do.	4	"	"
Stein Wine	.....	.....	.....	.....	per do.	1	6	"
Constantia	.....	.....	.....	.....	per do.	3	"	"
Cape wine	.....	.....	.....	.....	per pipe	36	"	"
do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	per dozen	1	2	"
Barsac, Sauterne, Vin de Grave, and all wines not otherwise enumerated					per do.	2	"	"
Wheat, <i>see Grain.</i>								

On all goods, wares or merchandize not herein above enumerated or described, or otherwise charged by duty in the Regulation, or declared free of duty, imported in British vessels, a duty of ten per cent on the invoice price thereof.

On all goods, wares & merchandizes herein above enumerated, and imported into any port of this Island in other than British vessels, an addition of one half or fifty per cent is to be added to the rates above stated: and on all articles not enumerated or otherwise charged by duty in the Regulation, or declared duty free, imported in other than British vessels, a duty of fifteen per cent shall be levied on the invoice price thereof.

## No. 2.

*Table of the duties of Customs on the Goods, Wares and Merchandize therein enumerated or described, which shall be exported from any port in the Island of Ceylon.*

		Amount of duty.		
		Rds.	F.	P.
Ammeneka seed, free.				
Arrack	per leaguer of 150 gauged gallons	12	"	"
Arrow root, duty free.				
Aroipo (expressed Gingely seed) free.				
Arreca nut	per ammonam of 8 parrahs or 24,000 nuts	10	"	"
do. do. cut	per do. do. do.	10	"	"
Bark, for tanning leather	per Cwt.	"	1	"
Baskets (tampachies) 1st sort	per 100	4	"	"
do. do. 2d do.	do.	2	"	"
do. do. 3d do.	do.	1	"	"
do. do. 4th do.	do.	"	6	"
do. do. 5th do.	do.	"	3	"
do. do. 6th do.	do.	"	2	"
do. do. 7th do.	do.	"	1	"
do. do. 8th do.	do.	"	"	2
do. (Chattapitty)	do.	"	6	"
Bees wax	per pound	"	1	"
Beetle leaves, any quantity less than 1000, duty free				
Beetle leaves for any quantity exceeding 1000	per 1000	"	"	2
Beetle flower	per do.	"	1	"
Bottles glass, whether having paid an import duty or not if exported from Ceylon	per gross	1	6	"
do. do conveyed from port to port in Ceylon				
do. duty free				
Bricks	per 1000	"	6	"
Bullion, duty free.				
Cabook stones	per 1000	"	6	"
Coffee, duty free.				
Cardamoms, duty free.				
Cocoanuts	per 100	"	3	"
Cocoanut Oil if exported to Europe duty free.				
To all other places	per gallon	"	"	2
Cocoanut shells worked	per 1000	5	"	"
Copperahs or dried Cocoanuts	per Cwt.	"	8	"
Carsinges	per 100	"	2	"
Coin, duty free.				
Coir, loose	per Cwt.	"	4	"
Cables, Coils & Hawsers, free.				
Chunam, free.				
Cotton uncleaned, free.				
do. cleaned, free.				
Chanks	per 1000	6	3	"
Chank rings, 1st sort	per do.	"	6	"
do. 2d do.	per do.	"	3	"
do. 3d do.	per do.	"	1	2
Chillies, free.				
Cadjans, free.				
Colancale	per Cwt.	"	2	"

		Amount of duty.		
		Rds.	F.	P.
Chaya root, free.				
Cloth the manufacture of Ceylon, duty free.				
Dammer	per Cwt.	"	3	"
Dornail or wood oil	per gallon	"	2	"
Elephants teeth	per pound	"	1	"
Firewood	per 100 billets	"		1
Fishing rods, free.				
Fruit, with the exception of Cocoa and palmeira nuts, duty free.				
Gingeele seed	per Cwt.	"	4	"
Gingalee oil, free				
Goods not otherwise enumerated or discharged of duty, for every 100 Rds. of their value	Five Rixdollars	5	"	"
Gorras dried	per Cwt.	"	3	"
Ginger, free.				
Girkins pickled, free.				
Ghee, free.				
Grain, free.				
Heap or Hanna, free.				
Honey	per gallon	"	1	"
Hides of bullocks	per 100	1	"	"
Illepay seed	per Cwt.	"	2	"
Illepay oil, free.				
Jaggery	per Cwt.	"	5	"
Kadoocay or Araloe nuts, free.				
Leather buckets, free.				
Margosa seed	per Cwt.	"	3	"
do. oil, free.				
Mustard seed, free.				
Manar stones	per 100	2	"	"
Mats 1st sort { the manufacture of the }	per 100	"	6	"
do. 2d do. { Cingalese districts }	per do.	"	3	"
Mats 1st sort Kader pay { the manufacture of the }	per 100	2	6	"
Mats 2d do. Ponat pay { Malabar districts of the }	per do.	"	1	3
Mats 3d do. Kade pay { Island. }	per do.	"	2	"
Mats 4th do. Tadeka pay { }	per do.	"	1	"
Mats Sada pay 1st sort	each	"	3	"
do. 2d do.	do.	"	2	2
do. 3d do.	do.	"	1	2
do. 4th do.	do.	"	1	"
Mats Wannepay Palmadrie 1st & 2d sort	do.	"	"	2
do. 3d & 4th do.	do.	"	"	1
do. 5th do.	per 100	"	10	"
do. 6th do.	per do.	"	5	"
Mangel codie	per Cwt.	"	1	2
Mangel water	per bottle	"	"	1
Colocoda, free.				
Odils, or palmeira roots, free.				
do. do. dried, free.				
Onions, free.				
Pepper, free.				
Poonacoo	per basket	"	"	2
do.	per 100 pound	"	"	2
Palmeira nuts	per 100	"	"	1
Porin	per Cwt.	"	6	"
Salt fish exported beyond Ceylon, duty free.				
* Salt fish 1st sort exported coast ways	per Cwt.	"	5	"
* do. 2d do. or dried under the sand	per do.	"	2	2
* do. 3d do. or dried on the sand	per do.	"	1	1

			Amount of duty.		
			Rds.	F.	P.
Japan wood	per cwt.		"	4	"
Sandals	per 100		1	"	"
Shells (chalks excepted) fished on the coasts of the Island, free					
Shippers	per 100		2	"	"
Stones, for grinding curry stuff	per pair		"	"	3
do. do flour	per do.		"	"	3
Sharks fins	per cwt.		"	6	"
Sweet potatoes, yams and other roots, free.					
Taggery seed	per cwt.		"	1	2
Tammerinds, free.					
Twine (country,) free.					
Tiles, paving, 1st sort	per 1000		5	"	"
do. do. 2d. do.	per do.		2	6	"
Tiles, roofing, 1st sort	per 1000		"	6	"
do. do. 2d. do.	per do.		"	4	"
do. do. 3d. do.	per do.		"	3	"
do. do. 4th do.	per do.		"	2	"
Talipots, 1st sort	per 100		1	"	"
do. 2d do.	do.		"	9	"
do. 3d do.	do.		"	6	"
Tambeen cotte	per cwt.		"	2	"
Tobacco, Jaffna, excepted 1st sort	per candy		15	"	"
do. do. 2d do.					
Tobacco from Jaffnapatam, viz.					
The Galle assortment	do. }		15	"	"
The Achéen do	do. }				
The Travancore do.	exported by individuals without license prohibited.				
Turmeric or Marjil, free.					
Vinegar	per leaguor of 150 gallons		1	"	"
do.	per case		"	1	2
Wax candles, free.					
Winnows, 1st sort	per 100		"	2	"
do. 2d do.	per do.		"	1	"
Calamander	per cubit foot		"	2	2
Homandrie	do.		"	2	"
Ebony	do.		"	2	"
Ream	do.		"	1	"
Sattin	do.		"	"	2
Javerie and Catamanic	do.		"	"	1
Jack	do.		"	2	"
Nendoo	do.		"	"	2
Milele	do.		"	"	2
Moorotte	do.		"	"	1
Mandore	do.		"	"	1
Horre	do.		"	"	1
Angelica	do.		"	"	1
Dell	do.		"	"	1
Pina, crooked 1st sort	do.		"	"	3
do. do. 2d do.	do.		"	"	1

\* Upon an authentic certificate being produced at the Chief Secretary's Office to prove that Tobacco, the growth and produce of Ceylon, has been actually and bona fide, landed and disposed of in the markets of the Island of Java, the Isle of Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, or in any towns in Great Britain or Ireland, a drawback of two thirds of the Custom House duties, levied upon the export of the said Tobacco, will be paid to the merchant that exported it, or to the agent duly authorized.

## Wood (continued.)

						Amount of duty.		
						RDS.	F.	P.
Wood	Pina crooked, 3d sort	-	-	-	per cubit foot	"	"	1
	Talamora Catloe	-	-	-	do.	"	"	3
	Curriade cole, 1st sort	-	-	-	do.	"	"	1
	do. do. 2d do.	-	-	-	do.	"	"	1
	Mango	-	-	-	do.	"	"	1
	Backnie	-	-	-	do.	"	"	1
	Halmilile	-	-	-	do.	"	"	1
	Hal	-	-	-	do.	"	"	1
	Palie Nali or iron	-	-	-	do.	"	"	2
	Margosa	-	-	-	do.	"	"	1
	do. knees for boats	-	-	-	do.	"	"	2
	do. large crooked do.	-	-	-	do.	"	"	2
	Teak	-	-	-	do.	"	"	1
	Qweil less than 1 foot broad	-	-	-	do.	"	"	2
	do. more than 1 foot do.	-	-	-	do.	"	"	1
	Illepay	-	-	-	do.	"	"	1
	Pwoerase	-	-	-	do.	"	"	1
	All other woods	-	-	-	do.	"	"	1
All wood manufactured, duty free								
Leaguers, staves (new)						per 100	1	6
do. old						do.	1	"
Staves of 5 cubit long, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot broad and 1 inch thick						do.	3	"
Staves of 4 cubit long, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot broad and 1 inch thick						do.	2	"
Masts, duty free.								
Arrecá trees						each	"	1
Arrecá laths						per bundle of 20	"	1
Nipere laths, 1st sort						per 100	1	3
do. 2d do.						do.	1	"
do. 3d do.						do.	"	9
Dawitje laths.						do.	"	7
Jack do.						do.	"	9
Godepara laths						do.	"	1
Markals						do.	"	8
Mopas						do.	"	2
Rafters of sorts, Palmeira excepted						do.	3	9
Bamboos						do.	"	7
Oar-sticks, 1st sort						do.	3	4
do. 2d do.						do.	3	"
do. 3d do.						do.	2	"
Satin wood, oil mills, as satin wood								
Rice mortars, of different woods						each	"	1
Rice beaters, of different woods						do.	"	1
Lunoo, mudelle, or drift wood for Cattemarans								
Logs of 1 cubit circumference						each	"	2
do.	11	do.	-	-	do.	"	1	"
do.	11	do.	-	-	do.	"	1	2
do.	11	do.	-	-	do.	"	2	"
do.	2	do.	-	-	do.	"	2	2
do.	21	do.	-	-	do.	"	3	2
do.	21	do.	-	-	do.	"	4	2
do.	21	do.	-	-	do.	"	5	1
do.	3	do.	-	-	do.	"	7	"
do.	31	do.	-	-	do.	"	7	2
do.	31	do.	-	-	do.	"	9	"
do.	31	do.	-	-	do.	"	11	"
do.	4	do.	-	-	do.	1	"	"

## Logs (continued)

						Amount of duty.		
						Rds.	F.	P.
do.	41	cubits circumference	.....	..	do.	1	2	"
do.	41	do.	.....	..	do.	1	3	"
do.	41	do.	.....	..	do.	1	4	"
do.	5	do.	.....	..	do.	1	6	"
Palmeira Rafters	2	of a tree &	22 cubits in length.....	per 100	do.	37	6	"
do.	2	do.	18 do.	.....	do.	30	"	"
do.	2	do.	15 do.	.....	do.	18	9	"
do.	3	do.	12 do.	.....	do.	10	"	"
do.	4	do.	10 do.	1st sort	do.	7	"	"
do.	4	do.	10 do.	2d do.	do.	5	"	"
do.	4 & 5	do.	9 & 9½ do.		do.	4	6	"
do.	6 & 7	do.	8 do.		do.	3	"	"
Palmeira Rafters	2	of a tree &	not exceeding	18 cubits.....	do.	18	9	"
do.	3	do.		10 do.	do.	3	9	"
do.	4	do.		9 do.	do.	3	"	"
Palmeira Reapers	1st sort				do.	"	7	"
do.	2d do.				do.	"	5	"
do.	3d do.				do.	"	4	2

N. B. Goods the produce of the Island, subject to duty, exported coastways, to pay the export duty, but no further duty on being landed or re-exported.

## SCHEDULE A.

*Form of Affidavit for obtaining drawback.*

I (A. B.) do solemnly swear that the Articles specified in the above (or annexed) List, were imported by (or, consigned to) me on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ on board of the ship \_\_\_\_\_ whereof is Commander \_\_\_\_\_ & that they are the same, in quantity, quality, and package, as at the time of importation, necessary and unavoidable wastage or damage excepted, and have paid the full import duties by law established.

SO HELP ME GOD.

## SCHEDULE B.

SCHEDULE of charges for warehouse rent, to be levied on all goods remaining deposited in the several Custom houses longer than seven days, as per clause No. 20 viz.

For		Rds.	F.	P.
"	1 * Leaguer cask of Arrack .....	2	"	"
"	1 Madeira pipe.....	2	"	"
"	1 Half pipe.....	1	"	"

\* See clause 3d of Regulation No. 16 of 1820.

For				Rps.	F.	P.
1	Quarter pipe .....	.....	do.	1	6	"
1	Half Leaguer .....	.....	do.	1	"	"
1	Beer cask .....	.....	do.	1	"	"
1	Chest containing 12 dozen, or package of similar contents	.....	do.	2	"	"
1	Chest do. 6 dozen, or do. do.	.....	do.	1	"	"
1	Case or box of smaller size than the above .....	.....	do.	"	6	"
1	Bag of rice, salt petre &c. ....	.....	do.	"	0	"
1	Tub of sugar candy .....	.....	do.	"	0	"
1	Bale of cloth .....	.....	do.	2	"	"
1	do. ....	.....	do.	1	"	"
1	do. ....	.....	do.	1	"	"
1	do. ....	.....	do.	"	6	"
1	Parcel .....	.....	do.	"	3	"
1	Leaguer pack .....	.....	do.	"	8	"
1	Madeira do. ....	.....	do.	"	0	"
1	Half leaguer do. ....	.....	do.	"	4	"
1	Beer cask .....	.....	do.	"	3	"

### \* SCHEDULE C.

#### *Of anchorage dues payable by Merchant Ships & Vessels.*

Vessels of 400 tons or upwards .....	.....	Rds	30	"	"
do. ,, 200 & under 400 .....	.....	"	20	"	"
do. ,, 100 & under 200 .....	.....	"	15	"	"
do. under 100 tons .....	.....	"	8	"	"
Dhonies with two masts .....	.....	"	6	"	"
do, one mast .....	.....	"	3	"	"

### EXCEPTIONS.

Manar and Jaffna dhonies, when passing from port to port within those Districts, or from Manar to Jaffna, Kails or Point Pedro or vice versa .....

when clearing for other ports, .....

All boats and vessels duly certified to belong to the port of Batticaloa, are excepted at all ports of the Island from the common duties of anchorage, on payment of the rates following viz.

For all boats and vessels under 50 parrahs Paddy burthen, no duty					
of 50 and under 200 parrahs .....	.....	Rds.	1	"	"
of 200 and under 500 do. ....	.....	"	2	"	"
of 500 and under 1000 do. ....	.....	"	3	"	"
of 1000 parrahs and upwards .....	.....	"	5	"	"

N. B. Batticaloa boats or cutters are also allowed the same privileges as the Cingalese collah dhonies, namely, that of being exempted from paying boat hire to the Master Attendants of Trincomalee, Galle, or Colombo, unless when the boats of the Master Attendant's department are actually employed, at the desire of the parties concerned, in embarking or landing their cargoes.

\* See 2d clause of Regulation No. 12 of 1820, & the schedules therein referred to.



## Government Advertisement.

WITH reference to the 19th clause of the Regulation of Government No. 6, of the present year, the following list of Ports in the Island of Ceylon, where regular Custom houses are established and at which only goods may be landed and shipped, is published for general information.

### Principal or District Custom houses

Colombo .....

Chilaw .....

Manar .....

Jaffnapetam .....

Trincomale .....

Batticaloa .....

Tangallé .....

Matara .....

Galle .....

Cakum .....

### Subordinate Custom houses

Negombo

Calpenty

Putlam

\* Werteltivo

\* Pesalle

Condatjie

Point Pedro

Kaits

Mullettvoe

none

Hambangtotta

Belligam

\* Ambiangodde

\* Ahanvanime

\* Acurelle

Doodardove

Pallepetty modere

Babereen

Pantana

Chief Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, 13th March 1820.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN ROONEY,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

### Regulation No. 12.

For increasing the rates of fees on port clearances, in order to defray the expense of erecting and repairing the Custom houses in the Island; and for removing doubts as to the rate of duty on export in foreign bottoms; and for explaining and relaxing the 19th Clause of the Sixth Regulation of the current year; and for enforcing the delivery of full and correct manifests of the cargoes of vessels entering the ports of the Island.

1. **WHEREAS** it is found necessary to construct a new Custom house for the business of the port of Colombo, and also to repair the other buildings of that department at other ports in the Island, and it is expedient to provide for the early reimbursement to the Crown, of the expense consequent on the same;

\* These five Custom Houses have been suppressed since the publication of this Regulation.

Necessary to construct a new Custom house at Colombo, and to repair other buildings of that department.  
Expedient to provide for the Crown being early re-imbursement of the expense.

The 26th clause of the 6th Regulation of 1820 repealed;  
From 1st Sept. 1820 to 31st August 1821 fees of port clearances to be paid by the different classes of vessels, to be levied according to Schedule A;

and from 1st Sept. 1821 according to Schedule B.

Port clearance to be the sole voucher of payment.

Penalty of sailing without a port clearance as declared in 24th clause of Regulation 6th of 1820.

Doubts as to rate of duties on export in foreign vessels;

Such duties leviable according to the Table 2 annexed to Regulation 6th of 1820.

Requisite to explain and relax the provisions of the 19th clause, of Regulation No. 6 of 1820, as far as regards coasting navigation;

Vessels having on board permits from Collector of Customs or Assistant Custom Master, may proceed to any part of the coast of the same district, and take in goods of the description stated in permit and bring the same to the port of clearance for inspection and clearance;

And with similar permit, may convey goods duly imported, from a port of entry and export, to other ports in the same district;

During such voyages, within the limits of districts, certificate of registry to remain in the Custom house from which the permit is issued;

Exemption of vessels sailing under these provisions, from penalties for breach of clauses 9th and 19th of Regulation No. 6 of 1820;

Necessary to provide against frauds by omission of goods in ships' manifests;

2. It is therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the twenty sixth clause of the Sixth Regulation of the present year 1820, be and the same is hereby repealed; and it is enacted, that from and after the first day of September next, until the thirty first day of August in the year 1821, both days inclusive, the fees upon port clearances, to be paid by the different classes of merchant ships and vessels, sailing from the ports of this Island, shall be according to the annexed schedule marked A: And that from and after the first day of September, which will be in the year 1821, the said fees shall be reduced according to the rates in the annexed schedule marked B: And it is declared and enacted, that the port clearance shall be the proper and sole sufficient voucher to authenticate the payment of the said dues, and that the offence of sailing from any port of this Island without a port clearance, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment of the commander, or principal person in charge of any ship or vessel which shall transgress therein, according to the provisions of the twenty fourth clause of the said Sixth Regulation of the current year, unless such vessel shall not have remained at anchor for the space of twenty four hours, and during the same, shall not have landed any cargo, or passenger, or taken any on board.

3. And whereas doubts have arisen, what duties of Customs are leviable under the said Sixth Regulation of the current year, on goods exported from this Island in other than British vessels as therein described: It is therefore hereby declared, that such duties shall be levied according to the rates specified in the Table 2, to the said Regulation annexed, and without any addition thereto.

4. And whereas the provisions of the nineteenth clause, of the said Sixth Regulation of the current year, require to be relaxed and explained, in as far as regards the navigation round the coasts of the said Island, for the purpose of collecting a cargo for export: It is therefore enacted, that boats, dhonies, or other vessels, may, by permission in writing from any Collector of Customs, or Assistant Custom Master, and having such written permission on board, in the room of a port clearance, proceed to any part of the coast situate within the district in which such Collector or Assistant is stationed, and there take in goods of the description in the said permission to be mentioned, which goods are to be brought to the port of regular entry and clearance defined by the said nineteenth clause, from which the said permit is granted, there to be inspected and regularly cleared for exportation: And also by such written permission, and having the same on board, such boats, dhonies, or other vessels, may convey from a port of regular entry, goods duly imported and entered, the description and quantity being stated in such permit, to such part of the coast situate within the district in which such Collector or Assistant is stationed, as in the said permit shall be mentioned: And during such coasting voyages within the limits of the several districts, the said boats, dhonies, or other vessels, shall not have on board, the certificate of registry required by the ninth clause of the said Sixth Regulation, which shall remain in the hands of the Collector or Assistant by whom the permit to perform such voyage is granted: And none of the penalties in the said Sixth Regulation declared, shall attach for breach of the ninth and nineteenth clauses thereof, to dhonies, boats or other vessels sailing under the provisions above enacted, and strictly conforming thereto.

5. \*And whereas it is necessary to make a further provision for the security of His Majesty's Revenue, against the fraudulent omission to insert articles of cargo in the manifests of ships and vessels: It is

\* See the 5th clause of Regulation No. 19 of 1820.

4th clause of 6th Regulation of 1820 repealed;

No goods shall be landed until the ship's papers and a full manifest of goods on board are lodged at the Custom house;

If any goods are found on board not mentioned in the manifest on search (which Custom house officers are authorized to make) or otherwise, commander or principal person on board who gave in the manifest, shall be liable to a penalty, equal to the value of such goods, to be ascertained by appraisement;

Goods if landed continue liable to double duty;

Notice of this provision to accompany reports sent by the Master Attendant on board ships coming into the offing.

By 11th clause of 6th Regulation of 1820, a note of the contents of each boat load of cargo sent from a ship where there is an European commander or supercargo being required to be sent in the boat; penalty of disobeying that clause, fine not exceeding 100 rix dollars and imprisonment till paid.

therefore enacted, that the eighth clause, of the Sixth Regulation of the current year, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: And it is enacted, that it shall not be lawful to land any goods, from any ship, dhoney, or other vessel, anchoring in any port of this Island, until the commander, supercargo, owner, or tintal, shall have lodged at the Custom house, the register or ship pass of the vessel, and the port clearance from the last port (if such papers are required by the custom of the port from which he shall have sailed) and a full manifest or manifests of all the cargo on board: And if any goods not mentioned and described in the manifest, shall be found on board of any ship, vessel or dhoney, by search, (which the officers of the Customs are, in manner directed by the thirty-second clause of the said Sixth Regulation, hereby authorized to make) or otherwise, the commander or other principal person on board such vessel, by whom such manifest shall have been given in, shall be liable to a penalty, equal to the value of the goods so left out of the manifest; which value shall be ascertained by appraisement, in manner in and by the fifth clause of the said Sixth Regulation laid down: And such goods if landed, shall be liable to double duty as by the said Regulation is provided: And in order that the commanders of vessels may not plead ignorance of this Regulation, it is hereby enacted, that a notification thereof, shall in future accompany the reports sent on board of vessels in the offing by the Master Attendant: And it is enacted that the ship's papers shall be delivered back, when the vessel shall have cleared out, and received her port clearance for another port.

6. And whereas by the eleventh clause of the said Sixth Regulation, it is provided, that each boat load of cargo sent on shore from a vessel, the commander or supercargo of which is an European, shall be accompanied by a note addressed to the Collector of Customs, specifying the quantity, nature and quality (where necessary) of the goods so sent in the boat: It is hereby enacted, that in default of compliance with the said provision, the said commander or supercargo, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred rix dollars, and to be imprisoned till the same is paid.

*Given at Colombo, this Tenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# **SCHEDULE A.**

*Of the fees on Port-Clearances payable by Merchant Ships and Vessels, from the 1st day of September 1820, to the 31st day of August 1821.*

	RDs.	F.	P.
Vessels of 400 tons or upwards.....	45	"	"
Do. „ 200 & under 400.....	30	"	"
Do. „ 100 & under 200.....	22	6	"
Do. under 100.....	12	"	"
Dhonies with two masts.....	9	"	"
Do. one mast.....	7	6	"

## **EXCEPTIONS.**

- Manaar and JaTna dhonies, when passing from port to port within the districts, or from Manaar to JaTna, Kaits, or Point Pedro, or vice versa..... 3 „ „
- When clearing for other ports..... 7 6 „
- All boats and vessels duly certified to belong to the port of Batticaloa, are excepted at all ports of the Island from the common fees on port clearances, on payment of the rates following, vizt.
- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| For all boats or vessels under 50 parrahs of paddy burthen..... | no duty    |
| Of 50 and under 200 parrahs.....                                | RDs. 1 6 „ |
| Of 200 and under 500 do.....                                    | 3 „ „      |
| Of 500 and under 1000 do.....                                   | 4 6 „      |
| Of 1000 parrahs and upwards.....                                | 7 6 „      |
- N. B. Batticaloa boats or cutters are also allowed the same privileges as the Cingalese collah dhonies, namely, that of being exempted from paying boat hire to the Master Attendants of Trincomali, Galle, or Colombo, unless when the boats of the Master Attendant's Department are actually employed, at the desire of the parties concerned, in embarking or landing their cargoes.

# **SCHEDULE B.**

*Of the fees on Port-Clearances payable by Merchant Ships and Vessels, from & after the 1st day of September 1821.*

	RDs.	F.	P.
Vessels of 400 tons or upwards.....	38	"	"
Do. „ 200 and under 400.....	25	"	"
Do. „ 100 and under 200.....	19	"	"
Do. under 100.....	10	"	"
Dhonies with two masts.....	7	6	"
Do. one mast.....	6	3	"

## EXCEPTIONS.

Manar and Jaffna dhonies, when passing from port to port within those districts, or from Manar to Jaffna, Kaits or Point Pedro, or vice versa .....	2	6	„
When clearing for other ports .....	6	3	„

All boats and vessels duly certified to belong to the port of Batticaloa are excepted, at all ports of the Island, from the common fees on port clearances, on payment of the rates following, viz.

For all boats or vessels under 50 parrahs of paddy burthen, .....	RDs.	1	3	„
Of 50 and under 200 parrahs .....	„	2	6	„
Of 200 and under 500 do. ....	„	3	9	„
Of 500 and under 1000 do. ....	„	6	3	„
Of 1000 parrahs and upwards .....	„			

N. B. Batticaloa boats or cutters are also allowed the same privileges as the Cingalese collah dhonies, namely—that of being exempted from paying boat hire to the Master Attendants of Trincomalie, Galle, or Colombo, unless when the boats of the Master Attendant's department are actually employed, at the desire of the parties concerned, in embarking or landing their cargoes.

**COLOMBO, 10th August, 1820.**

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) **WM. GRANVILLE.**  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) **JOHN RODNEY.**  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.**

**IN COUNCIL.**

**A. D. 1820.**

## *Regulation No. 16.*

**For fixing the duty on Tortoise-shell imported; and increasing the import duty on Spirits.**

**Expedient to fix the duty on tortoise-shell imported, and to increase the duty on spirits imported.**

**Duty on tortoise-shell imported in British vessels, two rix dollars per lb;  
Duty on spirits of every denomination three rix dollars per gallon;  
Tortoise-shell and spirits imported in foreign vessels to pay fifty per cent. additional on the above rates.**

**Spirits may be warehoused without payment of warehouse duty as long as convenient;**

**And be re-exported on payment of one tenth of the above duty;**

**No spirits to be removed for Island consumption, or exported but in the same packages as imported;**

**And to be at the risk of importer while in the Custom house.**

**Regulation to take effect from publication in the various Custom houses, and to affect all tortoise-shell and spirits not cleared out at the date of such publication.**

1. **WHEREAS** it is expedient to fix the rate of duty on tortoise-shell imported into this Island, instead of levying the same in manner, in and by the fourth and fifth clauses of the Sixth Regulation of the current year directed: And also to increase the duty on all spirits imported into the same;

2. It is therefore enacted, that the duty on tortoise-shell, which shall be imported into this Island in British vessels as described in the said Sixth Regulation, shall be levied at the rate of two rix dollars for every pound weight thereof; And that the duty on all spirits of whatever denomination or proof which shall be imported in British vessels as above described, shall be levied at the rate of three rix dollars for every gallon of such spirits; and that on such tortoise-shell and spirits which shall be imported in any other than a British vessel, one half more than the rates above specified shall be levied, as the import duty thereon.

3. Provided that it shall be lawful to the importer of any such spirits, to leave the same in the Custom house of the port into which the same is imported, in the cask or package in which the same is imported, as long as he finds it necessary, free of all charge of duty or warehouse rent; such importer paying the full duty on removing the same for sale or use in the Island, and one tenth of the duty on re-exporting the same: It being, however, understood, that such spirits are not to be removed or re-exported in smaller quantities than the contents of one of the casks or packages in which the same were imported, or, (save and except in cases of damage) in other than the same casks or packages—and further that such spirits shall, while in the Custom house, be at the sole risk of the importer.

4. And it is enacted, that this Regulation shall have effect from the date of its publication at each Custom house, and shall apply to all tortoise-shell and spirits which may not, before such publication, have been cleared out of the said Custom house.

*Given at Colombo, this Ninth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

## *Regulation No. 17.*

**Regulation concerning Auctioneers.**

**Preamble.**

Necessary to amend the 8th Regulation of 1813.

No person to act as an auctioneer without a license from Government;

Exceptions as hereafter stated.

License to be valid for twelve months and to bear a stamp of one hundred rix dollars.

No license to issue but after tender of sufficient securities in the discretion of the Collector of the district, by the applicant for the same, for the due performance of his duty, and rendering a due account of sales, and duty to Government;

Bond to be given by auctioneer and his securities with renunciation by the latter of usual privileges;

As in notarial bonds.

Mode of putting bond in suit, in the name and on behalf of Government, according to the forms of revenue process;

By Collector on application of any individual accompanied by certificate of a competent Court that judgment has been recovered for a sum exceeding one hundred rix dollars against an auctioneer for accounts of goods by him sold at auction, and that he has not satisfied the same in one month from the judgment;

One recovery on a bond not to abate the same, but the securities to be only liable to actions up to the amount of the bond.

Auctioneer to account for proceeds of moveable property in two months, and for proceeds of immoveable property according to declared conditions.

1. **W**HEREAS it is found necessary to amend the 8th Regulation of 1813, entitled a Regulation concerning Auctioneers;

2. It is therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no person whatever within these settlements shall act as an auctioneer unless authorized thereto by a license under the hand and seal of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, except in the instances herein after excepted.

3. Every such license shall specify the district within which such person shall be authorized to act as an auctioneer—it shall be in force for twelve months, and shall be subject to a stamp duty of one hundred rix dollars.

4. No license shall in future issue to any person, unless he shall tender such sufficient securities for his due performance of the functions of an auctioneer, and for rendering a due account of the proceeds of sale and the duty to Government, as shall be approved by the Collector of the district in which he is to act; and at the time of delivery of such license, the person licensed shall enter into bond (with his said securities) to the said Collector, and his successors or assigns; the said securities expressly renouncing the privileges which otherwise they are entitled to under the existing laws, in such sum as the said Collector shall direct: And if it shall be necessary that such bond should be put in suit, it shall be done in the name and on behalf of Government, and according to the form of revenue process before any Court having revenue jurisdiction; And it is enacted, that such Collector shall put such bond in suit on the application in writing of any individual, accompanied by a certificate from any competent Court, that a judgment has been obtained in such Court, against such auctioneer, on an action to recover the proceeds sold by him at auction, for any sum exceeding rix dollars one hundred, and that the person in whose favor such judgment had been given, hath satisfied the said Court, by affidavit or otherwise, that such judgment hath remained unsatisfied for one calendar month or more, from its date. And it is further enacted that a recovery in one suit on such bond shall not abate or conceal the same, or the responsibility of the securities in future actions; provided that the amount recoverable from them the said securities, shall not exceed in the whole the amount specified in such bond.

5. Every such auctioneer shall within two months after each sale, account for the net proceeds of all moveables sold there, and shall account for the net proceeds of immoveable property so sold according to such conditions as shall have been declared at the time of sale.

To deduct six per cent from proceeds of moveables, of which half to be paid to Government and half to be retained by auctioneer.

To deduct four per cent from proceeds of immoveable property, to be divided as above.

To return on 1st of each month an account of sales to Commissioner of Revenue, and to pay Government share of percentage to the Collector of the district.

Auctioneers may refuse to deliver goods sold at auction till the amount sale is paid.

To have process of parate execution for recovery of auction debts in one month from sale of moveable property, and at the expiration of such time as shall be declared at the time of sale, in the case of immoveable property.

No sale by auction to be held but by licensed Auctioneers, except by officers of Govt. of Govt. property, or farms. Fiscals sales, and fishermen's or fish renter's daily sale of fish;

Penalty on persons contravening, fine and imprisonment on conviction before Provincial Court.

Exception that where no licensed auctioneer is resident in any district, Collector on application of any individual shall appoint a fit person of his department to sell the applicants property by auction, and direct all payments on account of such sales to be made into the Cutcherry; Full auction duty to be deducted;

Balance to be paid to owner of property in two months from sale;

One per cent to be assigned to person holding the sale.

All sales in execution to be held by an officer of Fiscals department, or by a person duly authorized by the Fiscal in writing;

All sales of moveable property under this and 11th clause to be for ready money, and in sale of immoveable property an immediate deposit of one tenth to be made & the balance paid in two months in default

6. He shall deduct from the proceeds of moveable property six per cent, of which he shall account for, and pay over as a duty to Government, one half or three per cent, the remaining three per cent to be in full discharge of his fees as auctioneer.

7. In like manner he shall deduct from the proceeds of immoveable property four per cent, two of which he shall account for, and pay over as a duty to Government, the remainder to be in full discharge of his fees as auctioneer.

8. He shall on the first day of each month, make a return to the Commissioner of Revenue of such sales as shall have been held by him, in the course of the month preceding, stating the proceeds thereof and specifying the amount of the duties arising to Government therefrom, which amount he shall at the same time pay into the Cutcherry.

9. And the better to enable auctioneers to obey the injunctions of this Regulation, and to secure them against the risk and hazard of insolvency in bidders, auctioneers are hereby permitted to refuse to deliver goods sold at public sale, until the money bid for the same be paid.

10. And further to aid such auctioneers in the recovery of sums due for property sold at auction for which they may have given credit; it is enacted, that they may at the end of one month after the sale, in the case of moveable, and of such time as shall have been previously declared, in the case of immoveable property, sue for the amount thereof by way of parate execution, and the Court or Magistrate, before which such suit shall be brought, is hereby authorized and required to grant parate execution upon the plaint and affidavit of such auctioneer, without further pleading or process.

11. And it is further enacted that no sale by auction shall be held in any district except by licensed auctioneers, save and except by officers of Government in selling Government property or farms, Fiscals or their Deputies in selling lands and goods in execution, and fishermen or fish renters in selling the fish caught daily, under penalty that all and every person, or persons concerned in any such illegal auction shall be liable, on conviction before any Provincial Court, to fine and imprisonment.

12. Provided always, that in any district where there shall not be a licensed auctioneer resident, the Collector shall, on application from any individual, direct a fit person belonging to his office, to execute for the occasion the functions of an auctioneer, and shall direct all payments for goods or lands sold at auction by him, to be made directly into the treasury of his Cutcherry, and the full auction duty of six per cent on moveable, and four per cent on immoveable property, shall be charged by such Collector on the proceeds, the balance of which shall be paid at the expiration of two months, to the person to whom the said property belonged; and from the auction duty, the said Collector may assign one per cent to the officer of his department who shall be entrusted with such sales.

13. And for the more regular and uniform proceeding in cases of mandates of execution against the effects of debtors; it is enacted, that sales under such process shall invariably be held by an officer of the Fiscals department, or some other person duly authorized by him, by writing under his hand; that such sales, as well as sales held under the last clause, if of moveable property shall be for ready money, and not otherwise, and if of immoveable property that a deposit of one tenth of the amount sale shall be made, and the balance be paid in two months, or in default, the property resold at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit besides forfeited:



of which lands to be resold at risk of first purchaser;

No duty on Fiscal's sales exceeding one per cent. to be paid to person holding the sale.

All laws contradicting this repealed, but licenses issued under 8th Regulation of 1813, to stand good for the term which may remain unexpired hereinafter.

That no duty shall be levied on such auctions excepting one per cent, which shall be paid to the Fiscal's officer who conducts the sale.

14. All and every Regulation, law or ordinance, which contradicts these presents, is repealed, save and except that licenses already issued under the 8th Regulation of 1813 shall remain good for the remainder of the time for which they have been granted.

*Given at Colombo, this Ninth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.

Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.

Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

*Regulation No. 18.*

For further simplifying the collection of stamp duties, and for amending the 1st Regulation of 1820.

### **Preamble.**

Recital of mode of assessment of the stamp duty on conveyances of moveable property by Regulation No. 1 of 1820 & annexed Schedule A.

Such mode found inconvenient.

The assessment prescribed by Schedule A. only to be applied to property under Rds. 216-8 in value.

Rds. F. Rds.

From 216-8 to 250, rates of duty

Rd. F.

1-3

1. **WHEREAS** in and by the First Regulation of the current year, and the schedule A. thereto annexed, the stamp duty on all conveyances of moveable property, mortgages, mortgage bonds, bonds, obligations, leases of land or tenements, contracts for the future sale or purchase of goods, assignments of ships, assignments of securities, excepting Government securities, and bills and promissory notes indorsed, and exclusive of judicial proceedings, fixed at one half of a rix dollar for every hundred rix dollars of the value, which is the subject matter thereof, is ordered to be assessed at the rate of one fanam for every sixteen rix dollars and eight fanams of the amount of such value; And whereas this mode of assessment is found to be inconvenient;

2. It is therefore hereby enacted By the Honble the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that such stamp duty on conveyances of moveable property, mortgage bonds, bonds, obligations, leases of land or tenements, contracts for the future sale or purchase of goods, assignments of ships, assignments of securities, (excepting Government securities, and bills, and promissory notes indorsed, and exclusive of judicial proceedings) shall be levied according to the provisions in the said schedule A annexed to the said 1st Regulation of 1820, only when the value which is the subject of the deed, is under two hundred and sixteen rix dollars and eight fanams: That from that sum and up to two hundred and fifty rix dollars, the rate of stamp duty shall be one rix dollar and three fanams—from two hundred rix dollars

Rds. Rds. Rd. F.  
 From 250 to 300, 1 6 & so on,  
 increased at the rate of 3 Fs.  
 for every 50 Rds. to 600 Rds.  
 From 600 Rds. to 700 Rds.  
 the duty to be 3 Rds. 6 Fs.  
 & to increase in the propor-  
 tion of 6 Fs. for every 100 Rds.  
 not to exceed 100 Rds.

All contradictory Regulations  
 repealed.

to three hundred rix dollars, one rix dollar and six fanams—and in-  
 crease accordingly by three fanams of duty for every fifty rix dollars  
 of amount, up to six hundred rix dollars: That from six hundred  
 rix dollars to seven hundred rix dollars, the rate of stamp duty shall  
 be three rix dollars and six fanams; and continue to increase at the  
 rate of six fanams of stamp duty for every one hundred rix dollars  
 of amount. Provided, however, that the duty shall in no instance be  
 required to exceed one hundred rix dollars.

3. And it is enacted that all former Regulations contrary to this  
 shall be, in so far as they contradict the present Regulation, and the  
 same are repealed.

*Given at Colombo, this Ninth day of September, One Thousand Eight  
 Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
*Sec. to Council.*

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
 IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1820.

*Regulation No. 19.*

For further amending and explaining the Regulations relative to  
 Sea Customs.

### Preamble.

Necessary to amend and  
 explain the custom house re-  
 gulations.

Twenty-four and thirtieth  
 clause of sixth regulation of  
 1820 repealed.

1. **W**HEREAS it is necessary further to amend and explain  
 the Regulations now in force, relative to the collec-  
 tion of the Customs and other matters incident thereto;
2. It is enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that  
 the twenty-fourth and thirtieth clauses of the Sixth Regulation of  
 the current year, shall be, and the same are repealed.

Every ship, vessel, or doney sailing out of a port of this Island, excepting ships of war & hired transports shall take out a port clearance;

Port clearance to contain a full and specific description of the cargo on board, and whether it has paid, or is liable to duty, or not;

Port clearance in duplicate to be signed by Master of the Vessel.

And goods which may be on board after such port clearance is signed, not inserted therein, shall be confiscated.

By the fifth clause of twelfth regulation of 1820, it is enacted that if any goods are found on board a vessel not entered in her manifest of import cargo, the commander or principal person shall pay a fine equal to their value;

Same penalty to attach, though the goods are not found on board if it appear any omitted goods were on board.

Where double or treble duty is imposed for breach of regulations, no drawback on re-exportation to be allowed on the additional duty.

3. And it is further enacted, that every ship, vessel or doney sailing out of any port of this Island, save and except His Majesty's ships of war, and hired transports, shall take out a port clearance, and that in such port clearance shall be inserted, a full and specific enumeration of the cargo shipped on board the ship, vessel, or doney, at such port, and also whether the same has paid, or is liable to pay duty, or not. And that the said port clearance, together with a duplicate thereof to be transmitted from the Custom house of such port to the Comptroller General of Customs, shall besides the signature of the several officers of Government now required to sign the same, bear the signature of the commander, master, or tindal of the ship, vessel, or doney, in token of its correctness.

4. And it is further enacted, that if after the signing of such port clearance it shall appear by search, or otherwise, that any other goods whether or not liable to duty are on board such ship, vessel, or doney, the same shall be confiscated.

5. And whereas by the fifth clause of the Twelfth Regulation of the present year, it is enacted, that if any goods shall be found on board any ship, vessel, or doney, anchoring in the ports of this Island, which shall not have been mentioned in the manifest of the cargo of such vessel, required by the said clause to be delivered in by commander or principal person in charge of such vessel, such commander or principal person shall be liable to pay a fine equal to the value of the said goods omitted; it is hereby enacted that the said penalty shall attach on such commander or principal person, although such omitted goods be not actually found on board such ship, vessel, or doney, provided it shall appear such goods had been on board such ship, vessel or doney after her having anchored in the said port, and were not, included in the manifest of the cargo.

6. And it is further enacted, that in all cases where double or treble duty is imposed on goods, in consequence of breach of the Custom house Regulations, and such goods shall be re-exported and be entitled to a drawback of the import duties paid thereon; such drawback shall only be calculated on the usual and established rate of duty, and not on the additional duties levied in the nature of penalties.

*Given at Colombo, this Sixteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to the Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1820.

*Regulation No. 21.*

A Regulation for altering the mode of collecting the Revenue derived from Fish in the District of Colombo.

## Preamble

Expedient to alter the mode of levying the duty on fish in the District of Colombo.

From 1st January 1821, the present system of receiving a portion of the fish, either for the share of Government, or as the perquisite of the headmen, shall cease in the district of Colombo.

No boat, after the said date to go to sea for the purpose of fishing from any part of the district of Colombo without a license in writing from the Collector;

Licenses to be renewed annually, to be in force till 31st December in each year.

Collector to receive for the license such sum, proportioned to the size of the boat and other circumstances, as he shall be specially instructed by Government to charge.

The sums to be paid on the issue of licenses, or at such periods as the Collector shall direct; if not paid for at once, the boat and all other property of the owners is mortgaged to the Crown for the amount of any arrears of instalments.

Any boat detected to have put to sea for the purpose of fishing, or to have been employed in fishing, without license, to be confiscated;

Each person employed in fishing, to pay a fine for each time he may have been employed, not less than 25 and not exceeding 100 Rds.

Leviable by sale and distress of offenders goods, and in default of sufficient distress, offender liable to be imprisoned at hard labour for 6 months.

1. **W**HEREAS it is expedient to alter the mode heretofore established, for the collection of the Revenue to Government from fish caught by boats belonging to the District of Colombo, and to substitute an arrangement less likely to occasion delay and detriment to the persons employed in the fishery;

2. It is therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that from and after the first day of January next ensuing, the present system, of receiving from the fishermen a portion of the fish brought to shore, as well to the use of Government, as for the headmen of the fisher-cast, shall cease within the District of Colombo.

3. And it is further enacted, that from and after the said first day of January, no boat of whatever denomination, shall put out to sea for the purpose of fishing, either with nets, lines, or otherwise, from any part of the said District of Colombo, unless the same shall have been previously licensed so to do, by a written license under the hand of the Collector of Colombo: for which licenses, which shall be renewed annually, and be in force till the 31st day of December in every year, the said Collector is authorized to demand and receive for the use of His Majesty, such sums, proportioned to the size of the boats, and other circumstances, as he shall be more specially instructed to fix for such licenses, by authority of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor; And the said sums shall be payable, either on the issue of the license, or in such instalments as the Collector shall think proper, and in the latter case, the boat licensed and all the property of the person taking out the license, shall be considered to be hypothecated to the Crown, and liable to sale for the recovery of any arrears of the said instalments.

4. And it is further enacted, that any boat which shall be discovered to have put to sea for the purpose of fishing, or shall have been employed in fishing, not being previously licensed as aforesaid, shall be, which all her sails, masts, and other rigging, fishing tackle, appurtenances and every thing on board, confiscated; and the persons who shall have gone to sea, or employed themselves in such unlicensed boat, shall be liable to pay a fine, not less than twenty five and not exceeding one hundred rix dollars, for each time they, or any of them shall have so gone to sea, or employed themselves in unlicensed boat; to be levied by distress and sale of the offenders property; and in default of payment, or of there being sufficient property to levy the said fine, such offender shall be committed to gaol, and employed at hard labour for a term not exceeding six months.

Licensed boats to have the No. of their license painted on some part of the boat, and on their sails in figures 6 inches long.

Any licensed boat going to sea without the No. painted, to be confiscated, or, at the discretion of the Collector, owner to pay a fine not exceeding 100 Rds for each time the boat has put to sea.

Licensed boats only to return to the places in the district of Colombo directed in the licenses;

If driven into another place in the district to pay a sum not exceeding 5 Rds.

If not driven in by stress of weather, to be confiscated.

Boats belonging to other districts putting into any part of the Colombo district, forced in by stress of weather, may land and sell their fish on paying a duty of 30 Rds.

If they attempt clandestinely to land, and are not driven in by stress of weather boat to be confiscated, or the persons on board liable to pay a penalty not less than 50 and not exceeding 100 Rds. at the discretion of the Collector.

Fishing boats belonging to the Colombo district, going to shore in other districts, shall pay the duty on fish usual in those districts.

Question if a boat is driven in or not by stress of weather, to be decided by the majority of 9 fishermen assembled by the Collector.

No restriction in time or place or manner of sale of fish.

Penalties leviable by Collector, or on his information, before any other Magistrate of the district; Half of fines recovered to be paid to informer, other half to the Crown.

5. And it is further enacted, that the boats which shall be licensed as aforesaid, shall have the number of the license painted on some part of the boat, and also on the sail thereof, in figures of not less than six inches in length, and any licensed boat which shall put to sea, or be employed in fishing, without such number being painted on the same, and on the sail thereof, shall be confiscated; or the owner thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred rix dollars, for each time the said boat has put to sea, or been employed.

6. And it is further enacted, that the boats so licensed shall only return from sea to such places within the District of Colombo, as in the said licenses shall be severally mentioned; and in order to prevent boats, under the pretence of being forced in by stress of weather, from coming into ports for which they are not licensed, it is enacted, that the owner of such boats shall, in every such case, pay a sum not exceeding five rix dollars, at the discretion of the Collector: And if it shall appear, that the boat was not driven in by stress of weather, the said boat with her masts, sails, rigging, tackle, and appurtenances, shall be confiscated.

7. And it is further enacted, that if any boat not belonging to, and licensed as belonging to, the District of Colombo, but bona fide belonging to other Districts shall bring fish to shore in any part of the said District, being forced to put in by stress of weather, the owners or persons on board such boat, shall, if they openly declare the cause of their putting in to shore, be permitted to land, and sell their fish, paying a duty of thirty rix dollars for the boat-load: But if they shall clandestinely attempt to land such fish, or if they shall fail to prove that they were forced in by stress of weather, the boat shall be liable to confiscation; or the persons on board shall, together, pay a fine not less than fifty rix dollars, and not exceeding one hundred rix dollars, at the discretion of the Collector.

8. And it is further enacted, that fishing boats belonging to the District of Colombo, landing fish in any other District, shall be liable to pay the duty accustomed in such other District.

9. And it is enacted, that the question whether a boat is or not forced into any place by stress of weather, shall be decided by the majority of nine fishermen of the neighbourhood, or other part of the District of Colombo, to be assembled by the Collector for the purpose.

10. And it is further enacted, that from the date aforesaid, fish may be sold in the District of Colombo, at any place, and without restriction to any particular place or places of sale.

11. And it is further enacted, that all penalties under this Regulation shall and may be levied by the Collector of Colombo, or by any Magistrate of the said District, on the prosecution of the said Collector; and one moiety of all fines recovered, and of the proceeds of confiscations, shall be paid to such person as shall inform the Collector of contraventions of any of the enactments thereof, and the other half shall go to the Crown.

*Given at Colombo, this Fourteenth day of December, One Thousand Eight hundred and Twenty*

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) Wm. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

## *Regulation No. 22.*

For the more effectual security of the Revenue derived from the retail sale of Arrack and Toddy in the Cingalese Districts; and for imposing a duty on Stills used for the distillation of Arrack; & for prohibiting the distillation of Spirits in the District of Chilaw.

### *Preamble.*

Necessary and expedient to amend regulations now in force, and to impose a tax on all stills used for the distillation of arrack; and to consolidate all restrictions into one enactment.

All former laws repealed from 1st January 1821;

Except as to the recovery of penalties or infliction of punishment for transgressions against the same.

Retail sale of arrack and toddy after 1st January 1821 without license unlawful;

Fine of 50 Rds. for each offence, to be levied by distress and sale of offenders property;

In default of sufficient property or immediate payment of penalty, offender to be imprisoned at hard labour for a term not exceeding 3 months for each fine of 50 Rds. or 12 months in the whole.

1. **WHEREAS** it is necessary and expedient to amend the Regulations at present in force, for the security of his Majesty's revenue derived from the retail sale of arrack and toddy; and also to impose a tax upon all stills used for the distillation of arrack; and to consolidate into one act all the several restrictions, enactments and penalties, which it is deemed proper to continue for the protection of the said Revenue, within the Cingalese Districts of the Maritime Provinces of this Island, extending from the Komekenaar, bounding the Mahagampattoo, to the northern limit of the District of Chilaw;

2. It is therefore enacted by the Honble the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that from and after the first day of January next ensuing, all laws, rules, regulations and enactments to this behalf, shall be, within the Districts, and local limits above defined, and the same are hereby repealed; save and except as to the recovery of penalties or infliction of punishment for transgressions against the Regulation now in force.

3. And it is further enacted, that, from and after such first day of January, the retail sale of arrack and toddy of every description, save and except under license or authority in writing from the Collector of the District, in which the same is retailed, or from some other Revenue officer, or renter acting under the authority of such Collector, shall be, and the same is declared unlawful; and that all and every person or persons, who shall be convicted of selling by retailing, any arrack or toddy without such license or authority, shall pay a fine of fifty six dollars for each offence; to be levied by warrant under the hand of the Judge or Magistrate before whom the conviction shall take place, by distress and sale of the lands, goods and chattels of the offender; and in case there shall not be sufficient lands, good and chattels of the offender whereon to levy the said penalty, or default of his paying the same forthwith, such offender shall be liable to be imprisoned, and put to hard labour until such fine be paid, the term of such imprisonment not, however, exceeding three months for every fifty six dollars of penalty, or twelve months in the whole.

Distillation of arrack without license unlawful;  
 Separate license to be issued for each still;  
 In force up to 31st December in each year;  
 To specify name of person licensed to use it, and where it is to be worked; also the contents of the still in gallons;

Collector to receive for each license for a still under 25 gallons contents 3 Rds. for each gallon of contents; for a still of 25 gallon Rds. 62-6f. and Rds. 2. 6f. for every additional gallon of contents;  
 Payable either on issue of the license or by instalment, at Collectors discretion;  
 Property of licensed person liable for all arrears of instalments.

Penalty of distilling arrack without a license, or using any unlicensed still, or a still contrary to the tenor of license;

Fine of 200 Rds. for each offence, and in addition a fine of 10 Rds. for every gallon of arrack or other spirit distilled, & in proportion for any lesser quantity, leviable by distress & sale of offenders property;  
 In default of immediate payment or sufficiency of property, offender liable to imprisonment at hard labour till the fine be paid, but not longer than 12 months.  
 Unlicensed stills confiscated.

After 1st January 1822 no stills will be licensed of less contents than 25 gallons, and the use of smaller stills will thereafter be unlawful.

From 1st January 1821; no distillation lawful in the District of Chilaw.

Monthly return by licensed distillers;

Penalty of not giving in returns;

Fine of 25 Rds. leviable by distress, and sale; in default of payment, or sufficient pro-

4. And it is further enacted, that from and after the date aforesaid, no person or persons shall, within the limits afore described, distill arrack without a license in writing obtained from the Collector of the District or his Assistant, for each and every still to be used; which license shall be in force up to the thirty first day of December of the year in which it shall be issued, and shall specify the name or names of the person or persons licensed to use the still, the place where it is to be worked, and the contents of the said still in gallons; for which license, the said Collector is authorized to demand and receive, for the use of his Majesty, the sum of three rix dollars for every gallon of contents of each still, where the same shall be of less contents than twenty five gallons; the sum of sixty two and a half rix dollars for every still of twenty five gallons contents; and the further sum of two rix dollars and a half for every gallon of contents of the said still above twenty five gallons; which sums shall be payable, either on the issue of the license, or in such instalments as the Collector shall think proper; and in the latter case, all the property of the person taking out the license, shall be considered to be hypothecated to the Crown, and liable to sale for the recovery of any arrears of the said instalments.

5. And it is further enacted, that any person or persons convicted of distilling arrack, by whatever name or names the same may be called or described, without such license, or of using any still or other vessel for the purpose of distillation of arrack, or any other spirit, without such license, or of using any still contrary to the tenor of the license issued to him, shall pay a fine of two hundred rix dollars for each offence, and an additional fine of ten rix dollars for every gallon of arrack or other spirit which may be proved to have been distilled by him, her or them, and in proportion for any lesser quantity; to be levied in manner above stated, by distress and sale of the offenders lands, goods and chattels, and in default of immediate payment, or of there being sufficient property to answer the distress, shall be liable to be imprisoned and put to hard labour till the said fine be paid, the term, however, of such imprisonment not exceeding twelve months: And that any still or stills used for such unlawful distillation, with the appurtenances thereof, shall be confiscated.

6. And it is further declared and enacted, that from and after the first day of January which will be in the year 1822, no license shall be issued for any still being of less contents exclusive of the head, than twenty five gallons, and that any person from and after that date, using a still of smaller contents, shall be punished as for using an unlicensed still: And that from and after the first day of January next ensuing, no license whatever shall be issued, nor shall any distillation of spirits be lawful within the District of Chilaw.

7. And it is further enacted, that all and every person or persons licensed to distill arrack, shall on the first day of every month, deliver to the Collector of the District, a true and correct return of the quantity of arrack distilled by him, her or them, during the preceding month, and of the quantity of toddy used therein, and also of the quantity of arrack sold by him, her or them, during the same period, and to whom by name respectively, and the quantity remaining in his, or their possession, which is to be carried over to the next monthly return; And that any person convicted, on the complaint or information of the Collector, of not giving in any return by this clause required to be given, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of twenty five rix dollars, to be levied by distress, in manner above mentioned, and in default of payment, or their being sufficient

perty, offender liable to be imprisoned at hard labour till the fine is paid, not exceeding 3 months;

Repetition of similar sentence in case of further neglect;

Penalty of giving in false return;

Fine of 100 Rds. leviable by distress and sale of property, and in default of payment or sufficiency of property, offender to be imprisoned at hard labour till the fine is paid, but not longer than 12 months.

Wholesale dealers to register their names;

Certificates of registry to be issued gratuitously, in force for one year;

Such registered persons may possess any quantity arrack lawfully purchased.

Returns quarterly by wholesale dealers;

Penalty for not giving in return leviable, only on information by the Collector;

Fine of 100 Rds. and imprisonment till the same is paid;

Repetitions of sentence not exceeding six for further neglect;

Penalty of giving a false return;

Fine of 500 Rds. and imprisonment till the same is paid;

Further fine of three six dollars for all arrack proved to have been in wholesale dealers possession, above the quantity returned.

No sale of arrack wholesale under 15 gallons, or of toddy under 25 gallons.

No arrack, except in small quantities (2 quarts) purchased from, or toddy going to licensed retailers or to distillers, to be removed without permit;

Permits to be issued to wholesale dealers gratuitously on application;

Tenor of permits.

property to answer the distress, shall be liable to be imprisoned, and put to hard labour; till such fine be paid, the term of imprisonment, however, not exceeding three months; and shall be liable to a repetition of the same sentence, if, within four weeks from the determination of the first complaint, if at large, or from the period of his or her release from imprisonment, he or she make further default to deliver such return: And that any person convicted of wilfully giving in a false return, shall pay a fine of one hundred six dollars, to be levied in manner before mentioned, and in default of payment, or of there being sufficient property to answer the distress, shall be confined at hard labour, till such fine be paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding twelve months.

8. And it is further enacted, that every wholesale dealer in arrack shall register his name as such with the Collector of the District, and take out a certificate of such registry, which shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and shall be issued within forty eight hours after application, without any fee, gratuity or reward being exacted for the same, which shall entitle the person to whom the same shall be issued, to have in his or her possession, any quantity of arrack lawfully purchased, from licensed distillers, or from other dealers.

9. And it is further enacted, that such wholesale dealers shall at the end of every three months after the date of their certificates, respectively, furnish the said Collector with an account of all arrack purchased or received by them, and of all arrack sold, exported, or issued during the period preceding, and the quantity remaining on hand, which shall be carried forward to the next periodical account, and that any such wholesale dealer, who shall fail to deliver in such return, shall be, on the information of the Collector, sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred six dollars, and to be imprisoned till such fine be paid, and shall be liable to a repetition of such sentence every month that such return is delayed after the first conviction, not, however, exceeding six times for the same neglect; And that any such wholesale dealer, who shall be convicted of giving in wilfully a false account, shall pay a fine of five hundred six dollars, and be imprisoned till such fine be paid, and for all arrack which shall be proved to have been in his possession above the quantity whereof he has rendered an account, he shall be liable to a further fine at the rate of three six dollars a gallon.

10. And it is further enacted, that no sale of arrack shall be considered wholesale, unless the quantity sold amounts to fifteen gallons; and that no sale of toddy shall be considered wholesale, unless the quantity sold exceeds twentyfive gallons.

11. \* And it is further enacted, that no arrack exceeding in quantity two quarts for private use, the same having been purchased from a licensed retailer, or toddy going to a licensed distiller, or retailer, from the gardens in which it was drawn, shall be removed, except upon a permit from the Collector, or other revenue officer or renter, acting under his authority, which said permit shall be issued for the removal of arrack in quantities not under fifteen gallons, and of toddy not under twentyfive gallons, to wholesale dealers, and shall specify the quantity to be removed, and to what places, and for what period such permits are to be in force, forthwith on application, without fee, gratuity or reward by the Collector, Revenue officer or renter, to whom application is made, on pain of



Penalty on revenue officers and renters for omission or delay fine 25 Rds.

Confiscation of arrack removed without the permits accompanying it;

Fine on owners of 60 Rds. per gallon removed within the gravets of Colombo and Galle, and 10 Rds. elsewhere, leviable by distress and sale of offenders property, in default of property or immediate payment, offender liable to be imprisoned till the fine be paid, not exceeding 2 months for every 10 Rds. of fine, and 12 months in the whole;

Offender may be sentenced to hard labour during such imprisonment;

All other persons concerned in removal not discovering their employers, to be fined 25 Rds. and imprisoned till such fine be paid for a term not exceeding 6 months, or sentenced to suffer corporal punishment not exceeding 50 lashes.

All carts, waggons, donies, vessels &c. employed with knowledge of the owners &c. confiscated.

Returns of trees from which toddy is drawn to be furnished by owners or renters of gardens on requisition by Collector;

Penalty for not giving in return. Leviable, on complaint of Collector, fine of 25 Rds. and imprisonment at hard labour till fine be paid, for a term not exceeding 6 months;

Penalty for giving in false returns fine of 50 Rds. and imprisonment at hard labour till paid, not exceeding 12 months.

Arrack and toddy found in unlicensed places, confiscated;

Toddy found in gardens excepted;

Penalty on owners or occupiers of buildings where arrack or toddy is found, if in the town fort & gravets of Colombo or Galle 60 Rds. for every gallon of arrack, out of their limits 10 Rds.

a fine on such Revenue officer or renter, of twenty-five rix dollars for every omission or delay in issuing the same, over and above any damages which may be recovered against him by any wholesale dealer, for loss sustained by such delay or omission: And that all arrack or toddy removed without the permit above mentioned accompanying the same, shall be confiscated, and the owner of such arrack shall pay a fine of sixty rix dollars for every gallon of arrack so removed, from or to any place within the towns, forts and gravets of Colombo and Galle, and of ten rix dollars for every gallon of arrack so removed from or to any place out of the said limits, and in proportion for any lesser quantity than a gallon, with the exception first above mentioned; Which penalties shall be levied under warrants as before mentioned by distress and sale of the offenders lands, goods and chattels, and in default of immediate payment, or of there being sufficient property to answer the distress, the offender shall be imprisoned till such fine be paid, the term of imprisonment not exceeding two months for every ten rix dollars of fine, or in the whole twelve months; And such offender may be sentenced at the discretion of the Magistrate before whom the conviction takes place, to be put to hard labour during such imprisonment; And that all and every other person employed or concerned in such removal, who shall not give up the name and place of abode of the persons by whom he or she was employed in such removal, so that such persons may be convicted, shall pay a fine of twenty-five rix dollars for each offence, and in default of payment, shall be confined at hard labour till the said fine is paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding six months, or may, in default of payment, be sentenced to receive corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes: And that all carts, waggons, donies, vessels or other conveyances employed in such removal, with knowledge of the owners thereof, or of the masters or traders of such donies or vessels, shall be confiscated.

12. And it is further enacted, that all owners or renters of any number of trees, from which toddy may be drawn, shall, on requisition from the Collector of the District, furnish a true and correct statement of the number of trees, from which toddy is drawn, and the quantity which has been drawn during three months preceding, and the manner of disposal of the same, and that any such person neglecting to deliver such return on requisition, shall, on complaint of the Collector to the competent jurisdiction, be adjudged to pay a fine of twenty-five rix dollars, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned at hard labour till such fine be paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding six months, and any such person convicted wilfully of giving in a false statement, shall pay a fine of fifty rix dollars, and, in default of payment, shall be imprisoned at hard labour till such fine be paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding twelve months.

13. And it is further enacted, that all arrack or toddy which shall be found in any place not belonging to a person licensed to possess the same in manner above mentioned, according to the tenor of their licenses or certificates respectively, and during the time for which the same are issued, shall be confiscated, excepting toddy found in the garden where the same is drawn; And the owner of or occupied of any house, out-house or other building wherein the same may be found, with the exception aforesaid, shall, if the same be found within the towns, forts, and gravets of Colombo or Galle, pay a fine at the rate of sixty rix dollars for

and 2 Rds. for every gallon of toddy, & in proportion for lesser quantities, fines leviable by distress;

In default of payment, or of sufficient property, offender to be imprisoned at hard labour till paid; the term, however, not exceeding 2 months for every 10 Rds. of fine, nor 12 months in the whole.

On affidavit of just grounds of suspicion, Magistrate to issue warrants to search for unlicensed stills;

and also for liquor in places unlicensed or removed without license;

mode of executing warrant;

authority to search for unlicensed stills and liquor in unlicensed places vested in Constable or Police Vidan or officers specially authorized by written authority of Collector; On information laid before them Constable, Police vidan or officer to report proceedings and result of search to the nearest Magistrate in 24 hours, under penalty of fine of 50 Rds. and imprisonment at hard labour till the same is paid not exceeding three months;

Stills and liquor seized to be only sold to persons licensed to possess the same.

Penalty of forging or uttering forged certificates;

Imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding 12 months.

Penalties to be levied by Provincial Judges, Sitting Magistrates or Justices of the peace according to local jurisdiction;

Exceptions to Jurisdiction of Sitting Magistrates, unless of Colombo, and Justices of Peace;

Exception to jurisdiction of Provincial Judges;

Confiscations of ships or vessels exceeding 50 tons, only competent to Supreme Court of Judicature.

every gallon of arrack, and, if out of the said limits, at the rate of ten rix dollars for every gallon of arrack, and two rix dollars for every gallon of toddy so found, and in proportion for any smaller quantity than a gallon, the said fines, to be levied by distress and sale of the offenders lands, goods and chattels, and in default of payment, or of there being sufficient property to answer the distress, the offender shall be imprisoned and put to hard labour till such fine is paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding two months for every ten rix dollars of fine, or in the whole twelve months.

14. And it is further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any Magistrate or Justice of Peace, upon affidavit made before him, stating just grounds of suspicion, to issue his warrant to search and seize, wherever the same may be found, stills used for the distillation of arrack without license, or any other vessel used in distillation of spirit, together with all liquor therein found, and also all liquor being in places, wherein the same is not licensed to be by the provisions of this Regulation, or being removed without the licenses required by the same; which warrants shall be executed in company of and attended by the Constable or Police Vidahn of the place; And such Constables or Police Vidahns are hereby authorized, on request made and cause declared, to enter houses in search of such unlicensed stills and liquor; And it is further enacted, that the same authority shall be vested in the several Constables or Police Vidahns, and also in such officers as shall be thereto specially authorised by a written authority, signed by the Collector of the district, without warrant, on information laid before them, or reasonable ground of suspicion; And they are hereby required to exercise the same, and to report in every instance that they shall do so, their proceedings and the result of their search, to the nearest Magistrate, within twenty four hours from the time it shall have taken place, under penalty on any Police Vidahn, or Constable, or officer of the Collector, who shall fail to make such report in the time specified, of a fine of fifty rix dollars, and imprisonment at hard labour till such fine be paid, the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding three months; And it is further provided that any stills or liquor seized, shall only be sold to persons licensed to possess the same.

15. And it is further enacted, that any person who shall forge or counterfeit any permit or certificate, ordered to be used or issued under this Regulation, or shall knowingly and wilfully utter any such forged or counterfeit permit or certificate, shall on conviction be sentenced to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, and to be employed at hard labour during such imprisonment.

16. And it is further enacted, that all offences against the provisions of this Regulation, shall and may be tried and decided on, and the several penalties awarded, by and before any Provincial Judge, Sitting Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, throughout the said Cingalese districts, according to their local jurisdictions; save and except that no Sitting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, except the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo, shall have authority to declare confiscated, any ship, vessel or dhoney, or to impose any fine exceeding one hundred rix dollars; And that no Provincial Judge shall have authority to declare confiscated any ship or vessel, exceeding in burthen thirty tons, but shall remit the parties in any case wherein confiscation of a ship or vessel of larger burthen is prayed, to remedy before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Half of all fines to prosecutors and also of confiscations ;

If defendant sentenced to imprisonment, Collector to pay informer certain proportions of the fines directed by each clause.

8th Regulation of 1814 not repealed.

Provision for arrack found in estates of deceased person.

cature, according to the Fiscal jurisdiction of that Court; And that the one half of all fines herein before directed to be levied, and the one half of the value or produce of all confiscations under this Regulation, shall go to our Lord the King, and the other half to the person or persons prosecuting the offender to conviction; Provided always, that in the event of the inability of any defendant to pay the fines above directed, and sentence of imprisonment or corporal punishment being awarded for any offence, the Collector of the district shall, nevertheless, pay to such prosecutor, the full amount of the share, he would be entitled to, of the fine prescribed for such offence, by any clause of this Regulation, where such share does not exceed one hundred and fifty six dollars; and shall pay to such informer the proportion of three fourths of the said share, where such share does not exceed three hundred six dollars; two thirds where such share does not exceed five hundred six dollars; one half where it does not exceed one thousand six dollars; and one third in all other cases.

17. And it is further enacted, that nothing in this Regulation contained, shall be taken and construed as repealing or altering the \*Eighth Regulation of 1814.—“ For preventing the introduction of arrack and toddy into his Majesty's principal forts “ and fortresses in the island of Ceylon”, all the provisions and enactments whereof are hereby confirmed and declared of full force.

18. And it is further enacted, that any arrack found in the estate of any deceased person, who shall during his life time have been duly qualified to possess the same, shall and may be sold by auction—notice of the sale being given to the Collector of the district, and the lots exposed not being of less than fifteen gallons at a time—and with respect to smaller quantities found in any such estate, the Collector shall and may direct the renter or licensed retailer of arrack nearest the place of sale, to receive and pay for the same to the representatives of the deceased, at a rate twenty per cent. under the authorized retail price.

*Given at Colombo, this Fourteenth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

\* See the 8th Regulation of 1814, IN SECTION 8th.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1820.

## *Regulation No. 23.*

For amending the eleventh Regulation of 1819; and prohibiting the distillation of spirits in the Malabar districts of these Settlements.

### *Preamble,*

Expedient to prohibit the distillation of arrack in the Malabar districts where the same not having been before practised, no injury can arise to individual property.

The 4th and 5th clauses of the 11th Regulation of 1819 are repealed;

No arrack or other spirit to be distilled in the Malabar Districts;

Penalty 10 Rds. per gallon for every gallon of spirits distilled, and in default of immediate payment offender to be imprisoned at hard labour till the fine is paid, not exceeding however 2 months for each ten Rds. of fine, and 12 months in the whole;

Still and liquor confiscated.

Penalties to be levied by Provincial Judges, Sitting Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, according to local jurisdiction;

Exceptions to jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrates and Justices of the Peace;

Half of all fines and confiscations to prosecutors;

1. **W**HEREAS it is expedient, wholly to prohibit the distillation of arrack in the Malabar districts of this island, extending from the Komekenar, bounding the Malagampattoo, to the northern limit of the district of Chilaw, round by Jaffnapatam, and wherein such distillation has not been hitherto practised, and is not a source of benefit or advantage to any of the proprietors of land, or other persons therein resident;

2. It is therefore enacted, that from and after the publication of these presents, in the said Malabar districts of Ceylon, the fourth and fifth clauses of the Eleventh Regulation of the year 1819, entitled "For the more effectual security of the Revenue derived from the retail sale of arrack in the Malabar districts, and for regulating the sale of arrack in the said districts", shall be and the same are hereby repealed. And that it shall not be lawful within the said districts and limits above described, for any person or persons to distil arrack or any other spirit: And that any person or persons convicted of distilling arrack or any other spirit, shall pay a fine of ten rix dollars for every gallon of arrack or other spirit which may be proved to have been distilled by him, her or them, and in proportion for any lesser quantity, and in default of immediate payment, shall be liable to be imprisoned, and put to hard labour, till the said fine is paid; the term of imprisonment not, however, exceeding two months for every ten rix dollars of fine, and twelve months in the whole: And that any still or stills used for such unlawful distillation, with the appurtenances thereof & all liquor found therewith, shall be confiscated.

3. And it is further enacted, that all offences against the provisions of this Regulation, shall and may be tried and decided on, and the several penalties awarded, by and before any Provincial Judge, Sitting Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, throughout the said Malabar districts, according to their local jurisdiction; save and except that no Sitting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall have authority to declare confiscated, any ship vessel or doney, or to impose any fine not exceeding one hundred rix dollars; And that one half of all fines herein before directed to be levied, and the one half of the value or produce of all confiscations under this Regulation, shall go to our Lord the King, and the other half to the person or persons prosecuting the offender to conviction;

If defendants sentenced to imprisonment, Collector to pay informer certain proportions of the fines imposed by each clause.

Provided always, that in the event of the inability of any defendant to pay the fines above directed, and sentence of imprisonment being awarded for any offence, the Collector of the district shall nevertheless pay to such prosecutor, the full amount of the share he would be entitled to, of the fine prescribed for such offence, by any clause of this Regulation, where such share does not exceed one hundred and fifty six dollars; and shall pay to such informer the proportion of three fourths of the said share, when such share does not exceed three hundred six dollars; two thirds where such share does not exceed five hundred six dollars; one half where such share does not exceed one thousand six dollars; and one third in all other cases.

*Given at Colombo, this Fourteenth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.

*Sec. to Council,*  
By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1921.

*Regulation No. 4.*

**For explaining the 12th section of the 11th Regulation of 1819, & the 11th section of the 22d Regulation of 1820.**

### Preamble.

Doubts have arisen respecting those parts of the 12th section of the 11th Regulation of 1819, & the 11th section of the 22d Regulation of 1820 which provide for the removal of arrack in quantities not exceeding two quarts for private use when purchased from a licensed retailer. It is declared that the licensed retailer from whom the arrack is purchased must be a licensed retailer for the division in which the arrack is to be removed. Divisions for this purpose to be fixed & published by Collectors & from time to time reported to Government.

1. **WHEREAS** doubts have arisen in respect to those parts of the twelfth section of the Eleventh Regulation of 1819, and the eleventh section of the Twenty Second Regulation of 1820, whereby the removal of arrack in quantities of and less than two quarts for private use, purchased from a licensed retailer, is allowed to take place, without any permit from the Collector, Revenue officer or renter; —It is therefore declared and enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the licensed retailer from whom such arrack for private use is purchased, must be a licensed retailer for the division of the district in which the removal may take place: Such divisions being fixed and duly published by the Collectors in the several districts of these Settlements respectively, and a report thereof made from time to time to Government.

*Given at Colombo, this Fifth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.*

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
*Sec. to Council.*

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

# REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1821.

### *Regulation No. 5.*

For the more effectual prevention of the export of Tobacco from  
Ceylon to Travancore without license.

#### *Preamble.*

Recital of a contract between the Governments of Ceylon & Travancore for the supply of tobacco to the latter exclusively before February 1822.

Expedient to adopt further measures for preventing the export of tobacco of the Travancore assortment from Ceylon, during the term of the contract & for six months longer.

Every person exporting tobacco until 1st September 1822 shall give bond in a sum at the rate of 1 Rd. per lb. to convey and land the same to the port it is declared for, or some other port not in the dominions of Travancore.

Manner of putting such bond in suit by revenue process;

Proof of fulfilment of the condition to be on obligor, by production of a certificate from the port where the Tobacco is landed.

1. **WHEREAS** a contract subsists between His Majesty's Government of Ceylon and Her Highness the Rannee of Travancore, for the delivery to Her Highness's Agents at Jaffnapatam exclusively, of a certain quantity of tobacco of the assortment called the Travancore, before the end of February 1822; and whereas it is expedient to adopt further measures, in addition to those already existing, for the purpose of preserving to Her Highness and Her Agents, the exclusive export from this Island, of the tobacco of the Travancore assortment, during the subsistence of the said contract, and for six months thereafter;

2. It is therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that every person, who shall from and after the publication of this Regulation in the several districts of this Island, and until the first day of September which will be in the year 1822, export tobacco of any description, from any port within the said Island, shall previously give bond to Our Lord the King, in a sum calculated at the rate of one rix dollar for every pound weight of tobacco to be exported, upon condition that the said tobacco shall be conveyed to and put on shore at the port for which it is declared to be shipped, or at some other port not being within the dominions of Travancore, the dangers of the seas only excepted; or in default, that the amount in the said bond expressed shall be forfeited.

3. And it is enacted, that such bond may be put in suit on behalf of the Crown, before any Court having revenue jurisdiction in these settlements, according to the course of revenue process before the same; and the property of the person bound shall be liable to such process for the amount expressed in such bond: And that it shall be incumbent on the person bound in such bond to prove that the said tobacco has been conveyed to and put on shore according to the condition of the said bond, by production of one or more certificate or certificates from the principal officers of the Customs, or principal officer of Government, resident at or near the port where such tobacco shall have been landed, of the same having been so landed.

Uttering forged certificate punishable by imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding two years.

4. And it is further enacted, that any person who shall be convicted of knowingly and wilfully uttering any forged certificate required by this Regulation, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, and to be employed at hard labour during the said term.

*Given at Colombo, this Seventeenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

---

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1821.

### *Regulation No 6.*

**For the encouragement of the preparation of salt Fish within this Island.**

**Preamble.**

Expedient to encourage the preparation of salt fish within the island.

From 1st April 1821 the duty on salt fish imported is raised to 15 per cent on invoice price or prime cost.

No export duty on salt fish cured in Ceylon exported coast ways.

1. **WHEREAS** it is expedient to encourage the preparation of salt fish within this Island;
2. It is therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that from and after the first day of April next, a duty on salt fish, of every description imported into this Island, shall be levied at the rate of fifteen per cent on the invoiced value or prime cost thereof; such value or cost to be ascertained in the manner in and by the 4th & 5th sections of the 6th Regulation of the year 1820 laid down.
3. And it is further enacted, that from the date aforesaid, no export duty shall be levied on any salt fish exported from any port within this Island to another, and that the rates of export & import duty assessed by the said Sixth Regulation of 1820 on salt fish, shall be & the same are hereby repealed.

*Given at Colombo, this Seventeenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1821.

## Regulation No. 7.

For amending the 5th Regulation of 1820.

Preamble.

Expedient to amend the 5th Regulation of 1820.

7th section of Regulation No. 5 of 1820 repealed in so far as it imposes the tax it enacts on the tenants of houses; The amount of tax on each house to be notified to the proprietor, who shall be bound to pay it quarterly; In default his property liable to seizure for recovery of the tax according to revenue process.

No. of assessors may be reduced to 2 & not to exceed 5.

Persons chosen assessors, not taking on themselves to execute the office, to be liable to fine of 100 rds;

No person obliged to act more than one year, or once in seven years.

This Regulation to take effect forthwith & payment to be made for the current quarter according to it.

1. **WHEREAS** it is expedient to amend the 5th Regulation of 1820, entitled "for establishing an assessment on houses in the fort, town and four paravets of Colombo, for the purpose of keeping the roads in the same in good repair, and providing lights therein, and also for transferring to the Collectors department for the same purpose, the amount collected for licenses on bullock bandies"—and to declare the owners of tenanted houses liable to the assessment thereby imposed, instead of the tenants, and also to provide that the persons chosen to be assessors shall execute the duties of such office;

2. It is therefore enacted; that so much of the 7th section of the 5th Regulation of 1820, as attaches the payment of the tax thereby enacted on the occupant of house, and subjects his property to distress and sale be repealed; and that the amount of the tax on each occupied house shall be notified by the Collector, through the Constable or Police Vidan of the division in which it is situated, to the proprietor of the same, and that the proprietor shall be bound to pay the same quarterly, and in default, that his property shall be liable to seizure, and the amount of tax shall be recoverable according to the course of revenue process, before any Provincial Judge or Revenue Magistrate having local jurisdiction.

3. And it is further enacted, that the number of assessors under the said Regulation may be reduced at the discretion of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor to two, and shall not exceed five, & that any person chosen to be an assessor, not being entitled to be excused by age or infirmity, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred rix dollars, if he shall, on receiving due notice of his being selected, neglect or refuse to execute the said office: provided that no person shall be obliged to serve in such office above one year, nor above once in every seven years.

4. And it is further enacted, that the provisions of this Regulation shall take effect forthwith, and the payments for the current quarter be made according to the same.

*Given at Colombo, this Seventeenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.



# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**  
**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,**  
**IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1821.

## *Regulation No. 10.*

For declaring the penalty which shall attach to the landing of goods at Colombo, Galle and Trincomalee, contrary to the provisions of the 19th Regulation of 1813; and for preventing all doubts as to the confiscation of goods shipped without payment of duties and/or discovered before the issue of a port-clearance; and for making it penal to offer a fee or present to a Custom house officer; and altering the punishment of such officers for receiving such present or fee.

### **Preamble.**

Recital that by the rules annexed to the 19th regulation of 1813, no cargoes can be landed at the ports of Colombo, Galle and Trincomalee, but in boats belonging to the Master Attendant's department, or licensed by him for the purpose; expedient to declare what penalty attaches to a breach of such order.

1. **W**HEREAS by the rules and orders, enacted by and annexed to the 19th Regulation of the year 1813, for the business of the several ports of Colombo, Point de Galle and Trincomalee, it was ordered, that all square rigged vessels, sloops and schooners should, and must employ, the boats attached to the Master Attendant's departments of those stations respectively, or other boats licensed by the Master Attendant, in manner as by the said rules and orders is set forth, for landing and shipping their cargoes, or any part thereof, and none other; and whereas it is expedient to declare what penalty shall attach to a breach of such order, and to the landing of goods, from vessels as aforesaid, at the ports aforesaid, in any other than in the boats above described;

2. It is therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that if any goods shall be landed from or shipped to any square rigged vessel, sloop or schooner, anchoring or being in either of the ports of Colombo, Point de Galle or Trincomalee, save and except in boats belonging to the department of the Master Attendant of the port, or licensed by him, either generally or specially, to land or ship such goods, by license under his hand, the said goods, and the unlicensed boat, in which they may be landed or shipped, shall be confiscated; and one half of the value thereof shall be paid to the person or persons, who shall give information touching the landing or shipping of the goods in such unlicensed boat.

3. Provided that the penalty above enacted, shall not attach to clothing or personal baggage landed or shipped to, and with any person belonging to, or being a passenger on board, any such square rigged vessel, sloop or schooner, in the boats belonging to such vessel, sloop or schooner, nor to the property of the Crown, nor to the actual property of officers of his Majesty's Navy or transports, landed or shipped in the boats belonging to vessels of his Majesty's Navy, or of his Majesty's transports, and that it shall be competent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor of this island, to remit the whole, or any part of any penalty incurred, under the foregoing clause.

4. And whereas doubts have arisen, whether goods actually shipped from this island on board of ships, vessels or donies, lying in the ports, or off the coasts thereof, or otherwise, without pay-

\* Any goods landed or shipped from or to square rigged vessel, sloop or schooner in the ports of Colombo, Galle or Trincomalee, except in boats belonging to the Master Attendant of the port, or licensed by him in writing generally or specially to land or ship such goods, shall be confiscated, as also the boat in which they shall be landed or shipped; Half the value to be paid to informer.

Penalty not to attach to clothing or personal baggage landed or shipped with a person belonging to or a passenger in a vessel, or to the property of the crown, or to the actual property of officers of H. M. Navy or transport service, landed or shipped in boats belonging to such vessels respectively; competent to government to remit the whole, or any part of the penalty.

Recital that doubts have arisen whether goods actually shipped on board of ships, vessels or donies lying in port or off the

coasts of the island without payment of duties, and discovered before the port clearance is taken out for such vessel, are liable to confiscation;

Any goods discovered to be on board any vessel at any time before she takes out a port clearance, being shipped without payment of duties shall be confiscated, commander or principal person on board the vessel, owner or exporter liable to a fine equal to the value of the goods, and to be imprisoned till the same is paid;

Half of the value of goods and half of fine to be paid to the informer;

Power of remitting penalty who's or in part.

Any person convicted of giving or offering a present, fee or gratuity to a custom revenue officer shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding 1000 rds. and to be imprisoned till the same is paid;

Any custom house officer receiving a present, fee or gratuity shall be liable to fine not exceeding 1000 rds. and imprisonment not exceeding six months with or without hard labour.

Dismissal as a punishment for receiving a fee or present enacted by the 6th regulation of 1820 repealed.

ment of the duties of customs by law established, and which may be discovered to be therein, before the ship, vessel or doney takes out a port clearance, are by law liable to confiscation; it is therefore enacted, that any goods, which shall be discovered to be on board any ship, vessel or doney, at any time before she shall have taken out a port clearance, being shipped from any part of this island, without payment of the duties of customs by law chargeable thereon, shall be confiscated, and the commander or principal person, on board the vessel, the owner or exporter of the goods, who shall be proved to be privy to the shipment thereof, without payment of duties, shall be liable to a fine, equal to the value thereof, and to be imprisoned till the said fine is paid; and the half of the value of such goods, and of the said fine, shall be paid to the person or persons, who shall give information of such unlawful shipment: provided always, that it shall be competent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor of this island, to remit the whole, or any part of any penalty incurred under this clause.

5. And it is further enacted, that any person, who shall be convicted of giving, or offering to any person employed in the collection of the customs, directly or indirectly any present, fee or gratuity, shall be liable to pay a fine, not exceeding one thousand rix dollars, and to be imprisoned till such fine be paid, and that any such person so employed in the collection of the customs, convicted of receiving any such present, fee or gratuity, shall be punished therefore by fine and imprisonment, under obligation to hard labour, or without, at the discretion of any Provincial Judge, Sitting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, before whom he may be convicted, such fine not exceeding one thousand rix dollars, and such imprisonment not exceeding six months.

6. And it is further enacted, that so much of the thirty fourth clause of the Sixth regulation of 1820, which declares the dismissal from office of servants of the custom house, the punishment for offence stated in the foregoing clause, shall be, and the same is repealed.

*Given at Colombo, this Twenty Sixth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

A  
COLLECTION  
OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS  
OF  
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
OF  
CEYLON---&c.

Section Third,  
*Judicial Enactments*  
of  
*A General Nature.*

\* **Proclamation,**

BY THE GOVERNOR.

Preamble.

‡ **WHEREAS** it is his Majesty's gracious command, that for the present and during his Majesty's will and pleasure, the temporary administration of justice and police in the settlements of the island of Ceylon, now in his Majesty's dominion, and in the territories and dependencies thereof, should, as nearly as circumstances will permit, be exercised by us, in conformity to the laws and institutions that subsisted under the ancient government of the United Provinces, subject to such deviations, in consequence of sudden and unforeseen emergencies, or to such expedients and useful alterations, as may render a departure therefrom, either absolutely necessary and unavoidable, or evidently beneficial and desirable‡; and subject also to such directions, alterations, and improvements, as shall be directed or approved of by the Court of Directors of the United Company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, or the secret committee thereof, or by the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal;

‡ We therefore in obedience to his Majesty's commands, do hereby publish and declare, that the administration of justice and police, in the said settlements and territories in the island of Ceylon, with their dependencies, shall be henceforth, and during his Majesty's pleasure, exercised by all Courts of judicature, civil and criminal, Magistrates, and ministerial officers, according to the laws and institutions that subsisted under the ancient government of the United Provinces, subject to such deviations and alterations, by any of the respective powers and authorities herein before mentioned, and to such other deviations and alterations as we shall, by these presents, or by any future proclamation, and in pursuance of the authorities confided to us, deem it proper and beneficial for the purposes of justice, to ordain and publish, or which shall, or may hereafter be, by lawful authority, ordained and published.

\* This Proclamation is in a great degree modified by subsequent arrangements in the administration of Justice & especially by the Charter of Justice of 1801—See Proclamation of 13th February 1802.

N. B. The clauses which still apply to existing Establishments are marked thus ‡

The institutions which subsisted under the Dutch Govt. to continue in force subject to such alterations, &c.

Torture and barbarous modes of punishment, formerly existed.

Practice of torture and barbarous modes of punishment abolished;

Offenders to be hanged.

Proceedings to be public and in open court, &c.

‡ And whereas, it having been represented to his Majesty, that the practice of proceeding by torture, against persons suspected of crimes, and of punishment after conviction in many capital cases, by breaking upon the wheel, and other barbarous modes of execution, had prevailed in the said settlements on the island of Ceylon; it was his Majesty's will and pleasure, that we should wholly abolish those forms of trial and punishment, which humanity condemns, and experience has shown to be less efficacious in the prevention of crimes, than more lenient and equitable proceedings;

‡ We therefore do hereby abolish, throughout all and every the said settlements and territories, and their dependencies, within our government, the practice of proceeding by torture, against any person or persons, suspected of any crime or crimes, and we do hereby also abolish the practice of inflicting punishment on any person or persons convicted, or who shall, or may be convicted of any crime or crimes, by breaking on the wheel, mutilation, or other barbarous modes of punishment and execution; and the same are hereby abolished accordingly. And we do ordain, and appoint, that all capital punishment shall be inflicted by hanging the offender by the neck, until he be dead, and not in any other manner whatever; provided always nevertheless that it shall, and may be lawful, for the Governor for the time being, in special cases, and at the petition of the party convicted, to commute the punishment of hanging for that of decapitation, and by warrant under his hand and seal, to authorize and command the execution of such offender by decapitation accordingly.

‡ And whereas his Majesty has been graciously pleased to authorize, us, according to our judgment and discretion, to establish and enforce more lenient and equitable forms, as well of trial as of punishment, than those practised under the government of the United States;

We hereby ordain and command, that in all cases of criminal trial, no sentence whatever be in future pronounced, promulgated or passed, by any Court of criminal judicature established, or to be established in these settlements, on the private examination of the party accused, or on the written depositions of witnesses taken by or before any Fiscal, or any Commissary or Commissaries, out of Court, or on the conclusions delivered in by the Fiscal to the Court, but that in all criminal cases, the proceedings be public and in open Court, and be conducted in manner and form following, that is to say:—

On a day certain, to be appointed by us, for holding a sessions for the trial of offenders, the Fiscal or other person or persons, having authority or power of keeping of prison and of prisoners, committed for any offence or crime, shall, and is hereby commanded to transmit the name of every such prisoner in his or their custody, together with the charge on which such prisoner was so committed, and by whose authority, to the President of the Court of criminal jurisdiction herein after mentioned, whereby the said Court may proceed to the trial of such prisoners according to law, and the said Court shall Command, that the said prisoners on a day to be appointed by the President of the said Court, be brought, and the said prisoners shall accordingly be formally brought before the Court; upon which, the Registrar of the said Court, shall openly and distinctly read the articles of accusation against such prisoner or prisoners, upon which they or any of them is or are to be tried; which articles shall have been previously prepared, by the proper officer for that purpose to be appointed, and in which shall be set forth the particular fact or facts, crime or crimes, offence or offences, of which such prisoner or prisoners is or are respectively accused, with the time and place, when and where, and in what manner, the same was or were committed, after which each prisoner shall be asked whether he be guilty of the offence or crime

whereof he is accused, or not guilty. Whereupon every such prisoner shall propound to the court any exception in law, to the said articles of accusation which he may be advised, or think fit to propound; on which exception the Court shall proceed to decide according to law; but if such prisoner do not propound any such matter of exception, or if the same be not allowed by the Court, such prisoner shall immediately plead thereto guilty, or not guilty; provided always, that if any such prisoner do contumaciously neglect or refuse to plead thereto, the said Court shall cause such neglect or refusal to be registered in the acts of the Court, and shall proceed to the examination of witnesses, and to sentence of acquittal or condemnation, as the case shall require, in like manner as if such prisoner had pleaded not guilty thereto. But if any prisoner shall plead not guilty, a reasonable time shall be allowed him to obtain the presence of the witness or witnesses whom he shall state to be necessary for his defence, and compulsory process, if necessary shall be decreed against such witnesses to enforce their attendance; and on the day of trial, the articles against such prisoner shall again be openly and distinctly read by the Registrar of the Court, and witnesses shall be produced by the said Registrar and duly sworn, in such manner and form, as the said Court shall deem most binding on their consciences; and shall be respectively examined openly vivâ voce, and in the presence of the prisoner; and after a witness hath answered all the questions proposed by the President of the Court, and given his evidence, it shall and may be lawful for the prisoner to have the witness cross examined, by first declaring to the Court, what question he would have asked, and thereupon the President of the Court shall interrogate the witness accordingly, and the prisoner shall then have liberty to produce the witnesses for his defence, who shall be sworn and examined upon oath, in such manner and form as the Court shall esteem most binding on their consciences as those that testified against him were; and the whole of the evidence, as well on the part of the prosecution as of the prisoner shall be reduced to writing, by the proper officer or person for that purpose appointed by the Court: and afterwards the prisoner shall be fairly, attentively, and favourably heard in his defence, all which being done, the prisoner shall be taken away and kept in safe custody, and all other persons, except the said Registrar, shall withdraw from the said Court; and then the Court shall consider of the evidence, which hath been given, and the law as applying thereto, and shall debate the matters and circumstances of the prisoner's case, and the President of the Court shall collect all the votes of the persons who do sit, and have voices in the said Court, beginning at the junior first, and ending with himself; and according to the plurality of voices, sentence and judgement shall then be given and pronounced publicly, in the presence of the prisoner or prisoners, they having been for that purpose called in again, and shall be duly entered on the acts of the Court, and according to such sentence and judgement, the prisoner or prisoners shall be wholly acquitted and discharged, or condemned and put to death, or such other punishment as the Court shall have decreed, which sentence previous to its being published, or put in execution, shall be signed by the Chief Secretary to the Government, by the authority of the Governor.

‡ And whereas, by the criminal law as administered under the Government of the United States, no sentence of death could be legally pronounced against any offender, however conclusive the evidence given against him might be, unless he confessed his guilt; for the purpose of obtaining which confession, it was the practice to pronounce a sentence of torture against the prisoner, and as on the

The practice of procuring confession by torture abolished.

one hand neither the influence of promises, nor the dread or menace of torture will hereafter be employed to obtain from offenders a confession of their guilt, so on the other hand public justice requires that the laws shall be duly maintained and carried into execution, without being impeded by want of the confession of the offender; and it is therefore expedient, that the necessity of obtaining such confession should be removed; We do therefore direct and ordain that, in all criminal cases, the Court shall in future proceed to pronounce sentence according to law, and on the evidence given, and in manner and form prescribed by these presents, without requiring the confession of the prisoner, any law of the United States, provincial or other statute, usage, or custom to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Criminal courts consolidated  
and reduced to one.

And whereas, the establishments for the administration of justice, civil and criminal, under the Government of the United States, were numerous and complicated, consisting of three several Courts of Judicature at each of the towns of Colombo, Jaffnapatam, and Galle, together with many other inferior establishments of various jurisdiction; and whereas also, from the long and unfortunate suspension of criminal judicature, it has become peculiarly necessary that it should be conducted with all practicable vigilance, strength, and promptitude, and that Government be acquainted with its proceedings, and the consequent state of civil order in these settlements; We do hereby command and ordain, that the criminal functions of the three chief Courts, held at the several towns of Colombo, Jaffnapatam, and Galle, and called respectively (Hoff van Justitie), shall from the promulgation of these presents be consolidated and exercised by one tribunal only; and we do therefore hereby publish and declare, that we will exercise all criminal jurisdiction hitherto by them or either of them exercised, for the trial of all crimes and offences heretofore done and committed, or which shall hereafter be done or committed within any of the settlements and territories aforesaid, with their dependencies in the Island of Ceylon, and will for that purpose issue one or more commission or commissions, during pleasure, to such chief or other associate Judge, or Judges as we shall think necessary, who, together with us shall administer criminal justice according to the tenor of his Majesty's instructions, and shall accordingly in manner herein before prescribed, try, hear, and determine, and promulge sentence and order execution upon, and against all crimes and offences done or committed, or which shall be done or committed within any of the settlements and territories aforesaid, with their dependencies in the Island of Ceylon; and which criminal jurisdiction shall be exercised at such places and times within any of the said settlements and territories with their dependencies, as to us shall seem expedient for the purposes of justice, and the speedy and due administration thereof throughout the whole British territorial jurisdiction in the Island of Ceylon.

Fiscal to take cognizance of  
inferior offences.

Provided, always, nevertheless, that all inferior offences and disorders against the police, the cognizance of which formerly belonged to the Fiscal, shall be tried and punished by, and before the Fiscal, or such other person or persons as we shall for that purpose think fit to appoint throughout these settlements, and according to such regulations as we shall in that respect establish, and which will be duly published and declared accordingly.

Powers of the Civil Courts  
extended

And whereas the Courts, called respectively the Court of matrimonial and petty causes, otherwise called the civil or town Court, held respectively at the towns of Colombo, Jaffnapatam and Galle, were limited in jurisdiction to the cognizance of civil causes, to the amount in value of one hundred and twenty rix dollars; and whereas

it appears to us expedient, that the jurisdiction of the said Courts be extended to all civil causes whatsoever, arising within the local limits of their former jurisdiction; We do hereby ordain and appoint, that the said Courts, and each of them, shall respectively be styled the "Civil Court" only, and shall respectively exercise jurisdiction, and take cognizance of all civil causes of whatsoever amount, in the same manner, and with the same powers as the said Courts respectively formerly exercised to the limited amounts herein before recited, and with the additional power of decreeing the execution commonly called "Parata Executio," in all cases where it may lawfully be decreed.

One Judge to form a civil Court and three a criminal,

And whereas by the laws and institutions which subsisted under the ancient Government of the United States, it was ordained that, in all criminal cases, not less than seven, and in all civil cases not less than five Judges, should assist, and give their voice on passing sentence; and whereas, for the prevention of a total failure of justice, it has become necessary, and the present emergency requires, that an alteration should take place in the number of persons competent to sit in judgement, both in civil and in criminal cases in the Courts of these settlements, and that the same shall be in future reduced; We do therefore ordain and command, that in all Courts of judicature established within the said settlements in the Island of Ceylon, one Judge shall form a competent court to hear, try, determine and give sentence in all civil causes, matters or things whatsoever, and in all criminal cases, three Judges shall form a competent court, to hear, try, determine and give sentence, any former or other institution, custom or usage to the contrary, notwithstanding.

And we do further publish and declare, that it shall not be lawful for any party or parties to decline the jurisdiction of any Court or Courts so respectively constituted, on any exception arising from a defect in the number of Judges, but such exception shall be wholly disallowed.

The president to have a casting vote in civil cases.

‡ And we do further ordain and appoint, that all rules, orders, decrees and acts of authority or power whatsoever, to be made or done by any Court or Courts of judicature established in the said settlements, shall, in all civil causes, be made or done by and with the concurrence of the major part of the Judges assembled and sitting therein, if more than one. Provided always, that in case the Judges of any civil Court be equally divided, the President of such Court for the time being shall have a double or casting vote.

In criminal cases the party accused to be acquitted should the Judges be equally divided.

And we direct and ordain, that in all criminal cases and prosecutions, every sentence and decree therein to be given, shall be given with the concurrence of the major part of the Judges assembled and sitting therein. Provided always, that in case the Judges shall happen to be equally divided, the party accused shall be acquitted and wholly discharged of the prosecution.

Country Courts or Landraads to be resumed.

And for the further administration of justice among the native inhabitants of these settlements; We direct and ordain, that the functions of the country Courts, commonly called Land Raads, be immediately resumed, and that justice be therein administered as nearly as circumstances will permit, according to the regulations prescribed by William Jacob van der Graaff, late Governor of these settlements, and such further regulations as are hereby, or shall hereafter, be lawfully introduced and established in that behalf.

Proceedings to be summary in civil cases.

‡ And whereas it is expedient for the welfare of these settlements, for the preservation of public credit, and the protection of Commerce, that the administration of civil justice should be rendered as plain and simple as possible, and that such forms only should be observed as are essential to the great ends of justice, and the

Witnesses to be examined in open court, and depositions to be reduced to writing in appealable cases.

The Governor, Commander of the Forces, and Secretary to Govt. to form a Court of Appeal.

Appeal to the King in Council permitted.

Appeals.

full and impartial investigation of the truth; and whereas also from the present circumstances of these settlements, an observation of all the formal parts of proceeding which were practised under the ancient Government of the United States, is equally unnecessary and impracticable; We do therefore ordain and direct, that in all civil suits to be instituted in any of the Courts of judicature in these settlements, the proceedings be summary, and without such delays and formal parts of procedure, as are not conducive to the full and fair investigation of the merits of the case. And as we deem it to be highly essential to the due administration of justice, as well as to its prompt dispatch, that the examination of witnesses, even in civil cases shall take place *viva voce*, in open Court; We do therefore direct and ordain, that all witnesses in every civil suit, shall be produced, sworn and examined, *viva voce*, in open Court, and that in all appealable causes the depositions of the witnesses on both sides, shall be reduced to writing by the proper officer of the Court, and that the Judge or Judges shall also *ex-officio* ask such questions as shall to him or them appear necessary to bring forth the truth.

‡ Provided, always, that in special cases of the great age or infirmity, or of the absence of any witness or witnesses in a different jurisdiction from that in which the suit is instituted, the examination of such witnesses may take place upon interrogatories in the usual form of such examinations.

And whereas his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct, that the Governor for the time being, the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's troops for the time being, acting as Lieutenant Governor, and the Secretary of the Colony, for the time being, should form a Court of civil jurisdiction, for hearing and determining appeals in certain cases within the said settlements of the island of Ceylon; We do therefore hereby publish and declare, that on application being made to us for that purpose, we will permit and allow appeals from any of the Courts of law in the said settlements unto us, and the persons aforesaid, provided nevertheless that in all such appeals, the sum or value appealed for do exceed the sum of two hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, or two thousand six dollars of lawful money of the currency of Ceylon, and that security be first duly given by the appellant to answer such charges as shall be awarded, in case the first sentence be affirmed.

And we further publish and declare, that it is his Majesty's will, that if either party shall not rest satisfied with the judgement of us the Governor, and the persons aforesaid in our appellate jurisdiction, it shall be, and is lawful for such party, to appeal unto his Majesty in his Privy Council, provided the sum or value so appealed for unto his Majesty, do exceed five hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, or five thousand six dollars of current money of Ceylon, and that such appeal be made within fourteen days after sentence, and good security be given by the appellant, that he will effectually prosecute the same, and answer the condemnation, as also pay such costs and damages as shall be awarded by his Majesty, in case our sentence be affirmed.

Provided, nevertheless, where the matter in question relates to the taking or demanding any duty payable to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or to any established fee of office, or annual rents, or other such like matter or thing, where the rights in future may be bound; in all such cases we will admit an appeal to his Majesty in his Privy Council, although the immediate sum or value appealed for, be of a less value; and in all cases in which we shall admit appeals unto his



Majesty in his Privy Council, execution will be suspended until the final determination of such appeals, unless good and sufficient security be given by the appellee to make ample restitution of all that the appellant shall have lost, by means of such decree or judgement in case upon the determination of such appeal, such decree or judgement should be reversed, and restitution ordered to the appellant. And it is his Majesty's command also that we do permit, and we therefore publish and declare that we will permit, appeals unto his Majesty in his Privy Council, in all cases of fines imposed for misdemeanors, provided the fines so imposed amount to, or exceed the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, the appellant first giving good security that he will effectually prosecute the same, and answer the condemnation, if the sentence by which such fines was imposed in our Government shall be confirmed.

Appeals to the Governor, &c.  
in certain cases.

And whereas, from the present state of these settlements, from the inferior amount in value of the generality of civil suits, and from our earnest desire that justice be duly administered to all ranks of society, we deem it expedient and beneficial that appeals should be allowed from decrees in civil cases, although the sum or value appealed for does not exceed two hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, or two thousand rix dollars of the current money of Ceylon; We farther publish and declare, that we will permit and allow appeals in civil causes, to us, or if we shall find it expedient, to us, together with such chief or other associate Judge or Judges as we shall, by any commission for that purpose to be issued, appoint, from any of the Courts of civil judicature in the said settlements: provided always that every appellant do in his petition of appeal, shortly state the cause or causes of appeal; and provided also that in all such cases of appeal (except in appeal from any Landraad or country Court) the sum or value appealed for, do exceed the sum of five hundred rix dollars, and do not exceed the sum of two thousand rix dollars of lawful money of Ceylon, and that such appeals be made within ten days after sentence, and that security be duly given in the manner and to the same effect as herein before is directed, in cases of appeal to his Majesty in his Privy Council; and provided that, in all cases of appeal from any Landraad or country Court the sum or value appealed for do exceed the sum of three hundred rix dollars of the lawful money of Ceylon.

The Governor will execute  
Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

And it is his Majesty's will and pleasure, that we should execute and we do therefore hereby publish and declare, that we will execute the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the office commonly called the office of ordinary, in so much as relates to the collation of benefices, the granting of licenses for marriages and probates of will.

Judges to perform their duties  
without delay or partiality.

And it being of the greatest importance that justice be at all times and in all places, speedily and duly administered, and that all disorders, delays and other undue practices in the administration thereof, be effectually prevented; We do require and enjoin, that in all Courts of judicature established or to be established, within the said settlements of the island of Ceylon, justice be impartially administered, and that all Judges and other persons therein concerned so likewise perform the several duties without delay or partiality.

Liberty of conscience & the  
free exercise of religious worship  
allowed.

‡ And we do hereby allow liberty of conscience, and the free exercise of religious worship, to all persons who inhabit and frequent the said settlements of the Island of Ceylon; provided, always, that they quietly and peaceably enjoy the same without offence or scandal to Government; but we command and ordain that no new place of religious worship be established without our license or authority first had and obtained.

No school to be permitted without a license from Govt.

Universal obedience required.

† And we do hereby command, that no person shall be allowed to keep a school in any of the said settlements of the Island of Ceylon, without our license first had and obtained, in granting which we shall pay the most particular attention to the morals, and proper qualification of the persons applying for the same.

And we do hereby, in his Majesty's name, require and command all Officers Civil or Military, and all other inhabitants of the said settlements, that in the execution of the several powers, jurisdictions and authorities, hereby, and by his Majesty's command, erected, created, and made, or revised and enforced, they be aiding and assisting, and obedient in all things, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

*Given at Colombo, the Twenty Third day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Nine.*

By Order of the Governor,

(Signed) HUGH CLEGHORN.  
Sec. to Govt.

## \* Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

### Preamble.

It is believed that much oppression is experienced by the poorer landholders in the settlements, from the destructive operation of usurious mortgages.

Fixing the rate of interest on all sums lent on mortgage, exceeding 200 rds. at 8 per cent per annum; and declaring all higher rate of interest null and void;

Contracting parties, however, allowed to assess a lower rate of interest than 8 per cent.

All sums paid for interest on mortgages above 3 per cent, to be taken pro tanto in discharge of the capital lent.

Fixing the rate of interest on all sums lent on mortgage, not amounting to rds. 200, at 12 per cent per annum;

All payments made beyond such rate to go towards the discharge of the capital lent.

Reducing the rate of interest on all mortgages now existing or heretofore made above 12 per cent per annum to that rate, to be calculated from the date

**W**HEREAS we have much reason to fear, that great oppression is daily suffered by many of the poorer landholders in these settlements, from the destructive operation of heavy and usurious mortgages, which their necessities oblige them to enter into, with their more opulent neighbours: We do hereby make known & declare, that the legal interest of all sums, lent on mortgage to any landholder, amounting to the sum of two hundred rix dollars lawful money of Ceylon, or upwards, to be made on, or after the first day of May in this present year 1800, is hereby fixed at eight per cent per annum, and that all such mortgages, reserving an higher rate of interest, shall be null and void: Provided, always, that it shall and may be lawful for the contracting parties in any such mortgages to assess the rate of the interest to be paid at any sum under eight per cent, if they shall think proper to do so. And we further declare, that all sums of money or other property, according to its over valuation, proved to have been received from the mortgager by the mortgagee under or pending such mortgage, over and above the said stated interest of eight per cent, shall be held, deemed, and taken as payments made in or towards the discharge, pro tanto, of the capital sum lent on such mortgage. We also declare, that for all sums, hereafter to be lent on such mortgages, not amounting to two hundred rix dollars lawful money of Ceylon, twelve per cent interest per annum may be reserved and taken; but that all and every payment and payments in money or other property, under or by colour of such mortgage, so far as the same shall, on a fair calculation, exceed the said interest so reserved, such payment or payments shall go in discharge or towards the discharge of the capital sum lent on such mortgage. We also declare that the legal interest of all mortgages now existing or heretofore made, on which an higher rate of interest than twelve per cent per annum has been reserved, is by these presents reduced to twelve per cent per annum, to be calculated from the date of

of such mortgages respectively—and the mortgager entitled to credit for all payments of specie or other property, at the time they are made.

In every case where the mortgagee has received the full amount of the capital sum lent, with interest at 12 per cent from the date of the mortgage, the mortgage shall be taken as discharged, and the deed or security be returned to be cancelled.

But where the principal, and interest at 12 per cent from the date of the mortgage shall not have been fully paid off—the deed or security valid and binding for such part as remains unpaid.

such mortgages respectively; and that in all accounts to be taken on the foot of such mortgages respectively, the mortgagers shall be intitled to credit for all payments either in specie, or other property according to the real value thereof, at the time of such property delivered. And in every such case, if it shall appear that the mortgagee has received the full amount of the capital sum lent, together with interest for the same at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculating the same from the date of the mortgage deed or security, the said mortgage shall be deemed and taken to be fully discharged and paid off; and in every such case the mortgage deed, or security shall forthwith be delivered up to the mortgagee to be cancelled—But in all cases where the principal sum lent on mortgage, together with interest for the same at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, to be calculated from the date of the mortgage deed or security, shall not have been fully paid off and discharged, such mortgage deed or security shall be deemed valid and binding for so much of the principal sum lent or remains unpaid, together with all such interest, at the rate last aforesaid, as shall thereafter accrue due thereon; Any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

COLOMBO, 12th March, 1800.

By Order of the Governor,

(Signed) Wm. Boyd.  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

## Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

### Preamble.

Expedient to alter the rate of interest on mortgages fixed by the Proclamation of the 12th March last.

Raising the legal rate of interest on money lent to 1 per cent per mensem, or 12 per cent per annum.

**WHEREAS** by our Proclamation of the 12th day of March last, we established the rate of interest on mortgages for sums above two hundred rix dollars lawful money of Ceylon, at eight per cent per annum; We are induced, by a conviction that such a return is not equal to the value of the use of money within these settlements, to raise the legal interest which may be received on money lent, (and by these presents do raise it accordingly) to the sum of one per cent per mensem, or twelve per cent per annum.

Given at Matura, the 19th day of August, 1800.

By Order of the Governor.

(Signed) Wm. Boyd.  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

## Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

### Preamble.

It being believed that immoderate rewards are received by persons drawing up petitions in European languages, for the natives.

**WHEREAS** we have great reason to believe, that persons ignorant of the European languages and desirous of giving petitions to us, or to other Magistrates and Courts of justice, are obliged to pay great and unconscionable rewards to those who draw up their petitions;

Declaring that no petition will be received if the name of its composer, and sum paid or promised is not inserted—which will be regulated as may seem equitable.

Empowering all Magistrates and Courts of Justice to follow the above rule.

Any falsification in the sum paid or bargained for, to disqualify the person from drawing up any petition or public paper in future—and all papers drawn up by him afterwards not to be received.

\* We hereby give notice and declare, that we will not receive any petition which is not signed by the person who drew it up, together with the sum which he received or has been promised for it; which sum we shall modify and regulate in such a manner as may seem to us equitable.

And we also hereby order and empower all the Magistrates and Courts of justice to whom petitions may be addressed, or before whom papers may be brought, to follow the same rule.

And we further enact, that any person noting a false sum at the bottom of such paper, instead of such as he has really received or bargained to receive, shall, upon conviction, be declared incapable of drawing up any petitions or public papers in future, and that no papers so drawn up by him shall be afterwards received by us, or any Magistrate or Court of Justice under our Government.

*Given at Matura, the 20th day of August, 1800.*

By Order of the Governor,

(Signed) WM. BOYD.  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

## Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

Preamble.

**W**HEREAS by our Proclamation of the twenty third day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Nine, We did, for the reasons therein assigned, ordain and direct, “that, in all civil suits to be instituted in any of the Courts of judicature in these settlements, the proceedings should be summary, and without such delays and formal parts of procedure as were not conducive to the full and fair investigation of the merits of the case;” And whereas our said direction hath not had its due effect, but the antient forms of procedure used in these settlements under the Government of the United States, have been for the most part retained and adhered to, and the rules antiently existing in that behalf for the several Judicatures then existing, and calculated for the various classes of actions recognized by the practice of the said Courts, have been partially and unequally adopted, and diversely applied, whereby the proceedings of the Courts lately established & now existing in these settlements have become unnecessarily circuitous, prolix and expensive,—and great diversity has taken place therein not only between Courts of different denominations but in those of the same and in different causes in the same Court—for remedy of the premises; We do hereby ordain, direct, and appoint, that from and after the first day of March now next ensuing, there shall be in the three civil Courts of these settlements, and in all and every the Courts of Land Raad within the same, and in all causes of whatever description instituted or carried on therein, except pleas of land not exceeding the value of fifty six dollars, and other suits not exceeding the value of one hundred six dollars, which suits are herein-after specially provided for, one uniform practice, and form and course of procedure, and that the same shall be as herein after specified.

Practice of all Courts and in all cases to be the same.

Exception,

\* See Proclamation of 20th August 1801, clause 25th.

No permission necessary for commencing a suit.

Form of proceeding.

Petition or plaint.

Summons.

Warrant of arrest instead of summons.

And whereas by the practice of Courts under the said late Government, it was usual and necessary to apply for and obtain the permission of the Presidents of the respective Courts, and in some cases even of the Governor, before an action could be commenced or entertained in the said Courts respectively; And whereas there is reason to believe such usage is considered by many as still in force; We do hereby declare, that no such application or permission as aforesaid, nor the permission of any person whomsoever is necessary to authorize the entertaining of a suit to which the Court is competent, but that all suits falling within the jurisdiction of a Court may be commenced therein, in manner herein before directed, and shall be by such Court received and entertained as of course. And the form and course of proceeding in all civil suits, except as herein before excepted, shall be as follows, to wit:—

1st. There shall be presented to the Court, thro' the Secretary thereof, by or on behalf of the complainant, a petition stating the nature of his complaint and the relief or remedy which he prays for.

2ndly. A summons will issue under the hand of the Secretary, by the authority of the Court, requiring the appearance of the defendant at such certain day as shall be reasonable, considering the distance from which he may have to come; the said summons, in the case of parties resident in garrisons or towns or stations where the respective Courts are held, or in the environs of the same, to be directed to the proper officer of the Court, but in the case of persons resident in the country, the same shall be directed to, and be served by, the head man of the village in which the defendant shall reside.

3rdly. If the plaintiff in any suit shall apprehend that the defendant may not obey the summons of the Court, but abscond on being served therewith; and shall at the commencement of such suit make direct and positive affidavit that the defendant is and stands actually at the time of such affidavit being sworn, indebted to him the plaintiff, in the sum of one hundred rix dollars or upwards, and that the plaintiff hath been credibly informed and verily believes, or hath reason to believe and verily doth believe, that the defendant is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, and that he the plaintiff hath no mortgage, pledge or security, for his demand, or none adequate thereto besides the personal undertaking of the defendant, in that case there shall issue in lieu and stead of the usual summons, and directed in the same manner, a warrant to arrest and take the body of the defendant; And the defendant being apprehended on such warrant shall remain in custody until he shall have given reasonable security to abide the judgement of the Court or to surrender himself to be charged in execution for the same. Provided, always, that if the plaintiff shall be in possession of any security in part, he shall set forth the same particularly in his affidavit. And no such warrant as aforesaid shall issue unless the amount remaining unsecured shall amount to or exceed one hundred rix dollars, nor shall security be exacted from the defendant in case of his being apprehended, further than for the discharge of the judgement after deduction and allowance of the amount for which the plaintiff may already hold security. And provided, also, that the affidavit herein before required shall be made and sworn before the Court, or the President, or one of the Members of the same, the Secretary assisting thereat. And that a minute of such proceeding, if the same shall pass out of Court, shall be taken by the Secretary, and the same regularly entered on the minutes of the Court on the first succeeding Court day. And provided, further, that no such warrant of arrest or

attachment, as is herein before mentioned, shall issue by the immediate order of Court, or an order in writing directed to the Secretary of the Court, by the President thereof, unless in case of the absence of the President, in which case the same may issue on the order of the next senior member, or other member acting as President.

Warrant of arrest in other stages.

4thly. And not only at the commencement of the suit but at any stage of the same before judgement, provided the defendant shall not have previously given bail or security in Court, the plaintiff, on the like affidavit as aforesaid, shall be entitled to such warrant of arrest, and such security on apprehension of the defendant, as is herein-before provided.

Defendant appearing and admitting the demand.

5thly. If the defendant shall appear and admit the claim against him, such his admission shall be taken down by the Secretary of the Court and signed by the defendant, or some person properly authorized by him for that purpose, and thereupon the Court shall forthwith pronounce judgement.

Answer.

6thly. If the defendant shall appear at the time prefixed and shall refuse to admit the claim against him, a term of eight days shall be assigned to him to prepare his answer. That in such answer all the material facts alleged in the complaint shall be either admitted or denied, or confessed and avoided, in order to throw the utmost light possible upon the merits, during this stage of the cause, and to ascertain and shorten the proofs necessary to be made on both sides.

Replication.

7thly. The defendants answer being lodged, the complainant shall within four days file or lodge his replication, which shall consist of a general avowment of the justice of his own demand, and the insufficiency of the defendants defence, and nothing more. That no further pleadings shall be admitted on either side except by special permission of the Court, on reasonable cause shewn for the same, or by the Courts order if cause shall appear for further explanation.

No further pleadings without permission of the Court.

8thly. That at the first meeting of the Court, after the replication shall have been lodged, or in case of the percuision or order of the Court for further papers, then, on the Court day next following the filing of the last paper so ordered or permitted, issue shall be considered as joined between the parties, and so entered on the minutes of the Court.

Issue.

Attachment for default of appearance.

9thly. If the defendant being duly served shall fail to appear, without offering any reasonable excuse for such default, a second summons may issue if the plaintiff consent thereto, but otherwise, and on the prayer of the plaintiff to that effect, there shall issue a warrant to be directed, in like manner as is herein before mentioned of the summons, to attach the body of said defendant and bring him before the Court, and he shall remain in the custody thereof, until he shall have given such security as is mentioned in article 3d.

Notice to plead on attachment and other proceedings in case of default.

10thly. The defendant being attached shall be served with a written notice, to deliver in his answer within a reasonable given time, which notice shall express, that in default of such answer and no good cause assigned for failure therein, the Secretary of the Court shall ex-officio note down on his behalf a general answer, that is to say a general denial of the complaint, and thereupon the plaintiff shall reply, and issue be joined by default, in like manner as if the defendant had filed his own answer, and the plaintiff shall proceed to trial as is herein-aftermentioned and provided in article 27th.

Sequestration on non appearance to summons.

11thly. If the second summons or warrant of attachment, so to be issued as provided in the last preceding article, shall be returned with certificate that the defendant is not to be found, the Court shall issue, directed to the proper officer of the Court, or to the headman to whom it shall belong, in like manner as is provided for other process, a warrant in the nature of a sequestration, to seize, sequester and secure the lands and goods of the said defendant, wheresoever, or in whose hands or custody soever the same may be, together with all debts which may be due to him. Securities for money and all and singular his effects and property wheresoever, or so much thereof as may amount to reasonable and competent security for the matter in question. And all persons, in whose possession or power the monies or effects of the defendant shall happen to be, or who may be indebted to him, on their being duly served with process of sequestration touching such monies, effects, or debts, are hereby required to take due notice of such service and reserve and retain the monies and effects so in their possession, and the amount of the debts so due by them, to await the further order of the Court, and accordingly to conform to, & obey such order or orders as the Court shall so make in respect thereof.

Sequestration, where the first summons or warrant is returned not to be found.

12thly. And the like sequestration shall and may take place, where the first summons or the warrant of arrest, which may in certain cases issue in lieu and stead thereof, shall be returned not to be found. Provided that the plaintiff shall, in such manner as is herein-before directed in respect of warrants of arrest, make such an affidavit as shall satisfy the Court or the President thereof, or in his absence the next senior member, or other member acting as President, that the defendant has retired from this Island, or from out of the British territories in the same, in order to elude his creditors, or with an intention not to return.

Further sequestrations in case of need.

13thly. That in case there shall not be levied under one sequestration, a sufficient sum, or value to amount to such reasonable or competent security as aforesaid, further sequestration, one or more, may issue until the completion of the amount required.

Term of sequestration and proceedings therein.

14thly. That the goods of the defendant so sequestered, shall, unless the defendant shall appear and give security as herein-after mentioned, remain under sequestration for the space of six months or for twelve months, in the case of the defendants having left the Island. That the said terms respectively shall be reckoned from the date of the minute or entry of the sequestration on the proceeding of the Court, and in case of more sequestrations than one, then from the minute of the last, and during the said terms respectively so to be reckoned as aforesaid, no further proceedings shall be had in the suit, and once in every month of the said term of six months, or once in every two months of the said term of twelve months, as the case may happen to be, advertisements shall be published and stuck up in convenient public places, purporting that such sequestration has taken place, which advertisements shall always be in English, and in case of the defendant being of any other nation or language shall (if the same be practicable) be in his language also. And the same shall contain the names and designations of the parties to the suit, and the cause of action, and an account or description of the property so sequestered.

Defendant appearing after sequestration before judgement.

15thly. That if the defendant shall appear within the terms herein before respectively prescribed, and shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court, the sequestration shall thereupon be dissolved, and a day assigned to him for the defendant to file his answer, and the suit shall proceed into ordinary course; and in case the defendant so appearing shall fail to give such security he shall in like manner be

admitted to his defence, but the property shall remain under sequestration.

Manner of proceeding to trial on sequestration.

16thly. In default of the defendants appearing within the respective terms so prescribed as aforesaid, the plaintiff on the expiration thereof shall and may proceed to trial as is herein after mentioned in art. 27th.

Claims of third persons to property sequestered.

17thly. And if it shall so happen that any third person, or stranger to the suit, shall make claim to the property so sequestered, the right thereto shall be tried between the claimant and the original plaintiff as an incidental suit, the original suit remaining dormant until the same be decided.

List of witnesses to be delivered by each party and communicated to the other.

18thly. Issue being joined, the Court shall, on the motion of either party, assign a convenient day for each party to deliver into Court a list of his witnesses of each, of which lists a copy shall be made and delivered to the opposite party. And thereupon a further day shall be appointed against which to summon the said witnesses for the trial of the cause.

Manner of summoning witnesses.

19thly. That the witnesses shall be summoned in like manner as is herein directed in respect of defendants, but the summons will contain a penal clause subjecting the witness, on being duly summoned and not appearing, to a penalty or fine of fifty rix dollars, which sum may be mitigated at the discretion of the Court but cannot be increased.

Allowance of witnesses.

20thly. And whereas there is reason to believe, that the difficulties and delays, which are experienced in respect of the attendance of witnesses, are in a great measure occasioned by the want of some proper allowance being fixed for their subsistence and expences; We do hereby direct and establish that, from and after the date herein above mentioned, there shall be allowed to every native witness claiming the same an allowance or subsistence of two fanams per diem, and to every European witness claiming the same an allowance of four fanams for every day which such witnesses respectively shall be absent from their own abode, as witnesses by reason of the process of any Court of justice. And we do, hereby, direct that an estimate shall be made, from and upon the lists of witnesses delivered, by the respective parties, of the sum which will be required for their subsistence, and the same shall be deposited by the party previous to the witnesses being summoned. And shall remain with the Secretary, under the direction of the Court, to be transmitted, delivered or otherwise paid to the respective witnesses as the Court shall find most conducive to the intent of these presents. And that all sums so disbursed by either party shall be considered as costs on the decision of the cause and be taxed and allowed against the losing party. Unless there shall have been adduced any witness or witnesses whom the Court shall consider as absolutely unnecessary, in which case we do authorize and direct the Court to reject and disallow the expences of such witness or witnesses in the taxation of costs.

Parties to come prepared with their exceptions, interrogatories, and cross interrogatories.

21stly. That provision having been herein-before made, that each party shall have due notice of the witnesses intended to be adduced by the other party, both parties shall, on the day appointed for the trial of the cause, come prepared to make such exception as they may have to make to the competency of the witnesses (that is tending to the exclusion of their testimony) and also with all interrogatories and cross interrogatories which either party may have to put to his own witness, or those of the other party, all which are to be made vivâ voce in open Court. And no adjournment or further time shall be allowed to consider of, or prepare such exceptions interrogatories or cross interrogatories.



Examination of witnesses to be conformable to the Proclamation of 23d September 1799.

The Court to have the power of allowing, or allowing of calling, further evidence.

Oath of the parties in certain cases.

Exceptions to witnesses.

Judgement.

Manner of proceeding to trial in cases of default.

If defendants property in sequestration at the time of judgement, to be subject to execution.

22ndly. And that the examination of witnesses shall be taken and conducted in strict conformity to the directions in and by our Proclamation of the twenty third of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred Ninety Nine, in that behalf contained and specified.

23rdly. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall tend to restrain the Court from calling for such further evidence on either side as they may deem necessary for the full elucidation of the case, or from allowing either party to adduce any witness or piece of evidence which he may shew reasonable cause for.

24thly. And whereas cases and suits may occur, wherein the transactions in question may be principally in the knowledge of the parties themselves, and at the same time not to be constituted, declared and evidenced by any sufficient document in writing, in which cases justice may require that the plaintiff should have the benefit of the defendant's oath and vice versâ. And whereas in actions of account and other complicated transactions, the proof of every item or every material circumstance charged in the complaint by evidence may be liable to great delay, expence, and difficulty, in which cases it may be expedient that the defendant should answer the plaintiff's complaint on oath; We do hereby authorize all and every our Courts aforesaid, in the cases first mentioned, to require the oath of the plaintiff or defendant as the case may be, of and concerning such facts as from the nature of the transaction may not appear to admit of other proof. And in the cases last mentioned, to oblige the defendant to answer the plaintiffs complaint on oath, for which purpose, where the action lies in matters of account, an account shall be stated by the plaintiff and delivered in with his first-pleading, which account the defendant shall admit or deny, and, in the event of his not admitting the same, shall subjoin to his answer an account stated on his own part and verify the same on his oath.

25thly. That no witness shall be held incompetent or excluded from giving testimony, except for want of age, or sufficient discretion, or of sanity of mind, or for immediate interest in the subject matter of the suit, or unity of interest by the tie of marriage, or for disability by sentence or conviction of some competent Court lawfully operating to that effect. And that all other exceptions shall only be considered by the Court as affecting the credit of the witness and not his competency.

26thly. That the evidence on both sides being closed, the Judges shall proceed to deliberate on the case and deliver their opinions. And thereupon judgement shall forthwith, and without the usual delay of eight days, be openly pronounced and recorded.

27thly. That the case of issue by default, as mentioned in article 10th, the plaintiff shall move for a day to be appointed for delivering in lists of the witnesses, and for summoning the same, and for the trial or hearing of the cause in like manner as if the defendant were regularly in Court, and due notice or such service as the Court shall think reasonable, shall be made and given to the defendant of such motions respectively, and he not appearing or shewing cause to the contrary, the same shall pass as of course, and the witnesses be examined and the cause heard ex-parte and judgement pronounced and recorded therein, as is herein before mentioned in the last article.

28thly. That whenever judgement shall be had, pronounced and recorded against the defendant, his property being under sequestration, the property so sequestered shall be subject to the judgement in due course of execution.

In certain cases defendant appearing after judgement by default may be let into his defence.

29thly. And whereas defendants, whose goods may have been sequestered as herein before provided, and against whom proceedings may have been had thereon, and judgement obtained without such defendant having been served with any process personally, may by accident or misfortune have been prevented from having any information of such proceedings against them, and may nevertheless have a good and sufficient defence to such action; We do hereby ordain and direct, that if any such defendant as aforesaid shall within any reasonable time after judgement in the said cause, provided he shall not previously have appealed from such judgement, appear, and, by a petition for that purpose to be preferred to the Court in which judgement shall have been so obtained, set forth any sufficient cause why he did not appear before, and pray to be admitted to his defence, and shall also give such security for the original demand as is herein before provided for in cases of sequestration, and further for all such costs, loss of interest or other loss, or damage as may have theretofore accrued to the plaintiff by the delay; the Court shall thereupon consider of such defendants prayer and make such order for admitting him to his defence or otherwise as may to them appear reasonable.

Proviso for a reference in the nature of appeal if such prayer be refused.

Provided, always, that if the resolution of the said Court shall be against the prayer of the defendant, and if the said defendant shall not theretofore have preferred, nor shall thereupon (if the ordinary time for appealing from the judgement shall be still unexpired) prefer an appeal from the said judgement in the ordinary course, then and in that case the said petition, with the order or resolution of the Court thereon, shall, on the prayer of the defendant to that effect, be forthwith transmitted and referred to us in our greater or lesser Court of Appeal, as the case may be, as herein after is directed in our Regulations concerning appeals, and subject to the provision in our said last mentioned Regulations contained in this behalf.

Terms which shall be sufficient to bar actions.

\* 30thly. And whereas much doubt and uncertainty has arisen respecting the term which should be sufficient to bar actions of recovery at law; We do hereby declare and ordain that in any suit for or concerning property in land, of any estate, or interest, or claim in or to the same, wherein the cause of action shall have arisen thirty years or more, prior to the commencement of such suit; and in any suit for or concerning personal property, where the cause of action shall have arisen ten years or more before the commencement of the suit, it shall and may be lawful to the defendant to plead the lapse of time in bar of such actions, and the same being duly proved shall be a good bar accordingly, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding, unless the plaintiff or defendant in such suit shall have been for all or some part of the said terms respectively resident beyond the seas or out of the British settlements on this Island, or that the plaintiff shall have been for all or some part of the said terms respectively in prison or of insane mind or minor age, in all which cases the time which the plaintiff shall appear to have been under such disability, or the defendant to have been absent as aforesaid shall not go or be reckoned in or towards the respective terms of prescription herein above mentioned. Provided, always, that this rule be had, taken and understood without prejudice to the rights of Government.

Exception as to disabilities.

Exception as to the rights of Government.

Execution.

31stly. That on the expiration of twenty four hours after judgement pronounced, the party shall on application to the Secretary receive an extract or copy of the decree, which he shall cause to be served on the opposite party, or at his last place of abode in case of his absconding, by the proper officer of the Court, and

\* See Proclamation No. 2 of 9th May 1803, in SECTION 5th.

six days there-after in case of non payment shall be entitled to process of execution, excepting in such cases in which there lies an appeal.

Particular practice in certain suits. Pleas of land from 25 to 50 rix dollars, other suits from 25 to 100 rix dollars.

All suits of 25 rix dollars and under.

32ndly. That in pleas of land exceeding 25 rix dollars and not exceeding 50 rix dollars, and other suits exceeding 25 rix dollars and not exceeding 100 rix dollars, no written pleadings shall be necessary, but the complaint, answer and other allegations of the parties shall be delivered ore tenus to the Secretary and by him be minuted, but shall in all other respects, except the pleadings and the time grantable for the same, be proceeded in and brought to issue and trial according to the course herein-before laid down. But suits of every kind not exceeding the value of 25 rix dollars shall be proceeded in, heard and determined in a summary way, and in such manner as now called *de plano* and without costs of any kind. And on the judgement which may be had and passed in the several suits in this article particularly specified, the like process of execution shall follow as is herein-before provided for other suits.

Allowances to prisoners.

\* 33rdly. And whereas it is highly expedient, that some competent provision should be made for the maintenance and support of prisoners confined in goal in civil actions; We do hereby declare and order, that any plaintiff at whose suit one or more defendants shall be imprisoned, whether on mesne process, or in execution shall allow to each person so confined, a daily allowance of two fanams for a Cingalese or other pure native of India, three fanams for a Burgher or person descended from an European by a native, and four fanams for an European or person born of European parents; the same to be paid one month in advance, and if the said allowance shall fail to be made for the space of one whole month, the Court on application of the defendant will give a reasonable notice to the plaintiff to make the same on penalty of the defendant's being discharged; and in default of compliance with such reasonable notice, the defendant shall be discharged accordingly. And the sums so disbursed for the support of the prisoner shall in case of judgement against him in the cause, be taxed and included with the costs of the suit, and recoverable against the defendant therewith.

Fees and costs.

† 34thly. And whereas it is necessary to ascertain what amount of costs shall be levied in execution, or otherwise recoverable in actions to be had and instituted in our said Courts; and whereas hitherto, certain differences have existed between the fees and other costs of suits in civil Courts, and those of the Landraads; We have resolved and do hereby declare and order, that from and after the publication of these presents, all fees and other costs of suits whatsoever, to be had, claimed or recovered, whether by the Secretaries or other officers of our Courts, or by Attornies, Proctors, or other persons practising in or about the said Courts, whether civil Courts or Landraads, shall be every where the same. And such fees and and costs collectively taken, that is to say, the fees of Secretaries and officers of the Court, and the costs of the Attornies or Proctors employed on both sides, but exclusive of the expences of witnesses and of the *batta*, if any such shall have been paid to prisoners, and exclusive also of fees and costs in cases of appeal, which we do hereby reserve to be taxed by the appellate Court, to which the same shall belong, shall not in any one suit exceed the following proportions of the sum or value sued for, to wit:—

\* See Regulation No. 3 of 1819.

† Repealed by Regulation No. 1 of 1805, in SECTION 4th.

Rates thereof.

1st.	In suits of above 25 rix dollars, and not exceeding 100 rix dollars, .....	10 per cent.
	(Except the suits mentioned in article 33d. in which there shall be allowed only ....	5 per cent.)
2ndly	From 100 to 200.....	7½ per cent.
3rdly	From 200 to 300.....	6
4thly	From 300 to 400.....	5
5thly	From 400 to 500.....	4½
6thly	From 500 upwards.....	4

And that the fees or costs, exclusive as aforesaid, shall in no case whatever exceed one hundred and fifty rix dollars.

\* 35thly. The said percentage to go and be divided in the ratio and proportion of  $\frac{1}{3}$  thereof unto and amongst the Secretary and other officers of the Court, in such manner as shall by order of the court, or other competent authority be regulated in that behalf;  $\frac{1}{3}$  to the Attorney or Proctor employed on the part of the plaintiff; and the remaining  $\frac{1}{3}$  to the Attorney or Proctor employed on the part of the defendant, except in the suits herein before referred to in this article, and particularly specified in article 32d, in which suits, as there will be no occasion for the assistance of Proctors, the costs are taxed at 5 per cent, which percentage shall go in toto to and amongst the Secretary and officers of the Court.

\* 36thly. And we do hereby prohibit all and every the Secretaries and officers whomsoever of our said Courts, and all Proctors or Attornies employed or practising in or about the same, from claiming, taking, or receiving, directly or indirectly, on any pretence or by any expedient whatsoever, any greater amount, proportion or rate of fees, than is hereby established, as they shall answer at their peril.

37thly. And whereas in some jurisdictions it hath been customary for the members of the Court to exact and receive fees as Commissaries, for extra sittings, or other officiation in the suits in Court; We do hereby abolish, annul, and preemptorily prohibit all such charges; and all charges whatever, over and beyond those herein before allowed, except in case of local inspections, by order of the Court, in which the Members Commissioners are to be allowed their reasonable expences, as the Court shall tax and assess.

38thly. And whereas it may happen that a defendant, against whom judgement shall have been obtained in any of our said Courts, shall, before satisfaction thereof, have removed and be found residing in another jurisdiction, Our desire is, that in such case the judgement so obtained in any of our said Courts, shall have the like effect, and that like execution may be had thereon, in the jurisdiction where the defendant shall be found residing, as in the original Courts, without the necessity of a fresh action; We do therefore order and direct, that on production in any of our said Courts of a decree, or authentic extract thereof, from any of our said Courts against any person or persons, who shall be residing in the jurisdiction of the Court where such decree or authentic extract shall be so produced, and certificate of recent date from the proper officer of the Court, in which such decree shall have been obtained, that the same is unsatisfied and still in force, the party producing such decree or authentic extract, he being the person legally entitled to the benefit, shall have and obtain such execution thereon as he would have been entitled to in the original jurisdiction; provided however, that such judgement or decree shall be liable to all such exception or exceptions, by reason of lapse of time, or other-

\* These clauses repealed by Regulation No. 1 of 1805, IN SECTION 4th.

Appointment of fees and costs;

Secretary and officers of the Court;

Plaintiff's Attorney or Proctor; Defendant's Attorney or Proctor; Particular disposal of costs in the suits mentioned in article 32d.

Further exactions prohibited.

Prohibition against the members of the court receiving fees;

Exceptions in cases of local inspections.

On judgement obtained in one jurisdiction, execution may be had in another.

wise, as the same would be subject to in the original Court, and the like process, if any, as would be necessary in the original Court, for the revival of such judgement before execution could issue or be obtained thereon, shall also be required in the jurisdiction to which the same shall be transferred, unless the certificate to be produced therewith, as aforesaid, shall attest that all such necessary process hath been previously had and completed.

\* 39thly. And whereas, by the erection and establishment of new Courts of justice, and other judicial regulations and arrangements, divers alterations have taken place in the ancient jurisdiction; We do hereby declare, ordain, and establish, that from and after the publication of these presents, the respective jurisdictions of our said several Courts respectively shall be as herein after specified and defined, to wit:—

#### Jurisdiction defined.

Colombo,  
Civil Court and Land Raad.

40

Jaffnapatam,  
Civil Court and Land Raad.

41

Galle,  
Civil Court and Land Raad.

42

#### Other Land Raads,

Ancient, { Matura,  
Chilaw,  
Putlam,  
Manar,  
Mullettove,  
Batticaloa,

New { Caltura,  
Negombo,  
Trincomalie,

AT COLOMBO—The civil Court shall have sole jurisdiction within the fort and pettah; and the Landraad or country Court shall have sole jurisdiction without and beyond the limits, called the four Gravets; and without the fort and pettah the said two Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction each with the other.

AT JAFFNAPATAM—The civil Court shall have sole jurisdiction within the fort and pettah; and the Landraad shall have sole jurisdiction without and beyond the limits called and known by the description of the three churches; and within the said limits last mentioned and without the fort and pettah, the jurisdiction of the said two Courts shall in like manner be concurrent.

AT GALLE—The Civil Court, shall have sole jurisdiction within the fort; that without the fort and within the limits called the four gravets, the said Civil Court, together with the Court of Landraad of the said station, shall have concurrent jurisdiction; and all places situated without the said limits of the four gravets shall be subject to the sole jurisdiction of the Landraad or country Court. And whereas at each of the remaining stations where Courts of Justice are established, there is only one, to wit, a Landraad or country Court, which country Courts existed and were established under the Government of the United States, except the Landraads of Caltura, Negombo, and Trincomalie, all and every the Landraads so heretofore established as aforesaid shall have the like extent and limits of local jurisdiction, as under the said former Government, except in so far as the same may have been abridged or altered by the establishment of the several new Landraads herein above mentioned, and except that the station and district of Calpentyn, heretofore that is to say, under and during the said ancient Government, subject to the jurisdiction of the chief Resident at the said station, is now added to the jurisdiction of the Landraad of Putlam. And in respect of the said three new Landraads, the same are hereby declared to have jurisdiction in and throughout the respective districts in which the same are established as aforesaid, except that the jurisdiction of the Landraad of Negombo shall be limited and bounded towards Colombo, by the river of Dandogam, and that the jurisdiction of the Landraad of Trincomalie shall extend to the districts of Cotty, Tamblegam and Colacollampettah, any rule, regulation, usage or custom, heretofore established or prevailing to the contrary, notwithstanding. Provided, always, this our present regulation respecting jurisdiction shall not extend to or affect any suit or suits which may before the publication hereof have been duly instituted and begun in any of our said Courts. And within the local extents and limits herein before respectively prescribed, it shall & may be competent to our said Court respectively to entertain, try, judge, and determine all suits between persons and parties of every description residing in these settlements and touching and concerning all matters whatsoever of civil cognizance, including ques-

Proviso for suits already begun.

Jurisdiction to extend to all persons and to questions of every kind within their local limits.

**Conclusion;**

**President and Members of Courts**  
to see the detail of these general  
regulations duly conducted and  
fulfilled;

**Notifications of all proceedings**  
to be made to the party affected  
by them;

**All service to be duly attested;**

**Copies of translations and other**  
documents to be promptly com-  
pleted and delivered;

**The pleadings to be complete &**  
evidence full;

**All reasonable excuses and re-**  
presentations to be attended to;

**Causes to be heard in turn.**

**Proper measures to be taken**  
for effectuating the regulation  
about costs.

**Power to frame bye rules.**

**Proviso that they shall be in**  
consistency with the general re-  
gulations,

tions of slavery, touching which, and the proper jurisdiction for the same, there has heretofore existed some doubts.

40thly. And whereas several of the matters herein before regulated and established, are in themselves, and by the tenor and intent of the rules concerning them, of a general nature, comprehending divers minor acts and proceedings not specially provided for, as well in the several offices and departments of the Court, as in and before the Court itself; We do, therefore earnestly exhort and peremptorily require all and every the President and Members of our Courts respectively, to see that all such acts and proceedings as aforesaid, not herein before specified in detail, but falling under the general provisions herein before established, be duly, faithfully, and regularly performed and done, according to the true intent and meaning of these our regulations. And especially that due notification of all steps, proceedings, acts, or resolutions of the Court, intended or about to be had in any suit, shall be made and given to the party or parties whom it may behove to be informed thereof, by personal service, or such other service as shall be deemed lawful and reasonable, according to the circumstances of the case, and that the Court shall cause such service and all service of notices or process whatsoever, to be duly attested, and proved before them in the best manner that circumstances may admit, and entered on their minutes of proceeding, before they shall proceed to the act or resolution to ensue thereon. That all necessary copies, translations, or other documents or acts to be had of the Secretaries, interpreters, or other officers of the Court, and on which the parties litigant, or either of them may depend for information, shall in all cases be duly, regularly, and promptly expedited and delivered or done. That in the pleadings and evidence on both sides, all material facts be clearly set forth, and fully examined into. That in all cases of contempts, defaults, omissions and mistakes, every sufficient cause, excuse, or impediment be fairly and equitably considered and attended to, and every reasonable opportunity allowed by which such errors may be rectified, amended, and retrieved. And that all causes as well in the hearing and decision thereof, as in all other the steps, stages and proceedings in the same, shall come on in their regular turn and course, according to their state and circumstances, and without preference or priority to any in particular, otherwise than as the same may be from the state or circumstances thereof fitter or readier to be proceeded in.

41 And whereas the regulations herein before laid down in respect of Courts, is merely a general principle, the detail and particulars thereof depending on arrangements not yet fully completed; We do exhort the said Presidents and Members of our said Courts to adopt in the mean time, and until further order herein such measures as may best tend to effectuate our intentions in this behalf.

42 And as well for the regularity and uniformity of proceeding in and before our said Courts themselves, as for the governance and direction of the several offices and departments thereof in the divers matters herein before mentioned and enumerated; We do hereby authorize and require our said Courts and every of them, to frame and devise proper bye rules or regulations, for the conduct and performance of such matters of detail comprehended under the general tenor and intent of these our regulations, as are not particularly specified and provided for.

Provided, always, that all such bye rules and regulations, and all proceedings or acts whatsoever of the Court or its officers in and touching such matters of detail, shall be in strict consistency with and conformity to the true intent and meaning of the general re-

That they shall be submitted to the Governor.

Injunction to the officers of Courts, Proctors, Attornies, &c.,

To Headmen.

General injunction.

Preamble.

Rule for ascertaining the value in question.

Appealable cases explained;

gulations herein before contained. And provided, also, that all such bye rules and regulations as aforesaid, must, and shall, previous to the adoption thereof, be submitted to our consideration and revisal and obtain our sanction and approbation.

And all officers of or belonging to our said Courts respectively, and all Attornies, Proctors, and persons of every description employed by, in or about the same, are hereby enjoined and required to observe the strictest fidelity, regularity, and attention in discharging, fulfilling, and performing the functions, and duties of their respective offices or employments, and carefully to observe and conform to all such regulations, rules, or orders as have been, or shall be made and established in respect thereof; and all headmen to whom process or writs of any kind shall be committed by virtue of these our regulations, are hereby required, with all convenient speed and promptitude to make due service of the same, or to do, and execute, such other lawful act or acts as the said process or writs may require, and to make due and prompt return or report of what shall have been so done thereon, and if it shall happen not to be practicable to comply with the exigence of such process or writs to certify and report the reason thereof. And all such returns, reports, or certificates as aforesaid, shall be made under the hand of the headman to whom the process or writs shall be directed, and be written on the back of such process or writ, or in such other manner as the case may best admit, or as may be regulated or directed in that behalf.

And all these our regulations, rules, orders, injunctions, and requisitions, both general and particular, the several persons aforesaid and all others to whom respectively the same do relate or extend, shall strictly observe, abide by, and fulfill, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

## A P P E A L S.

And for the direction and governance of our said several Courts of original jurisdiction, in and concerning cases in which there may be an appeal to our greater or lesser appellate Courts, according to our Proclamation of the 23d day of September 1799; as well as for the convenience of our said appellate Courts themselves, and the regularity and uniformity of business therein; and that all persons entitled to appeal may, without any uncertainty, doubt, or delay, or the inconvenience or expence of leaving their abodes and places of residence, have and enjoy the full benefit of such Appeal; and at the same time that none may have undue advantage by colour thereof; We have resolved to establish, and do hereby establish in our said Courts of original jurisdiction, the following rules of practice concerning cases of Appeal:—

1st. That where the amount or value sued for shall not be apparent as a covenant or right or thing unvalued, or damages or compensation for a wrong, the value of such covenant, right, or thing, or the amount of the loss or injury sustained, shall be specially averred by the plaintiff in his first pleading; and shall by the defendant in his answer be admitted or denied; if the same shall not be admitted by the defendant in so far as to render the suit appealable, the fact must be ascertained by evidence, with the other facts of the case.

2ndly. That in all cases appealable, that is to say where the amount or value sued for shall, either apparently as in the case of a debt or valued contract, or by ascertainment in evidence as before directed in cases where the same may not be apparent, exceed in any civil Court the sum of 500 rix dollars, or in any Landraad the sum

On the part of the plaintiff;

On the part of the defendant;

In such cases stay of proceedings for ten days after sentence.

of 300 rix dollars, in which cases an appeal will be on the part of the plaintiff, or where in any civil Court there shall be a judgement or decree against the defendant for the sum of 500 rix dollars, or in any Landraad for the sum of 300 rix dollars or upwards, or where the value, performance, right or thing decreed against the defendant shall have been ascertained by evidence to amount to or exceed those amounts respectively, in which cases last mentioned an appeal will be competent to the defendant, ten full days after sentence shall be allowed (without further proceedings) to the party entitled to an appeal, for the purpose of commencing the same by filing his petition of appeal, as herein next after mentioned.

Petition of Appeal;

\* 3rdly. That appeals shall be by petition, to be lodged in the Court below, addressed to *The Honble Frederic North, President* (or to the President for the time being) and the Members of the Court of greater Appeal, or the Court of lesser Appeal, as the case may be; which petition shall, in a short and pertinent manner, set forth the circumstances of the case and reason or reasons for appeal. And such petition or the substance thereof may, if the appellant shall so think fit, be altered, added to or otherwise amended, at any time before the hearing and determination of the cause in appeal, by a new or amended petition to be lodged in the first instance in the original Court, from whence the same will, and is hereby required to be transmitted to us in our Court of greater or Court of lesser Appeal, as the case may require.

Appellant may amend the same at any time before the hearing in appeal.

On appeal being lodged the same to be reported.

4thly. That as soon as such petition of appeal shall be lodged in the Court below, the same shall be reported to the appellate Court to which the case may belong, by letter to be addressed by the proper officer of the Court below to the Registrar of the Courts of appeal, for the information of the Court.

Manner of taking security.

5thly. That the appellant, on lodging his petition of appeal, shall offer two securities to be bound, according to the provisions of our said proclamation of the 22d of September 1799, to which securities the opposite party shall be entitled to propose any reasonable exception, and the same shall be decided by the Court, and the securities offered shall be received or others more competent required, and the securities being agreed on their undertaking shall be taken in Court below, by bond according to the form which will accompany these instructions.

Petition of Appeal to be transmitted.

6thly. That thereupon the petition or petitions of appeal shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal, accompanied by a certificate according to the form for that purpose accompanying these instructions and all proceedings in the cause shall cease until further order of the Court above.

Appeal in questions of slavery.

† 7thly. And whereas in the contemplation of all good laws, the blessing of liberty, with respect to the individual suing for or claiming the same, is not reducible to any given amount in money but exceeds and is beyond all pecuniary value; whilst on the other hand the property of and in any slave considered as to the profit or utility which the owner may derive from the labour or ingenuity of such slave, or the price which he may obtain for the same, cannot in any case reasonably amount to the sum or value for which we have established that an Appeal may be from the civil or country Courts to either of our Courts of Appeal; and whereas we have herein before declared that our several civil Courts or Landraads respectively, shall be competent to and have cognizance of all questions of slavery arising within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions; We do hereby ordain, establish, and declare, that wheresoever decision of our said Courts respectively shall be against the party alledged to be a slave, there shall be from such decision an appeal to us in

\* The address of Petitions is of course altered, by the change in the appellate Courts.

† Repealed by the 7th Regulation of 1806, in SECTION 6th.



lesser Court of Appeal; but where the decision shall have been in favor of the person so alleged to be a slave, such decision shall be final and without any appeal, and the alleged slave shall thereupon be for ever free.

Reference in the nature of an appeal in certain cases of judgement by default.

8thly. And whereas by the 29th article of our regulations herein before contained for the general practice of the Courts of original jurisdiction, we have provided in certain cases of judgement by default, where a petition shall have been preferred by the defendant to be admitted to his defence, and where such prayer shall have been rejected by the Court, that the petition, and the order, or resolution of the Court thereon, shall be forthwith transmitted to us in our greater or lesser Court of Appeal as the case may be; We do hereby direct, that if the amount decreed in such suit shall not exceed the amount cognizable in our Court of lesser Appeal, that then such petition and the order and resolution thereon shall be transmitted and referred to us in our said Court of lesser Appeal, notwithstanding such amount shall be less than the amount ordinarily cognizable in that Court, and in all other cases the said petition shall be transmitted and referred to us in the Court of greater Appeal. Provided; always, as in and by the said 29th article is provided, and subject moreover to the provisions mentioned and contained in article 10th of these our regulations for Appeals.

Reference in the nature of an appeal in questions of jurisdiction.

9thly. And whereas notwithstanding the regulations herein before contained respecting jurisdiction, it may happen, especially at stations where there are more Courts than one, that questions may arise respecting the jurisdiction in which a suit doth properly belong; and as great inconvenience would ensue if appeals were made on such point after the decision of the cause in the first instance, it will be a standing rule of practice in all the Courts of original jurisdiction, that any exception to the competency of the Court shall and must be made when the party first appears in Court and before he pleads to the action. And such exception being made, the Court shall consider of the same and make such order therein as shall be conformable to our directions herein before contained. And if the party making the exception shall not rest satisfied with the decision of the Court below thereon, the same shall, notwithstanding any incompetency of amount which might in ordinary cases preclude an appeal, be referred to us in our Court of lesser Appeal where the value in question shall not exceed the amount cognizable there, otherwise to our Court of greater Appeal; but without any petition of the party, or other forms of pleading further than shall have taken place in the Court below, and there shall be no stay of proceedings in consequence of such reference, unless on order of the superior Court to that effect.

Reference in cases of judgement by default and on questions of jurisdiction may be heard in the lesser Court of Appeal when the greater Court cannot sit.

\* 10thly. And whereas touching the reference to be made to us in our respective Courts of greater and lesser Appeals, as specified in the two last preceding articles (articles 8. and 9) respectively, in order that the privilege and remedy, in and by the said 8th article provided for defendants in certain cases of judgement by default, should tend as little as may be to delay such judgement (in so far as the same shall not be reversed or altered) of its due effect, and in order that in questions of jurisdiction as little intermediate proceeding should be had, and as little expence incurred as possible pending the reference; and that in case of the jurisdiction being ruled to be in any other Court, parties should not be delayed of their lawful rights of action longer than may be absolutely unavoidable; it is greatly desirable and expedient that the determination of such references as aforesaid should be as prompt and expeditious as may be practicable. And whereas it may some times happen that our said Court of greater Appeal may not be able to sit for the despatch of business by reason of the demise, indisposition, or absence from Colombo of the President, or some of the Members

\* Obsolete in consequence of the consolidation of the Courts of Appeal alluded to.

thereof, or other casualties which cannot at present be foreseen; We do hereby, for the reasons herein before assigned, ordain and appoint, that in all such cases, or in the event of any other casualty, occurrence or state of circumstances, whereby our said Court of greater Appeal may be prevented from sitting for the dispatch of business, all such references as aforesaid, as shall be then pending before our said Court of greater Appeal, or so many thereof as expediency shall to us or our successors appear to require, shall and may be heard and finally determined in our Court of lesser Appeal, and such determination shall be as good, valid, and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the same had been had and made in our said Court of greater Appeal. Provided, always, and it is hereby declared that this clause or any thing herein contained shall not be taken or understood to derogate from or infringe the jurisdiction of our said Court of greater Appeal, as defined in and by our Proclamation of the 23d day of September 1799, or to affect, extend or relate to any appeal or appeals which, in the cases in this and the two preceding clauses particularly specified, or in any other cases whatsoever, would lie unto and before the said Court of greater Appeal in the ordinary course, but shall be taken and understood to relate merely and solely to the references by us in and by these our present regulations provided, constituted, appointed and ordained, for the benefit and relief of certain defendants under peculiar circumstances.

Proviso.

Proceedings where appeal is demanded in cases not appealable.

And, lastly, If notwithstanding these our rules and regulations touching and concerning Appeals, it shall in any case whatsoever so happen, that persons not entitled to appeal shall nevertheless lodge and prefer petition for that purpose, such petitions, with certificate of the Secretary of the Court below touching the amount and other circumstances of the case, shall be transmitted to our Court of lesser or Court of greater Appeal as the same may be directed, for its order thereon, but no stay of execution or other proceeding shall take place in the Court below, unless upon order of the appellate Court.

*Given at Colombo, the 22d day of January, 1801.*

By order of the Governor,

(Signed) WILLIAM BOYD,  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

# Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

## Preamble,

Expedient to remove the great inconvenience experienced from the proceedings in appealable causes being in the first instance taken in the Dutch language;—and beneficial and desirable that all proceedings in all cases whatsoever should be had and taken in the English language, or forthwith rendered into the same.

All pleadings and papers whatsoever filed or recorded in all Courts of original jurisdiction in civil pleas, to be in English, excepting when the president or one or more members are not acquainted with that language, in which case such pleadings and other papers to be both in English and Dutch.

At stations where it is impracticable to conduct such proceedings as herein directed, the Court to dispense with this regulation until the necessary aid is furnished.

All orders and minutes to be taken down and entered in English, or English translations of them to be forthwith prepared, if practicable.

Examinations of witnesses may be had in the language of the Judge or Judges taking them,

provided, if practicable, English translations of them are forthwith prepared.

Para 1st. Whereas much delay has been occasioned and divers other great inconveniences has been experienced in appealable causes, both by the Courts of Appeal and the suitors before the same, from the proceedings in the first instance being in the Dutch language; and whereas the Presidents of our several Courts of original jurisdiction in civil pleas, throughout these settlements, are for the most part unacquainted with the said language; We deem it greatly expedient, beneficial and desirable, that, not only in appealable cases, but in all cases whatever, the pleadings, evidence and other proceedings should be had and taken in the English language, or forthwith and in the said original Courts be rendered into the same.

2nd. We do to that end publish, ordain and establish that, in all Courts of original jurisdiction in civil pleas throughout these settlements, all pleadings and other papers whatsoever, presented, filed or recorded in any cause, whether by the parties, the officers of the Court or others whomsoever, shall be presented, filed and recorded in English, except where it shall so happen that the President or one or more Members are not acquainted with that language, in which case such pleadings and other papers shall be both in English and Dutch.

3rd. Provided that if at any station it be absolutely impracticable to have such pleadings and other papers written in or translated into English, the Court in consideration thereof may dispense with this regulation, until such assistance can be obtained.

4th. That all orders and minutes of Court and other entries whatsoever, (except the minutes of *vivâ voce* evidence) be taken down & entered in the English language, if the Secretary be capable thereof, otherwise that the said Secretary do forthwith prepare or cause to be prepared an English translation of the same for the use of the Court, unless it shall be impracticable to obtain such a translation, and that the same be in manner aforesaid dispensed with.

5th. And whereas by the practice of the said Courts, it is not necessary that the examination of witnesses should take place before a full assembly of the Court, but only that the same should be in the Court room and with open doors and before one or more members duly commissioned for that purpose, such examinations may be had in the language or languages most convenient to the Judge or Judges present at the taking thereof. Provided that the same be taken thro' the medium of sworn interpreters, and of such evidence, if the same shall not have been taken down in the English language, the Secretary shall forthwith prepare or cause to be prepared a translation in English for the use of the Court, unless the same shall by the Court be dispensed with, in manner and for the reason herein before mentioned.

\* The greater portion of the enactments of this Proclamation have from the great changes in the Judicial Departments become obsolete and of no effect. Those relating to the drawing up of petitions and pleadings, from clause 22d to clause 31st, are in force, save as to the rates of stamps.

The expence of such translations to be exclusive of the fees allowed by Para 34, Proclamation 2<sup>d</sup> January last, & to be borne in the first instance by the party for whom they are made, but ultimately included with all other costs of suit, and, at the following rates,

For every translation, not prepared by the Secretary or his order, 6 fanams for every page of 120 words.

Those prepared by the Secretary 3 fanams for every such page.

The greater and lesser Courts of appeal to direct the Court of original jurisdiction to call on the party appellant to furnish the sums requisite to be paid for translation of proceedings in cases pending before their Courts, & on refusal to dismiss such cases—unless there be sufficient cause to order otherwise.

In consideration of the above-mentioned additional charges all stamps required in civil suits before any of the original Courts of jurisdiction to be remitted until further order.

Remitting likewise all stamps in the proceedings of the greater and lesser Courts of appeal until further orders.

Such exemption not to extend to the Court of ordinary nor to any extra judicial petition to the Governor or any tribunal or person touching any civil suit original or in appeal.

6th. The expence of the several translations herein before required, shall be exclusive of, and over and above, the charges or fees allowed by the 34th paragraph of our Proclamation of the 22d January last, and shall be borne in the first instance by the party by whom or on whose behalf or motion the pleadings, or other paper shall be prepared, or the order or minute made, or the evidence taken, but shall be taxed in costs and follow the decree in like manner as other costs of suit, and the same shall be charged and taxed at the rates following, that is to say:—

7th. For every English translation of a pleading or other paper, not hereby required to be prepared or caused to be prepared by the Secretary of the Court, six fanams for every page of 120 words.

8th. For all the translations, herein before required to be prepared, or caused to be prepared, by the Secretary, three fanams for every such page.

9th. And whereas a great number of cases are now depending before our greater and lesser Courts of Appeal, wherein the proceedings have been had in the Dutch languages, wherefore and to provide for the translations of the proceedings in the said cases, and of those in other appealable cases, which may have been wholly or partially proceeded in the Dutch language before the present regulations shall have taken effect, or by reasons that it may not have been practicable to have the same taken in or translated into English, at the place or station where they originated; We do hereby authorize and require the greater and lesser Courts of Appeal, in all cases where the same shall be necessary, to order and direct the Courts of original jurisdiction to call on the party appellant from time to time for such sums as may be sufficient to defray the expence of translating such proceedings as aforesaid, and, in the event of the said party failing to advance and furnish the sums so demanded, to dismiss such appeals, unless on reasonable and sufficient cause shewn the said greater and lesser Courts of Appeal shall think fit to make other orders.

10th. And in consideration of the said additional charges, we do hereby declare and publish that all stamps heretofore or now required for the pleadings, process or other proceedings whatsoever in civil suit before any of the Courts of original jurisdiction throughout these settlements, or for the copies of such pleadings or other proceedings, or for acts, extracts or copies of any kind made or granted in the course of any civil suit by the said Courts or the officers of the same, shall, for the present and until further order in this behalf, be wholly remitted and excused.

11th. And we do in like manner, for the present and until further order in this behalf, remit and excuse all stamps which by any regulation now or heretofore subsisting (altho' in consideration of the inconveniences and expences which suitors have incurred by reason and consequence of the cessation of the Courts and from other unavoidable causes such regulations or the stamps thereby imposed or required have not been enforced) might be required in the proceedings before the greater or lesser Courts of Appeal, or the acts, orders, process extracts or copies, made, granted or issued, in the course of any appellate suit, by the said Courts or the officers thereof respectively.

12th. Provided, always, that such exception shall not extend to the Court of ordinary, nor to any extra judicial petition or other address to the Governor, or to any tribunal Magistrate, or person in authority, touching any civil suit either original or in appeal.

Rates of fees established by Para 34, Proclamation 22d January last, only applicable to suits fully and thoroughly proceeded in—all partial and imperfect suits to be chargeable only in such proportion of the full rates of the fees as the proceedings shall bear to the suits, which is to be taxed and settled by the Court by virtue of Para 40 of Proclamation 22d January last.

No other person to share the said fees but the Secretary, his assistants, the clerks, interpreters and bode.

The Members of the Court not to benefit by the said fees.

Suppressing the Land-raads or Country Courts at Jaffna & Galle, and transferring all the powers and functions of those Courts to the civil Courts at those stations respectively from the 1st September next ensuing.

13th. And whereas it hath been erroneously supposed, that the rates of fees established by the 34th paragraph of our said Proclamation of the 22nd January last, were applicable to and chargeable in all suits which had been once commenced, whereas the same should be terminated, or however few might be the steps of proceedings therein; and whereas we did in the 40th paragraph of the said Proclamation intimate that the said regulation respecting costs was merely a general principle, the details and particulars which depended on arrangements not then fully completed—and we did exhort the Presidents and Members of our several Courts to adopt, in the mean time and until further order therein, such measures as might best tend to effectuate our intentions in that behalf; We do hereby declare, that the full per centage or rate of fees or charges granted by the said regulation is applicable to such suits only as shall have been fully and thoroughly proceeded in according to the course laid down in our said Proclamation—and wherein there shall have been had a petition, answer and replication, evidence on both sides, or hearing, judgment and execution executed, but that all other suits such as may be terminated by confession, compromise or default, or where there shall not be filed any of the said ordinary pleadings, or where examination of evidence on both or either side, or hearing, judgment or execution shall not be had, shall be considered as partial and imperfect suits and shall be charged only in such proportion to the full rate of fees as the proceedings had shall bear to a full suit—which proportion the respective Courts, by virtue of the clause herein before recited, may and are hereby authorized and enjoined to tax and settle.

14th. And whereas, doubts have arisen what persons, of and belonging to the Courts, shall be entitled to share of the said per centage—and whereas the same was granted in lieu of all fees, which by any regulation or usage heretofore in force were or might have been claimed by the Secretary and other officers of the Court respectively; We do hereby declare and publish, that the Secretary and his Assistants, the clerks, the interpreters and bode, and no others shall be entitled to a share of the percentage so granted as aforesaid.

15th. And we do further declare and publish, that the Members of the Court cannot (as has by some been erroneously supposed) be deemed officers thereof, to the intent of benefiting by the said fees, or to any other intent or purpose whatever.

16th. And whereas for the simplification of the proceedings in civil cases, we did by our Proclamation of the 22nd day of January last establish in all our said Courts of original jurisdiction, whether civil Courts or Landraads, one uniform course of practice and the same rates of fees; and whereas it would greatly promote the introduction of the English language in civil cases at the stations of Jaffnapatnam and Galle, as well as tend further to simplify and facilitate the proceedings in such cases, both in first instance and in appeal, if all causes arising at the said two stations or within the district thereof were cognizable by one and the same tribunal; We have therefore thought it expedient and beneficial that there should be from and after the first day of September next ensuing at each of the said stations one Court of civil pleas and no more, and we do accordingly ordain and publish that from and after the said first day of September, the function of the Landraads or country Courts of the said two stations respectively and all jurisdiction whatsoever of the said Landraads or country Courts in the said respective districts shall determine and cease—and that all jurisdiction of the said two Courts of Landraads respectively,

and all and singular the powers, authorities and functions thereof, shall from thenceforth be transferred and devolve to, and the same are by these presents transferred to, and vested in, the civil Courts of the said two stations respectively, with full power and license, from and after the said first day of September, to exercise the same.

Appointing the Presidents of the said Land-raads to be vice Presidents of the civil Courts with their present salaries and Registrars of lands of the respective districts—The President to receive  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of the fee to be paid to the Registrar.

Appointing the Members of the said Land-raads to be junior members of the said civil Courts respectively, with their present salaries.

Allowing of appeal in the Courts now constituted in civil causes when the amount appealed exceeds Rs. 300.

17th. And we do appoint the Presidents of the said two Land-raads of Jaffnapatnam and Galle to be Vice Presidents of the civil Courts at the said stations respectively, with the same salary as they now respectively enjoy as Presidents of the said Land-raads, and also to be Registers of Lands for the whole districts of the said respective stations. Provided, always, in respect of the said registry that the Presidents of the said civil Courts respectively do, in lieu of the registry heretofore vested in them the said Presidents, and hereby transferred to the said vice Presidents, receive on every title or other deed or act of the Register one third part of the fee, which, according to the existing regulations in that behalf, should be payable to the Register on account thereof.

18th. And we do hereby appoint the several actual members of the said two Landraads of Jaffnapatnam and Galle respectively to be junior members of the said civil Courts, with the same salaries as they now respectively enjoy.

19th. And whereas, by our Proclamation of the 23rd day of September 1799, appeals are allowed in civil causes, when the sum or value appealed for exceeds in any civil Court the sum of 500 rixdollars, or exceeds the sum of 300 rixdollars in any Landraad or country Court; and whereas it is not expedient that the remedy and benefit of appeal so as aforesaid, granted by our said last mentioned Proclamation, should be in any degree defeated, diminished or narrowed in its extent, but rather that the same should be extended and enlarged, therefore and in order that parties now and heretofore being under the jurisdiction either of the said Landraads of Jaffnapatnam and Galle, and who would thereby have entitled to appeal, may not be barred thereof, by the transferring of such jurisdiction to the civil Courts of the said stations; and also for the consistency and simplicity of the practice of the said civil Courts, and for enlarging and extending the remedy and benefit of the aforesaid provision of our said Proclamation of the 23d day of September 1799; We do ordain and publish, that from and after the first day of September next, appeals to the lesser Court of Appeal, in civil causes, shall be and be allowed from the said two several civil Courts of Jaffnapatnam and Galle in like manner and for the like amount as the same be and are allowed from the Landraads or Country Courts of these settlements—that is to say, where the sum or value appealed for exceeds the sum of three hundred rix dollars current money of Ceylon, any thing in our said Proclamation of the 23rd day of September 1799 contained to the contrary notwithstanding, but subject, always, to the other provisions, contained in the said last mentioned Proclamation respecting appeals under the value of 200 rix dollars, and to all other provisions, rules and regulations subsequently made and established, or now existing and in force in that behalf.

20th. And whereas, heretofore, the several Collectors throughout these our settlements had the power of permitting or restraining execution on the decree of the Landraads or Country Courts within their respective Collectorships; and whereas by recent arrangements in the revenue line, Collectorships have been done away and other authorities established in lieu thereof—to wit Revenue Agencies, and in certain districts Presidencies, and in and for one district (the

The principal officers of revenue in each district, or, in their absence, their assistant, to have a seat & vote in such Courts, excepting when the

rights of Government are concerned, when they have no vote but may be present & lodge an appeal against any decision.

Their presence however not necessary to render any decree valid.

Specifying the rates at which Petitions not before defined are to be up drawn in future.

In Dutch, 3 fanams for every page of 120 words.

A further similar charge if accompanied by an English translation.

In English (without previous charge) 6 fanams for every page.

Extending these rates over the whole settlements, and requiring all Magistrates to see them enforced.

Requiring all persons drawing petitions to sign their names thereto, and specify the number of words they contain and the sum they have received or are to receive for the same.

district of Jaffnapatnam) a commission extraordinary; and whereas because it was not competent to the Collector to be present at the proceedings or to vote in the decisions of the Landraads of his districts, the salutary power so as aforesaid vested in him had not the full effect intended thereby; We, being desirous to restore and preserve the said power in a more effectual manner, do hereby ordain and establish, that in all Landraads throughout these settlements and in the civil Courts of Jaffnapatnam and Galle, as the same are by these presents newly constituted, the agents, commissioners, residents or other principal officers of revenue within the jurisdiction of such Courts respectively, and in case of the absence of such principal officers, then their respective assistants, shall have and enjoy a seat and shall also have a vote in the decisions of the same, except such cases wherein the rights of Government are concerned, in which cases such officers or their assistants are merely to be present as the agents of Government, and with power to lodge an appeal where the same shall be advisable and competent.

21st. Provided, always, that nothing in the preceding clause be understood to render the presence, vote or voice of the agent or other officer of revenue, necessary to the validity of any decree.

22nd. And whereas there is reasons to believe that, notwithstanding our Proclamation of the 20th day of August 1800, persons having occasion to present petitions or other papers to the Governor, Magistrates, or others in authority, are subject to great and unreasonable exactions for drawing up the same; We have thought fit to establish, and do hereby accordingly establish, ordain and appoint, that from and after the publication hereof every such petition or other paper prepared as aforesaid (not being provided for by the said 34th paragraph of our said Proclamation of the 22d day of January last, nor by the 7th and 8th paragraphs of these presents) shall be charged at the following rates and no more, that is to say:—

23rd. If such petition or other paper shall be in the Dutch language, three fanams for every page of 120 words.

24th. If the same shall be in Dutch and accompanied by an English translation, three fanams for every such page as aforesaid of the original, and the like for every page of the translation.

25th. If the same shall be in English (provided no original in Dutch or any other language shall have been charged for) six fanams for every such page as aforesaid.

26th. And our will and intention is that the said rates shall extend to and be observed at all stations and places whatsoever throughout these settlements, and all tribunals, Magistrates, and others in authority, are hereby enjoined to take especial care that this regulation and the provisions herein after established, for carrying the same into effect, be strictly observed and enforced.

27th. And we do hereby require, that all persons drawing up or preparing, as well the petitions and other papers herein last abovementioned as those mentioned and particularised in the said 7th and 8th paragraphs of the Proclamation, do continue to subscribe, (as required by our said Proclamations of the 20th day of August 1800) their names under the same, and further do certify the number of words, or pages of 120 words, each which the petition or other paper shall contain, and the sum which they shall have received or agreed for an account of the same, and whether such petition or other paper had been so paid or agreed for as an original or as a translation,

Any person charging rates other than herein specified liable to the penalties mentioned in Proclamation 20th August 1800.

Each page of a petition to contain 120 words, if less, the fee to be forfeited, if more, the surplus not to be paid for.

Every two figures contained in a petition to be reckoned a word.

Specifying the value of the stamps on which petitions to the Governor are to be drawn out, when their contents do not relate to the Courts of Appeal.

Also those to other officers and Magistrates, when not part of the proceedings in Civil suits, or addressed to the committee or sub-committee of Superintendence.

In cases of poverty stamp to be dispensed with.

Former regulations respecting stamps to be strictly observed under the penalties attached to the breach of the same.

28th. And all persons who shall certify that there has been received or agreed on, for preparing such petitions or other papers as aforesaid, a sum less than has actually been received or agreed for, or that the petition or other paper was so paid or agreed for as an original when in fact the same was paid or agreed for as a translation, or who shall exact receive or agree for a higher rate or greater sum than is hereby allowed and established, shall be subject to the penalty mentioned in our said Proclamation of the 20th day of August 1800.

29th. And for the facility and convenience of taxing such petitions and other papers as aforesaid, we do hereby require that all petitions and papers whatever presented to us, or to any tribunal, Magistrate or person in authority, be regularly written and drawn out in pages consisting of 120 words, neither more or less, on pain that the fee chargeable for any page be forfeited, where the page shall be found to contain less than the regulated number of words, and that only the established charge shall be paid for a page containing more.

30th. And we do, lastly, establish and prescribe in this behalf, that in computing and taxing the rates of such petitions or other papers as aforesaid, where figures shall make a part thereof, every two figures be reckoned for one word and not otherwise, any thing herein before contained or any usage custom or rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

31st. And we do further publish, ordain and require, that all petitions and addresses preferred to the Governor, whatever be the nature or subject thereof, provided the same be not any part of the regular and ordinary proceedings in any suit before either of the Courts of Appeal, shall, if the same be in English and do not exceed two pages of the content herein abovementioned, or 240 words, bear a stamp of 12 stivers, and exceeding two such pages as aforesaid, a stamp of 24 stivers - and if such petitions be in the Dutch language they shall bear a stamp of 24 stivers for two pages and under, and a stamp of one rixdollar where the same exceed two pages.

32nd. All petitions and addresses, not being part of the regular and ordinary proceedings in any civil suit to any board or committee (the committee of superintendence and its several sub committees only excepted) to any Commandant, to any Agent, Commissioner or other officer of revenue, to any Magistrate or other person whomsoever in authority, civil or military, throughout these settlements, shall bear a stamp of one half the amount to which the same if addressed to the Governor would be subject by the preceding regulation: - provided, however, that if the party preferring any such petition or address be, from poverty, unable to afford the stamp required, the same be dispensed with, on the certificate of the committee or sub committee of superintendence of the place, or the president or acting president of such committee or sub committee; which certificate will be granted to proper objects on application.

33rd. And whereas the regulations heretofore and still in force in these settlements respecting stamped paper have not been duly observed; We do hereby enjoin and require, that all such regulations as aforesaid, not being hereby or by any act or ordonnance of competent authority, antecedent to these presents, or by any change in the objects or Departments, to which particular stamps may have been applicable, repealed, defeated or done away, be from henceforth strictly observed and conformed to, under the several penalties attached to breach and contravention of the same.



Prohibiting the practice of issuing paper with the value written thereon, instead of stamped paper.

The validity of those already so issued not to be affected.

Nor of those to be issued by Charitable Institutions.

Enjoining all Magistrates and tribunals, to observe & enforce these regulations.

The registry of lands not altered as to stamps.

Extra charges for paper on all stamps, excepting land registry, to be continued.

Continuing to remit the fees in the Supreme Court of criminal jurisdiction, and the greater & lesser Courts of Appeal, and Court of ordinary.

34th. And whereas it hath been customary for persons in authority at country stations, especially the Commandants of such stations, to make, sign and issue stamped paper or papers marked as and for, and to serve in lieu of stamped paper, for the several purposes for which stamps are required; We do, hereby, strictly prohibit all Commandants and persons, whomsoever, from and after notice of these presents, from making signing or issuing any such stamped paper or papers marked in lieu of and to serve as stamps; and do abolish and strictly prohibit the use thereof.

35th. Provided, always, that nothing herein contained do tend to impeach the validity of any such stamps bona fide used heretofore or before notice of these presents, which stamps shall and are hereby permitted to have their full effect according to the amount in value thereof.

36th. And provided, also, that nothing herein do tend to prohibit or invalidate any papers marked or signed for clarity, which papers the committee and sub-committee of superintendence, and the presidents & acting presidents thereof, respectively, are hereby authorized to make or issue, according to directions which they will receive for that purpose.

37th. And we strictly enjoin, require and command all tribunals, Magistrates, boards & persons in authority, as well as others, to whom any acts, instruments or writings for which stamps are required, may be presented, or who may have in any publick capacity, cognizance, communication or knowledge of such acts, instruments or writings, to observe and take care that the same be duly stamped, according to the regulations existing in that behalf; and that no neglect, contravention, evasion or elusion of the said regulation do take place or be permitted within the cognizance or knowledge of such tribunals, Magistrates, boards or persons respectively, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

38th. Provided, always, that nothing herein before contained be taken or understood to affect the registry lately established of landed property, and for certain acts relating thereto, or the stamps required for or in or about such registry.

39th. And whereas by the regulations heretofore existing in respect of stamped papers, the same have been heretofore and now are vended and sold at the following rates, over and above the value and amount of the stamp itself, vizt.—

	Sts.
Stamps of 6 & 12 stuivers at an extra rate of .....	1½,,
those of 24 and 36 stuivers at an extra rate of .....	2,,
those of 1, 2, 3 and 4 rixdollars at an extra rate of .....	6,,
those of 5, 6 and 8 rixdollars at an extra rate of .....	12,,
those of 10, 12, 15, and 20 rixdollars at an extra rate of ....	24,,
those of 25 rixdollars and above at an extra rate of Rds. 1,,	0,,

which extra rates were applied to defray, the charges of paper, of distributing, and vending the said stamps; We do, for the like purposes, permit and direct that all stamps whatever, except only the stamp required for or in or about the registry of lands herein before mentioned, do continue to be vended and sold at and for the same extra or sur plus rates herein abovementioned.

40th. And whereas for the use and relief of the poor inhabitants of these settlements, and in consideration of the delays & expences to which suitors have been subjected, by the cessation of the former Courts of justice, and from other cause since the accession of the present Government, we have hitherto remitted, excused and forborn to levy all manner of fees in the Supreme Court of criminal jurisdiction, the greater and lesser Courts of Appeal, and Court of Ordinary; We do hereby, publish and declare, that for the several reasons and causes aforesaid, and in further consideration of the expences

which suitors and parties will incur, by the regulations herein before and otherwise made, and to be made, for introducing English papers; We shall continue to remit, excuse and forbear to levy all such fees as aforesaid, until further orders in that behalf.

*Given at Colombo, the Twentieth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and One.*

By Order of the Governor,

(Signed) Wm. BOYD.  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

## Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

FREDERIC NORTH,

### Preamble.

Recites the power vested in the Governor by his commission under the great seal.

The instruction of His Majesty for the continuance temporarily of the administration of justice and police according to the law existing under the Government of the United Provinces, excepting in cases of extreme emergency, and subject to the provisions of Letters Patent bearing date 18th April 1801.

Also recites the Royal Charter of 13th April 1801 appointing the Supreme Court of Judicature and the High Court of Appeal in these settlements, with the powers therein defined.

**W**HEREAS His Majesty, by his commission under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to us directed, bearing date the eighteenth day of April in the forty first year of His Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1801, hath constituted and appointed us to be his Governor and Commander in chief in and over His Majesty's settlements in the island of Ceylon in the Indian seas, with the territories and dependencies thereof, and all forts and garrisons within the same, during His Majesty's pleasure; and whereas His Majesty by his instructions to us also directed together with the said Commission, for the temporary Government of the said settlements, territories and dependencies, & administration of justice therein, hath declared His Royal will and pleasure to be, that, for the present and until his pleasure therein should be further signified, the temporary administration of justice and police, in the said settlements, and in the dependencies thereof, should, as nearly as circumstances will permit, be exercised in conformity to the laws and institutions that subsisted under the ancient Government of the United Provinces, subject to such deviations in consequence of sudden and unforeseen emergencies, and to such expedients and useful alterations, as may render a departure therefrom either absolutely necessary and unavoidable, or evidently beneficial and desirable; and subject also to the directions and provisions contained in a certain Charter or Letters Patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the 18th day of April 1801, in the forty first year of His Majesty's reign;

And whereas His Majesty, by His Royal Charter or Letters Patent, bearing date the said eighteenth day of April, and reciting the said commission and instructions, hath been graciously pleased further to provide for the due administration of justice within and throughout his said settlements, territories and dependencies in the said Island of Ceylon, during his royal pleasure, and subject to such alterations as his Majesty may hereafter think fit to make, and for that purpose to establish therein two several Courts called respectively "The Supreme Court of Judicature in the Island of Ceylon," and

"The High Court of Appeal in the said Island" with such jurisdiction, powers and authorities, as in and by the said charter of Letters Patent are prescribed;

Declares that by the arrival of these Letters Patent it has become necessary to repeal the Proclamation of 30th January 1800 and the same is repealed accordingly.

Referring to the proclamation of 21st June 1800 appointing Fiscals Courts with civil and criminal jurisdiction.—the proclamation of 2d July 1800 extending their jurisdiction in criminal cases—proclamation 20th February 1801 and 30th July 1801 further enlarging their powers in matters of criminal cognizance.

And referring to the Letters Patent which provide for the punishment of all inferior offences by justices of the peace and magistrates.

All such offences to be tried by the Fiscal's Courts as constituted by proclamation 21st June 1801 with powers of inflicting fines not exceeding 75 rix dollars, imprisonment not exceeding two months, and whipping not exceeding 100 lashes,

The proclamations of 2d July 1800 and 20th February 1801 repealed.

The proclamations of 30th July 1801 also repealed as far regards the extension of the powers of punishment in the said Courts or jurisdiction beyond the limits herein defined.

Extending the civil jurisdiction of all Fiscal's Courts to cases of any description excepting land to Rds. 100.

And whereas by the arrival of his Majesty's said Charter or Letters Patent, and by the establishment of the said Supreme Court of Judicature, certain regulations by us heretofore established and proclaimed, touching the administration of justice in matters of criminal jurisdiction, have ceased to be necessary; We do therefore hereby declare that our Proclamation bearing date the 30th day of January in the year 1800, is and stands repealed accordingly.

And whereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty first day of June 1800, we did create and constitute certain Courts, called Fiscals Courts, for such purposes and with such jurisdiction in matters as well civil as criminal, as in the said proclamation is mentioned; and by a subsequent Proclamation bearing date the second day of July in the said year, did enlarge the powers of punishment theretofore vested in the said Courts in criminal cases, and by two other subsequent proclamation bearing date respectively the twentieth day of February 1801, and the thirtieth day of July in the same year, we did further enlarge as well the said powers of punishment, as jurisdiction of the said Court in matters of criminal cognizance;

And whereas, in and by the said Charter or Letters Patent it is provided, that all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police, shall be tried and punished by and before such justices of the peace or Magistrates, as may be appointed by us for that purpose and according to such regulations as shall, in that respect, be by us established, published and declared;

\* We do, hereby, establish, publish and declare, that all such offences as are last above mentioned shall be tried and punished by and before the said Fiscal's Court, as constituted by our said Proclamation of the twenty first day of July 1800, with powers of inflicting punishment by fine, not exceeding seventy five rixdollars lawful money of Ceylon; by imprisonment, not exceeding the period of two months; and by whipping, not exceeding one hundred strokes of a rattan, all or either of them.

And we hereby declare, that our said two several Proclamations, bearing date respectively the second day of July 1800, and the twentieth day of February 1801, are and shall be deemed to be from hence forth repealed, and that our said proclamation of the thirtieth day of July in the said year 1801, be and deemed to be repealed, in so far as the same extends the powers of punishment of the said Fiscal's Courts or his jurisdiction of the same, beyond the limits herein prescribed.

\* And whereas the civil jurisdiction now vested in the said several Fiscal's Courts is limited to cases where the sum or matter in dispute does not exceed twenty five rixdollars, which sum may as it appears to us, from the state of civil intercourse in these settlements, be beneficially extended; We direct and ordain that as well the Fiscal's Court of the town, fort, and district of Colombo, as all other Fiscal's Courts established or to be established throughout these settlements and territories, shall, and are hereby respectively authorized, to hear, examine, try and determine, in a summary manner, all claims and demands arising upon any dealings or contracts (pleas of land excepted) where the sum or matter in dispute shall not exceed the amount of one hundred rixdollars, and by all lawful ways and means to cause their sentences to be carried into execution.

\* Repealed by the 1st Regulation of 1805, IN SECTION 4th.

The District of the Town and Fort of Colombo declared to be that which is included within the limits of the four gravets together with the cinnamon Garden called the Marendahn,

Declaring the continuance of the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court of Colombo to be expedient and that it shall be exercised accordingly under the style and denomination of the Provincial Court of Colombo and by such Judges as shall be appointed for that purpose.

\* And whereas by the said Charter or Letters Patent, and for the purposes therein mentioned, we are directed to declare what District surrounding the town and fort of Colombo shall be, and be deemed to be, the district of the said town and fort; We do therefore hereby declare that the space now included within the limits commonly called and known by the denomination of the four gravets, together with such part of the cinnamon garden, called the Marendahn, as is not already included or deemed to be included within the said limits, called the four gravets, shall be, and be deemed to be, the district of the said town and fort of Colombo, for the intents and purposes in the said Charter set forth.

And whereas in and by the said Charter or Letters Patent it is provided, that the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court of judicature shall not extend to any causes, suits, actions, matters and things between natives of the said island of Ceylon, or of India, or wherein there shall be a native defendant which then were competent to be tried and determined in the Provincial Court, commonly called the Landraad of Colombo, if after the appointment of the said Supreme Court it should appear to us expedient, and beneficial to the native inhabitants, that such jurisdiction of the said Landraad of Colombo should continue to be exercised; We hereby declare that, deeming such jurisdiction to be expedient and beneficial, the same shall continue to be exercised accordingly, under the style and denomination of the Provincial Court of Colombo, and by such judges as we shall for that purpose appoint during pleasure.

*Given at Colombo, the 13th day of February, in the Forty Second year of His Majesty's Reign, and of Our Lord 1802.*

By Order of the Governor,

(Signed). ROBERT ARBUTHNOT  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

## Proclamation.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**FREDERIC NORTH,**

### Preamble

Inconvenience may arise from the execution of corporal punishment in criminal cases (other than for military offences) in the parade ground in the Fort.

**WHEREAS** inconveniences may arise from the execution of corporal punishment in criminal cases (other than for military offences) on the piece of ground, surrounded by an enclosure within the town and fort of Colombo, commonly called the parade ground.

Directing that no corporal punishment, excepting as aforesaid, shall be inflicted thereon without the express authority of the Commandant of the garrison.

Nothing (excepting in this particular) herein contained to be in any way construed to restrain the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over persons civil and military.

We do hereby direct, that, hereafter, no such corporal punishment (other than as aforesaid) be ordered, or allowed to be inflicted thereon, and farther, that no person be permitted to enter therein without the express authority of the Commandant of the garrison: provided, always, that (excepting with regard to the infliction of corporal punishment within the parade ground aforesaid) nothing herein contained, shall be construed to restrain or limit the jurisdictions and authorities vested by His Majesty in the Supreme Court of judicature in this Island, over all persons Civil and Military, within and throughout the British settlements in the Island of Ceylon, and the territories thereof.

*At Colombo, on Wednesday, the 19th day of September, 1804.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) **ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.**  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

By Order of the Council.

(Signed) **R. PLASKET.**  
*Sec. to Council.*

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**A. D. 1806.**

*Regulation No. 8.*

**Preamble.**  
Inconvenience has arisen from want of specific and fixed instructions of Government to Magistrates.

No person to be committed for any criminal offence, unless on information given on oath by one or more person which induces suspicion of guilt, excepting in cases where the fact has happened in view of the Magistrate committing.

The Magistrate shall express in the committal, the crime charged, and indorse the names of the persons informing, with other proper additions of particulars.

**WHEREAS** it appears that the different Magistrates have not hitherto acted under any specific and fixed instructions of Government; and whereas considerable inconvenience has arisen from the want thereof, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare and enact as follows;

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAGISTRATES;

1st. That no person whatever be committed for any criminal offence, unless information of one or more person or persons upon oath be first made before the Magistrate who commits, containing some fact or facts, which induce a well grounded suspicion of the guilt of the person committed; except in cases where the fact shall have happened within the view of the Magistrate committing.

2nd. That in every committal the Magistrate shall express the cause or causes of his commitment, or in other words the crime or crimes alledged against the party committed, and shall also indorse on the back of his committal the names of the person or persons, on whose information such commitment is grounded, with their proper additions, and the place of abode of such witnesses respectively.

In lesser offences, the Magistrate to accept of good and sufficient securities.

The Magistrate to send the informations on which he made his committals to the Fiscal of his province.—Excepting in cases cognizable by the Magistrate himself or the Provincial Judge—and copies of his informations and committal to be kept in his office.

Magistrates to hear and determine all petty cases within his own jurisdiction, and punish by fine not exceeding 20 rix dollars, whipping not exceeding 50 lashes, and imprisonment not exceeding one month, and the culprit may be employed at hard labour during that time on the public works.—a diary to be kept by all Magistrates.

Every Magistrate to confine himself strictly in all his duties within the limits of his district, excepting in dispatching his warrant to the Magistrate of another district to have the same executed there; When any person is apprehended under warrant he is to be sent under safe custody to the Magistrate that issued the warrant.

Every Magistrate either to commit or enlarge on security any person who is brought before him charged on oath with any crime, within three full days

Every Fiscal to receive into his custody all persons committed by any Magistrate upon a criminal charge—and to keep copies of all committals, the endorsements thereon and the date of imprisonment.

Persons unable to procure bail at the time of committal, but producing the same afterwards to be enlarged thereon.

3rd. That in all the lesser offences, if the party offers to the Magistrate about to commit him, good and sufficient security for his appearance, the Magistrate shall accept such security.

4th. That every Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, transmit to the Fiscal within his province, the information or informations by virtue of which he has committed to prison any person or persons, for crimes or offences within the limits of his jurisdiction; except in cases of inferior offences which are competent to be tried by the Magistrate himself or by the Provincial Court of his province, and that he shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose, true copies of such information or informations respectively, and also copies of the several committals made by him in consequence thereof.

5th. That every Magistrate, within the limits of his jurisdiction, shall have authority to hear and determine all inferior or petty offences, and to punish the same by fine, or whipping, or by imprisonment, that is to say, by fine not exceeding twenty rix dollars, by whipping not exceeding fifty lashes, and by imprisonment not exceeding one month; during which period the delinquent shall be liable to be employed at hard labour in any of the publick works within the district or province where the offence was committed. And that a diary shall be kept by every such Magistrate, of all complaints for such offences, and of all fines imposed, and punishment inflicted in consequence thereof.

6th. That every Magistrate, in all things to be done by him, as such, do confine himself strictly within the limits of his district, save and except that every Magistrate shall be permitted for the attainment of justice, to speed or dispatch his warrant to any other Magistrate or Magistrates of a different district, in order to have the same executed in such latter district; and the Magistrate or Magistrates thereof, may, by indorsing such warrant, cause the same to be executed within the limits of such jurisdiction; and in case any person or persons shall be apprehended under the authority of such warrant so indorsed, the Justice or Justices who so indorsed the said warrant shall forthwith transmit, under safe and secure conduct, the person or persons so apprehended, to the Magistrate who first issued such warrant, to be dealt with according to law.

7th. That every Magistrate shall, within three full days after any person shall be brought before him, and charged by information upon oath with any crime or offence, either commit the party to prison or enlarge him upon security as beforementioned.

8th. That every Fiscal shall receive into his custody and confine within his prison, all and every person or persons duly committed by any Magistrate upon any criminal charge; and that he shall from time to time enter in a book to be kept, for that purpose, true copies of all committals and the endorsements thereon respectively, and shall also make entries of the times when such persons were by him respectively received into his custody.

9th. That in all cases where any person or persons has or have been committed for any bailable offence, owing to their incapacity to procure sufficient security at the time of their commitment, such person or persons shall, after they have been delivered into custody of the Fiscal, be entitled to be enlarged upon giving such security to the Fiscal, as herein before the Magistrates were respectively authorized and required to take, when offered to them before commitment.

**Bail to be apportioned to the nature of the offence, and in no case excessive.**

The Magistrate must himself complete the information he takes; till the evidence for the crown is fully prepared.

Criminal cases brought before a Magistrate having competent jurisdiction, he is to decide the same and not refer them to another.

One Magistrate at liberty to call another to his assistance.

No Magistrate to execute any functions of office without a warrant from the present Governor.

Magistrates on receiving information on oath, of a robbery to issue search warrants—to take exact account of property lost,—and where the delinquents are positively sworn to, search warrants to issue without delay.

Where parties impeached on oath abscond, their property to be put under sequestration—Sequestrators to be appointed to manage such property until the parties absconding render themselves amenable to justice.

10th. That in assessing bail, all Magistrates do, with the utmost circumspection, proportion the amount of the security required to the nature of the offence charged, and above all things that no Magistrate shall require excessive bail.

11th. If any Magistrate shall take an information in any criminal case, he must proceed in such case till the evidence for the Crown is fully prepared, and not leave it to another Magistrate to finish.

12th. If a criminal case is brought before a Magistrate who has competent jurisdiction over it, he must decide it himself, and not refer it to another Magistrate.

13th. But in case any difficulty should accrue in the course of the proceedings, such Magistrate is at liberty to call in another Magistrate to his assistance.

14th. No person shall execute any power whatever appertaining to a Magistrate, unless he has a warrant from His Excellency the present Governor.

15th. That every Magistrate on receiving information upon oath of a robbery or theft committed (where the delinquent or delinquents cannot be fully ascertained) do immediately enquire what person or persons are or may be reasonably suspected, and that upon colourable grounds to support that suspicion, he do issue forthwith one or more search warrant or warrants, for the purpose of seizing the property so robbed or stolen, and as a foundation for search warrants to act upon. That every Magistrate do take (if possible) an exact account of the property lost in all such cases. Where the delinquents are positively sworn to, search warrants ought to issue of course, and that without any the least delay.

16th. That in all cases, where the greater crimes are in question, and the party or parties impeached are positively sworn to, and have absconded or fled from Justice, the Magistrate do make immediate and strict inquiry from the headman of the district, and otherwise, if necessary, concerning the property, both moveable and immoveable, belonging to the party or parties so absconding or fled; and that in every case where such property is ascertained, the same be instantly seized under sequestration, and that sequestrators be duly appointed to manage the said property, and, when called upon for that purpose, to account for the produce or profits thereof, and that all such property, and the produce or profits thereof be detained or kept in sequestration, till the party or parties so absconding or fled to whom, it belongs, shall become or shall have rendered him, her or themselves amenable to justice, by being apprehended or by a voluntary surrender, and undergoing, or submitting themselves to be tried for the crime or crimes, wherewith they are charged respectively.

*Colombo, 15th July, 1806.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) R. ARBUTHNOT.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

*A. D. 1806.*

## *Regulation No. 15.*

**Regulation for the relief of Merchants, who from unforeseen misfortunes have become insolvent.**

**Preamble.**

All persons engaging in trade in Ceylon to be considered bankrupts in the following cases;

Quitting the island without consent, or absenting themselves so as to cause just fears.

Flying the legal pursuits of their creditors.

Transferring or -concealing their property in any manner, to defraud their creditors.

Presenting petitions on false pretences with the intention of creating delays in payment, or prevailing on or compelling their creditors to accept less than their just and principal debts.

Contesting any suit for a debt of upwards of Rs. 500 without any just cause of defence—or not paying the amount of the decree within one calendar month, or suffering execution to issue after a lawful decree.

1st. **A**LL persons engaging in trade, of whatever nature or denomination it may be, and residing in the Island of Ceylon, will, in the following cases, be considered bankrupts;

If they quit the Island without the consent of those with whom they have engagements to fulfill, or absent themselves longer than agreed upon with them, so as to cause just fears.

If they fly the legal pursuits of their creditors, by absenting themselves from their usual place of abode, or concealing themselves in any manner.

If, in order to defraud their lawful creditors, they transfer their property by a pretended sale, or, by the assistance of a false bond or other security, cause their own property to be seized; or secretly remove or displace their goods or merchandizes, with the intention of preventing their being legally seized; or in case they have had recourse to any fraud, or imposition of which the object is evidently to defraud their creditors, or any of them.

Or if, in order to defraud or delay his or their just creditors, or any of them, any merchant or trader shall present or shall have presented to the Governor of this Island, or to any of the King's Courts of justice therein, any petition or bill against his creditors, or any of them, thereby seeking, desiring, or endeavouring to prevail upon, or compel them, or any of them, to accept less than their just and principal debts, or to procure longer time or more days of payment than was or were given at the time of their original contract or contracts.

Or, lastly, in case any trader shall be sued, in any competent Court of justice upon this Island, for any debt or debts to the amount of 500 rix dollars or upwards, and shall, without any just or lawful defence, contest suit with the complainant, so as to delay him in such his prosecution; or if after admitting such debt or debts and judgement or decree obtained on such admission, such trader shall not pay the amount of such judgement or decree, within one calendar month from the commencement of such proceedings; or in case of any trader, after a lawful recovery or decree had against him to the amount aforesaid, shall suffer execution to issue thereon—either against his person or against his moveable or immovable property.



Commission of bankruptcy will only be granted in the following cases.

A petition must be given in writing by creditors for a certain amount.

The vouchers of their claims must be verified on oath.

The petitioning creditors must be bound in a sufficient sum to prove their claims.

The sum of 2000 Rds. must be deposited to defray costs of suit, to be restored when the effects of the bankrupt have been seized.

The committee of bankruptcy to be composed of most of three members to be appointed by the Governor in Council,

and have an oath administered, and a commission given to them.

The Commissioners to inform the bankrupt of the act of bankruptcy and the names of his accusers—the notification to be in his own language, and sent to his abode, if he is not there, to be delivered to any one of his relations who is upwards of 12 years of age—in default of such person, the notification to be posted on his door, and left there 30 days, and longer if necessary.

If the person accused does not appear to answer the accusation in 30 days, he is to be declared a bankrupt—

If he does appear, to be allowed to make his defence before the Commissioners—or the Governor in Council.

Immediately after bankruptcy is declared, Commissioners to

2nd. The Governor in Council will not grant a commission of bankruptcy against any person, except on the following conditions;

On a Petition in writing of a creditor for the sum of 1000 rix dollars at least, of two creditors jointly for 1500 rix dollars, and three creditors jointly for 2000 rix dollars.

After the said petitioners shall have exhibited and verified on oath the vouchers of their claims.

After they shall have bound themselves in a sum, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, in behalf of the alleged bankrupt; and that they shall have given good and sufficient security for the payment of the same, should the alleged act of bankruptcy, or their claims, not be sufficiently proved.

That they shall have deposited with the Governor in Council the sum of 2000 rix dollars to defray the costs of the proceedings; which sum will be reimbursed them as soon as the Commissioners shall be enabled, by the seizure of the effects of the bankrupt, to make good those costs.

3rd. The Committee of bankruptcy will be composed of two, or at most, three members, to be appointed by the Governor in Council; and each of the said members before they proceed to act, must take the following oath;

“ I promise and swear truly and justly to execute all that is required of me by the Bankrupt Regulation, enacted for the Island of Ceylon, in my capacity of Commissioner in this present “ commission named”; after which a deed under the seal and signature of the Governor will be delivered, by virtue of which the said Commissioners will have the power to seize the person, goods, books of accounts, and papers of the bankrupt, and to come in for all his claims and rights, direct or indirect, present or remote, and to act in the like manner as the bankrupt might have personally done, had he not committed an act of bankruptcy.

4th. The first duty of the Commissioners will be to cause the person against whom a commission of bankruptcy has issued, to be informed of the act of bankruptcy, with which he is accused, and the name of his accusers; the Commissioners will send to his usual place of abode a notification in writing and in his own language; if the person accused, is not there, the same will be delivered to one of his relations, aged upwards of 12 years; and in default of such a person, the notification will be posted to the door of the house, where it will remain 30 days, and longer, if there be reasonable cause to prolong the delay.

5th. If, at the expiration of the 30 days, or the further delay which may be granted, the person accused does not appear to answer to the accusation, or complaint, the Commissioners will proceed to inquire into the proof of the alleged act of bankruptcy, and if there be reason to do it, they will declare the person so accused, a bankrupt, in consequence of the act by him committed, and will cause their sentence to be published in the next Government Gazette, and to be posted in the several languages of the country; but should the person accused, present himself before the expiration of the 30 days, or of the further delay, he will be admitted to make good his reasons or defence, not only before the Commissioners but also before the Governor in Council, if required.

6th. Immediately after the Commissioners have declared a person bankrupt, they will take possession of all his property (except his clothing and

take possession of the insolvent property, with certain exceptions, and to appoint a provisional administrator or assignee if necessary.

Creditors to be convoked by public advertisement; The first proceeding of the assembly to be that of admitting creditors to prove their respective claims;

Then persons to be appointed to administer to the estate of the bankrupt.

No creditors to vote in the nomination of an administrator whose admitted claims do not amount to 500 rds.

Administrators to be chosen by the majority of amount of claims—not of creditors.

A similar majority to change a part or the whole of the administrators, if deemed convenient; Such administrators to deliver over their trust and papers belonging thereto in 15 days; failing to do so fined at the discretion of the Commissioners and liable to payment of all damage or loss incurred by such delay.

All goods, merchandize, and all papers, without exception, relative to the insolvent estate, to be delivered to the administrators.

Administrators allowed to plead before all Courts, against all claims arising out of transactions posterior to the date of bankruptcy.

bed, and that of his wife and children, and kitchen utensils, and what shall be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the family, for the space of 40 days) and will make inventories of the same, and cause all that shall have been seized, to be appraised by Government appraisers, as soon as possible, and shall be careful of the surety and conservation of all that is subject to damage, or to be stolen, until administrators, or one or more assignee or assignees have been appointed; and the said Commissioners may, if they deem it necessary, appoint a provisional assignee or administrator, who may either be continued, or changed, by the majority of the creditors in value—that is according to the amount of their claims if proved, or who shall have proved the same at the first meeting.

7th. The creditors will be convoked as soon as possible by an advertisement in the Gazette, where the time and place of meeting will be appointed, and the first proceeding of this assembly will be to admit the creditors to prove their respective claims; those who reside at a great distance from the place where the assembly is held, within this jurisdiction, or within the territories of the Honble East India Company, may prove, and cause their claims to be certified by a Magistrate of the province where they reside, and will then be admitted to have their persons represented in the assembly by an Agent furnished with a power in due form.

The claims of the creditors present in the assembly being verified; & those that have been admitted being registered, they will proceed to appoint one or more persons, not exceeding three, to administer the estate of the bankrupt.

8th. None of the creditors will be admitted to vote in the nomination of assignees or administrators, without having at least a claim of 500 rds. on the estate, and that claim verified.

9th. The administrators will be chosen by the majority of the creditors, not according to their number, but according to the amount of the claims they have proved.

10th. The majority of the creditors in value may, whenever and as often as they deem it convenient, change either the whole, or part of the administrators; and if the late members do not, within the space of 15 days, deliver over, or transfer to their successors, the effects with which they shall have been entrusted, together with the accounts and documents relative thereto, they will be punished by fine, to be fixed by the Commissioners according to the nature of the case, besides being responsible for the damages occasioned by their not having delivered sooner the aforesaid accounts and documents; the whole amount of such fine, and damages to go for the profit of the creditors, that is to increase the bankrupt, funds.

11th. The Commissioners will deliver over to the administrators, as soon as they have been appointed, all the goods, merchandizes, vouchers of claims, books of accounts, and other documents (without exception) relative, or belonging to, the estate of the bankrupt, and which may actually be in their possession.

12th. The said administrators will be admitted to plead before all Courts of justice, or of equity, against the bankrupt, or against those, who will try to establish claims against him, by virtue of transactions posterior to the date of the act of bankruptcy, in consequence of which the Commissioners have been appointed; provided, however, that a convention made *bonâ fide*, previous to the appointment of the Commissioners, between the said bankrupt and a person then ignorant of the act of bankruptcy shall be valid.

All payments to, or arrangements made with the bankrupt, after the date of the publication of his bankruptcy, null and void ;

**Exception.**

Persons suspected of concealing bankrupt's property to be cited before the Commissioners or Judge of the District;

Failing to answer interrogatories to be imprisoned and condemned to pay double the value of the property concealed.

Commissioners empowered to summon and examine all persons having knowledge thereof respecting the bankrupt's estate ; Persons perjurying themselves under such examination liable to fine of 3000 Rds or imprisonment for 2 years.

Persons attempting to establish false claims, to forfeit double the value of the amount claimed.

All donations of a bankrupt posterior to agreements with his actual creditors, void.

A bankrupt refusing to answer interrogatories and submit to examination, or convicted of concealing the state of his affairs, to be declared a fraudulent bankrupt, and imprisoned for 5 years—and deprived of the benefits comprised in this Regulation.

13th. From the moment that the public have been duly informed, that a commission of bankruptcy has issued against any person, it will be unlawful for any of the debtors to make any payment to the bankrupt, either in specie or in merchandize ; all transactions or arrangements made with him posterior to the date of the publication of such bankruptcy, shall become void, but where a debtor shall *bona fide* have paid his debt on the day it became due, and shall make oath that at the time of the said payment, he had not the least knowledge of the act of bankruptcy of his creditor, or of a commission of bankruptcy having been issued against him, he shall not a second time be obliged to pay his debt.

14th. If there be complaints preferred to the Commissioners, or if they themselves have reason to believe, that a person conceals any of the property of a bankrupt, they are hereby empowered to cite him, or cause him to be cited by a Proctor, before them, or before the Judge of the district where he resides, in order that he may be interrogated and examined on oath; and should he refuse to answer to the interrogatories, and to sign, or subscribe his answers thereto; or should he, during the course of the examination, be convicted of having concealed, or disguised, the truth in any essential points, the said Commissioners, or the said Judge are hereby empowered to imprison him, until he shall submit respectfully to the interrogations and examination, and until he shall confess without restriction, all that he knows relative to the different subjects on which he is examined; and such person shall further be condemned to pay, for the use of the creditors, a fine of double the value of the effects which he shall have been convicted to have concealed.

15th. The Commissioners will, in like manner, have the power of summoning, or causing to be summoned before them, such persons who have, or are with reason supposed to have, knowledge of the bankrupt's affairs, and to examine them on oath; and should any person, when so examined, perjure himself, either by influence, corruption, or other improper motive, such person shall be subject to pay to the King a fine not exceeding 3000 rds. or to imprisonment not exceeding two years; and in each of those cases he will be declared incapable of ever giving evidence in a Court of justice.

16th. Whoever endeavours to establish, either in collusion with the bankrupt or with any other person or persons, any debt, claim, or demand on his estate, shall forfeit, for the use of the creditors, double the value of the amount claimed by him.

17th. All donations of a bankrupt posterior to the engagements or agreements entered into by him, with his actual creditors, are void.

18th. A bankrupt who, within the space of 40 days (or such further delay as shall have been granted him,) after the commission of bankruptcy against him shall have been duly published, and thereby notified, does not appear before the Commissioners, or having appeared, shall refuse to be sworn or to answer to the interrogations, and submit to the examination, or who having been examined, shall be convicted of not having faithfully discovered the state of affairs, or of having deliberately concealed any circumstance to the prejudice of his creditors, shall be declared a fraudulent bankrupt, and condemned to imprisonment, for the space of 5 years; nor shall a bankrupt, in such case, be allowed to enjoy the benefits comprised in these Regulations.

A bankrupt happening to be previously imprisoned if he cannot be liberated, to be examined by one of the Commissioners in his place of confinement.

A bankrupt refusing to be examined, or committing perjury to be imprisoned 3 years at least and not exceeding 5.

A bankrupt appearing within the period allowed, permitted to examine his papers; and to call for assistance from others in such examination.

Persons harbouring and concealing a bankrupt after a commission of bankruptcy has duly issued—fined Rds. 2000, or imprisoned one year.

Persons discovering property of the bankrupt after his examination has closed, entitled to 5 per cent thereon, and such further recompence as the Commissioners may deem proper.

The person employed in forming a statement of the bankrupt's affairs failing to disclose any important matter concealed to forfeit double the value of the amount concealed.

Commissioners to be responsible to the owners for all property found in the bankrupt's estate consigned to him on commission—the owners of such goods sold before seizure, cannot be paid without concurrence of other creditors.

Commissioners to inform such owners immediately of the bankruptcy.

If the Bankrupt makes any private arrangement with any creditor, after the appointment of a Commission, such arrangement to be considered

19th. If the bankrupt be in prison, in consequence of proceedings anterior to the commission, and cannot be liberated to appear before the Commissioner's, one of them shall be obliged to attend on him, from time to time, in order to examine, and to obtain from him the necessary information.

20th. If a bankrupt refuses to submit to the examination of the Commissioners, and to give them such correct information of the state of his affairs, as lies in his power; or that during the examination he be convicted of perjury, he shall be punished by imprisonment for 3 years at least, or for any term not exceeding 5 years.

21st. A bankrupt, who shall have surrendered himself to, or appeared before, the Commissioners, before the expiration of 40 days, or of the further delay granted him, will be allowed to inspect his books, papers &c. in the presence of one or more person or persons appointed for that purpose by the Commissioners; and he will be at liberty to call to his assistance such person or persons as he pleases, in order to assist him in arranging his affairs, that he may give a clear statement thereof to the Commissioners.

22nd. Whoever knowingly and advisedly shall give refuge to a bankrupt, who has declined or delayed to surrender himself to the Commissioners in due time, without informing the Police thereof; or who conceals him after a commission of bankruptcy issued against him shall have been duly published, will be subject to a fine not exceeding 2000 rds. or to imprisonment for one year.

23rd. After the examination of the bankrupt is concluded, if any person shall discover property of the bankrupt, not revealed by him, such person shall be entitled to 5 per cent on the value of the property so discovered; and the Commissioners will be at liberty to allow him such additional recompence, as they shall deem fit and convenient.

24th. Should it appear that any person, employed by the bankrupt to form, or assist in forming, a statement of his affairs, was acquainted with any important matter, omitted in the declaration of the said bankrupt, and that, within ten days after the conclusion of his examination, such person does not discover to the Commissioners such important matter, he shall forfeit double the value of the amount or thing so concealed.

25th. If, at the time of the seizure of a bankrupt's property, there should be found among his goods or merchandizes, any wares consigned on commission to him, and which evidently are the property of other persons, the Commissioners will be responsible for them to the owners: provided, however, that for such part of the said wares or merchandizes, as shall have been sold before the seizure, the said owner, cannot be paid otherwise than in concurrence with the other creditors.

This alludes merely to such goods as are sent specially for the purpose of being sold on commission; and the Commissioners must inform, as soon as possible, the owners of the above stated goods in order that they may take the necessary measures to procure their property.

26th. If, after the appointment of the Commissioners, the bankrupt makes any private arrangement, with one or more of his creditors, to the prejudice of the others, either by paying them any sum or sums of money, by delivering them any merchandizes, or wares, or by giving them any security for what he owes them, it will be considered a new act of bankruptcy, and the persons who shall have accepted of

a new act of Bankruptcy,—& the Creditor to reimburse the value received, and forfeit all claims on the estate.

At the expiration of 12 months, after 30 days notice, a meeting of the creditors to be held—to make a dividend of the proceeds of the estate; Creditors who had before neglected to prefer their claims to be allowed to do so then; The administrators to furnish a correct account of the state of the estate;

The Commissioners to deduct the expences from the proceeds,

The administrators to be allowed their remuneration; Proceeds to be divided among the admitted creditors;

The Commissioners to give their orders in writing;

The administrators to take the receipts of the creditors for payment made to them.

Another meeting to be held before the expiration of 18 months, for the admission of any further claims preferred; If such meeting not definitive of the bankruptcy concerns, further meetings to be held—but no further claims to be admitted after the 18 months.

Claims on notarial bonds—mortgages, and executions obtained before the appointment of the Commissioners, to be preferred to those of other creditors.

such unjust conditions, will not only be obliged to reimburse the value of that they shall have thus received, but will forfeit all their claims on the estate of the bankrupt, which in that case will be revertible to the other creditors.

27th. The administrators, before the expiration of one year, from the time the Commissioners have been appointed, will cause at least 30 days public notice to be given of the time and place, where the Commissioners intend to meet or assemble in order to make a dividend of the proceeds of goods & effect of the bankrupt; at such meeting, all creditors, who have before neglected so to do, will be permitted to prove their claims; and the administrators will then lay before the Commissioners and the creditors present, a correct account of the funds in their hands, specifying the proceeds of the sales, and the amount of debts recovered; they will also furnish a statement of what remains due and unsold, which statement must contain all the particulars which it may be important for the creditors to know. The Commissioners will deduct from the proceeds the expences made by the administrators, during the course of their administration, and will, either approve, or reduce, the amount thereof. They will fix the remuneration to be allowed them, in proportion to the trouble they have taken; and these different charges being deducted, they will order and direct such part of the nett proceeds, as they shall deem convenient, to be proportionally divided between the admitted creditors. The order of the Commissioners in such case, will always be in writing signed by all the members, and the date and place, when and where the order is given, must be specified therein; also the total amount of the claims proved, the amount of the actual dividend, the sum remaining in the hands of the administrators, and how much per cent has been ordered to be paid to each creditor in particular; after which the administrators will make the payment pursuant to such order of the Commissioners of which a copy will be given them in due form. They will take a receipt from each creditor, of the share by him received, which receipt must be written in a book prepared for that purpose.

28th. Before the expiration of 18 months, from the appointment of the Commissioners, a second meeting will be convoked, in the manner before described; should new creditors then present themselves they will be admitted to prove their claims; it is probable that the proceedings of this meeting will be definitive; but should there be still any goods unsold, or any debt in litigation, the administrators are enjoined to convoke another meeting within the space of two months after they shall have realized the amount of the said goods or debts, and to make a dividend according to what is before said. It must, however, be understood, that no claim whatever can be proved after the expiration of the said 18 months.

29th. None of the creditors of the bankrupt will be paid in preference, except in cases where they have notarial bonds, on stamped paper, of an antecedent date to the appointment of the Commissioners, or a mortgage of certain property, or where they have obtained execution against, and by virtue thereof seized some of the property of the bankrupt before the Commission against him had issued; in such cases a creditor, with such titles, will be paid in preference the whole amount of his claims, or debt, and even the interest (if stipulated in the security) till the time of payment.

The administrators to keep a book for entry of all sums, and the appraised value of goods received, and all creditors to have access to that book.

Every time a bankrupt attends to be examined touching his affairs, to be allowed a daily sum for such attendance.

A percentage to be allowed to the bankrupt who has *bonâ fide* surrendered himself to the Commission.

An honest bankrupt to be allowed a certificate of bankruptcy by the Commissioners—to be approved of & signed by the Governor.

Any one having given credit to a person, before he himself had been declared a Bankrupt—to be allowed to prove such claim before a Commission under certain conditions.

Mutual credit or mutual debt between bankrupt and creditors to be sett off against each other, the balance only to be paid or claimed on either side.

In cases of dispute, the

30th. The administrators are to keep a book, in which they will punctually enter all sums of money, or goods by them received, with the prices they have been appraised at; and all creditors, whose claims have been proved, will be at liberty to have recourse to the said entries, at all reasonable times they think it necessary.

31st. A bankrupt, who of his own accord and free will shall have presented himself to the administrators, will be obliged to attend on them, every time he shall be directed so to do in writing, to assist them to arrange his accounts, and be examined touching the same, whenever they shall deem his presence necessary, or useful, for which attendance he will be allowed a daily sum at the option of the administrators.

32nd. The bankrupt, who, *bonâ fide*, shall have surrendered himself to the Commissioners, and fulfilled all the duties imposed on him by this Regulation, will be allowed 5 per cent on the nett proceeds of his estate, if it be sufficient to pay 50 per cent on the whole of his debts; should there be enough to make a dividend of 75 per cent, he will be allowed 10 per cent on the nett proceeds; but should there not be wherewithal to pay 50 per cent, he will not be allowed more than 3 per cent on the nett proceeds.

33rd. The Commissioners will allow an honest bankrupt a certificate of bankruptcy, which will discharge him from all debts contracted by him before the appointment of the Commissioners; provided the said certificate be approved of, and signed by His Excellency the Governor; and be it known that by granting a certificate of bankruptcy, it is the intention of Government to assist honest persons, whose affairs are deranged, in consequence of unforeseen misfortunes, or of involuntary errors; but from this number will be excluded all those who shall have extravagantly squandered other men's property, either by unwarrantable profuseness, by gaming, or by scandalous debauchery.

34th. Should any body have given credit to a person, before he had been declared a bankrupt, however remote the time of payment may be, he will in like manner, as the other creditors, be allowed to prove the debt, or claim before the Commissioners; provided he consents to allow nine per cent interest to be deducted, from the time his claim has been proved until the time it becomes due, as stipulated in the bankrupt's security, and he may even petition for a Commission against him, (the debtor) if he can prove an act of bankruptcy committed by his said debtor; altho he be then not actually at liberty to claim payment of what is due to him.

35th. When it shall appear to the commissioners that there has been a mutual credit given by the bankrupt and any other person, or mutual debts between them at any time before such person became a bankrupt, the assignee or assignees of the estate shall state the accounts between them, and one debt may be sett off against the other, and what shall appear to be due on either side, on the balance of such account after such sett off, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively.

36th. Should any contest arise between the administrators & other person or persons, respecting the property, or other affairs of the bankrupt, they may, if the Commissioners and the majority of the

matter to be settled by arbitration, if majority approve.

Administrators empowered to dispose of all property without payment of any tax.

The death of the bankrupt not to affect the Commission—the percentage on the nett proceeds to be allowed his wife and children.

The Governor to settle the fees and remuneration.

The majority of creditors in value may petition for the removal of the Commissioners.

Fines imposed by this Regulation recoverable at law.

Originals of the proceedings of the Commissioners may be called for by the Governor in Council; & copies to be received as evidence in Courts of Law.

All parties may petition the Governor respecting grievances.

The Commissioners to make an allowance from the commencement necessary for the maintenance of the bankrupt and his family.

The administrators to pay the proceeds of an estate into the Treasury whenever they have sums exceeding 1000 rds. in hand.

A bankrupt to be only allowed one certificate of discharge—unless the proceeds of his estate will suffice to pay 75 per cent for the second time.

The property of the bankrupt may be sold on the security approved of by the majority in value—but such transaction not to delay his obtaining a certificate of discharge.

Creditors in amount consent thereto, propose to the opposite party to refer the case to arbitration, & this being accepted, the award of the arbitrators will be binding on all parties.

37th. The Administrators are authorized to dispose of all the property moveable & immoveable of the bankrupt, & the said property will not be subject to any tax, or duty whatever; any Regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

38th. Should the bankrupt die before the proceeds of his property have been divided, the Commissioners shall nevertheless continue to act in like manner as if the bankrupt was still living, and shall allow to his wife and children, or either of them, the same percentage on the nett proceeds of his property as they would have allowed to the bankrupt had he been alive.

39th. His Excellency the Governor in Council will settle the fees or remuneration, to be granted to the Commissioners of a bankrupt.

40th. Should the Commissioners render themselves reprehensible for any deviation from the present Regulation, the majority of creditors in value may petition His Excellency the Governor in Council to change the said Commissioners.

41st. The amount of the fines imposed by this Regulation shall be recoverable at Law, as common debts.

42nd. The Commissioners will be careful to keep the original of their official proceedings, in order to be produced to His Excellency the Governor in Council, whenever he thinks proper to call for them; & authenticated copies of such proceedings will be admitted in evidence before the several Courts of justice.

43rd. In case the creditors, or the bankrupt, conceive themselves aggrieved by any act of the Commissioners, either party may petition His Excellency the Governor in Council for relief.

44th. The Commissioners, before the administrators have been chosen & appointed, or from the moment they have commenced their proceedings, will be at liberty to allow from the funds of the estate of the bankrupt, what they conceive indispensably necessary for the maintenance of himself & family.

45th. Whenever the administrators have in their hands more than one thousands rds. of the proceeds of the estate of the bankrupt, it will be permitted them, or the majority of the creditors may require them to pay the same into the Treasury, for which a receipt will be granted.

46th. A bankrupt will not be allowed more than once a certificate of discharge; & in case of a relapse, or a second derangement of his affairs, he will be only allowed one for his person, except the nett proceeds of his estate, for the second time, will suffice to pay 75 per cent on the whole of his debts.

47th. The moveable or immoveable property of a bankrupt may be sold on such credit & sureties, as the majority in value of the creditors are willing to accept; provided, however, that such transaction shall not prevent the said bankrupt from obtaining a certificate whenever his other affairs shall have been terminated.

Provision in cases where creditors may reside at a distance from Ceylon in various other parts of India.

48th. And whereas it may frequently happen, in bankrupt cases, that creditors, residing at a distance from Ceylon, in various other parts of India, may not be able within the utmost time limited by the foregoing Regulations for receiving proof of debt, or claims, to make proof of such their debts or claims, so as to charge the estate and effects of their bankrupt debtors, and entitle themselves to one or more dividend or dividends thereof, *puri passu*, with other creditors, more favourably circumstanced in point of situation: —To remedy this grievance, whenever it may arise, the Commissioners, in every such case, shall be at liberty to enlarge the time for receiving proof of such debts or claims for any period, not exceeding six calendar months, to commence after the expiration of eighteen months from the date or day of awarding such commission of bankruptcy, so as to give such absent & remote creditors the full term of two years from the date of such commission, to avail themselves of the benefit thereof, by proving their debts or claims respectively within such period of two years. But if such creditors should neglect or fail to make such proof, within the said enlarged term of six months, they, and every of them the said creditors, shall forfeit & be deprived of all benefit and advantage they might otherwise have been entitled to under such commission of bankruptcy; and as a further punishment for such their gross neglect or delay, no such creditor shall be at liberty to sue the bankrupt for recovery of any debt, claim or demand, which might have been proved under such commission of bankruptcy, in any Court of Justice on the Island of Ceylon.

49. The present Regulation shall not by any means affect the rights of Government.

Colombo, 9th August, 1806.

By Order of Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) R. ARBUTHNOT.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.



# REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1806.

*Regulation No. 18.*

**Preamble.**

The system anciently pursued with respect to the different descriptions of property in the Jaffna District—wise in principle and salutary in its effects.

More recent measures injurious to the stability of the tenure of property, and destructive of the police and tranquility of the people.

The nature of the property in that District.

The titles to such property rendered obscure and uncertain from various causes.

The effects of interference with ancient titles.

The interference of the Government now necessary to remedy such effects.

**A** Regulation for the security of property, and the establishment of a due police in the District of Jaffnapatnam and its dependencies.

The system anciently pursued with respect to the different description of property which exists in the province of Jaffna, was the result of much local experience, and of a very attentive consideration of the customs and religious institutions which had prevailed in that province, not only from the time of the Portuguese conquest, but also from the earliest period of the Malabar Government.—It assimilated itself to the ancient habits of the country, to the feelings and prejudices of the people, and it was for these reasons on the whole, wise in principle, and salutary in its effects.

It appears, however, that of late years, measures have been adopted inapplicable to the situation of the country, shaking in a considerable degree the tenure on which various species of property rested, and destructive of the police and the tranquillity of the people.

The most valuable property in that District consists partly in land, and partly in a right of servitude possessed by persons of the higher casts over those of inferior, vizt. of the Cova, Nattua, and Pallua casts, approximating nearly to a state of indent slavery.

The proprietors, titles to both these species of property have been rendered obscure and uncertain; their rights to land, by the introduction of a new plan of registration, and by the means which have been taken to enforce it; the right to servitude of persons of the lower casts, by the decisions of Provincial Courts, and the abolition of those regulations which, under the former system secured, to each proprietor the particular services that from immemorial custom he was authorized to expect from those of the inferior casts bound in service to him, and that he was equally bound to support.

These circumstances have not only tended to diminish the value of land, but have materially checked the cultivation of the country, and gradually destroyed the whole of its police.

The property in land is shaken by its being exposed to constant and vexatious litigation; the property in service by the person bound in that service referring to the decisions of Provincial Courts.—The servant from these decisions refuses, to obey his master;

The master consequently refuses to support his servant; the ancient system of subordination is done away; numbers of the lower casts without the means of subsistence are daily turned upon the public, and uniformly commit those enormities which for the last few years have disgraced the province of Jaffna, and which demand the immediate and salutary interference of His Majesty's Government.

With a view, therefore, to re-establish the security of property whether in land or in service, and to prevent those enormities that have recently occurred, The Governor in Council is pleased to enact;

#### Enactments with that view.

Thombo registers to be delivered back to the school masters.

All registers to be revised and rendered perfect, within a year, free of costs to the inhabitants.

Such registers are for the purpose of ascertaining the title, not the legality of the title.

Courts of Law to refer to the revised register for the present title and to the old Thombo register for its liability.

The register of the persons bound to service as Covia Nallua and Palluas, to be immediately completed,

The These Walema to be considered in full force.

By it questions among Malabar inhabitants are to be decided.

By it and by the ancient usages of the Province the questions between the higher and lower Casts of Inhabitants are to be decided.

Lower casts to shew the higher, marks of respect.

The proprietor of Covia Nallua and Pallua slaves of bad character, to deliver a list of them to the Agent of Revenue.

1st. The Thombo registers of the respective churches of the province of Jaffna shall be delivered back to the respective schoolmasters of the said churches.

2nd. As there is reason to apprehend that many of the Thombo registers, are in themselves inaccurate, and in some instances from want of proper care and attention mutilated, they are to be immediately revised, without any expence to the inhabitants.—And for this purpose the schoolmasters in the different churches are to open new registers, in which the whole of the present titles to the ground within the church to which he belongs, is to be inserted within a year from the date hereof.

3rd. From circumstances that have heretofore occurred it is necessary clearly to ascertain, and that the people should clearly understand, that the object of this registration is legally to ascertain the title, such as it may be; but that in no instance it can be understood to decide upon the legality of that title.

4th. From the expiration of the year, when the revision of the present Thombo registers will be complete, the revised register is to be solely referred to by the Courts of law in the district of Jaffna, in regard to the immediate and present title by which lands are held; but in the instances of litigation, the ancient Thombo register may be resorted to, to ascertain the legal validity of such title.

5th. The register of the lower classes of persons bound in service, vizt. Covia, Nallua, & Palluas, which was directed to be forthwith made under Regulation \* 13th of the year 1806, shall be immediately completed.

6th. These The Walema, or customs of the Malabar inhabitants of the Province of Jaffna, as collected by order of Governor Simons in 1706 shall be considered to be in full force.

7th. All questions between Malabar inhabitants of the said province, or wherein a Malabar inhabitant is defendant, shall be decided according to the said customs.

8th. All questions that relate to those rights & privileges which subsist in the said province between the higher casts, particularly the villales on the one hand & the lower casts, particularly the Covias, Nalluas, & Palluas, in the other, shall be decided according to the said customs, & the ancient usages of the province.

9th. All persons of the lower casts shall shew to all persons of the higher casts, such marks of respect as they are by ancient customs entitled to receive.

10th All persons who possess property in the Covia, Nallua, & Pallua casts, shall deliver to the Agent of Revenue, a list of all such Covia, Nallua, & Palluas, belonging to them who are people of bad character.

\* This Regulation stands repealed and a new registry is established by Regulation No. 9. of 1818, which see in SECTION 6th.

And to give security for the good conduct of those that are not of bad character.

Those of bad character to be proceeded against according to Regulation 12 of 1806.

Persons, committed under the above enactment to be employed in the improvement of their respective churches.

Headmen to point out works of the greatest public utility in their churches.

11th. All masters shall give such moderate security as the Agent of Revenue may deem adequate for the good behaviour of every Covia, Nallua, & Pallua, as appears by the register to belong to them, with the exception of those who come under the description of clause No. 10.

12th. The Agent of Revenue shall proceed with such persons as are described in clause No. 10. according to the enactments of the \* 5th clause of Regulation 12th A. D. 1806.

13th All persons of whatever description in the province of Jaffna, who may be committed to hard labour under the said clause of the said Regulation, shall be employed at the expence of Government in the improvement of the church to which they respectively belong, or some of the churches adjacent.

14th. For the purpose of enabling the Agent of Revenue to carry the foregoing clause into effect, the head men and principal inhabitants of each church shall point out to the said Agent all such works of public utility as can be undertaken in their respective churches

Colombo, 9th December, 1806.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE,  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1807.

### *Regulation No. 6.*

#### **Preamble.**

Persons committed (as vagrants under the 12 Regulation of 1806) have been sent to hard labour beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of Magistrates committing them.

**I**T appearing that several persons, committed by Justices of the peace under the \* 12th Regulation of Government, dated 14th August 1806, have been sent to hard labour in the public works, out of the immediate jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom they were committed; It is hereby enacted and declared;

\* See Regulation No. 12 of 1806, in SECTION 8th.

Such persons shall continue to be employed in the public works until duly discharged.

The nearest Magistrate to have the same power over them, as the Magistrate who committed them.

In future commitments such persons are to be sentenced to hard labour either within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate committing, or elsewhere according to the Governor's pleasure.

Any Magistrate in whose jurisdiction such prisoners are employed to have the same power of recommitting or discharging them as the Magistrate who committed them.

All Magistrates empowered to commit, for the period of 6 months mentioned in the 12 Regulation of 1806, any prisoner who has escaped from punishment.

No prisoner to be removed from the custody of one Fiscal to that of another without authority from the Governor.

1st. That all such persons shall continue to be employed in any public works within the Island of Ceylon, or the settlements and dependencies thereof, until they shall be lawfully discharged by virtue of the present, and herein before recited Regulation.

2nd. That the nearest Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction they shall be employed at hard labour or any other persons having Magisterial authority within such districts, shall have full power to enquire and determine respecting them in the same manner as the Magistrate by whom they were first committed, in case they had continued within his jurisdiction.

3rd. That in all future commitments under the said Regulation, the Magistrate by whom they shall be made, shall at his discretion sentence the person committed, either, to hard labour within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such commitment shall be made, or in case the offender be notorious, to hard labour in any of the public works of the Island of Ceylon or the settlements and territories thereof, at the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor.

4th. That any Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction such prisoner shall at any time be situated, shall have full power and authority, and the nearest Magistrate is hereby required from time to time to make enquiries respecting the conduct of such prisoner, and to re-commit or discharge him, exactly in the same manner as if the prisoner had originally been committed by him.

5th. That all Magistrates whatever have and shall have authority to commit any prisoner who has escaped, or shall hereafter escape from the punishment to which he was or may be subjected by virtue of the said Regulation, to hard labour for 6 months in any of the public works in Ceylon and the territories and dependencies thereof, at the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor; and all such commitments heretofore made for 6 months certain, on account of such escapes, are hereby declared and enacted to be valid.

6th. That no prisoner shall be removed from the custody of one Fiscal to that of another, except by an order written by the authority of His Excellency the Governor; and that the Fiscal who receives such order shall deliver one copy thereof to the Magistrate, by whom the prisoner was committed to his charge, and another to the Fiscal to whom he shall deliver over the custody of the prisoner; and the Fiscal to whose custody such prisoner shall be delivered shall forthwith deliver a copy of the order, under which he shall receive such prisoner, to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such prisoner is to be employed.

*Colombo, 4th May, 1807.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1807.

## *Regulation No. 8.*

**Preamble**

Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate authorized to levy the amount of any recognizance not exceeding Rds. 100 forfeited within his jurisdiction.

In cases where the amount exceeds 100 Rds. property to that amount to be sequestered and the matter referred to the Governor for his decision thereon.

**THIS** Excellency The Governor has been pleased to enact as follows;

1st. That whenever it shall appear, upon evidence, to any Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate, that a recognizance not exceeding 100 rds. has been forfeited within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall be authorized to levy such recognizance.

2d. In cases of this nature, where the recognizance exceeds 100 rds., after due enquiry, he shall declare it to be forfeited, and shall sequester the property of the person by whom it has been forfeited to the amount of the recognizance together with reasonable costs, till he shall receive the directions of His Excellency the Governor, to whom the Magistrate shall report his proceeding, whose directions shall be a sufficient authority to him to levy the amount out of the sequestered property.

Colombo, 17th November, 1807.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE,  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

---

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1808.

## *Regulation No. 1.*

Magistrates authorized at their discretion to employ at hard labour persons confined in a

**IT** appearing expedient, that whenever any person shall be confined in a criminal case by the order of any Magistrate for the want of finding sureties, that such person should be employed at hard labour, at the discretion of such Magistrate within the limits

criminal case for the want of  
sufficient sureties

of his jurisdiction; His Excellency The Governor hereby enacts that  
all such persons may be so employed, at the discretion of the Ma-  
gistrates by whom they shall have been ordered to find sureties

Colombo, 22nd March, 1808.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN LANE.  
Sec to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RONEY.  
Chief Sec. & Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1808.

*Regulation No. 2.*

### Preamble

Expedient and necessary that  
all doubts as to the legal con-  
struction of the end of the 4  
clause of H. M. Instructions to  
the Governor should be re-  
moved.

All executive and other acts  
of the Governor after this  
date (except the legislative acts  
of Government) declared valid  
and legal, though not bearing the  
signature or countersignature of  
the Chief Secretary.

**W**HEREAS doubts have arisen, in regard to the legal con-  
struction of the end of the 4th clause in His Majesty's In-  
structions to His Excellency The Governor, commencing with the  
words "And is it our will and pleasure" and ending with the  
words "by the authority of The Governor", which may, in their  
consequences, have the effect of shaking the legal validity of the  
past acts of His Majesty's Government; of rendering inefficient for  
the time, the present Acts of His Majesty's Government; and of im-  
peding in their progress, according to the construction that may be  
put at the moment on the said clause, future acts of His Majesty's  
Government; and whereas it is necessary and expedient, that im-  
mediate remedy should be applied with a view to remove all such doubts,  
and to settle, completely and ultimately, what is the true and legal con-  
struction of such paragraph of the 4th clause of His Majesty's in-  
structions above alluded to; His Excellency The Governor in Coun-  
cil is pleased to declare, and enact; -

1st. That all executive and other Acts of The Governor (save  
and except the legislative acts of Government) since the promulga-  
tion of the Charter of Justice in this Island, or the receipt of His  
Majesty's instructions and commission, by the late Governor, The  
Honorable FREDERIC NORTH, signed by The Governor himself,  
though not bearing the signature, or countersignature of the Chief  
Secretary of Government, up to the date of this Regulation, are hereby  
declared to be legal and valid, as much as if the Chief Secretary of  
Government had signed or countersigned such public act or acts.

All future similar acts signed by the Governor though not signed or countersigned by the Chief Secretary, declared to be legal and valid.

All legislative acts of Government issued since the promulgation of the Charter of Justice & signed by the acting or Deputy Secretary equally valid with those signed by the Chief Secretary.

All future legislative acts of Government signed by the Deputy Secretary in the absence of the Chief Secretary or by the Assistant Secretary in the absence of both, declared equally valid and legal with those signed by the Chief Secretary.

2dly. That all future executive, and other acts of the Governor (save and except the legislative acts of Government) signed by His Excellency himself, though not bearing the signature or countersignature of the Chief Secretary of Government, are to be held legal and valid, as much as if the signature of the Chief Secretary to Government were attached thereto.

3dly. That all legislative acts of this Government, issued in the name of the Governor, since the promulgation of the Charter of Justice, or the receipt of His Majesty's instructions and commission by the late Governor The Honble FREDERIC NORTH, signed by the acting Secretary or Deputy Secretary, in the necessary absence, or indisposition of the Chief Secretary of Government, are hereby declared to be legal and valid, as much as if the signature of the Chief Secretary of Government had been attached thereto.

4thly. That all future legislative acts of His Majesty's Government, to be issued in the name of the Governor, bearing the signature of the Deputy Secretary of Government, in the necessary absence or indisposition of the Chief Secretary of Government, or of the Assistant Secretary of Government, in the necessary absence or indisposition of both, are hereby declared to be, and are to be considered legal and valid, as much as if the signature of the Chief Secretary of Government were attached thereto.

Colombo, 30th April, 1808.

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) RICHARD PLASKET.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL,**

A. D. 1809.

*Regulation No. 7.*

For providing a more effectual course of proceeding in the recovery of debts due to the Crown.

**WHEREAS** certain Magistrates have lately been appointed by His Excellency the Governor, for the special purpose of trying all Revenue cases in their several districts; and it is expedient to declare the jurisdiction of such Magistrates in such proceedings; and to declare the mode of executing process in such & other cases; His Excellency the Governor in Council directs and enacts, and it is hereby enacted accordingly;—

That all and every the said Magistrates so appointed, and all and every Magistrate hereafter to be appointed, in such cases, shall have power and are hereby authorized, from & after the date of their respective warrants, to hear, try and determine all Revenue cases arising within the limits of their respective districts, subject to ap-

*Preamble.*

Expedient to declare the mode of executing process in Revenue and other cases.

All Revenue Magistrates authorized to hear, try and determine all Revenue cases arising within their jurisdiction.

on—subject to appeal where the sum exceeds rds. 300.

To avoid the fraud and evasion in the debtors of the Crown, which the present mode of executing process in Revenue cases greatly facilitates, Collectors are promptly and immediately to seize (but without removing it), all the property of such debtors, to an amount sufficient to cover their debt and costs of suit.

The Collector to file within three days of such seizure, a certificate of its nature and of the debt due, in the proper Court;

The Magistrate thereupon to issue a warrant of sequestration, & of citation to shew cause why the sequestered property should not be sold.

Rules and forms of proceeding in Revenue cases.

peal by any or either of the parties, where the sum in dispute shall exceed the sum of three hundred rix dollars.

And whereas the mode of executing process in Revenue cases hath been found wholly inefficient in recovering the amount of debts due to the Crown, and much fraud and evasion in secretly removing their goods hath been practiced by debtors to the Crown, by reason of their previous notice of the intention and purpose of the Collectors of His Majesty's Revenue, to proceed against them the said debtors, their goods, and chattels, for the debts due & owing to His Majesty; His Excellency the Governor in Council further directs & enacts, and it is hereby enacted accordingly, that from and after the promulgation hereof by the Collectors in their respective districts, it shall and may be lawful for any Collector of Revenue in all Revenue cases within his district, upon his own knowledge of the default of payment by any debtor to His Majesty, or notice to him the said Collector given of any debt having accrued due to His Majesty, upon the personal responsibility of him the said Collector, promptly & immediately to seize, take & in safe custody to keep, (but without removing the same until the trial of the case by a competent jurisdiction & judgment obtained for the Crown) all and every the property of any debtor or debtors to the Crown within the said Collector's district, to an amount sufficient to cover the said debt so due and owing, and the costs attending the same.

And all and every the said Collectors are hereby required, within three days at farthest after their so having seized the property of any such debtor or debtors as aforesaid, to file in the Court of the Revenue or Provincial Magistrate (as the case may be) of that district, wherein the said debt shall have accrued, a certificate of the nature and amount of the debt so due to His Majesty.—And all and every the said Revenue & Provincial Magistrates, upon such certificate being filed as aforesaid, are hereby required to deliver to the said Fiscal or Collector filing the same a warrant to sequester the property of the said defendant, with a clause of citation to be inserted in such warrant, setting forth the said demands of the crown and calling on the defendant to shew cause why the same should not be decreed against him, and the sequestered property sold in satisfaction thereof.

And the several proceedings to be had in Revenue cases pursuant to this Regulation & the rules of practice touching the same, shall be according to such forms as may herewith, or from time to time hereafter, be transmitted to the said respective Courts by authority of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

*Colombo, 9th September, 1809.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) THOMAS EDEN.  
*Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*



# RULES AND FORMS OF PROCEEDING IN REVENUE CASES.

1st. The Collector shall file a certificate, according to the form A. on which a warrant of sequestration, according to the form B. shall issue respecting all the property of the debtors and securities to cover the amount due and costs, with a clause of citation to them to appear on a day fixed, and shew cause, if any, why the said effects should not be sold to satisfy Government; which citation shall be served personally, if possible, otherwise by leaving at the parties last place of abode, or affixing upon the door of the Cutchery or some other conspicuous place thereabout, the personal citation marked C.

2d. If the defendants appear and shew any cause against the admission of the claim it will be heard and decided on as usual. If not a decree will pass and execution issue as per form D.

3d. If after execution issued in default of appearance, the defendant, within 3 months, petitions the Court for a rehearing, and shews good cause, the same to be granted, on his depositing a sum of one hundred rix dollars to answer any costs which may be incurred; and if any error appears in the former decision, Government to repay any amount wrongfully decreed, as a contingent charge.

4th. In all other Government cases the Court to use its discretion as to issuing sequestrations at the commencement of the suit, according to the circumstances of the case.

IN THE

COURT of

(A)

THE KING against

I Collector of do hereby certify, that the above first named defendant purchased the Farm of on the security of the other defendants, for the amount of payable

That of the said amount is still due, and interest thereon from at 12 per cent per annum.

Wherefore I the said Collector pray that process may issue to compel the payment of the said amount with costs.

IN THE

COURT of

(B)

To the Fiscal of

Whereas the Collector of hath, by certificate filed this day, informed the Court that purchased the rent of on the security of for an amount of of which amount and interest thereupon from at 12 per cent per annum, is still due.

You are therefore hereby commanded to seize and sequester the lands, houses, goods, credits, and other effects of the said wheresoever the same may be in the Provincial district of to the value of and keep them safely till you shall receive the further orders of the Court respecting the same.

And inform the said Court on the day of next what lands, houses, goods, credits and effects, you shall have seized of the abovenamed persons and the value of the same respectively, and in whose hands the same were, at the time of seizure.

Further you are commanded to cite the above named personally if possible, otherwise by leaving this said citation at the last place of abode of the said, or in case the ordinary residence of the said debtor or debtors is not to be found or is out of

the jurisdiction of this Court, then by affixing the same upon the Catchery door or other conspicuous place thereabouts, that they be and appear before this Court at nine o'clock on the morning of the said day of then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the lands, houses, goods, credits and effects, by you to be seized as aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy the amount due to Government as above mentioned, with costs, in default whereof this Court doth intend, and will on the said day pass a decree in favour of Government for the said amount, and the said several lands, goods, houses, credits and effects will be sold in satisfaction thereof; and have you there this mandate.

Given at in the Court aforesaid, the day of

(C)

To

You are hereby required to be and appear before the Court of at on the day of next, at nine o'clock in the morning, then and there to shew cause, if any you have, why your property which is ordered to be seized should not be sold to satisfy Government for an amount of due for the rent of and interest thereon from the at 12 per cent per annum, and the costs of prosecution, in default whereof the said Court doth intend and will on the said day pass a decree in favour of Government for the said amount, and such effects as may be seized will be sold in satisfaction thereof.

Fiscal

(D)

IN THE

COURT OF

To the Fiscal of

Levy and make of the several lands, goods, houses, credits and other effects of heretofore seized and sequestered by you, under a mandate issued from the Court on the day of as you informed the Court on the day of the sum of which the Government of Ceylon has by a decree of this Court dated this day recovered against the said and also the sum of being the costs recovered under the said decree, and have these sums before the Court on the day of to render to the said Government with poundage at the rates herein undermentioned, and inform the said Court on the said day what effects of the said persons you have sold and for what sum and to whom respectively; and have you there this mandate.

Given at in the Court aforesaid the day of

*Colombo, 9th September, 1809.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) THOMAS EDEN.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1812.

## *Regulation No. 8.*

For the better regulation of prisoners, and concerning security for good behaviour.

**Preamble.**

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour usually employed at a distance from their abodes.

Hardships may arise from their inability to pay fines or give securities at the expiration of such sentence.

Persons whose term of imprisonment has expired to be remitted to the gaol of the district in which their crime was committed.

Regulating the powers of Provincial Judges and interior Magistrates in requiring securities for good conduct.

No Judge or Magistrate to demand security for a term longer than 12 months—which sentence the Supreme Court may annul or vary.

**W**HEREAS prisoners sentenced to hard labour are usually transmitted to Hambantotte and other places of confinement at a distance from their ordinary abodes, to fulfil such sentence by being employed in the publick works;

And whereas cases of hardship may arise, where such prisoners having served out their term of imprisonment, are further detained at a distance from their friends & connections, on account of their inability to pay fines and give security for their future good behaviour;

It is hereby enacted, that every such person shall forthwith, upon the terms of imprisonment mentioned in the sentence being completed, be remitted to the gaol of the district in which such person committed the crime, of which he or she had been convicted, there to remain until the further terms of the sentence shall have been fulfilled or satisfied.

And whereas it is necessary to regulate the powers of the Provincial Judges and other inferior Magistrates, in requiring securities for good behaviour;

It is therefore enacted, that no such Judge or Magistrate shall have power, by sentence or otherwise, to demand securities for a longer term than twelve month— and every such sentence or order shall be specially entered in the diary of the Magistrate, for the information of the Supreme Court, which is hereby authorized to annul such sentence or order, or vary the same, as to the said Supreme Court shall appear fitting.

Colombo, 23rd May, 1812.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1812.

## Regulation No. 10.

**F**OR regulating the custody and the employment of prisoners sentenced to labour by the Supreme Court of Judicature, and by Magistrates having criminal jurisdiction.

1st. It is hereby declared, by the authority of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that all prisoners sentenced to labour, whether by the Supreme Court of Judicature, or by Magistrates having criminal jurisdiction, shall be in the sole charge and custody of the Fiscal of the province in which they shall be imprisoned.

2nd. The employment of such prisoners shall be regulated by the orders of His Excellency the Governor, to be signified in writing to the Fiscal.

3rd. If it shall at any time happen, that any of such prisoners are not occupied in any specific labour so assigned by His Excellency's orders, the Fiscal is to employ such prisoners in the public roads of the province, as he shall deem most for the public advantage, but in no case are they to be employed in any but public labour.

4th. It is to be fully understood that no officer Civil or Military has a right to require from the Fiscal the labour or assistance of any such prisoner without the express authority in writing of His Excellency the Governor—and Fiscals are hereby prohibited from complying with any such requisition unless so authorized.

5th. For the greater regularity in the employment of such prisoners, each Fiscal shall keep a book, wherein is to be entered in proper columns, according to the annexed form, an account of the daily employment of each prisoner—the authority under which such employment was directed, and other particulars in the said form specified—and a transcript of such entries shall be forwarded weekly to the Chief Secretary of Government, for the information of His Excellency.

*Given at Colombo, this 17th August, 1812.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

All prisoners sentenced to labour by any Court having criminal jurisdiction to be under the sole charge of the Fiscal of the province.

The Fiscal to receive orders for their employment from the Governor.

In the absence of specific instructions the prisoners to be employed in works of the greatest public utility.

No officers of Government to require the labour of such prisoners but by order in writing by authority of the Governor.

A statement of the employment of prisoners to be kept by the Fiscal and a transcript thereof sent weekly to Govt.

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL,

A. D. 1812.

*Regulation No. 18.*

For the encouragement of agriculture by exempting seed-paddy, tools and implements used in husbandry, from being sold under writs of execution.

Politie to protect the means of agriculture from being seized under writs of execution.

No cattle, tools, or implements used in agriculture, or seed paddy in the possession of a cultivator to be liable to writs of execution.

Exception as to claims of Government.

**W**HEREAS the policy of the different nations of Europe has inculcated the principle of protecting the means of agriculture from being seized and sold to satisfy debts under writs of execution; For preventing the injurious effects of a practice, whereby the husbandman is ruined, and the ground left untilld, to the prejudice of the community at large, and of the improvement of agriculture; It is enacted by His Excellency in Council, that from and after the date hereof, it shall not be lawful to seize or sell, under any writ of execution, any cattle really employed in the purposes of agriculture, or any tools or implements actually in use for those purposes, or any seed-paddy provided by the possessor (being a cultivator) for the use of his lands.

Provided that nothing herein shall be taken to effect any claim or right of Government, in any manner whatever.

*Given at Colombo, this 12th day of December, 1812.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY,  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

In the absence of the Chief Secretary to Government,

(Signed) JAMES GAY,  
Dep. Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL**

A. D. 1813.

*Corresponding with the Cingalese and Tamul Year  
Sreemoega and Hegira 1227.*

## Regulation No. 18.

For establishing a regular mode of keeping diaries, and taking informations in criminal cases, by Provincial Judges and Justices of the Peace.

Proceedings shall be fully recorded.

Diaries to be kept in an uniform manner.

To contain complaints and reports of each day.

Every summons warrant and committal.

Statement of evidence.

To be signed each day by Judge &c.

In cases for Supreme Court evidence to be explained, signed and attested.

Copies to be entered in diary—also signed.

Confessions in such cases to be signed &c.

Defences in such cases to be signed &c.

1. **WHEREAS** it must conduce to the due administration of justice, that the proceedings had before Judges and Magistrates in criminal cases, should be more fully and explicitly recorded;

2. It is enacted that the diaries of Provincial Judges and Justices of the Peace, as well Sitting Magistrates as others, shall be kept in one regular and uniform manner, to wit;—

3. The diary or journal of each day shall contain an exact statement of all complaints and reports made on that day to the Judge or Magistrate.

4. It shall contain an exact copy of all orders made on that day, and shall particularly specify every summons, warrant or committal, signed on that day by the Judge or Magistrate.

5. It shall contain a statement of the evidence given by each witness sworn before the Judge or Magistrate, and of such defence as shall be offered by persons accused.

6. The diary of each day shall be signed by the Judge or Magistrate, his Interpreters and Secretary.

7. And it is hereby enacted, that in all such cases as are returned for trial to the Supreme Court, the evidence given by each witness shall, after it has been interpreted and written in English, be carefully read over and explained to the witness, in the presence of the Judge or Magistrate, and shall then and there be signed by such witness and the Interpreter, and shall be attested by the Judge or Magistrate and his Secretary, and a true copy thereof with the like signatures and attestations shall be also entered in the diary.

8. That whenever in such cases a Judge or Magistrate shall have occasion to take the confession of a person accused, the like forms of signature and attestation shall be used, and a similar entry made in the diary.

9. That the defence offered by a person accused before a Judge or Magistrate in such cases shall be recorded, signed, attested and entered, in a like manner.

*Given at Colombo, this 5th day of August, 1813.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAS. GAY.

Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.

Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1815.

## *Regulation No. 2.*

Charter of 1801  
§ 39, recited.

Empowering the Supreme Court  
on affidavit to issue warrant of  
arrest in Civil cases.

**W**HEREAS in and by His Majesty's Charter, establishing the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Island of Ceylon (to wit) in the thirty eighth section thereof, the following power (among others) is given to the said Supreme Court (that is to say) "And if the cause of action contained in any such libel or petition shall be personal and of more amount in value than one hundred rix dollars of current money of Ceylon, and the plaintiff by affidavit, or being a Quaker by affirmation in writing to be filed on record, shall satisfy the said Supreme Court of Judicature, that the defendant is justly and truly indebted to him in a greater sum than one hundred rix dollars, or shall by like affidavit or affirmation, to be filed as aforesaid, verify to the satisfaction of the said Supreme Court a case of such enormous personal wrong done to the said plaintiff, or that the said defendant is so vehemently suspected of intending to flee and withdraw himself from the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court, as in the judgement of the said Court, to render such security necessary for the purposes of justice, the said Supreme Court of Judicature, in the Island of Ceylon, shall, and is hereby authorized and empowered to award and issue in lieu of the citation aforesaid, a mandate of arrest, to be prepared in manner above-mentioned and directed to the said Fiscal, commanding him to arrest and seize the body of such defendant, and to have his said body at a time and place in the said mandate to be specified before the said Court, to answer the said libel or petition and give sufficient bail, to be approved of by the said Supreme Court, that he will stand to and perform the sentence of the said Supreme Court upon the premises, and pay all such sum or sums of money as shall thereby be directed; and the said Supreme Court of Judicature may, in and by the said mandate, authorize the said Fiscal, to deliver the body of such defendant so arrested to sufficient bail, upon their sufficient stipulation and security given, that such defendant shall appear at the time and place mentioned in such mandate and in all things perform and fulfil the exigence thereof; and upon the appearance of such defendant in and before the said Supreme Court of Judicature, we do hereby authorize and empower the said Supreme Court to commit him to prison, to the custody of the said Fiscal, unless or until he shall give security to the satisfaction of the said Supreme Court, to perform the sentence thereof, and pay all such sum or sums as shall be decreed thereby, which security, we hereby empower the said Court to take, and thereupon to deliver the body of the said defendant upon bail." And whereas there is no provision in the said Charter authorizing the Judge or Judges of the

No provision for executing this  
power during circuit.

And cases arise in which it is necessary;

When defendant suspected of intending to flee.

For remedy;

Provincial Judge of Colombo in absence of the Supreme Court may, on affidavit, issue process of arrest.

Where proof of defendant intending to flee.

Judge to report to the Supreme Court in 24 hours.

said Supreme Court to issue such mandate of arrest, in lieu of the said ordinary process, while the said Supreme Court is absent from Colombo, during the circuits, in the said Charter directed to be made or taken by the said Supreme Court annually; and whereas during such periods, while the said Supreme Court is absent from Colombo, cases may and do frequently arise; in which the substitution of a mandate of arrest in lieu of the ordinary process by citation it absolutely necessary for the attainment of ultimate and substantial justice, and above all particularly so, where the defendant may be justly suspected of an intention to flee and withdraw himself from the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court;

In order, therefore, to prevent such failure of justice; and by virtue of the powers vested in us by His Majesty; We do hereby enact that in the absence of the said Supreme Court from Colombo on circuits, it shall and may be lawful for the Provincial Judge of Colombo for the time being, in the cases mentioned in the said in part recited thirty eighth section of the said Charter, and he is hereby ordered and directed so to do, upon application made to him for that purpose, by or on behalf of any suitor or suitors in the said Supreme Court, to issue process of arrest against any defendant or defendants, in any suit commenced or to be commenced in the said Supreme Court, wherever the plaintiff or plaintiffs therein shall by affidavit, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the said Provincial Judge, furnish proof to shew that such defendant or defendants are so vehemently suspected of intending to flee and withdraw themselves from the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court, as in the judgement of the said Provincial Judge, to render such arrest, and the security consequent thereupon under the provision of the said Charter, in the said thirty eighth section thereof prescribed, necessary for the purposes of justice.— And the Provincial Judge shall in all such cases report his proceedings to the Supreme Court within twenty four hours after the said process of arrest shall have issued.

*Given at Colombo, this 30th day of January, 1815.*

By Order of the Governor in Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

Published by His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.



# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1815.

## *Regulation No. 7.*

For facilitating the marriages of native Protestants.

Preamble.

Persons may be appointed by warrant of the Governor to celebrate such marriages.

Marriages so celebrated to be legal & valid.

Forms now in use to be observed.

Marriages already celebrated by Missionaries are declared legal.

**W**HEREAS the number of persons at present authorized to perform the ceremony of marriage in this Colony is insufficient to afford due opportunity to the native Protestants to unite themselves in matrimony;

For remedy thereof; It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the British Settlements in the Island of Ceylon, to appoint, by warrants to that effect, such further number of persons as may be necessary for the said purpose.

And all marriages of persons known by the description of natives and professing the Protestant Religion, which have been heretofore or may hereafter be celebrated within the Island of Ceylon, by persons who have been heretofore or may hereafter be authorized and appointed to that effect by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor for the time being, shall be legal and valid to all intents and purposes.

And it is hereby enacted, that all such marriages shall be celebrated according to the form lawfully used.

And whereas many native Protestants have been married in different parts of the British possessions of this Island, by the several Missionaries resident therein; it is hereby enacted that all such native Protestants as have been married by the said Missionaries before the date of this Regulation, shall be deemed to have been legally married.

*Given at Colombo, this 25th day of August, 1815.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES P. GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

Published by His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.]

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1817.

## Regulation No. 2.

For repealing the Regulations No. 1. of 1806 and No. 1. of 1809,  
and making a new enactment respecting Stamp duties.

Difficulties have arisen in these Regulations, and some provisions found inconvenient.

These regulations repealed from publication hereof.

A more equitable assessment of stamp duties may be made.

Stamp duty of 5 per cent according to table A;

on conveyances of immoveable property, never to exceed 1000 rds.

What shall be deemed conveyances of immoveable property viz.

Deeds conveying title to lands or tenements by sale; gift, or settlement excepting leases and mortgages of lands &c;

Not necessary to the validity of conveyances to be executed before a notary &c. saving legal preference to notarial writings

Mortgages, bonds &c. leases contracts for future sale, assignments of ships or securities (except those of Govt. & indorsements upon bills of exchange or promissory notes) above 100 rds. value, subject to a stamp duty of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent according to table B.

Not in any instance to exceed 100 rds.

**W**HEREAS difficulties of construction, and diversities of practice have arisen upon the Regulations No. 1 of 1806 and No. 1 of 1809; and certain provisions contained therein have been found inconvenient and burthensome to the publick;

It is enacted, that the said Regulations be and they are hereby repealed, with respect to any conveyance or other instrument written or executed after the twentyfifth of March next.

And, whereas a more equitable assessment of the Stamp duties, beneficial to the commerce of these settlements, & without prejudice to His Majesty's Revenue, may, in many instances, be made by reducing the rates, and extending the application of the said duties;

It is hereby enacted, that from and after the 25th day of March next, a Stamp duty not exceeding 5 per cent (to be assessed according to the annexed table marked A.) shall be paid upon the bond & tide consideration or actual value of the subject matter of every conveyance of immoveable property.—Provided that the said Stamp duty shall in no instance be required to exceed rds. 1000.

And it is further enacted, that the several kinds of conveyances herein after mentioned, shall be taken and deemed to be conveyances of immoveable property within the meaning of this Regulation, to wit:—

Every deed purporting to convey a title to lands or tenements; whether by way of sale, gift, or settlement, saving and excepting leases and mortgages of lands or houses.

And it is hereby declared and enacted, that it shall not be necessary to the validity of any such conveyance or of any lease or of any deed of mortgage, that the same should be written or executed before or registered by any notary public or other officer—saving, nevertheless, to notarial writings the preference by law established.

\* And it is further enacted, that all conveyances of moveable property, mortgages, mortgage bonds, bonds, obligations, leases of lands or tenements, contracts for the future sale or purchase of goods, all assignment of ships, assignment of securities, except Government debentures or other obligations of Governments, & indorsements upon bills of exchange or promissory notes, shall bear a stamp not exceeding half a rd. (to be assessed according to the annexed table marked B.) for every hundred rix dollars of value, which shall be the subject matter thereof.

Provided that the said stamp duty, not exceeding one half per cent, shall in no instance exceed 100 rds. but that a stamp of 100 rds. shall be sufficient for any amount whatever of the value of such instruments.

\* See Regulations No. 1. & No. 18. of 1820, in SECTION 2nd.

*Vide p 60295 of this Book.*

Excepting from duty, bonds &c. in the course of law proceedings and bonds of indemnity and penal bonds for performance of a duty or trust.

Bonds of indemnity, penal bonds and deeds of partnership above 1000 rds. subject to a fixed stamp of 5 rds.

Bills of exchange subject to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent according to table C. for every 100 rix dollars

This duty not to exceed 25 Rds. in any case.

Receipt &c. and vouchers &c. purporting to be receipts subject to 1-6th per cent according to table D.

Not to exceed 10 rds. in any case.

Power of attorney &c. to bear a fixed duty of 1 rds. each  
Extracts &c. of notarial acts 6 fanams

No conveyance or instrument required to be stamped by this regulation, shall be of force or received in evidence unless stamped.

Persons evading stamp duty,

conveyance &c. to be void.

And excepting from the said duty of one half per cent, all such bonds and other instruments as may be required or become necessary in the course of proceedings in the Supreme Court, or of any other Court of judicature, and excepting also bonds of indemnity and penal bonds for the securing the performance of any duty or trust.

And be it enacted that bonds of indemnity and penal bonds for the performance of any duty or trust and deeds or instruments of partnership when the capital amount to rds. 1000 shall bear a fixed stamp of 5 rds. each.

\* And it is further enacted, that all bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn within the island of Ceylon, shall bear a stamp duty not exceeding one quarter per cent (to be assessed according to the annexed table marked C.) for every hundred rix dollars which shall be the subject matter thereof.

Provided that the said stamp duty shall in no instance exceed the sum of 25 rds. but that a stamp of rds. 25 shall be sufficient for any amount whatever of such last recited instrument.

† And it is further enacted, that all receipts, discharges or acquittances for money, and all vouchers, shop-bills, auction bills, and bills of parcels, purporting to be such receipts, discharges or acquittances shall be subjected to a stamp duty of one sixth of a rix dollar for each hundred rix dollar, (to be assessed according to the schedule D. herunto annexed.)—Provided that receipts for the payment of interest, when indorsed on any security carrying interest, shall be exempted from the payment of any of the stamp duties abovementioned, but such stamp duties shall be paid & payable whenever such receipt shall be given upon any piece of paper or ola detached from the security itself, unless where for want of room to insert the same upon such security, such receipt shall have been annexed in the presence of and attested by a school-master or Notary Public.

Provided that the said stamp duty of one sixth per cent shall in no instance exceed the sum of 10 rds. but that a stamp of rds. 10 shall be sufficient for any amount whatever of such last recited instrument.

And it is enacted, that every power of attorney, agreement or notarial act, not otherwise specified herein, shall bear a fixed stamp duty of one rix dollar, and that all extracts and copies of notarial acts; and all substitutions under powers of attorney, shall bear a stamp duty of six fanams.

And it is further enacted, that no conveyance or other instrument whatever, which by this regulation or any clause thereof is required to be stamped, shall be of any force or effect in law, or received in evidence in support of any title claim or demand, or shall be deemed to convey any title or interest whatever, unless it shall bear such stamp as is required by this Regulation.

And for the better preventing the evasion of the said stamp duty, it is enacted, that if any person or persons, acting either in his or her own behalf, or as the agent of another, shall knowingly & fraudulently sign, execute or act upon any conveyance or instrument not duly stamped with a stamp of the value required by this Regulation, or shall by any device knowingly & unlawfully evade paying the full amount thereof, either by inserting a false consideration or by concealment of the true value of the subject matter thereof, or by fraudulently reducing the same to a lower denomination, such conveyance or instrument, upon due proof of such fraud or evasion,

\* See Regulations No. 1. & No. 18. of 1820, in SECTION 2nd.

† Duty increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, see Regulation No. 1. of 1820, in SECTION 2nd. p 60.

Persons evading liable to 100  
rd. fine, or 6 months imprisonment.

Relating to jurisdiction of  
Sitting Magistrates.

Accomplices informing with-  
in two months;  
excepted from the penalty;

But the conveyance &c. in-  
valid.

Provision for cases when  
stamps or conveyances are  
not to be procured.

Conveyance to be sent to  
Provincial Judge &c. in three  
days with the amount of duty.

Provincial Judge &c. to trans-  
mit to Stamp Office at Co-  
lombo  
to be then stamped.  
such conveyance to be valid.

Government conveyance not  
liable to Stamp duty.

Nor last wills.

Rates of stamps specified in  
schedules

shall be deemed totally null and void from the beginning, and the person so signifying or accepting or acting upon the same shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rix dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the Court by which such person shall be tried.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed in any way to give any increase of jurisdiction to any Sitting, Magistrate in this Island.

Provided, always, that if any person concerned in signing execut- ing, receiving or acting upon such unstamped instrument, shall, with- in two months after such offence shall have been committed, furnish such information as shall lead to the conviction of any other party to such his or her offence, such informer shall be exempt, and here- by is exempted from such penalty.

Provided that nothing herein shall extend to render valid the conveyance or instrument wherein such fraud or evasion has been practised.

Provided, nevertheless, that, as cases may occur in which it may be impracticable to procure the necessary stamp at the time of exe- cuting conveyances of immoveable property;

It is hereby enacted, that in such case the parties executing any such conveyance may, within three days after the execution thereof, lodge the same together with the full amount of the stamp duty thereon, in the hand of the Provincial Judge or any Sitting Magistrate of the district.

And such Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate shall endorse upon such conveyance the date of the receipt thereof, and shall with all convenient speed transmit the same to the Stamp Office at Co- lombo, and it shall thereupon be lawful for the proper officer to affix the necessary stamp to such conveyance; and such conveyance shall have like validity as if stamped before the execution thereof— any thing in this Regulation contained to the contrary notwith- standing.

And it is further provided, that nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to extend to charge with Stamp duty, any conveyance of immoveable property made by or to, or for the use or behalf of, His Majesty's Government, or any lease of Government farms or any sub-lease thereof, or any bond, obligation or contract entered into, with, or any security for money taken by direction of His Majesty's Government, or any bills or notes or receipts, or acquittances made, or given to or by the said Government, or any of the public offices thereof, or in any way to charge the said Government with stamp duty in any transaction whatever.

And be it enacted, that nothing herein shall be construed to sub- ject last wills and testaments or codicils to any stamp duty whatever.

And be it enacted, that the several rates of stamp duty contain- ed in the tables or schedules A. B. C. and D. hereunto annexed, shall be and they hereby are declared to be the rates of stamp duty enacted by this Regulation.

*Given at Colombo, this 25th day of January, 1817.*

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) W. M. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

Published by His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

**SCHEDULE A.**  
5 per Cent Duty.

Rds.	Rds. F. P.
On any amount under..... 20	0 6 0
On Rds. 20 and under..... 40	1 0 0
40 and under..... 60	2 0 0
60 and under..... 80	3 0 0
80 and under..... 100	4 0 0
100 and under..... 120	5 0 0
120 and under..... 140	6 0 0
140 and under..... 160	7 0 0
160 and under..... 180	8 0 0
180 and under..... 200	9 0 0
200 and under..... 220	10 0 0

And so on at the rate of one six dollar for every additional rds. 20 of amount—but the duty in no instance required to exceed six dollars 1000.

**\* SCHEDULE C.**

Duty of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per Cent.

Rds. F.	Rds. F. P.
On every amount under 33 4	0 0 2
On Rds. 33 4 and under 66 8	0 1 0
66 8 and under 100 0	0 2 0
100 0 and under 133 4	0 3 0
133 4 and under 166 8	0 4 0
166 8 and under 200 0	0 5 0
200 0 and under 233 4	0 6 0

And so on at the rate of one fanam for every additional rds. 33. 4. of amount—but the duty in no instance required to exceed Rds. 25.

**\* SCHEDULE B.**  
Duty of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.

Rds. F. P.	Rds. F. P.
On every amount under.. 13 8	0 0 2
On Rds. 16 8 and under.. 33 4	0 1 0
33 4 and under.. 50 0	0 2 0
50 0 and under.. 66 8	0 3 0
66 8 and under.. 83 4	0 4 0
83 4 and under.. 100 0	0 5 0
100 0 and under.. 116 8	0 6 0

And so on at the rate of one fanam for every additional rds. 16. 8 of amount—but the duty in no instance required to exceed rds. 100.

**† SCHEDULE D.**

1-6th per Cent.

Rds. F.	Rds. F. P.
On any amount under 25 0	0 0 1
On Rds. 25 0 and under 37 6	0 0 2
37 6 and under 50 0	0 0 3
50 0 and under 62 6	0 1 0
62 6 and under 75 0	0 1 1
75 0 and under 97 6	0 1 2
97 6 and under 100 0	0 1 3
100 0 and under 112 6	0 2 0

And so on at the rate of one pice for every additional rds. 12. 6. of amount—but the duty in no instance required to exceed rds. 10.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1817.

*Regulation No. 3.*

For removing doubts concerning the effect of the Regulations No. 1 of 1806 and No. 1 of 1809.

**W**HEREAS doubts and difficulties have arisen, in consequence of the various constructions given to different editions of the Regulation No. 1 1806;

Different constructions of No. 1 of 1806.

**\*\* Amended by Regulations No. 1 & No. 18 of 1820.**

**† Repealed.**

No. 1 of 1809 may have been inadvertently transgressed.

These Regulations having been repealed;

For the relief of persons affected;

No bond &c. excepting conveyances of immoveable property invalidated for want of stamps.

Nor any instrument for want of compliance with forms of execution and registry;

Or of being drawn by a Notary.

No unwritten promise which would be valid by Regulation No. 4 of this date, shall be void by No. 1 of 1806.

Not to affect final sentence.

And whereas there is reason to believe, that some of the enactments of the Regulation No. 1 of 1809 may have been inadvertently transgressed;

And whereas the said Regulations, by a Regulation this day passed, stand repealed as to all instruments executed after the 25th of March next;

For the relief, therefore, of all persons who may be affected by the said repealed Regulations;

It is enacted, that no bond, obligation, transfer, contract, deed, instrument, or other instrument in writing, save and excepting conveyances of immoveable property, shall be invalidated by reason of not being duly stamped according to the said repealed Regulations.

And it is further enacted, that no conveyance of immoveable property, bond, mortgage or obligation, or any contract, deed, or instrument in writing, shall be invalidated for the want of compliance with the forms of execution, or the preparation or registry of duplicate, required by the said Regulations or either of them—or by reason of not having been drawn by a Notary, or any other description of person.

And it is, hereby, further, enacted and declared, that no unwritten promise or acknowledgement, which would be valid by the provisions of a Regulation bearing equal date herewith, and entitled a Regulation for the prevention of frauds and perjuries, shall be void by reason of any thing contained in the Regulation of No. 1 1806.

Provided, always, that nothing herein shall be construed in any way to affect the final decision of any Court of Justice, which shall have been pronounced before the date of this Regulation.

*Given at Colombo, this 25th day of January, 1817.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
*Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**A. D. 1817.**

**Regulation No. 4.**

**For the prevention of fraud and perjuries.**

Necessary to prevent frauds supported by perjuries.

And to declare the law as to the force of unwritten promises.

**WHEREAS** it is necessary to provide for the prevention of many fraudulent practices, which are commonly endeavoured to be supported by perjury and subornation of perjury; and to declare and enact certain fixed rules of law respecting the force of unwritten promises;

No promise &c. herein recited, to be of force, unless in writing and signed by the party or his agent.

For sale or mortgage of immoveable property or securities of do.

For any lease, excepting a lease at will determinable in less than 6 months.

For charging persons with debt, &c. of others.

Pledging moveable property not delivered.

Purchase or sale of goods not delivered or in part paid for.

In establishing partnership.

Provisions for third persons dealing with partners.

2 It is hereby declared and enacted, that no promise, contract, bargain, or agreement, unless the same shall be in writing and signed by the party making the same, or some person lawfully authorized by him, or her, shall be of force, or avail in law, for any of the following purposes.— That is to say:

1 For the sale or purchase of landed or immoveable property, or of any security or incumbrance affecting the same, or for mortgaging or pledging any such property, or such security.

2 For any lease, or interest, or any assignment thereof, in any such property, other than a lease at will, determinable at such period, not exceeding six months, as may be according to the custom of the country.

3 For charging any person with the debt, default, or miscarriage of another.

4 For pledging moveable property, unless the same shall have been actually delivered to the creditor.

5 For the purchase or sale of any moveable property, unless where such property, or part thereof, has been delivered to the purchaser, or the price or a part thereof, has been paid by him.

6 For establishing a partnership between the partners, where the capital is above (1000) six dollars.

Provided, always, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent third persons from suing partners, or persons acting as such, and offering in evidence circumstances to prove a partnership existing between such persons; or to exclude parole testimony concerning transactions by, or the settlement of, any accounts between partners.

Given at Colombo, this 25th day of January, 1817.

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1818.

Regulation No. 7.

For the relief of certain prisoners for debt, not provided for in the several insolvent Regulations.

**W**HEREAS by the Regulations which have been usually passed on this Island, for the relief of insolvent debtors, it is among other things provided, that no prisoner confined for debt shall be entitled to the benefit of such Regulations, if it shall be proved by or on behalf of any creditor, at whose suit such prisoner is confined, either;

Recital of usual insolvent regulations;  
Cases exempted from relief.

**Want of 6 days notice.**

Debt contracted by fraud,  
breach of trust, omission of  
property in statement.

Prisoners for debt confined  
for term unlimited,  
which considered a disproportion-  
ate punishment.

Debtors excluded for want  
of giving six days notice to  
be entitled to renew the ap-  
plication for release 6 months  
after;  
and to be enlarged on com-  
pliance with other exigencies  
of the Regulation under which  
he first applied;

Debtors excluded for other  
causes to be discharged at the  
expiration of 7 years con-  
finement in execution.

Proviso that such debtor has  
been all the time in confine-  
ment,  
and shall comply with such  
part of 1st regulation 1818  
as requires a statement of  
property on oath, and as-  
signment to or for the use  
of creditors;

and that all future property be  
liable for such debt.

That six days notice, previous to the application for discharge  
to such creditor, with a statement of the debtor's property, has not  
been given;

That the debt was contracted either by means of fraud prac-  
tised by the prisoner, or by breach of any trust reposed in him,  
or that the prisoner has concealed or omitted in his statement any  
property of any kind whatever, save necessary wearing apparel, and  
the instruments of his or her trade and occupation;

2. And whereas, by such provision, prisoners for debt may and  
do remain in confinement for a term not limited, which is in ef-  
fect a punishment disproportionate to the offences committed by  
such prisoners, and more severe than has been usually inflicted on  
criminal prosecutions for frauds;

3. It is therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in  
Council, that all and every prisoner who shall have been, or here-  
after be, excluded from the relief of any insolvent Regulation here-  
tofore passed, for or on account of proof of the first recited ob-  
jection—to wit, for not giving six days notice to his creditor, shall  
and may be entitled to renew the application after the expiration  
of six months from the date on which he was remanded; and  
complying with the exigency of the Regulation under which he  
originally claimed his release, be discharged according to its pro-  
visions. And that any prisoners who shall have been, or hereafter  
be, excluded from relief under any such Regulation, for either of  
the two latter herein recited reasons or objections proved against  
him or her, shall and may be discharged from confinement at the  
expiration of seven years from the day of his or her commitment  
in execution for the debt on which he or she is confined: pro-  
vided that he or she shall have been during the whole time in  
confinement under such commitment. And provided, further, that  
such debtor shall comply with such part of the exigencies of the  
Regulation for the current year 1818, as relates to the delivering  
on oath a statement of all such moveable or immoveable prop-  
erty as he or she may be possessed of or entitled to, or which  
any person in trust for him or her shall be possessed of or entitled  
to; and to the assignment of such property for the benefit of his  
or her creditor or creditors, and also that all future property of  
such person shall be and continue liable to his or her debts above  
mentioned, until the same shall be fully satisfied.

*Given at Kandy, this 18th day of June, 1818.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAW.  
Act. Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.



# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1819.

## *Regulation No. 1.*

For declaring the duties of Magistrates and others, in cases of homicide, or sudden or violent death.

**Preamble,**

Expedient to declare the duties of Magistrates, Police Vidahn, Native headmen, and others, in cases of homicide, violent, sudden or accidental death.

In all such cases, or where a dead body shall be found and the cause of death not known, the first discoverer, shall report to the nearest Constable or Police Vidahn or other headman of nearest village.

Constable &c. shall forthwith repair to the spot and diligently enquire into the cause of the deceased's death, and trace out and apprehend all persons charged or suspected of having occurred the same, and shall within one hour from receiving information give notice to the nearest Magistrate; and within three hours after convey the body to such Magistrate with all witnesses and persons charged; unless he receives contrary directions from the Magistrate;

Police Vidahn &c. shall also give information to Modliar or principal Native headman of the Corle or Pattoo for the Collector's information, who will adopt necessary measures.

Magistrate to inspect dead body personally and cause it to be inspected if possible by

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to declare the duties of sitting and other Magistrates, police vidahns, native headmen and others, in respect to cases of homicide, or violent, sudden or accidental death in these settlements;

2. It is hereby enacted and declared, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that in all cases where any man, woman, or child shall come to his or her death, by violence, accident, or of a sudden, or unexpectedly, or the body of any such person shall be found dead, without its being known how such person came by his or her death, it shall be binding on every person who may first discover the same, forthwith to make the circumstance known to the nearest constable, police vidahn, or some other headman of the village or district in which the body shall have been discovered.

3. And it is further enacted that the constable, police vidahn or other headman, to whom the information shall have been given, shall forthwith repair to the spot and use diligent enquiry to discover the cause of the death of the deceased, and to trace, and apprehend all such persons who may be reasonably charged or suspected of having caused the said death; and shall, within one hour from receiving the information, dispatch notice thereof, with such further particulars as may have come to his knowledge to the nearest sitting or other Magistrate; and shall further within three hours thereafter, unless the said Magistrate shall order otherwise, with an intent to repair himself to the spot or place where the body was found, convey the said dead body and all persons whom he has ascertained to be able to give evidence touching the cause of the death of the deceased, and all persons charged or suspected, to the said nearest sitting or other Magistrate—And the said police vidahn or headman shall also, at the same time, if the occurrence shall take place out of the limits of the towns of Colombo, Galle, Trincomalee or Jaffnapatnam, send information of the circumstances to the modliar or other principal native headman of the pattoo, corle or division wherein he resides, who will take immediate measures to discover and apprehend any persons who may be charged or suspected of having been the cause of the deceased's death, and are still at large; and will report the matter to the Collector of the district, that measures may be resorted to by him for the same purpose, or otherwise for furthering the ends of justice.

4. And it is further enacted, that the sitting or other Magistrate, to whom the dead body shall be brought as afore directed, shall forthwith proceed to inspect the same, and if possible cause

a Medical officer, and take evidence of such officer; and also of all other witnesses who can give evidence as to cause of death;

and shall in every case record the conclusion he has come to as to the cause of such death.

Not to prevent or discourage Magistrates from originating proceedings in such cases.

No dead body under circumstances set forth in 2d clause shall be buried unless after examination prescribed; unless upon evident impossibility, to be proved to the satisfaction of nearest Magistrate.

Offences against this Regulation to be punishable as misdemeanours at discretion according to jurisdiction of the Court trying the same.

the same to be inspected by a medical officer or practitioner, and take the evidence of such medical officer or practitioner, as to the cause of the death of the deceased; and shall further examine with as little delay as possible all witnesses who can give evidence respecting the death of the deceased and the cause thereof; and shall in every case, whether there be ground or possibility of proceeding against any person or persons for account of the said death, or not, record in his diary his conclusion and opinion from such evidence, as to the manner in which such deceased came by his or her death.

5. Provided, always, that this shall not be construed to prevent or discourage Magistrates from originating of their own authority proceedings in such cases.

6. And it is further enacted, that no dead body, under the circumstances set forth in the 2d clause of this regulation, shall be buried or otherwise put aside, unless after the examination above directed, unless upon an evident impossibility, that it should be removed, owing to its being in a state of putrefaction, to be proved forthwith thereafter by the constable or police vidahn to the satisfaction of the nearest sitting Magistrate, with a full report of the circumstances attending the finding of the same, and the death of the deceased, as it may have been traced by the said constable or police vidahn.

7. And it is further enacted, that all breaches of this Regulation, shall be punishable as misdemeanours, at the discretion and according to the jurisdiction of the Court before which the offence may be tried.

*Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this 6th day of February, 1819.*

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council,

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1819.

*Regulation No. 3.*

For repealing the 1st Regulation of 1814; and fixing the payment of batta to prisoners in cash.

**Preamble,**

Experience has proved that present mode of issuing gaol allowance is inconvenient and occasions many errors.

1. **WHEREAS** it has been found by experience, that the mode of issuing the gaol allowance to prisoners, in proportions of rice, salt and money, is productive of great inconvenience in the public departments, and of many errors in making up the accounts of the same;

From 1st day of March provisions of 1st Regulation of 1814 repealed;

Allowance to prisoners shall be issued in cash according to rates in following schedules; Charge to creditors for maintenance of debtors in prison at their suit according to such rate, to be advanced agreeable to directions in 33d clause of Proclamation of 22d January 1801; Subject to provisions as to increase in 2d Regulation of 1810.

2d. It is therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that from and after the first day of March next ensuing, the provisions of the Regulation No. 1 of the year 1814, shall stand repealed & annulled; and that the allowance to prisoners in the several gaols of the maritime settlements, shall be made in cash daily, at the rates in the underwritten schedule mentioned. And that the charge to every creditor for the maintenance of a debtor confined as his suit, shall be, according to the rate therein mentioned as payable to civil prisoners, and be, advanced by such creditor in manner as by the 33d clause of the Proclamation of 22d January 1801 is directed; and subject also to the provisions in the \* Regulation No. 2 of the year 1810, by which Courts are authorized to increase, where they shall see reasonable cause, the allowance to such civil prisoners.

*Given at Colombo, this Sixth day of February, 1819.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*Schedule of rates of gaol allowance to Prisoners in custody of the  
Fiscals of Districts.*

	Rds.	F.	P.
To each civil prisoner being an European daily.....	0	6	0
Do. do. do. a Burgher.....	0	4	0
Do. do. do. a native of Ceylon or of India.....	0	2	1
To each prisoner in custody for trial being an European.....	0	6	0
Do. do. do. a Burgher.....	0	4	0
Do. do. do. a native of Ceylon or of India.....	0	2	1
To each prisoner employed at hard labour being a Burgher or Native.....	0	2	1
To each prisoner under sentence being an European.....	0	6	0
To each prisoner under sentence being a Burgher or native of Ceylon or of India.....	0	1	2
To each prisoner at the suit of Government being a Burgher or a native....	0	1	2

By Order of the Council

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY  
Chief Sec. to Govt

\* The part of the Regulation No. 2 of 1810 referred to in the above, is as follows—"And it is further enacted, that the respective Courts, under whose decree any such prisoners are or shall be confined, may, on reasonable cause shewn for that purpose, in any particular case, direct an increase of allowance not exceeding one half of the fixed rate."—The other provisions of this Regulation having become obsolete, it has not been republished in this edition.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1819.

## *Regulation No. 5.*

For regulating the proceedings of the Provincial and other inferior Courts, in issuing edictile citations; and other matters of practice of the said Courts.

Necessary to define cases in which edictile citations to obtain certificates of quiet possession should issue, and mode of proceeding thereon;

and to lay down rules of practice in addition to those in proclamation of 22d January 1801.

No edictile citation to be issued to call in claimants to land previous to a certificate of quiet possession being granted,

unless the application contains a description of the land shewing its extent and boundaries,

and unless the contents of the application be verified by the affidavit of the applicant for citations.

Citations to issue with a term of two months,

On claim preferred in writing, petition to be made a libel in a new suit in which claimant shall be plaintiff and the original applicant defendant,

libel may be amended forthwith or by leave of Court in 4 days time, to be answered by defendant;

and the suit proceeded on as usual; determination on original application to be suspended till an amicus discuss it;

Certificate when issued to recite claims and decision thereon.

Rules for filing documentary evidence;

Plaintiff may file such with petition;

which defendant shall admit or deny in answer;

1. **W**HEREAS it is necessary to define the cases in which edictile citations, to obtain certificates of quiet possession of land may be sued for, and the mode of proceeding thereon, in the Provincial and other inferior Courts in these settlements; and also to lay down rules of practice for such Courts in addition to those in the Proclamation of 22d January 1801 contained;

2. It is therefore hereby enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that no edictile citation shall issue, in the nature of those customarily applied for, to call in claimants to land previous to the applicant obtaining a certificate of quiet possession of the same, unless the application in writing, shall contain a full description of the land or lands, or parcel or parts thereof, of which the applicant declares himself in exclusive possession, shewing the extent and boundaries thereof, and unless such application be accompanied by an affidavit from the applicant duly attested, that the contents of the said application are true.

3. And on such application, so supported by affidavit, the edictile citation being issued in manner now customary, with a term of two months given to prefer claims; upon any claim being preferred by petition in writing, such petition shall, by rule of Court, be made a libel in a new suit, in which the claimant shall be considered the plaintiff, and the applicant for edictile citation defendant, with liberty to the said plaintiff to amend his petition or libel forthwith or within four days thereafter by leave of the Court; and the defendant shall thereupon be called on to answer such libel, and the suit be proceeded on, in the usual form; the determination of the Court on the original application being of course suspended till discussion of all the suits originated by claims and the certificates, which, after the decision of such suits shall be granted to the original application, shall recite such claims as have been preferred, and the proceedings and decisions had thereon.

4. And it is further enacted, that in any suit before a Provincial or other inferior Court, the plaintiff shall and may, if he pleases, file any one or more instruments or documentary evidence he may have to produce in support of his claim, with his libel or summary petition, at the commencement of such suit; in which case the defendant shall by his answer admit or deny the validity of the same, either generally, or as applying to the object in suit;

Defendant may likewise file documents with answer which plaintiff shall admit or deny in replication;

All other documentary evidence to be reserved till a day to be assigned by the Court, before hearing witnesses, for filing the same;

on which day all such evidence to be filed and admitted or denied by the adverse party; which is to be entered on the document as also a memorandum of which side it was filed;

No documentary evidence to be afterwards admitted except such as is produced by witnesses under subpoena duces tecum; or an affidavit that the document was not known to or in the possession or power of the party applying to file it; and such documents to be subjected to admission or denied by adverse party and so indorsed.

In appealable cases all witnesses to be heard unless waived by the party summoning;

Evidence of each witness to be taken down in writing separately and distinguishing examination in chief from cross examination;

nothing but the sayings of the witness to be inserted, except the questions put, if necessary; Deposition to be signed by the witness, secretary & interpreter, on appeal each deposition to be copied separately on stamped paper except where the value of the suit does not amount to rds. 50.

Rate of stamp.

No extraordinary oaths to be administered either to witnesses or parties.

Oaths not to be administered to parties but in cases described in 24th clause of proclamation of 22d January 1801; or on tender by either party to the other to decide the suit before hearing witnesses; or where only one witness, uncontradicted, or strong presumption from documentary evidence without witnesses, in favour of a

and that the defendant may likewise, with his answer, at his discretion, file such documentary evidence on which he may rely in support of such answer, which shall be admitted or denied by the plaintiff by his replication; but that all other documentary evidence be reserved till after the pleadings are concluded, and a day be assigned by the Court, before witnesses are summoned, for filing such documentary evidence; on which day, each document as filed by either party shall be so indorsed, and the adverse party called on to admit or deny the truth or validity of the same, either generally, or as applicable to the suit pending, which admission or denial shall also be noted on each of the said documents. And no documentary evidence shall be allowed to be produced, after the term assigned, by either party, except such as is produced from witnesses under process of Subpoena duces tecum, or on affidavit, to be admitted by the Court at any time before judgment be pronounced, that such documentary evidence was not known to, or was not in the possession or power of the party on whose behalf it is applied to be filed; and that all such documents be subjected to the admission or denial of the adverse party against whom they are produced, and be endorsed as herein before directed.

5. And it is further enacted, that in all cases appealable, either to the High or Minor Courts of Appeal, the evidence of each witness summoned be heard, unless waived by the party who summoned him; that the evidence of such witness be taken down in writing separately, and distinguishing such part as is given on his examination in chief by the party who summoned him, and on cross examination either by the adverse party or by the Court, and do contain nothing but the sayings of the witness, unless the questions put are, by the Court, considered necessary to be inserted; that such deposition be signed by the witness, the secretary of the Court and interpreter; and that if the decree below be appealed from, and the appeal admitted, each deposition be copied separately, and, except when the value of the suit is under 50 rds., on a stamp of the amount and rates following;

Where the suit does not exceed Rds. 150.....	1	„	“
„ 300.....	1	6	„
„ 1500.....	2	„	„
„ 5000.....	3	„	„
above „ 5000.....	4	„	„

6. And it is further enacted, that no Provincial, or other inferior Court, shall authorize or order the administration, to any party or witness in any suit before them, of any extraordinary form of oath, from that in common and approved use for each religion or sect in their jurisdiction; and such Courts are peremptorily required to refuse any application which may be made to them to decree such extraordinary oaths.

7. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that the said Provincial and other inferior Courts shall not administer oaths to either party in a suit before them, save and except in the cases in the 24th article of the Proclamation of the 22d January 1801 set forth, or where the same is tendered by the one and accepted by the other party, to decide the suit, without and previous to hearing witnesses; or where there being only one witness to a fact material to the suit uncontradicted, or strong presumption arising from documentary evidence without witnesses, the Court is entitled

material fact, when the party may add his oath supplementary.

No conditional decrees to be passed.

Appeal not allowed from interlocutory orders, unless the grievance sustained is not capable of remedy on future appeal from definitive sentence; No delay of proceedings to take place in consequence of appeal interposed from interlocutory order, unless by directions of appellate Court, to which petitions to be sent but without exaction of security or stay of proceedings.

Blank stamps not allowed to be attached to pleadings, translations and copies filed, but part to be written on every stamp belonging to it.

and required to take the oath of the party on whose behalf such witness or evidence is adduced.

8. And it is further enacted, that no decree shall be made upon condition that either party do any act to make the same conclusive, but that the said Court do cause all such things, as are requisite to bring a suit to conclusion, to be done by interlocutory orders previous to passing a final decree.

9. And it is hereby declared, that no appeal shall lie from any interlocutory order, unless the grievance sustained from its effect, be such as would not be capable of remedy on subsequent appeal from the definitive sentence; and the Provincial and other inferior Courts are not to delay proceedings in any suit on pretence of Appeal interposed from interlocutory orders, as above referred to, unless by directions of the competent appellate Court; to which petitions of appeal from such orders are, however, to be sent, but without demand of security for costs or stay of proceedings.

10. And it is further enacted, that no blank stamps shall be attached to pleadings, or translations, or copies of documents filed, to make up the amount of duty payable on such pleading, translation or copy, but that a part of such pleading, translation or copy shall be written on every stamp filed as belonging to the same.

*Given at Colombo, this Nineteenth day of May, 1819.*

By Order of Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE,  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

*Regulation No. 4.*

For prohibiting the cutting off hair by way of punishment.

Expedient to do away any idea of disgrace which may exist in the minds of the natives as to persons wearing short hair, in consequence of cutting off the hair being resorted to by way of punishment,

1. **WHEREAS** it has been reported to Government, that a practice exists of cutting off the hair of men and women, by way of punishment for offences; and whereas it is desirable to do away any idea of disgrace, which may exist in the minds of the people, as to persons wearing their hair cut short;

Cutting off the hair by way of punishment prohibited.

2. It is therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that from and after the publication of this Regulation, no person shall be sentenced by any Court or Magistrate of this Island, to have his or her hair cut off, in punishment for any offence whatever.

*Given at Colombo, this 6th day of March, 1820.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*To be proclaimed in the Kandyan Provinces,*

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Sec. Kand. Provinces.

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1820.

*Regulation No. 11.*

For the relief of Insolvent Prisoners for debt.

Expedient to mark His Majesty's accession by acts of grace, and among others by an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

All prisoners remaining confined for debt on the 12th August current being H. M. birthday to be released on certain conditions.

1. **W**HEREAS it is highly expedient to mark the accession of His most gracious Majesty, by acts of grace, and among other such acts, to pass a Regulation for releasing from gaol, persons imprisoned for debts which they are unable to discharge;

2. It is therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all such persons, who on the twelfth day of August now current, being the anniversary of His Majesty's birth day, shall remain confined in gaol for any debt, shall be discharged from custody, upon, and subject to, the following conditions and limitations; —

**Conditions of release;**

Complete statement of property  
duly delivered.

**Objections to release;**

Fraud on the part of the prisoner or incompleteness of statement of property.

Prisoner to be discharged  
verifying the statement and assigning the property.

Debtors to Government;  
statement to be delivered to the  
Collector;

Proceedings to be the same as  
where individuals are creditors.

Judge may adjourn proceedings.

Debtors excluded for want  
of giving six days notice to be  
entitled to renew the application  
for release 12 days after.  
And to be enlarged on compliance  
with exigencies of this  
Regulation.

3. Every person so in custody, shall cause to be made out, a full and perfect statement of all such property, moveable or immoveable, as he, or she shall be possessed of, or entitled to, or which any person in trust for him, or her, shall be so possessed of, or entitled to; of which statement, one copy shall be delivered to each and every creditor at whose suit such person is detained, at least six days before application for the discharge of such prisoner, and another copy shall be delivered to the Judge or Magistrate by whom, or by whose authority such prisoner stands committed, who shall thereupon appoint a day not earlier than six, or later than ten, from the receipt thereof, for the prisoner to be brought before him, to apply for his discharge: Upon which day, if it shall appear to the Judge or Magistrate, that such notice has been duly given, he shall proceed to discharge the prisoner, unless any creditor, or person in behalf of a creditor, shall be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Judge or Magistrate, by legal evidence, that the debt was contracted, either by means of fraud practised by the prisoner, or by breach of any trust reposed in him, or that the prisoner has concealed, or omitted in his statement, any property of any kind whatever—necessary wearing apparel and the instruments of his or her trade or occupation excepted: Then and in any of these cases, the prisoner shall not be entitled to any benefit from this Regulation.

4. But if, on the contrary, no such charge is either made or proved, and the prisoner shall swear to the truth of the statement so delivered to the creditor and Judge or Magistrate, and shall in the presence of such Judge or Magistrate, make and execute an assignment of all the property contained in such statement (excepting only his or her necessary wearing apparel and the instruments of his or her trade or occupation) to his or her creditor, if there be only one, and if more than one, to a person to be named by the said Judge or Magistrate as a trustee for his or her creditors, such prisoner shall be immediately discharged, and shall be no more liable to arrest for the debt, for which he or she shall have been so in custody.

5. Provided, always, and it is further enacted, that in the case of prisoners at the suit of Government, the statement required by the 3d clause of this Regulation, shall be delivered to the Collector of the District in which such prisoner is confined; and the day to be appointed, by the Judge or Magistrate for bringing such prisoner before him, shall not be later than thirty days after the delivery thereof, when similar objections may be taken by the Collector on the part of the Crown, as is above directed in respect to other creditors, and similar proceeding shall be had thereupon, as in cases of individual creditors.

6. Provided, nevertheless, that if it shall appear expedient to the Judge or Magistrate, to postpone the hearing of any prisoner from the day first appointed, he may appoint any farther day or days, at an interval of not more than twenty from the first day of hearing; before the expiration of which last period, he shall proceed as is herein before directed.

7. And it is further enacted, that all and every prisoner who shall be excluded from the benefit of this Regulation, for default of giving six days notice to his creditor, shall and may be entitled to renew his application, after the expiration of twelve days from the date on which he may be remanded, and, on then complying with the exigencies of this Regulation, shall be discharged according to its provisions.—And that any prisoner who shall be excluded from relief



Debtors excluded for other causes stated in clause 3d. to be discharged at the expiration of 7 years confinement in execution.

Provide that such debtor shall comply with such parts of this Regulation as requires a statement of property on oath, and assignment to or for the use of creditors.

Prisoners' future property remains liable.

#### Form of Assignment.

Assignment exempted from stamp duty.  
Regulation to be affixed in the gaols.

under this Regulation, on proof that the debt was contracted by means of fraud practised by him the prisoner, or by breach of any trust reposed in him or her, or that the prisoner has concealed or omitted in his or her statement, any property of any kind whatever, save necessary wearing apparel and the instruments of his or her trade and occupation, shall and may be discharged from confinement, at the expiration of seven years from the time of his or her commitment in execution, for the debt on which he or she is confined. — Provided, that he or she shall have been during the whole time in confinement under such commitment, and provided, further, that such debtor shall comply with such part of the exigencies of this Regulation as relates to delivering on oath a statement of his or her property as above detailed, and to the assignment of the same for the benefit of his or her creditor or creditors.

8. But it is hereby declared and enacted, that the future property of every person so discharged, shall be and continue liable to such debts, until the same shall be fully satisfied: And the following is directed to be the form of the assignment to be executed by the prisoner:—

"I do hereby assign and make over to all the property moveable or immoveable, contained in a statement by me delivered upon oath to the Judge (or Magistrate) of this day, in pursuance of the 11th Regulation of the year 1820, excepting my necessary wearing apparel and the instruments of my trade or occupation."

9. And it is further declared and enacted, that such assignment shall not be subject to stamp duty; and that this Regulation be forthwith translated as usual, and that one copy in each language be posted and set up, within the limits of every gaol in the Island.

*Given at Colombo, this Tenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*To be proclaimed in the Kandyan Provinces.*

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN,  
Sec. Kand. Provts.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

*Regulation No. 15.*

For repealing the 2d Regulation of 1816; and for establishing a due course of proceeding in cases of contempts before Provincial Judges and other Magistrates; and for the more speedy trial of certain charges of perjury.

**Preamble.**

It has been represented to Government, that the prohibition to inferior Magistrates, to punish for contempts or perjuries enacted by 2d Regulation of 1816, is productive of inconvenience, tends to bring the Magistrates into contempt and encourage offenders.

**Regulation No. 2, of 1816 repealed;**

Provincial Judges and the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo may punish for contempts committed before themselves or of their process and officers, by fine and imprisonment, agreeable to the extent of their powers in criminal cases;

All other Sitting Magistrates & Justices of the Peace may punish for such contempts by fine not exceeding 10 rds. or imprisonment not exceeding 8 days; Course of proceeding in charges of contempt;

committal for 24 hours or admission to bail for appearance;

Interrogatories to be framed by the Judge or Magistrate, and tendered to the party charged; unless by the answers the charge is done away, or in cases where evidence rebuts the answer the Judge &c, to pass judgement;

1. **WHEREAS** it has been represented to Government, that the prohibition contained in the Second Regulation of 1816, to Provincial Judges, as well as other Magistrates, to punish for contempts or perjuries committed before themselves, is productive of inconvenience, and tends to bring the administration of justice by the said Judges and Magistrates, into contempt, and to encourage the commission of offences of these descriptions;

2. It is therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the said Regulation No. 2. of the year 1816, entitled "for regulating the administration of Justice in criminal proceedings before Provincial Judges, Sitting Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace" shall be and the same is repealed. And the several Provincial Judges, and the Sitting Magistrate for the town, fort, and district of Colombo, are hereby severally authorized to punish, by fine or imprisonment, or both, to the extent of their general powers in this respect, all contempts committed before them upon their own view, and also upon due proof, all contempts of their process, or of officers acting in the execution thereof; and all other Sitting Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace, are hereby authorized to punish such contempts as aforesaid, by fine, not exceeding ten rix dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding eight days; provided, that the course of proceeding in all cases of contempt, shall be invariably, that the party charged, shall be committed till the next day, unless it is Sunday, and in that case till the ensuing Monday, or admitted to bail for his appearance at that period, either on his own recognizance or on security, as may seem necessary to the Judge or Magistrate; and shall, on such day, be called to answer interrogatories to be framed by the Judge or Magistrate, touching his alledged contempt; and if he shall fail by his answers to such interrogatories, where the contempt is charged as committed in the view of the Judge or Magistrate, to satisfy the Court that no contempt was intended, or where the said answers are rebutted by the evidence adduced, and to be then heard on oath in proof of the contempt committed of the process or officers of the Court or Magistrate, then the Judge or Magistrate shall

A full record of proceedings to be made in the criminal diaries of Judges and Magistrates; Penalty of not answering interrogatories.

Provincial Judges and Sitting Magistrate of Colombo may try cases of perjury committed before themselves, if they consider it not of sufficient importance to be reserved for the Supreme Court;

No person to be convicted of perjury but on the evidence of two witnesses to the very fact by which the perjury is alleged to have been committed, such fact to be material to the point in issue in the original cause.

Charges of perjury committed before Sitting Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, except the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo to be tried before Provincial Courts; unless the Magistrate originally, or the Provincial Judge on considering the case, reserves it for trial before the Supreme Court.

No person convicted of contempt of Court to be punished by lashes.

Reservation of all powers and rights of the Supreme Court.

proceed to pass judgement of fine and imprisonment as herein before is provided; and a full record of such proceedings shall be made in the criminal diaries of the said Judges and Magistrates; provided, further, that any person refusing to answer the interrogatories herein above directed, when the same are tendered, shall be committed to prison there to remain, without bail or mainprize, till he declares his willingness to answer the same.

3. And it is further enacted, that the said Provincial Judges, and Sitting Magistrates of Colombo, may, whensoever they consider a case of perjury committed before themselves, not of sufficient importance to reserve the same for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature, hear, try and determine the same similarly as any other case competent to their criminal jurisdiction: provided that no person shall be convicted of perjury but on the testimony of two witnesses to the very fact whereby the said crime is charged to have been committed; and such fact shall be material to the point at issue on the trial in which the perjury is charged to have been committed; and that the party charged with perjury shall have due opportunity of rebutting the same by evidence in support of his former testimony.

4. And it is further enacted, that all trials on charges of perjury or contempt alleged to have been committed before any Sitting Magistrate, other than the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo, or before any Justice of the Peace, shall be had before the Provincial Judge of the district in which the same is charged to have been committed, unless the Magistrate before whom the perjury is charged to have been committed, shall specially commit the persons charged, or hold them to bail for trial before the Supreme Court; or unless the Provincial Judge on consideration of the case, shall deem it of too important a nature to be tried before him; in which cases, the same shall remain for trial before the Supreme Court, unless referred back from it to the Provincial Judge.

5. And it is further enacted, that no contempt of Court committed before, or of the process or officers, of any Provincial Judge, Sitting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, shall subject the offender to corporal punishment by lashes.

6. Provided, always, that nothing herein shall be construed to extend to, or in any wise affect, the proceedings or authority of the Supreme Court.

*Given at Colombo, this Ninth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY..  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1821.

## *Regulation No. 1.*

**Preamble.**

Doubts have arisen as to the rights of parties in suits or actions, or prosecuted civilly or criminally, to demand from Courts of Justice, process to compel public officers to produce official papers in their charge;

And it is expedient & necessary to declare in what manner only individuals can obtain from the offices of Government either originals or copies of the public documents therein;—and to declare the validity of copies or extracts as evidence.

Copies and extracts of papers of record in public offices, save as hereafter excepted shall not be granted by the heads of departments, except on the previous sanction of the Governor or in his absence the Lieutenant Governor of the Island.

Such sanction may be obtained by petition, addressed to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, duly stamped except where the petitioner is a pauper, stating the nature of the documents of which copies or extracts are required, in what office the same are, and the purpose to which the copies or extracts are to be applied.

The assent of Government to the prayer will be endorsed on the petition unless the Governor or Lieutenant Governor deems it injurious to the public interests to admit the exposure of the contents of the documents alluded to. Indorsement to be the warrant & direction to the head of the department in which the papers are to furnish copies or extracts; attested as such by himself or his assistant or assistants.

For declaring in what manner, copies or extracts from documents of record in the public offices of Government may be procured; and the validity of the same as evidence.

1. **WHEREAS** doubts have arisen as to the rights of parties having suits or actions, or being prosecuted civilly or criminally, before the several Courts of Justice in these settlements, to demand from such Courts, process in the nature of a Subpoena duces tecum, directed to any public officer, commanding him to produce in evidence before such Court, official papers or documents, the property of the Crown, or copies or extracts therefrom; and whereas it is expedient and necessary to declare, in what manner, only, individuals can be allowed to have from the offices of Government, save and except, from Courts of Justice, and offices purely judicial, either the originals, or copies, or extracts from the documents or papers of record therein; and also to declare the value of the said copies or extracts, as evidence in law;

2. It is therefore hereby enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that copies or extracts of papers, or documents in the public offices of government, shall, and may only be granted by the heads of public departments, in whose custody such papers, or documents may be placed, excepting as hereinafter is excepted, upon the previous sanction of the Governor, or in his absence from the Island of the Lieutenant Governor: and it is declared, that such sanction may be obtained, by petition addressed to the said Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, duly stamped, unless the petitioner is a pauper; setting forth the nature of the document or documents, of which the petitioner requires the copies or extract; in what office the same is or are; and the purpose to which the same is, or are to be applied; which petition being taken into consideration, the assent of government to the prayer will, unless the Governor, or in his absence the Lieutenant Governor deems it injurious to the public interests, to admit the exposure of the contents of the documents alluded to, be indorsed on the said petition, and the same delivered to the petitioner; and on its being transmitted to the head of the department, in which the document or documents are, such indorsement shall be his warrant and direction to furnish copies or extracts thereof, attested as true copies or extracts, by the signature of himself, or of his assistant or assistants.

Originals of documents in public offices not to be removed without sanction of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, which will only be granted on very special cases and on application in manner above mentioned.

Attested copies and extracts of public documents issued under this Regulation shall be taken in law as of equal value in evidence as originals, and be only subject to the same exceptions as such originals.

Copies & extracts, unless where applicant is a pauper, to be on stamped paper of the value of 6 fanams for every 120 words.

No writ of Subpoena duces tecum or other process equivalent, shall issue to any head of a department, except as hereafter excepted, nor to any clerk or other person employed therein, commanding him to produce any official documents in his custody or office, or copies or extracts hereof.

Provisions above mentioned not to apply to records of Courts of Justice, or offices of Magistrates or Fiscals or Surveyor General (except as to their correspondence with government), nor to the issue of extracts or transcripts of slave registries in the Chief Secretary's office, nor extracts of registers of baptisms, marriages or funerals.

3. And it is further enacted, that the originals of documents in public offices, shall not be removed therefrom, but by the sanction of the Governor, or, in his absence from the Island, of the Lieutenant Governor, which will only be granted in very special cases; and on application by petition, as above directed.

4. And it is further enacted, that the attested copies and extracts, of public documents issued under this Regulation, shall be taken to be, and be admitted in law as evidence, equally as the original documents from which they shall be copied or extracted would be, and shall be liable only to the same exceptions, as such originals: And such copies or extracts shall be, except where the applicant for the same is a pauper, written on stamped paper, of the value of six fanams for every one hundred and twenty words.

5. And it is further enacted, that no writ of Subpoena duces tecum, nor any citation, rule or notice in the nature, or to the effect of such writ, shall issue from any Court of Justice, to the head of any public department, except as hereinafter is excepted, nor to any clerk, or other person employed in any public office, with the exception above referred to, commanding such head of a department, or other person, to produce any official document in his custody, or office, or any copy or extract therefrom.

6. And it is enacted, that the provisions above declared, shall not apply to the documents of record, in Courts of Justice, or the offices of Magistrates or Fiscals, or of the Land Surveyor General; save and except as to the correspondence of such Courts and offices with Government; nor to the issue of extracts from the Chief Secretary's office of the transcripts of slave registries therein deposited; nor of extracts from registers of marriages, baptisms, or funerals by the clergymen, or others having charge thereof.

*Given at Colombo, this Fifth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE,  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PASSMENT.**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1821.

## *Regulation No. 2.*

For defining the meaning of the word **ANDOL**; and for giving to Magistrates a discretionary power to inflict corporal punishment on slaves convicted of misdemeanours, instead of fine and imprisonment.

**Preamble:**

Doubts have arisen relative to the meaning of the word **andol** used in Governor Simons's code for the Jaffna district, which it is expedient should be removed.

An **Andol** shall be taken to mean any palanqueen or dooly.

Expedient that when a slave is convicted of a misdemeanour usually punishable by fine and imprisonment, the Master should not lose his services;

Which a male slave is convicted of a misdemeanour which by law is exclusively punishable by fine imprisonment or both, the Court or Magistrate before whom he is convicted, may discretely award corporal punishment in lieu of such fine and imprisonment, according to the extent of the powers of such Court or Magistrate.

1. **WHEREAS** doubts have arisen as to the construction and meaning of the word *Andol*, used in the code of local law published by the Honble CORNELIUS JOHN SIMONZ, formerly Governor of these settlements, while the same were under the dominion of the States General of the United Provinces, for the regulation of sundry matters relating to the district of Jaffnapatam, and it is expedient such doubts should be removed;

2. It is, therefore, declared and enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that an **Andol** shall be taken to be and mean any palanqueen or dooly.

3. And whereas it is expedient, in the instances of misdemeanours, where the same are by law punishable exclusively by fine or imprisonment, that when a slave or slaves is or are convicted thereof, the master should not lose the benefit of the service of such slave or slaves; It is, therefore, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any Court or Magistrate, before whom a male slave shall be convicted of an offence, the punishment of which is by law limited to fine or imprisonment or both, to sentence, at the discretion of such Court or Magistrate, that instead of such fine or imprisonment, such male slave shall receive corporal punishment by lashes, not exceeding in number the limits of the powers in the said Court or Magistrate vested in that behalf.

*Given at Colombo, this Fifth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1821.

## *Regulation No. 3.*

For enabling Fiscals to receive deposits of money in cases of arrest,  
instead of taking bail for the defendants' appearance.

### **Preamble.**

It may & does happen that persons taken under process of arrest in mesne process may be unable to find bail, but may be able to deposit an amount equal to the amount in suit & costs;

And it is expedient such persons should on making such deposit be allowed to go at large till the return of the process;

All persons who shall be hereafter arrested on mesne process of the Supreme Court shall be allowed instead of giving bail to the Fiscal to deposit in his hands the sum stated in the process in which bail is to be given & 100 rds. more to answer costs up to the time of return of the mandate & thereupon shall be left at large;

Fiscal to return the deposit into Court with the process; If the defendant appears at the time of return & gives sufficient bail to answer the sentence the deposit shall, on motion, be repaid to him;

If he does not give bail or render himself into custody, money to be paid plaintiff on motion;

Plaintiff may enter appearance for the defendant, and proceed to trial *ex parte*.

1. **WHEREAS** it does, and may happen, that persons arrested by virtue of mandates of arrest issued by the Supreme Court, may not be able to find sufficient securities for their obeying the exigence of such mandates, and yet may be able to make a deposit of the money for which they are sued, together with a competent sum for costs; and whereas it is expedient that persons arrested, should, upon making such deposit, be permitted to go at large until the return of such mandate, without finding bail for their appearance before the said Court; It is, therefore, enacted by the Honble the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all persons, who shall from and after the date hereof, be arrested, upon such mandate, within the British Settlements in the Island of Ceylon with their dependencies, shall be allowed, in lieu of giving bail to the Fiscal, to deposit in the hands of the Fiscal or his deputy, the sum set forth in the mandate of arrest by virtue of the affidavit for holding to bail, together with one hundred rix dollars in addition to such sum, to answer the costs which may accrue or be incurred in such action up to and at the time of the return of the mandate, and shall thereupon be discharged from such arrest as to the action in which he, she or they shall so deposit the sum set forth in the mandate; and that the Fiscal shall, in every such case, at or before the return of the said mandate, pay into the Court the sum of money so deposited with him as aforesaid; and thereupon, in case the defendant or defendants shall afterwards give sufficient bail according to the course and practice of the Court, to stand to and perform the sentence of the Court, the sum of money so deposited and paid into Court as aforesaid, shall by order of the Court, upon motion to be made for that purpose, be repaid to such defendant or defendants: But in case the defendant or defendants shall not duly give such bail, or shall not render himself into custody under such warrant of arrest, then, and in such case, the said sum of money so deposited and paid into Court as aforesaid, shall by order of the Court, upon a like motion to be made for that purpose, be paid over to the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action, who shall be thereupon authorized to enter an appearance for such defendant or defendants, in order to the hearing the cause *ex parte*, if the said plaintiff or plaintiffs shall so think fit; such payment to the plaintiff or plaintiffs to be made subject to such deductions, if any, from the sum of one hundred rix dollars deposited, and paid to answer the costs as aforesaid, as upon the taxation of plaintiff's cost, as well of the suit as of his application to the Court in that behalf, may be found reasonable.

Provided that if defendant appears & renders himself into custody he shall receive back the sum deposited.

Further proviso that if the defendant shall appear but be unable to perfect bail he may on application be allowed to leave the sum deposited in Court to abide the issue of the suit adding to it however such further sum as the Court shall consider just to answer further costs & shall thereupon go at large; If judgement shall be given for the defendant or for a less sum than is sued for, the deposit or the balance, after deducting what is decreed to the plaintiff, to be returned to the defendant.

2. Provided, that when the defendant shall, instead of giving bail to stand to and perform the sentence of the Court, render himself into custody, then and in that case the said sum of money so deposited shall be repaid to the said defendant, previous to his being committed to prison.

3. And provided, further, that when the defendant shall appear, but shall be unable to perfect bail to stand to and perform the sentence of the Court, such defendant may on his application for that purpose, be allowed to leave the said sum so deposited to abide the issue of the suit; and the Court may upon such defendant depositing such further sum as to it shall seem just to defray the further costs of such suit, allow such defendant to go at large; and the Court shall, upon giving its judgement, if such judgement shall be in favour of the defendant, or shall be for a less sum than the suit was instituted for, direct such sum, or such balance as shall appear justly owing to him, to be returned to such defendant.

*Given at Colombo, this Fifth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.



A  
COLLECTION  
OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS  
OF  
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
OF  
CEYLON---&c.

Section Fourth,  
*Judicial Enactments*  
*relative to*  
*the Jurisdiction of Courts.*

## Proclamation,

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

FREDERIC NORTH,

**W**HEREAS by the 54th section of his Majesty's Royal Charter, or Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster, the 18th day of April 1801, in the 41st year of His Majesty's reign, it is provided, that the jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, thereby committed to the Supreme Court of Judicature in the island of Ceylon, shall not extend or be construed to extend to, or over the natives thereof, or persons usually known and distinguished in India by the appellation of natives; and whereas it is expedient, to prevent a failure of justice, that jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, and in matters of cast, arising between natives of the said island, or persons, usually known and distinguished in India by the appellation of natives, should be exercised by the several Provincial Courts now existing in the island: We do hereby direct and ordain, that from and after the first day of January next ensuing, it shall be competent to the said Provincial Courts, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to take cognizance of, try, hear, and, according to the laws and usages of the nation, sect, or

Expedient to provide against failure of justice in matrimonial cases, and matters of cast.

The several Provincial courts to take cognizance of such causes, allowing an appeal in such cases where the value involved amounts to rds. 300.

In matters not of pecuniary interest, liberty allowed to petition the Governor for redress with 14 days after decision.

Not to affect the authorities vested in the Supreme Court by Charter of the 30th Dec. 1802.

cast of the parties respectively litigant, to determine all matrimonial causes, contests, suits, and business, and all matters or questions of cast arising between natives of this island or of India.

Provided, nevertheless, that in all such matrimonial contests as aforesaid, and in all such matters or questions of cast aforesaid, wherein a pecuniary interest to the value of 300 rix dollars is involved, an appeal from the determination of the said Provincial Courts shall lie to the High Court of Appeal in this island, subject to such limitations and regulations for prosecuting the same as are directed to be observed in other cases of appeal.

And provided, also, that where no pecuniary interest is involved, but the matter in contest, in such suits as aforesaid, is merely a question of honour or precedence, or of religious obligations, the party against whom such question shall have been decided, shall be at liberty to apply to us by petition for redress, within fourteen days after such decision shall have been made.

Provided, always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the powers and authorities vested by his Majesty's said Charter in the said Supreme Court of Judicature, as to matters of cast and inheritance.

*Given at Colombo, the 10th day of November, 1802.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) R. PLASKET.  
*Act. Sec. to Council.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

## \* Proclamation.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

FREDERICK NORTH.

Preamble.

Expedient to establish a general authentic form by which the amount and particulars of such estates of deceased natives as are not otherwise provided for, may be duly ascertained.

**W**HEREAS disputes and litigations daily arise in these settlements, amongst families of deceased natives, concerning property; and whereas we have reason to believe it would be in some degree prevented by establishing, as to cases not otherwise provided for by his Majesty's Charter, a general authentic form, whereby, on the death of any native inhabitant, the amount and

\* This Proclamation is no where expressly repealed, but no Commissioners having been appointed since 1803, it has become obsolete, and the Provincial Courts have, under the general powers vested in them by Regulation No. 1. of 1805, taken cognizance of all testamentary cases not subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Boards of Commissioners for securing the estates of the natives to be from time to time appointed;

To have such powers of fine and imprisonment as may be lawfully exercised by the Courts of Justices of the Peace.

The death of a native to be immediately reported by the principal surviving person of his family to the Board of Commissioners either direct or thro' their headman.

Three of the native Commissioners of the Board to proceed to the house of the deceased.

Such Commissioners to be called visitors who are to ascertain all particulars relative to the deceased and his property.

particulars of his or her estate, the kindred entitled to the same and the shares of each may be duly ascertained; and that when such estates exceed the sum of 100 rix dollars, or are not subject to the civil jurisdiction of the Courts of the Justices of the Peace, the possession thereof may be delivered according to law, or if the case so require, may be committed to temporary management under proper stipulations and sufficient security;

1. We do hereby publish and declare, that we will forthwith and from time to time hereafter, as occasion shall require, issue commissions for the purposes aforesaid, to such proper persons, as well Europeans as natives, at and for the several stations and districts of these settlements, (except as herein after excepted) which persons so appointed, shall be styled "The board of Commissioners for securing the estates of natives." And for carrying into effect the purposes of this Proclamation, and for the due execution of the trusts thereby given and reposed in the said board of Commissioners; we do hereby ordain and direct, that the said board shall and may possess and exercise, against persons contumaciously neglecting or refusing to obey the process and orders of that board, such powers of fine and imprisonment, and to such extent as may be lawfully exercised by the Courts of Justices of the Peace, in cases competent to their jurisdiction.

2. And we do hereby ordain, establish, and command, that on the death of any of the natives of these settlements, or persons commonly known and distinguished in India by the appellation of natives, the principal person surviving and present, of the house or family where such person shall have died, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the board of our Commissioners; if such death shall happen at any principal town or station, where any board of our commissioners aforesaid shall be actually established, or in the precincts or vicinity thereof, otherwise shall give notice thereof to the headman or schoolmaster of the village in which, or next to which, the same shall have happened, or to the headman of the cast or class of the person deceased.

3. And that in the former case, three of the native commissioners of such board, to be taken in rotation, and whereof the headman of the cast or class of the persons deceased to be always one; and in the latter case, the headman and schoolmaster of the village, and the headman of the cast or class of the deceased, shall immediately on receiving such notice as aforesaid, proceed to the house where such death shall have happened.

4. And the said native commissioners, or the said native headmen, as the cases may be (who shall respectively be called visitors) shall then and there carefully inquire and ascertain, by interrogatories to be by them the said visitors exhibited, to such persons by whom the truth may be best known, the exact time of the person's death, the cause thereof, the condition of the party deceased, that is to say, whether of age or a minor, and whether married or otherwise, his or her estate and effects, and property moveable or immovable, with the amount, value or description thereof, and in whose hands or possession the same may be, and whether the person died intestate, or made any will, and what kindred the deceased hath left, with their names; and if it shall appear that the said person died intestate, then the shares to which, according to the laws and customs of the deceased's cast or class, such kindred are respectively entitled, of the real and personal estate, and whether such persons are minors or otherwise, and whether present, or at a distance, and where.

To seal all moveable property for its security.

Written report to be made by them and sent to the Sitting Magistrate or district headman for transmission to the Board of Commissioners.

The reason of absence of any visitor or headman to be especially assigned;

In certain cases, the Commissioners to cite all parties concerned in the estate to appear, and produce the will of the deceased, and state their claims.

If the deceased shall not have domiciled within the district of the visitors, their report to be made the Board of the station where he had domiciled, which Board to make further enquiries.

The Commissioners to reduce all claims to writing.

Where the claimants are minors Commissioners to appoint those persons to act for them as would, by law or custom, be their guardians.

Disputes as to guardianship subject to the decision of the Provincial Court.

All agreements to be reduced to writing and signed by the parties agreeing.

Parties agreeing to particular acts also to commit the assent to writing.

5. And the said visitors shall seal, or otherwise secure, all moveable property belonging to the deceased, so that the same may not be stolen, embezzled, or lost.

6. And the several facts and particulars aforesaid, being so inquired of and ascertained, and the moveable property so secured as aforesaid, the said visitors shall reduce to writing a report thereof, which they, the said visitors, shall sign and cause to be signed by the several persons so examined as aforesaid, and witnessed by the persons who shall be present at the said inquiry, and forthwith transmit such report to the Sitting Magistrate, if it take place in a station where one be established, and if not to the Modeliar or other chief of the corle or district, who shall forward it forthwith to the board of commissioners at or for the station or district where such death shall have happened.

7. And in case any, or either of our said three native commissioners, or the native officers of the village, as herein before mentioned, shall not be present at the said inquiry, the report shall set forth the reason of their absence respectively: And if by such report it shall appear that the estate of the deceased exceeds the sum of one hundred rix dollars, or by its nature is not subject to the Civil jurisdiction of the Court of Justices of the Peace, and that the party deceased was domiciled at the station or within the district of the said board of commissioners, they the said commissioners shall, as soon as may be, cite all parties, kindred of the said deceased, and shall cause public notice and proclamation to be made to all others in general, being or claiming to be interested in the said estate, to appear at a certain time and place, to be specified by such citation and public notice, then and there to produce the last will and testament of the deceased, if any there be, or otherwise to state their respective claims to the estate of the deceased.

8. And if the deceased shall not have been domiciled at the station or district of the said board of commissioners, they shall transmit the said report to the commissioners, at whose station or within whose district the said party deceased shall have been domiciled, which board last mentioned, shall cause a like inquiry as before to be had at the domicile of the party deceased, and a report to be made thereof, and shall further proceed in such manner as is herein before provided.

9. And the several parties so appearing before the proper board of commissioners, the said commissioners, in case the party deceased shall have died intestate, shall hear, receive, and reduce to writing, the claims of the kindred respectively to the said estate.

10. And where any of the said claimants shall be of minor age, the said commissioners shall appoint and authorize the next of kin, or those who, by the laws and usages of the cast or class of the deceased, would be the guardians of such minors, to act for them in this behalf.

11. And in case of dispute, as to the guardianship of such minors, the same shall be granted by the said commissioners, subject to the decision of the Provincial Courts as to such appointment.

12. And if the said parties, or all who being duly warned as aforesaid, shall appear, together with the minors so represented as aforesaid, shall agree concerning their respective rights, claims and shares in the estate—such their agreement shall be reduced to writing, and subscribed by the parties so agreeing.

13. And if the said parties shall not agree concerning the whole of the said estate, but touching some particular part or parts thereof, such their agreement shall be taken, reduced to writing, and subscribed in like manner.

Thereupon shares of minors and parties not present to be deposited with managers—who are to render account not less than twice a year, and deliver up their trust on the order of a competent Court.

Parties disagreeing wholly or in part to await the decision of the competent Court.

If a will is left, Commissioners to take possession of the same, and give the party delivering it an authentic certificate thereof and transmit the same to the Provincial Court of the district; Executors to make proof of the will—others concerned to hear such proof—validity to be pronounced and probate granted—If Executors named decline or are incompetent to act, Court to appoint other persons under sufficient security.

The proceeding to be subject to appeal, if the amount competent for that purpose.

Upon agreement of parties, or production of the decree of some competent Court, Commissioners to grant letters of possession,

Such letters not to take effect as to any lands or tenements until they have been duly registered and the usual duty paid to Government—and the persons obtaining such letters to deliver in, within 12 months thereof, an authentic survey of the land and an estimate of its value.

The shares of minors and persons not present, in immovable property, not to be affected but by competent Court.

The estates of persons resident in Colombo, or in any way subject to the Supreme Court not affected by this Proclamation.

14. And thereupon the board of commissioners shall order the shares of minors, and parties not present, to be deposited or committed, under security, to the management of proper persons; in which last mentioned case, it shall be provided, that the persons entrusted with the management of such shares, shall render an account of such their management not less than twice in the year, and shall finally account for and deliver up the same when thereunto required by order of the competent Court.

15. And in case the parties interested shall wholly disagree respecting the said estate, or respecting any particular part or parts thereof, the parties and property so in difference shall await the decision of the competent Court.

16. And if the person so dying shall have left a will, the said commissioners shall cause the same to be produced and delivered to them, they giving the party from whom they receive it an authentic certificate thereof in writing, under their hands, and shall transmit the same to the Provincial Court of the district, which Court shall proceed to cite the executors in the said will named, to make proof thereof, and all others concerned to hear such proof made, and shall pronounce for or against the validity of such will, and the same being proved, shall grant probate thereof to the person or persons who, by such will, shall be charged with the execution of the same; unless such person or persons shall be incompetent to the said trust, by reason of insufficient age or otherwise, or shall renounce the execution of the said will, or shall be deceased or removed from within the district of the said Court, in all which cases it shall be lawful to the said Court to commit to proper persons, and under sufficient security, administration of the estate with a copy of the said will annexed.

17. Provided that such proceeding shall be subject to appeal as to the admission or rejection of such will, where the amount of the estate shall be competent for that purpose.

18. And our said commissioners, upon such general or partial agreement as aforesaid, of parties interested, or on production of the decree of some competent Court, or of probate, or letters of administration, granted by the same, shall grant an instrument which shall be called letters of possession of the estate, effects, and property of the deceased, to the person or persons entitled thereto, pursuant to such agreement, decree, probate or letters of administration, respectively.

19. And by such letters of possession it shall be provided, that the same shall not take effect as to any lands or tenements mentioned therein, until such lands or tenements shall have been duly registered in the registry of the district, paying the usual duty to government, and that the person or persons obtaining such letters of possession shall, within one year from the date thereof, deliver into the said registry, an authentic survey or plan of the said lands and tenements and every of them, together with the estimate of the value thereof.

20. And it shall be further provided, by such letters of possession, that the shares of minors, or persons not present, in as far as the same shall consist of lands, or immovable property, shall not be alienated, or in any wise incumbered, unless by sanction of the competent Court.

21. Provided always, that nothing to these presents contained shall apply to the estate of any persons resident in the town, or fort of Colombo, or the district of the said town and fort; or to any estate which shall in any other manner be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in the island of Ceylon.

The principal person of the family of the deceased directed to give immediate notice.

Concealment of the decease, or failure to give notice, to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Any claimants taking possession of the property of the deceased contrary to the true intent of this Proclamation to be considered and punished as trespassers.

Fixing the fees to be received by the Commissioners and other Officers herein mentioned.

22. And we do hereby peremptorily direct, that the principal person surviving and present, in any native house or family where such death shall have happened as aforesaid, shall forthwith give such notice as is hereby required.

23. We hereby ordain, that the wilful concealment of such decease, or the neglect of giving due notice thereof as aforesaid, shall be deemed a contempt of the law, and subject to such punishment, by fine or imprisonment, as the circumstances thereof shall require, and the said board of commissioners shall decree.

24. And all persons having or assuming to have any title, interest, or claim, in or to the estate or property, moveable or immovable, of any such deceased person as aforesaid, or in or to any property, whereof the said deceased shall have died possessed, excepting such as, at the time of his decease, shall be in the actual tenure or occupation of any house or lands, or resident in or upon the same, or in the actual possession of any moveable property, are hereby strictly enjoined and commanded, that they do not presume to enter upon, take, seize or possess themselves or any such property as aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this our Proclamation, on pain of being deemed trespassers, and punishable as provided by law, in that behalf.

25. And we do hereby ordain, publish, and declare, that there shall be taken by our said commissioners, and the several other officers herein before mentioned, for and in consideration of the matters aforesaid, the following fees and no other, to wit:—

For every inquisition or inquiry at the habitation or domicile (to be equally divided amongst the visitors employed therein.) rds. 1 6

For every commission for the further security of the property (to be divided in like manner)..... 1

For citing the kindred..... 1

For taking the claims in cases of intestacy, for each claimant being of full age and present..... 1

For the same as to each minor and absent..... 2

For taking the agreement of every party in person or by representation. .... 1

For letters of possession of moveables only, ..... 1

Of moveables and immovable..... 2

Together with one half per cent on the amount of the property, both moveable and immovable, contained in such letters, and over all other fees and duties.

26. The said fees, in so far as the same are chargeable on particular parties, to be paid by such parties respectively forthwith, otherwise by the person or persons in whose favor letters of possession shall be granted, on delivery of such letters; and the said fees, except where the same are hereby directed to be divided, shall be collected by the commissioners for the account of government.

27. And we do further ordain and direct, that in the testamentary cases which shall be instituted by authority of the provision contained in this Proclamation, there shall be paid to the Court before which the same shall be proceeded in, such fees as by the practice of the said Court, shall become due for acts or proceedings of the like kind, and the same shall be proportioned and assessed by the Court accordingly, and shall be applicable as the other fees of the said Court.

28. Provided, always, that in cases of great poverty of the parties, it shall be competent to our said board of commissioners, or the said Courts respectively, (on proof thereof) to diminish or wholly to remit the fees hereby established, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; And provided also, that where the deceased shall appear not to have died possessed of property to the

Fees to be paid forthwith by the parties, on whom they are chargeable, or by the person to whom the letters of possession granted, on their delivery—the said fees to be collected on account of Government, unless hereby otherwise directed.

Fees in testamentary cases to be levied according to the practice of Courts proceeded in, and to be applicable as other fees of these Courts.

Fees may be diminished or wholly remitted in cases of poverty, and no fees to be charged on estates not amounting to rds. 50.

The powers and functions vested in native bodel kamers to cease from this date.

The bodel kamers to account to the Commissioners for all property remaining under their administration and the Commissioners authorized to take over charge thereof.

amount of fifty six dollars, no fee whatever shall be demanded or taken, either by the said visitors, or by the said board of commissioners, for the performance of the duties hereby imposed on any of them.

29. And we do hereby direct, that from the publication hereof the powers and functions heretofore vested in the several bodel kamers throughout these settlements, shall cease and determine.

30. And the said several bodel kamers shall account with the board of commissioners for the respective stations or districts where such bodel kamers respectively are established, for all funds and property remaining under the administration of the said bodel kamers, which funds and property, we do authorize the said board of commissioners to take charge of, and to dispose thereof, according to the provisions herein before contained.

*Given at Columbo, the 30th day of December, 1802.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) R. PLASKET,  
*Act. Sec. to the Council.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1805.

*Regulation No. 1.*

Preamble.

A Regulation for diminishing the expence of the present judicial establishment; and for facilitating the attainment of justice to the native inhabitants of the British Settlements on the Island of Ceylon, passed by the Governor in Council, on the 19th of November 1805.

The number of the civil servants not admitting of the establishment of Courts of Justices of the peace composed of

AS the number of civil servants in His Majesty's service is too small to admit of the establishment of Courts of Justices of the peace, consisting of three members, at all the stations where the superintendence would be required; and as the convenience of the

*Dec. 4<sup>th</sup> 1805*

three members, the Governor in Council enacts as follows;

All Courts of Justices of the Peace to cease.

There shall be a Provincial Court, composed of one Judge, in;

Colombo,  
Putnam & Chilaw,  
Jaffnapatnam,  
Trincomalie & Batticaloa,  
Galle and Matura.

Each Court to exercise criminal and civil jurisdiction.

A criminal jurisdiction, with power to impose fine not exceeding 100 rds.—imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding three months—& whipping not exceeding 100 lashes.

A civil jurisdiction over cases wherein Europeans are parties up to 100 rds; and unlimited in cases between natives.

The Agent of revenue to be Fiscal.

Judge to be Justice of the peace of the province.

And proceed in circuit twice a year, and reside at such stations as the Government shall direct.

Every Agent of revenue and his Assistant to be a Justice of the peace, and sitting Magistrate in the absence of the Judge.

All sitting Magistrates, except that of Colombo.

In criminal cases to have power of fine up to 50 rds.; imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding two months; and whipping not exceeding 50 lashes.

A civil jurisdiction over all suits (excepting Revenue) up to 100 rds.

All judicial officers to proceed according to such rules and levy such fees as shall from time to time be established by Government.

native inhabitants will be better provided for by vesting the Provincial Courts with a criminal jurisdiction, by directing them to go circuits thro' their several provinces, and by appointing all the Agents of revenue and commerce and their Assistants, Sitting Magistrates; and, further, as a very considerable expenditure may be saved to Government by making the Agents of revenue and commerce, instead of the Provincial Judges, Fiscals of their respective Provinces; the Governor in Council has accordingly enacted as follows;—

1st. All Courts of Justices of the peace shall cease.

2nd. There shall be a Provincial Court composed of one Judge, in each of the five provinces, vizt. —

In the Province of Colombo.

In the do. of Putnam and Chilaw.

In the do. of Jaffnapatnam.

\* In the do. of Trincomalee and Batticaloa.

† In the do. of Galle and Matura.

3rd. First—Each Provincial Court shall exercise throughout its province a criminal and a civil jurisdiction.

Second—A criminal jurisdiction over all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police, with powers of inflicting punishments by fine not exceeding 100 rds.; by imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding the period of three months; & by whipping not exceeding 100 lashes.

Third—A civil jurisdiction over all cases not exceeding 100 rds. between Europeans, or wherein there is an European defendant, and over all cases of whatever nature or amount between natives, or wherein there is a native defendant.

4th. The Agent of revenue and commerce of each province shall be Fiscal thereof.

5th. First—The Judge of each Provincial Court shall be a justice of the peace for his province.

Second—He shall proceed in a circuit throughout his province twice a year, and shall during such circuit reside at such stations within the province as the Government shall, from time to time, direct.

6th. Every Agent of revenue and commerce and every Assistant shall be a Justice of the peace for his province, and, during the absence of the Provincial Judge, a Sitting Magistrate for the part of the province in which he resides.

7th. First—Every Sitting Magistrate, except the one at Colombo, shall exercise the following criminal and civil jurisdiction.

Second—A criminal jurisdiction over all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police, with power of inflicting punishment by fine not exceeding 50 rix dollars; by imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding two months; and by whipping not exceeding 50 lashes.

Third—A civil jurisdiction over all cases of whatever nature (except suits relative to the revenue) not exceeding 100 rix dollars.

8th. All Provincial Judges, Sitting Magistrates and Justices of the peace, shall proceed according to such rules, and levy fees according to such tables, as shall from time to time be forwarded to them by the Governor.

9th. First—This Regulation shall take effect throughout all the British Settlements on the Island of Ceylon, from the 1st of December next.

\* The jurisdiction of the Provincial Court of Trincomalie over Batticaloa was withdrawn in 1807, by an order of Government.

† In 1808 a separate Court was established for Galle distinct from Matura.



**Second**—And every part of any former Proclamation or order which contradicts it, is hereby repealed.

Colombo, 19th November, 1805.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) R. PLASKET.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1805.

### Regulation No. 2.

A Regulation for increasing the criminal & civil power of the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo.

**Preamble,**

Necessary to encrease the Jurisdiction of the sitting Magistrate of Colombo.

In criminal cases to have power of fine up to rds. 100; imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding 3 months; whipping not exceeding 100 lashes

To have a civil jurisdiction, over all suits (except Revenue) to 100 rds.

**A**S the Court of Justices of the peace of Colombo has been abolished, it becomes necessary to increase the jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrate of that place; the Governor in Council has accordingly enacted as follows;

First—The Sitting Magistrate of Colombo shall exercise the following criminal & civil jurisdiction;

Second—A criminal jurisdiction over all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police, with powers of inflicting punishments by fine not exceeding 100 rds.; by imprisonment at hard labour, not exceeding the period of three months; and by whipping not exceeding 100 lashes.

Third—A civil jurisdiction over all cases of whatever nature (except suits relative to the revenue) not exceeding 100 rds.

Colombo, 3rd December, 1805.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1807.

## *Regulation No. 4.*

A Regulation for extending the local jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; and for increasing the powers of certain Magistrates within the province of Colombo.

### Preamble.

Defining the limits of the district of Colombo for the purposes of the 20th clause of the Charter of the Supreme Court.

Sitting Magistrates to be appointed to reside at such places in the district as may appear most convenient to the inhabitants; to have criminal jurisdiction of fining not exceeding 100 rds.; imprisoning for a term not exceeding three months; and whipping not exceeding 50 lashes.

Civil jurisdiction in all cases between natives (burghers excepted) where the value does not exceed 300 rds. & wherein Europeans or burghers are parties 100 rds.

The Provincial Court of Colombo, abolished from the 15th March ensuing.

This Regulation to take effect from that date—and every former enactments contradicting is repealed.

1st. **T**HE space bounded on the north by the river Dandoegam, on the south by the river of Bentotte, on the west by the sea, and on the east by the Candian limits, shall be, and be deemed to be the district of the town and fort of Colombo, for the intent and purposes set forth in the 20th clause of the Charter or Letters Patent establishing the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Island.

2nd. Sitting Magistrates shall be appointed to reside at such places within the said district, as shall appear to be most convenient to the inhabitants, with the following criminal and civil jurisdiction—a criminal jurisdiction over all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police, with power of inflicting punishment by fine not exceeding 100 rix dollars; by imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding three months; and by whipping not exceeding fifty lashes.

A civil jurisdiction over all cases between natives of this Island or of India (burghers excepted) up to 300 rix dollars; over all cases between European or wherein there is an European plaintiff or defendant, and over all cases between burghers or wherein there is a burgher plaintiff or defendant, up to 100 rix dollars only.

\* 3d. All powers and authorities granted to or vested in the Court, styled the Provincial Court of Colombo, shall cease and determine on the 15th day of March next, and be no longer exercised by the said Court.

4th. This Regulation shall take effect on the said 15th day of March next, and every part of any former Regulation, Proclamation or order which contradicts it, is hereby repealed.

*Colombo, 23rd February, 1807.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

• Repealed by the 2d Regulation of 1809.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1808.

## *Regulation No 5.*

**Preamble,**

The Provincial Court at Trincomalee having been abolished, necessary to increase the power of the sitting Magistrate there.

The sitting Magistrate to exercise in criminal cases, jurisdiction of fine not exceeding 100 rds.; imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding three months; and whipping not exceeding 100 lashes.

A civil jurisdiction over all cases (Revenue excepted) not exceeding 300 rds.

A Regulation for increasing the criminal & civil powers of the Sitting Magistrate of Trincomalee.

**AS** the Provincial Court of Trincomalee has been abolished, it becomes necessary to increase the jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrate of that place; — The Governor in Council has accordingly enacted as follows;

The Sitting Magistrate of Trincomalee shall exercise the following criminal and civil jurisdiction;

First—A criminal jurisdiction over all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police, with powers of inflicting punishment by fine not exceeding 100 rds.; by imprisonment at hard labour, not exceeding the period of three months; and by whipping not exceeding 100 lashes.

Second—A civil jurisdiction over all cases of whatever nature (except suits relative to the Revenue) not exceeding 300 rds.

*Colombo, 26th July, 1808.*

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) **R. PLASKET.**  
*Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) **JOHN RODNEY.**  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1809.

## *Regulation No. 2.*

**Preamble.**

The Provincial Court of Colombo was abolished by Regulation No. 4 of 1807.

**WHEREAS** by the Government Regulation No. 4, under date the 23d February 1807, it was ordered & directed, that the powers & authorities then vested in the Court styled "The Provincial Court of Colombo" should cease and determine on the 15th day of March 1807;

Sheet 4

Ordering that the said Court be re-established within the local limits defined in the above mentioned Regulation.

And whereas it is our will & pleasure, that the said Provincial Court of Colombo should be re-established, with all the powers & authorities vested in it at the date of the abovementioned Regulation;

It is hereby ordered & directed, that the said Court be re-established from the date hereof, with jurisdiction throughout the district of Colombo, as defined in the Government Regulation No. 4, as abovementioned.

Colombo, 1st March, 1809.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) R. PLASKET.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1809.

### *Regulation No. 5.*

A Regulation for appointing Minor Courts of Appeal, from the Provincial and other Courts of inferior jurisdiction, where the sum is under the appealable amount established by His Majesty's Charter for the High Court of Appeal.

**WHEREAS** His Majesty by His Royal Charter, constituting the Supreme Court of Judicature, did also appoint a Court of Appeal, called the High Court of Appeal in the Island of Ceylon, for hearing and determining appeals from all Courts of Justice (the said Supreme Court excepted) then established, or to be established in this Island; provided, however, that in such appeals the sum or value appealed for, should exceed thirty pounds sterling or three hundred rix dollars;

**Preamble.**  
Reciting that the Charter has appointed a Court of Appeal to hear cases exceeding 300 rds.

Necessary to appoint Courts of Appeal for hearing appeals of minor amount, especially from the increase of Courts of inferior jurisdiction.

And whereas, from the increased number of Provincial and other inferior Courts in these settlements, and the extent of civil rights and property decided by the same, in cases below the amount so declared by His Majesty's Charter to be appealable to the High Court of Appeal, it is expedient to appoint Courts of Appeal from the said Courts of inferior jurisdiction in such cases;

His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to enact and declare;—

Commissions to issue by the Governor in Council constituting such Courts of Appeal with such extent of jurisdiction as in the Commissions shall be specified.

Such Courts to be called Minor Courts of Appeal, & to receive appeals from all courts within their jurisdiction to any amount under that appealable to the High Court of Appeal.

The form of application to be by petition addressed to the Minor Court of Appeal.

A written notice of the intention to appeal to be lodge in the original Court within two days of the decision—petition to be filed within ten days—and security given for costs.

The security to be of two persons & of the amount herein specified.

The inferior Courts may grant execution upon any effects, on any decree, of the party decreed against—but only to seize and sequester without removing the same, until it is ascertained whether the party will appeal.

The Governor in Council will issue the necessary instructions for the conduct of the Minor Courts of Appeal.

1st. That commissions or warrants will, from time to time, be issued by His Excellency in Council, to such stations as he shall judge expedient—appointing two or more of the principal civil servants or others resident at such stations respectively, to form Courts of Appeal at and for the same, and with such extent of local jurisdiction as in the said commissions or warrants shall be specified.

2d. \* That the Courts so constituted shall be called the Minor Courts of Appeal at the said respective stations, and shall be competent to receive appeals from the decisions of all the Provincial and other inferior Courts within their respective jurisdictions, in all civil cases whatever, under the amount appealable to the High Court of Appeal, † except cases touching His Majesty's revenue, and to hear and try the merits of such appeals, and determine the same affirming, reversing, or varying, the original decree according to justice and right; and also to assess both or either of the parties in the said appeals with costs at such rates as shall be established in that behalf.

3d. That the form of application shall be by petition addressed to the Minor Court of Appeal, stating generally and concisely the nature of the demand and the decision thereon, with the date of such decision, also the reasons upon which the party applying considers himself aggrieved, and concluding with a prayer for relief.

4th. That the party intending to appeal shall lodge in the original Court, or the office thereof, a written notice of such intention within two days, exclusive of Sunday, after the decision; and shall in like manner file his petition of appeal within ten days, exclusively of Sunday; and, at the same time, give security to pay all such costs as may be awarded against him by the Minor Court of Appeal: in failure of which notice, or of filing the said petition within the time aforesaid, or of giving the security hereby required, the right of appeal shall be wholly forfeited and barred.

5th. That the security shall be by the undertaking of two sufficient persons to be endorsed on the petition of appeal, and shall be in amount as follows vizt.

In cases not exceeding rds. 50....	Rds. 5
Above rds. 50 & not exceeding 100.....	10
Above 100 & not exceeding 200.....	20
Above 150 & not exceeding 300.....	30

6th. That the said inferior Courts, upon any decree passed therein, may, according to the rules now in force, grant execution upon the effects only of the party decreed against, but shall not proceed therein further than to seize & sequester, but without removing the same; and the effects so seized and sequestered shall be kept in safe custody until it shall be known whether the party will appeal or not; and in the event of an appeal then until the decision of the Court of Appeal.

7th. That His Excellency the Governor in Council will issue to the said Minor Courts of Appeal, from time to time, as may be necessary, proper rules and forms of proceeding, and also tables of the fees to be charged and levied on proceedings in appeal by stamps to be used for that purpose; which rules, forms, and tables, and all instructions issued by the authority aforesaid, the said Courts of Appeal are hereby required strictly to observe and obey.

\* See Regulation No. 9 of 1814, <sup>2d/8</sup> which takes away appeals in certain cases.

† See Regulation No. 13 of 1820, which establishes a Court for appeals in revenue cases under the amount appealable to the High Court of Appeal.

*Oct. 4 1805 of 1809*

All petitions preferred to the Governor in Council in suits not appealable to the High Court & now remaining undisposed of, to be referred to & entertained by the Minor Courts.

The Minor Courts not to take cognizance of any suit which is competent to the High Court.

8th. And whereas petitions in the nature of appeals have, from time to time, been preferred to the High Court of Appeal in suits not regularly appealable, which petitions have, therefore, according to the usual course in such cases, been referred to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council; and a number of the said applications now remain undisposed of; It is hereby declared, that all cases so depending at the date of this Regulation shall and may be referred, by order of Government, to the respective Minor Courts of Appeal to which the same shall belong, and shall be received and entertained as appeals, notwithstanding any lapse of time which might otherwise defeat the claim of the parties to such benefit.

And, lastly, it is hereby provided and specially declared, that the said Minor Courts of Appeal shall in no case take cognizance of any suit, the amount whereof may be competent to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Appeal.

*Colombo, 31st July, 1809.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) THOMAS EDEN.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1812.

*Regulation No. 14.*

**A Regulation for establishing a Provincial Court at Calpentyu.**

**Preamble**  
Establishing a Provincial Court at Calpentyu.—Defining its limits.

1. **HERE** shall be a Court at Calpentyu, styled the Provincial Court of Calpentyu, which shall exercise a civil and a criminal jurisdiction, in and throughout a district bounded as follows;

On the south, by a line including Chilaw and drawn from the sea to the Candian limits.

On the east, by the Candian limits.

On the north east, by the northern boundaries of the Manar district to the boundaries of the Wannu.

2. This Court shall have the following jurisdiction:—

To have jurisdiction;

**CIVIL JURISDICTION,**

In civil cases up to 100 rds., wherein Europeans are parties, and unlimited as to natives

Over all cases not exceeding 100 rds. between Europeans, or wherein an European is defendant; and over all cases of whatever nature and amount between natives, or wherein a native is defendant.

**CRIMINAL JURISDICTION,**

In criminal cases—to fine to an amount of 100 rds; to imprison at hard labour to three months and to whip to 100 lashes.

Over all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police, with a power of inflicting punishment, by fine not exceeding 100 rds; by imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding a period of three months; and by whipping not exceeding 100 lashes.

To make four circuits during the year.

\* 3. The said Court shall, four times in every year, make a circuit through the said district, for the exercise of its civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Sittings to be held at Chilaw Putlam, Aripo, Mantotte and Manar.

4. Sittings of the said Court shall be held, in the course of the said circuits, at Chilaw, Putlam, Aripo, Mantotte and Manar.

Circuits to commence the first days of January, April, July and October.

\* 5. The circuits to commence on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, not being Sunday; and in case the first falls on a Sunday then upon the second day of the month.

All cases to be tried in places most convenient to parties concerned.

6. All causes shall be tried and decided in whatever part of the district the parties concerned shall find it most convenient to bring them before the Court.

Cases of that province already commenced in the Provincial Court of Colombo, or before the Sitting Magistrate of Manar to be transferred to that of Calpenty.

† And whereas it may happen, that cases which have arisen between persons residing within the district hereby allotted to the Provincial Court of Calpenty, are now depending in the Provincial Court of Colombo, or before the Sitting Magistrate of Manar; in all such cases the proceedings shall be immediately, upon the publication of this Regulation, transferred to the Provincial Court of Calpenty, and shall there be continued and carried on as if they had originally been commenced in the Provincial Court of Calpenty—and the Provincial Court of Calpenty is hereby enabled to grant execution upon judgements had either before the said Sitting Magistrate, or in the Provincial Court of Colombo, in suits commenced and carried on against persons residing in the district of the Provincial Court of Calpenty.

*Given at Colombo, this 28th day of November, 1812.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

\* These clauses repealed by the last clause of Regulation No. 22 of 1813.

† See Regulation No. 22 of 1813.

*sect. 4*

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1812.

## *Regulation No. 15.*

**A Regulation for encreasing the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrate of Batticaloa.**

Jurisdiction of the Sitting  
Magistrate of Batticaloa

**THE** Sitting Magistrate of Batticaloa shall exercise the following,—

### **CIVIL JURISDICTION,**

In civil cases (expecting Revenue) not exceeding 300 rix dollars.

Over all cases of whatever nature (excepting suits relating to the revenue) not exceeding 300 rix dollars.

### **CRIMINAL JURISDICTION,**

In criminal cases to fine not exceeding 100 rds; imprison at hard labour three months; and whip to 100 lashes.

Over all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police, with a power of punishing, by fine not exceeding 100 rix dollars; by imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding three months; and by whipping not exceeding 100 lashes.

*Given at Colombo, this 25th day of November, 1812.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) **JAMAS GAY.**  
*Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) **JOHN RODNEY.**  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*



# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**A. D. 1813.**

**Regulation No. 1.**

**For declaring the powers and jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts of this Island.**

The nature of the powers and jurisdiction of Revenue Magistrates not sufficiently understood.

**WHEREAS** the nature of the powers and jurisdiction granted to Magistrates, for the trial of Revenue causes, has been in some instances misunderstood;

No suit can be instituted before Revenue Magistrates, but by the officers of the Crown, nor against authorized acts done in the collection of revenue.

It is hereby declared, that in conformity to the provisions established by His Majesty's Charter constituting the Supreme Court, no suit can be instituted before any Magistrate appointed for the trial of revenue causes, but by the officers of the Crown in behalf of His Majesty's revenue; nor concerning any act done in the collection of such revenue, according to the usage and practice of the country, or the regulations of His Excellency the Governor.

*Given at Colombo, this 5th day of January, 1813.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

In the absence of the Chief Secretary to Govt.

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Dep. Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**A. D. 1813.**

*Corresponding with the Cingalese and Tamul Year  
Sreemoege and Hegira 1227.*

**\* Regulation No. 12.**

**A Regulation for enlarging the civil jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrate of Moletivoe.**

**\* See Regulation No. 6 of 1818, as to the local jurisdiction of this Magistrate.**

*See No. 7 of 1809  
subra p. 163*

Expedient to enlarge the civil jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrate of Molletivo;

Extending it in all case (excepting Revenue) to 300 rds.

**SECT. 1st.** WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Sitting Magistrate of Molletivo to try civil cases of an higher amount than he is at present empowered to do;  
**SECT. 2d.** It is therefore enacted, that the Sitting Magistrate of Molletivo shall exercise a civil jurisdiction over all cases of whatever nature (excepting suits relating to the revenue) not exceeding 300 rix dollars.

Given at Colombo, this 26th day of June, 1813.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAS. GAY.  
 Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY  
 Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL,

A. D. 1813.

*Corresponding with the Cingolese and Tamul Year  
 Sreemouga and Hegira 1227.*

### Regulation No. 13.

For restoring to the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo the jurisdiction of civil and criminal cases arising within the Fort.

Necessary to restore the jurisdiction of the Fort to the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo,

Regulation of 1810 No. 1 repealed.

Jurisdiction over the Fort given to sitting Magistrate of Colombo with all additional power since 1810.

Sitting Magistrate of the port continued as such.

**WHEREAS** it is expedient that the jurisdiction of civil and criminal cases within the Fort of Colombo, transferred by the Regulation No. 1 of 1810, should be restored to the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo;

It is therefore enacted, that the said Regulation of 1810, No. 1, be and it hereby is repealed.

That the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo do henceforth exercise within the Fort of Colombo the same jurisdiction over criminal and civil cases as he possesses in other parts of his district—and that he do also exercise all such powers and duties within the said Fort, as by any Regulation made since the said Regulation of 1810, No. 1, have been assigned to be exercised by the Sitting Magistrate of the Fort.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the Sitting Magistrate of the Port, of the several powers committed to him for the preservation of the police of the said Port, by the Regulation of 1806, No. 10.

Process of either sitting Magistrate to run into each other districts.

That whenever the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo, or the Sitting Magistrate of the Port shall direct any process in civil or criminal cases against persons or property to be executed within the limits assigned to the other, such process shall be valid without any reference of the one Magistrate to the other.

Given at Colombo, this 31st day of July, 1813.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAS. GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1813.

*Corresponding with the Cingalese and Tamul Year  
Sreemorga and Hegira 1227.*

### Regulation No. 22.

To explain and amend the 14th Regulation of the year 1812, entitled a Regulation for establishing a Provincial Court at Calcutty.

Doubts as to former Regulation as to Sitting Magistrate of Manaar.

Sitting Magistrate of Manaar to continue to exercise his powers.

Four yearly circuits required by former Regulation in January, April, July and October.

These periods inconvenient.

**W**HEREAS a doubt has arisen whether the powers of the Sitting Magistrate of Manaar are affected by the establishment of a Provincial Court at Calcutty;

It is hereby enacted, that the Sitting Magistrate of Manaar shall continue to exercise the several powers vested in him as fully as before the establishment of the said Provincial Court at Calcutty.

And whereas by the third and fifth clauses of the said Regulation, it is enacted that the said Court shall make four circuits in each year—to take place in January, April, July, and October;

And whereas the nature of the country, and the usual course of the seasons render those periods of circuit extremely inconvenient;

*sect. 4<sup>th</sup>*

Two yearly circuits, hence  
forward.  
March and August.

It is hereby enacted, that the said third and fifth clauses of the said Regulation be repealed; and that there shall be but two circuits of the said Provincial Court in each year, to commence on the first Monday in March, and the first Monday in August respectively.

*Given at Colombo, this 30th day of October, 1813.*

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) **JAS. GAY.**  
*Sec. to Council*

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) **JOHN RODNEY.**  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**A. D. 1814.**

*Corresponding with the Cingalese & Tamul Year  
Sreemoega and Hegira 1228.*

### *Regulation No. 2.*

**For establishing a Provincial Court at Trincomalie.**

**W**HEREAS by the Regulation No. 13 of 1812 a Commissioner's Court was established for the said town and district; and it has on the day of the date hereof been determined by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the same shall from henceforth be called the Provincial Court at Trincomalie;

It is hereby declared and enacted, that the said Commissioner's Court be, and it hereby is enacted and established as the Provincial Court of the district of Trincomalie; and that the Judge thereof be called the Provincial Judge; and that the said Court, do henceforth hold exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers, jurisdiction and privileges of a Provincial Court, and be subject to the several Regulations and instructions now in force, with respect to Provincial Courts.

*Given at Colombo, this 6th day of January, 1814.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) **JAMES GAY.**  
*Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) **JOHN RODNEY.**  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

Rectifying establishment of a  
Commissioner's Court.

Commissioner's Court erected  
into a Provincial Court.

*Repealed by No 13 of  
1835 which establishes  
a Prov. Court at  
Batticaloa*

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1814.

*Regulation No. 7.*

For establishing a Commissioner's Court at Batticaloa.

Causes have arisen exceeding  
the jurisdiction of the Sitting  
Magistrate.

A Commissioners Court es-  
tablished;

With powers of a Provincial  
Court;

And subject to like appeal;

To High Court of Appeal;

And Minor Court.

**W**HEREAS various causes of action have arisen between the inhabitants of the town and district of Batticaloa, exceeding in amount the powers of the Sitting Magistrate, and not subject to the cognizance of the Supreme Court of Judicature;

It is hereby enacted and declared, that there shall be established at Batticaloa, and for the town and district thereof, a Court of civil jurisdiction to be called the Commissioner's Court, which jurisdiction shall be exercised by such person or persons to whom His Excellency the Governor shall, from time to time, issue a commission or commissions for that purpose; and the said Court shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities of a Provincial Court, except in the instance of suits relating to the Revenue, within and throughout the town and district of Batticaloa; and shall be subject to the like right of parties deeming themselves aggrieved, to appeal to the High Court of Appeal under the rules and conditions established in that behalf of His Majesty's Charter; and subject also to the rules, orders and controul of the said High Court of Appeal in like manner as the Provincial Courts are subject thereto, —and with appeal also to the Minor Court of Appeal according to the Regulation in that behalf.

*Given at Colombo, this 6th day of August, 1814.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*Act 4*

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1814.

## *Regulation No. 9.*

For taking away the rights of appeal to the Minor Courts of Appeal in certain cases.

**WHEREAS** it is found by experience that the right of appealing to the Minor Courts of Appeal, from the decision of the Provincial Judges, and Sitting Magistrates, in cases of trifling value serves only to encourage petty litigation;

1 It is therefore enacted, that so much of the 5th Regulation of the year 1809, as gives a right of appeal from the Provincial Courts to the Minor Courts of Appeal, shall be and it is hereby repealed, with respect to all cases where the sum or value appealed for does not exceed two hundred six dollars.

2 And it is further enacted, that so much of the said Regulation, as gives a right of appeal from any other Courts of inferior jurisdiction or Magistrates to the said Minor Court of Appeal, shall be and it hereby is repealed, with respect to all cases where the sum or value appealed for does not exceed 25 six dollars.

3 Provided, always, that the remedy of appeal granted by the said recited Regulation shall not be affected in any case wherein the title to or possession of landed property shall directly or indirectly be in question; and such cases shall remain subject to appeal whatever may be their amount.

4 Provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of parties entitled to an appeal under the said Regulation in any case decided before the promulgation hereof, and wherein proceedings in appeal have actually taken place, or may be competent according to the provisions of the said Regulation.

5 And as some doubt has arisen whether, under the Regulation No. 5 of 1809, the Minor Courts of Appeal may retain a suit in appeal before themselves and order, direct and receive such additional proof therein as they may think expedient for attaining the ends of justice; it is further enacted, that the said Minor Courts of Appeal may order, direct and receive such additional proof in any case which is brought before them in appeal, as may enable them to decide the same according to justice and right.

*Given at Colombo, this 13th day of August, 1814.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Appeals in trifling cases encourage litigation.

Appeals from Provincial Courts taken away where the sum does not exceed 200 rns

Appeals from Sitting Magistrates &c. where not 25 lbs.

Proviso respecting suits relating to landed property.

Reservation of the right of appeal where already vested by the former Regulation.

Doubts as to the power of Minor Courts of Appeal to retain causes before them and take further proof.

Power granted for the aforesaid purpose.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1817.

## Regulation No. 6.

For extending the civil jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrate of Negombo.

Necessary to extend the powers of the Sitting Magistrate of Negombo.

### Civil Jurisdiction;

In all cases (not revenue) wherein natives are concerned to 300 rds.; where Europeans or burghers are parties 100.

**W**HEREAS it is deemed necessary, that for the convenience of the inhabitants of the district of Negombo, that the civil jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrate should be extended;

It is hereby enacted, that the said Sitting Magistrate of Negombo shall have a civil jurisdiction over all cases between natives of this Island or of India, (burghers excepted) up to three hundred six dollars; over all cases between Europeans or wherein there is an European defendant, and over all cases between burghers or wherein there is an burgher defendant, up to 100 six dollars: provided that nothing in this Regulation contained shall be held to give any jurisdiction to the said Sitting Magistrate in matters relating to the revenue.

*Given at Colombo, this 12th day of April, 1817.*

By Order of the Council.  
(Signed) W. H. KER.  
Sec. to Council.

Published by His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1818.

## Regulation No. 6.

For the administration of justice in the Wanny.

Expedient to transfer the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court of Jaffnapatam and Sitting Magistrate of Mulletivee over some parts of the Wanny, to other jurisdictions.

1. **W**HEREAS it is expedient that the jurisdiction heretofore vested in the Provincial Court of Jaffnapatam and the Sitting Magistrate of Mulletivee, in and over some parts of the province of the Wanny, should be transferred to other jurisdictions, which can more easily to the inhabitants administer justice in the same;

*Act 14*

Melpattoo north, south & east, Klekoomoolle north, Oodeavor, Mulliawelly, Karikatomoolle north & south included in district of Trincomalee & subject to provincial Court of that district & to Sitting Magistrate of Mulletivoe.

Merkoomoolle, Panengamme, Nadoo Sitticolom, Sinne Sitticolom & Klekoomoolle south, included in District of Manar subject to Provincial Court of Calpentyn & Sitting Magistrate of Manar.

Karnawelpattoo north and south, Toonekay & Poodoooodoiripoo included in district of Jaffna & subject to provincial Court of that district & Sitting Magistrate of Mulletivoe.

Appeal from Sitting Magistrate of Mulletivoe to Minor Court of Appeal at Trincomalee.

2. It is therefore enacted, that, from and after the publication of this Regulation, the eight divisions of the Wanny called Melpattoo north, Melpattoo south, Melpattoo east, Klekoomoolle north, Oodeavor, Mulliawelly, Karikatomoolle north, and Karikatomoolle south, shall be included in the province of Trincomalee; and civil and criminal jurisdiction be exercised therein by the Provincial Court of Trincomalee and by the Sitting Magistrate of Mulletivoe, according to the powers vested in the latter officer by the 12th Regulation of 1813. *vide supra p. 219*

3. And that the five divisions called Merkoomoolle, Panengamme, Nadoo Sitticolom, Sinne Sitticolom, & Klekoomoolle south, shall be included in the district of Manar, and shall be subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Provincial Court of Calpentyn and the Sitting Magistrate of Manar.

4. And that the four provinces of the Wanny, called Karnawelpattoo north, Karnawelpattoo south, Toonekay and Poodoooodoiripoo shall be included in the province of Jaffnapatam, and continue subject to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court of that province; and that the Sitting Magistrate of Mulletivoe do continue to exercise jurisdiction therein: provided, always, that appeals from the decisions of the said Magistrate relative to those divisions shall and may be heard and decided by the Minor Court of Appeal for Trincomalee, according to the limitations of the jurisdiction of the same.

*Given at Kandy, this 18th June, 1818.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
*Act. Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT\*

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1819.

*Regulation No. 12.*

For repealing the 13th Regulation of 1814.

### Preamble.

By the submission of the Kandyan provinces to his Majesty, and the establishment of British

1. **WHEREAS** by the submission of that part of the island of Ceylon, which was formerly under the dominion of the Kings of Kandy, to the British Government, and the esta-



Agents in the various districts the difficulty of procuring evidence in suits of which the cause has arisen in the said provinces has ceased;

Expedient to repeal 13th Regulation of 1814.

Repeals 13th regulation 1814;

Mode of receiving evidence of witnesses resident in the Kandyan provinces; in civil suits brought before Courts in the maritime settlements;

By letters requisitory addressed to any Agent of Government in the Kandyan provinces.

establishment of British Agents with judicial powers in the various provinces and districts of the Kandyan Provinces, the difficulty of procuring evidence in suits wherein the causes of action are alleged to have arisen in the said Provinces, has ceased; and it is therefore expedient to repeal the Thirteenth Regulation of the year 1814 entitled "to prohibit the entertaining of suits before any Courts of Judicature within the British settlements in Ceylon, on causes of action which have arisen, or may hereafter arise, in parts of the Island not comprehended within the limits of the British territories;"

2. It is therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor in Council, that the Thirteenth Regulation of the year 1814 shall be, and the same is hereby repealed—and it is further enacted that where the evidence of any witness or witnesses resident in the Kandyan Provinces is required in any Civil suit, which has been or shall be, instituted before any Court of Judicature in the maritime settlements of His Majesty in the Island of Ceylon, the same shall, and may be, taken upon interrogatories, under letters requisitory issuing from such Court to any Agent of Government in the said provinces, in like manner as is practised within the said maritime settlements, to take the evidence of witnesses resident out of the jurisdiction of the Court in which any action may be brought.

*Given at Colombo, the Seventeenth day of December, 1819.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) W<sup>M</sup>. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1820.

*Regulation No. 13.*

Preamble.

The minor Courts of appeal created by the 5th Regulation of 1809 are excluded from the cognizance of appeals in revenue cases;

Expedient to provide a remedy by appeal from decisions of inferior Courts in such cases, wherein the value in suit is not appealable to the High Court of Appeal.

For affording a remedy by Appeal in revenue cases, wherein the value in suit does not exceed three hundred rix dollars.

1. **WHEREAS** by the 5th Regulation of the year 1809, the minor Courts of Appeal hereby created, are not authorized to receive appeals in cases touching his Majesty's revenue; and whereas it is expedient to provide a remedy by appeal, from the decisions of Provincial and other inferior Courts, in cases touching his Majesty's revenue, wherein the value in suit is under the amount appealable to the High Court of appeal;

*Oct 4*

Commissions to issue from Government from time to time, appointing two or more persons to form a Court to be called the minor Court of Appeal for revenue cases;

With power to receive Appeals from all Provincial and Revenue Magistrates' Courts, in cases touching the Revenue, under the amount appealable to the High Court of Appeal;

And to hear and decide the same, with power of affirming, reversing, or varying decrees appealed from, remanding the case for rehearing with directions to the Court below, or of rehearing it before itself.

Applications for appeal and forms of proceeding to be agreeable to the provisions of the 5th Regulation of 1809;

Provido, that any cases now pending before Government in which Appeal has been prayed, may be referred for hearing, notwithstanding the lapse of time;

Further proviso, that the Court shall not take cognizance of cases competent to the High Court of Appeal.

2. It is therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that commissions or warrants will from time to time be issued by the Lieutenant Governor, appointing two or more civil servants or others, to form a Court to be called "the Minor Court of Appeal for revenue cases" with power and jurisdiction, to receive appeals from the decisions of all the Provincial and Revenue Magistrates' Courts within these settlements, in all cases touching His Majesty's revenue, under the amount appealable to the High Court of Appeal; and to hear and try the merits of such appeals, and determine the same, affirming, reversing, or varying the original decree, according to justice and right: And also, if they think it expedient, to remand any such cases brought before them to the Courts below respectively where the said decrees were passed, with such direction or directions as they may think proper to award for the fuller or further investigation of the merits of such cases respectively, or of any particular matter of enquiry and contest in such case; or the said Court may, if they shall deem it more conducive to justice, retain the suit before themselves, and order, direct, and receive such additional proof therein, as may enable them to decide the same, according to justice and right.

3. And it is further enacted, that the applications for appeal to, and forms of proceeding in, the said Court, shall be conformable to the provisions in the said 5th Regulation of 1809 provided, for the regulation of the Courts thereby created: provided, that any cases now pending before Government, in which appeal may have been requested in revenue cases, may by order of Government, be referred to the said Court, notwithstanding any lapse of time which might otherwise deprive the parties of the benefit of appeal; and provided, further, that the said Court shall in no wise take cognizance of any suit, the amount whereof may be competent to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Appeal.

*Given at Colombo, this Twenty First day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt

**REGULATION**  
**OF**  
**GOVERNMENT.**

PRESENT,

THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1820.

*Regulation No. 25.*

**Preamble.**

Expedient to increase the powers of the Sitting Magistrate of Manar.

From 1st January 1821, the Sitting Magistrate of Manar shall have the following jurisdiction, Civil, over all suits (excepting revenue) wherein Europeans or burghers are defendants not exceeding 100 rds. value; and where natives are defendants 300 rds.

**Criminal;**  
over all inferior offences &c with powers of fine, not exceeding 100 rds.; imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding 3 months; and whipping not exceeding 100 lashes.

For increasing the powers of the Sitting Magistrate of Manar.

1. **WHEREAS** it is expedient to increase the powers of the Sitting Magistrate of Manar;
2. It is enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Sitting Magistrate of Manar shall, from and after the first day of January next, exercise the following civil and criminal jurisdiction:—a civil jurisdiction, over all cases, (excepting such as relate to His Majesty's revenue,) in which an European or burgher is defendant, where the amount in suit does not exceed one hundred rix dollars; and in cases in which natives are defendants, where the amount in suit does not exceed three hundred rix dollars.

A criminal jurisdiction, over all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police, with power of inflicting punishment, by fine not exceeding one hundred rix dollars; imprisonment at hard labour, or otherwise, not exceeding three months; and whipping not exceeding one hundred lashes.

*Given at Colombo, this Fourteenth day of December, One Thousand and Eight Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## COLLECTION

OF

## THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS

OF

## HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

OF

## CEYLON---&amp;c.

## Section Fifth,

*Enactments relative to Land.*Proclamation. *3 May 1800*

BY THE GOVERNOR.

WE FREDERIC NORTH, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

## Preamble.

Expedient to remove the many evils under which the land holders an these settlements labour.

**WHEREAS** it is the most earnest wish of our heart, as it is our chief duty, to extend to all classes of His Majesty's subjects on this Island the blessings of his paternal Government, we have taken into our serious consideration the evils under which many landholders in these settlements labour, either from the uncertainty of their tenure, or from the inconveniences with which it is clogged—To relieve them from which, and to enable every man to enjoy with security the fruits of his industry—We hereby make known and declare;

1st. That on and after the \* first day of May in the year of Our Lord 1801, all land within these settlements, now held in undivided tenure by more than one proprietor, shall pay to Government the tax of one fifth part of its produce, until the same be divided among the said proprietors; after which division, the said tax shall be reduced to one tenth, excepting, where the said land be subject to the payment of Ande, or any proportion amounting to, or exceeding one fourth part, the payment of which, shall still continue as heretofore; or where the said land be held on tenure of service, concerning which particular provision is herein after made;

All lands from the 1st May 1801 held in undivided tenure to pay atax of 1-5 of its produce. When divided to pay 1-10, except lands subject to a duty of or exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$ , the payment of which to continue as heretofore. Particular provision made respecting service lands.

\* Extended to 1st May 1802 by the 6th clause of the Proclamation of 3rd September 1801.

All persons holding undivided interest in the same land to signify the same to the Landraad.

Such persons to make, with all convenient speed, an equitable division of their lands; If minors, by means of their guardians.

The division made to be approved of by  $\frac{2}{3}$  of persons interested.

The division to be made in the presence of the headman of the village, and registered. All protests to be made within one month.

#### Exception.

The protests to be entertained like all other cases, decision to be communicated to the Dessave, & may be appealed against according to its amount to the Greater or Lesser Court of Appeal.

Exceptions to the application of this enactment.

Lands enjoyed without title or grant may be appropriated by the occupier, by having them enregistered by 1st November ensuing and a pay a tax of 2-10. Failing to enregister at that date to pay  $\frac{1}{2}$  the produce.

Not to prejudice the rights of any individual, claiming grounds now in the possession of another.

2nd. And that all persons having a common and undivided interest in the same land, are enjoined, before the said first day of May 1801, to make the same known to the Landraad of the district in which the said land is situated.

3rd. And that having in such manner made known and stated their joint interest, they do with all convenient speed assemble and agree to a fair and equitable division of the same, either by themselves or their agents duly authorized; or, if the parties be minors, or otherwise incapacitated from taking care of their own concerns, by their natural or appointed guardians.

4th. That such division shall take place in such manner as shall be approved of by two thirds of the persons interested in the possession, either by the division into separate and adequate portions of the property in question, among all the joint proprietors, or by the sale of the property to the highest bidder among the proprietors; or by the public sale of it by outcry and the division of the proceeds.

5th. This division must take place in the presence of the vidahn or headman of the village where the said property is situated, and must be registered by the register of the district within one month after it takes place. All protest against the informality or irregularity of any such proceeding, must be entered before the Landraad within the term of one month after the said division, excepting in the case of persons unavoidably absent at the time thereof, who will be allowed one month to enter such protest after their return home.

6th. All such protests when entertained by the Landraad shall be treated as all other cases; their decision upon these must be communicated to the Dessave, and appeal will lie to us in our Court of Lesser Appeal, if the value of the share of the protesting party amount to three hundred rixdollars lawful money of Ceylon, and do not exceed two thousand; and if it exceed the said sum of two thousand rixdollars in such case, the appeal must be preferred before us, in our Greater Court of Appeal.

7th. It is however especially provided, that nothing herein above contained does affect the property of corporate bodies recognized by Government, or of associations of persons obtaining or having especial grants of land for especial purposes; nor to the right of common and pasturage enjoyed by the public, or by particular villages or descriptions of men, in particular places.

8th. All land now enjoyed, without title or grant, under the denomination of Canois-Parveny, Ratnahare or any other whatsoever, may be appropriated by the occupier, on condition that he do state the said possession before the Landraad; before the first of November next, and have the same enregistered duly in the registry of the district. And the land so appropriated shall pay one tenth of its produce annually to Government from the time of its appropriation. If it be not presented to be enregistered by or before the first of November next, it shall pay one half of its produce to Government from that day.

9th Provided, always, that any thing herein before contained shall not prejudice the rights of any individual claiming ground now in the occupation of another, but merely relate to land belonging to Government & occupied & cultivated without its consent,

*Proclamation 3 May 1800*

The lands in the Cinnamon gardens exempted from the effect heretof.

All persons holding lands by service tenure may appropriate the same to themselves by paying a yearly 1-10 amount of produce of high and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of low lands, and having the same duly enregistered.

Such persons to be exempted from an obligation of service, except on particular order, and receiving pay for the same.

Persons holding service lands in common to divide their interests as directed in clause 5th.

Specifying the conditions on which Government will grant uncultivated lands to persons applying for the same.

Government will make no monopoly of the produce of the soil in future, except Cinnamon.

10th. From the effect thereof, however, are excepted lands situated in the gardens of Marenbadan, Ekele, Morottoor, and Kadi-rare, concerning which we have issued certain \* Proclamations in date 19th November 1799, and 20th January 1800, which still remain in full force.

† 11th. We do further ordain and declare, that all persons holding land by tenure of service, whatever be their cast or denomination, have permission to appropriate to themselves those lands, on the payment of a tenth of the produce of the high lands, and a fourth of the produce of the low lands, annually to Government; the same being duly proved before the Landraad, and enregistered in the registry of the district; except that if the tenure of such service or accommodated land were formerly Malapalla, Nellapalla, Ratanda or Aude, it may be appropriated in manner as aforesaid, retaining one fourth of the whole produce to Government.

12th. And we do further more declare, that in favour of the said payment, the persons holding such lands shall be free from all obligation of service, except on particular order of ourself or our successors, Governors of Ceylon, in which case they will receive pay for that service, at the rate of labour in the chief town of the district where they perform it.

13th. Provided, always, that those who hold lands in common on tenure of service, do previously divide the same among themselves, according to one of the modes herein mentioned; so that each may enjoy to his separate use the share belonging to him, on the payment of the produce of that share to Government, according to the proportions herein before mentioned.

14th. And we, by these presents, give notice that all persons inclined to provide for their livelihood by agricultural industry may address themselves to the Dessaves, or the persons conducting the business of the Cutcherry in their absence, to obtain grants of uncultivated lands from Government, which we promise to grant at the recommendation of the aforesaid Dessaves, to all deserving persons, in full and perpetual property, on the following conditions;

“That the quantity of ground granted at one time shall  
“not exceed four ammanams of low, or eight of high ground,  
“unless in peculiar cases, when the reason for the exception  
“shall be stated in the grant.

“That the person obtaining it shall enjoy it duty free for  
“the first five years.

“That at the expiration of that term, the part which may be  
“found uncultivated shall be resumed by Government.”

“That what may be found cultivated will remain in full  
“and entire property to the grantee, on the terms of paying annually  
“to Government the fourth part of the produce of the low ground,  
“and the tenth of that of the high grounds.”

15th. And, for the farther encouragement of agriculture, we hereby declare, that no monopoly will be made by Government of any production of the soil whatsoever, save and except cinnamon but that, when a quantity of any article may be wanted by Government, it shall be fairly purchased of the proprietor at the market price, or such other as may be agreed on by mutual consent.

\* All the enactments for the protection of the Cinnamon Plantations antecedent to October 1816 have been repealed, & such parts as remain in force are embodied in the Regulations No. 6. and No. 10. of 1816—which see IN SECTION 2nd.

† Repealed, see Proclamation of 3rd September 1801. 228.

Lascoreens and their families having accommodesans from Government may give the same up registering such renunciations; services rendered on special orders thereafter to be paid for.

\* 16th. And we futher declare by these presents, that all lascoreens or families of lascoreens having accommodesans from Government, and being obliged to serve on account of such accommodesans, are at liberty, from the date hereof, to give up the said accommodesans, having the said renunciations registered by the register of the district; and that in consequence of such renunciation, they shall continue subject to serve only on the especial command of our self and our successors, Governors of Ceylon, and shall receive adequate pay for their service; and that the same rule shall hold good in respect to those lascoreens who prove that they receive from Government neither lands nor accommodesans.

Colombo, 3rd May, 1800.

By Order of the Governor,

(Signed) Wm. Boyd.  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

## Proclamation. 2<sup>d</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1800

BY THE GOVERNOR.

### Preamble,

The present mode of survey imperfect and ineffectual.

A Surveyor General to be appointed.

Under him five principal Surveyors, to be stationed at the districts to be distinguished by names of,

Negombo,  
Colombo,  
Matura,  
Trincomalie,  
Jaffna;

**W**HEREAS the present mode of survey and measurement of Land within these settlements, has been found imperfect & ineffectual, we have deemed it necessary to establish a new system for that purpose.

We, therefore, hereby publish and make known such parts as are necessary for general information;

That a Surveyor General shall be appointed who will reside principally at Colombo, and correspond with and receive orders directly from Government.

Under him shall be appointed five principal Surveyors, between whom these settlements shall be divided in the following manner: one shall superintend the survey from the river of Chilaw to the Calanie-gunga; one from the Calanie-gunga to the river of Galle; one from the river of Galle to the north easterly extremity of the Mahagampattoe; one from the north extremity of the Mahagampattoe to the northern extremity of the district of Moletivee; and the remaining one from the northern extremity of the district of Moletivee to the river of Chilaw:—and shall be thus distinguished, the Surveyor,

of Negombo,  
of Colombo,  
of Matura,  
of Trincomalie,  
of Jaffnapatnam;

attached to each of these shall be one assistant surveyor and one sub-assistant surveyor.  
each to have one assistant & one sub-assistant.

\* Repealed, see Proclamation of 3rd September 1801.

*Act: 3-*

The Surveyors to obey the requisitions of the Collectors and Landraads, and to send foul copies of their surveys, with particulars thereof, to the Surveyor General.

The Surveyor General to have three fair copies made therefrom of the scale herein specified—one for the Register of the district—one to be sent the Collector for the proprietor on paying  $\frac{1}{2}$  rds per acre.

No other fees to be exacted.

Persons possessing title deeds with partial maps may render them valid by sending them to the Surveyor General to have his initials affixed thereto; failing to do so before 1st January 1803, new surveys must be made at the expence of the proprietor.

The surveyors are to obey the requisitions of the Collectors and Landraads, and to send an account of such requisitions to the Surveyor General, together with the foul copy of their surveys, on a scale to be determined by the extent of the land measured, but with an accompanying account of the number of ammoniums (according to the usage of the country where the ground is situated) and also of English acres and poles contained in it.

The Surveyor General will have three fair copies made out in his office; one on the small scale named bosh-schall representing ten Rhenish roods, and two on the same scale with the foul copy of the surveyor; one of these last mentioned to be sent to the Register of the district, the other to the Collector to be delivered to the proprietor of the land surveyed, on his payment for it to Government at the rate of one half rixdollar per English acre.

No other fees of any sort shall be exacted or received.

And for the relief of persons possessing title deeds, on which partial maps have been drawn before the promulgation of these presents, we allow of their perfect and entire validity: but we order that they deliver them to the Surveyor of the district on his receipt, and that he shall send them to the Surveyor General, who shall return them with his initials to be delivered to the proprietor; and that unless they be so delivered by the proprietor to the Surveyor before the first of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five, (as shall appear from the receipt of the said Surveyor) they shall from that day lose validity, and a new survey must take place at the expence of the proprietor.

*Given at Point de Galle, the 2d day of August, 1800.*

By Order of the Governor

(Signed) Wm. BOYD  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

## Proclamation. *30 Sept 1801*

BY THE GOVERNOR.

• Para 1st. **WHEREAS** by two paragraphs in our Proclamation of the Third day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred, we did ordain and declare as follows:—

### Preamble,

Referring to the Proclamation of 3d May 1800 which enacts that all high lands shall pay a tax of 1-10th and low lands  $\frac{1}{2}$  their produce—the right to the same being duly proved and registered, and makes particular provision respecting service lands;

“ We do farther ordain and declare, that all persons holding land by tenure of service, whatever be their cast or denomination, have permission to appropriate to themselves those lands, on the payment of a tenth of the produce of the high lands, and a fourth of the produce of the low lands, annually to Government; the same being duly proved before the Landraads, and enregistered in the register of the district, except that, if the nature of such service or accommodated land were formerly Mallapalla, Nellapalla, Ratninda, or Ande, it may be appropriated in manner as aforesaid, retaining one fourth of the whole produce to Government.”

• See Regulation No. 8 of 1809.

233.



And declares that lascoreens and their families having accommodesans may give the same up—registering such renunciation, and that services rendered under special orders shall be paid for.

Necessary to abolish service tenures.

Annulling the two above-recited paragraphs, and abolishing service by tenure of land; such lands to pay 1-10th if high lands and 1-5th of low lands, from 1st May 1802.

Exceptions.

All persons thereafter subject to serve only on specially orders of the Governor and for payment.

Headmen to be remunerated for their services, and others indemnified for their losses, after the resumption of the accommodesans.

Further extending the term for enregistration of lands to the 1st May 1802.

" And we further declare, by these presents, that all lascoreens or families of a lascoreens having accommodesans from Government and being obliged to serve on account of such accommodesans, are at liberty from the date hereof to give up the accommodesans, having the said renunciation registered by the register of the district; and that in consequence of such renunciation they shall continue subject to serve only on the especial command of ourselves and our successors, Governors of Ceylon, and shall receive adequate pay for their service; and that the same rule shall hold good in respect to those lascoryns who prove that they receive from Government neither lands nor accommodesans."

2nd. And whereas we have seen by experience, the absolute necessity of abolishing tenure by service, and substituting a less oppressive and irregular mode of contribution to the service of the state;

3rd. We annul and repeal the two above-recited paragraphs, instead whereof, we hereby make known and declare, that on and after the first day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two next ensuing, all obligation to service on tenure of lands throughout these settlements shall cease; and lands held duty free at this present time on account of such service, shall, on and after the said day, pay to Government one tenth of their produce, if high lands, and one fifth part of their produce, if low lands, excepting only such lands as were formerly Mullapalla, Nellapalla, Ratninda or Ande, which will continue from the said first day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, to pay one fourth of their produce to Government.

4th. And persons of whatever cast and condition shall from that day continue subject to serve only on the especial order of ourself and our successors, Governors or Lieutenant Governors of Ceylon, only according to their respective casts, and that on the receipt of adequate pay for such service.

5th. And as at the same period we shall resume all accommodesans at present enjoyed by native headmen, and all others of what description soever, we shall take measures for the adequate remuneration of such as will be continued in office, and for the fair indemnification of those who will then have permission to retire from service, with the rank and honours at that time enjoyed by them.

6th. And whereas the term fixed by our said Proclamation of the 3rd day of May 1801, for the same to take effect was, by our \*Proclamation of the 10th day of October of the said year 1800, extended from the 1st day of November in the same year to the 1st day of May now last past, we do hereby further extend the said term until the said 1st day of May 1802; remitting & excusing in the mean time all penalties prescribed by the said Proclamation of the 3rd day of May 1800 in that behalf.

*Given at Colombo, the Third day of September, 1801.*

By Order of the Governor,

(Signed) Wm. Boyd  
Acting Sec. to Govt.

\* Omitted as the extension of the time within which enregistration of Lands must be made, is further extended by this clause.

# Government Advertisement.

Giving notice that the measurement of land in Ceylon will from 1st May next be as herein declared.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that in the measurement of Land in the British territories on Ceylon, the standard measures of great Britain alone will, from and after the First day of May next, be made use of.

Particularizing the same.

In order to make all persons acquainted with these measures, upon which the scales of maps will be formed, the following account of them is published for the benefit of the public.

The sub-divisions of a chain.

The chain, which will be used by the Surveyors from the above mentioned period, is equal to four poles or perches, and it is divided into one hundred parts called links, each pole is  $16\frac{1}{2}$  London feet, therefore the chain is equal to sixty six (66) feet.

The scale affixed to maps of private property, and maps of greater extent.

The scale affixed to maps of private landed property, will be laid down in chains, poles and links, but on maps of a greater extent such as corles, villages or rivers, the surveyors will use a scale of miles and furlongs, of which 1 mile is equal to 8 furlongs of 880 fathoms or 1760 yards or 5280 feet; sixty nine and a half ( $69\frac{1}{2}$ ) of these miles make one degree on the equator.

The measurement of extent in superficies.

The extent in superficies mentioned in the maps of landed property, will be expressed in acres, square chains, square roods and square poles.

One acre is equal to 4 square roods, and one square rood to 40 square poles, from which proceeds,

1 acre.....	43560 square feet
do.....	4840 sqr. yards.
do.....	17436 sqr. paces.
do.....	160 sqr. poles.
do.....	4 sqr. roods.

These sub-divisions need not be used on maps of landed property, further than in this clause required.

But as these subdivisions would employ too much time, and take up too much room in the maps of landed property, it will be sufficient to make use only of acres, square roods, square poles and decimal parts of square poles.

Example.

For example in a piece of ground, if the whole superficies be 1654321 sqr. links, and it be reduced into acres by cutting off five figures of that number from the right hand, 16 acres will remain, and 54321 parts of an acre; if those parts be multiplied by 4 the result will be 217284, from which cutting off 5 figures from the right hand there will remain 2 square roods and 17284 parts of a square rood; multiply that number by 40 there are 691360, from which cutting off five figures off the right hand remain 6 square poles, and 9,1360 parts of a square pole in decimals.

Acres.....16,54321  
4

Square roods.....2,17284  
40

Square poles .....6,91360

(Signed) J. JONVILLE  
Surveyor General.

The above rules published by authority.

The above Advertisement is published under the sanction of Government.

Colombo, 22nd March, 1802.

By Order of the Governor  
(Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.  
Chief Secy. to Govt.

# \* Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

Preamble,

Referring to the Proclamation of 1st March 1801 - wherein it is declared that no deed shall be valid unless authenticated by a figure - & that a new survey must take place whenever a new title deed becomes necessary.

Repealing the above recited clauses.

**W**HEREAS by our † Proclamation, bearing date the 1st day of March 1801, it is amongst other things directed, that no deed of property shall be valid, unless it be authenticated by a figure or map issued from the office of the Surveyor General; and further that whenever a new title deed becomes necessary, in consequence of any sale, transfer, donation, devise or inheritance, a new survey, according to the then late established form, must be applied for by the person so entitled, and such application entered in the journal of the surveyor of the district;

And whereas, from the small number of surveyors at present in these settlements, the aforesaid Proclamations have been found not only inconvenient, but in many cases impracticable; We do therefore hereby repeal the above recited clause of our Proclamation of the first day of March 1801, and every thing therein contained.

*Given at Calle, the Fourteenth day of July, in the Forty Second of Year of His Majesty's Reign, and of our Lord, 1802.*

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT,  
Chief Sec. to Govt

# † Proclamation. 9 May 1803.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

FREDERIC NORTH,

Entitled a Proclamation for the better regulation of the Land Registry.

Referring to Proclamation of 1st March 1801 & 15th December 1802;

Expedient that the registry of Lands therein mentioned should be held by the Presidents of the several Boards of Commissioners, excepting in special cases herein after excepted.

**W**HEREAS, since our Proclamation of First day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, whereby, amongst other things, it was established that Presidents and acting Presidents of the Civil Courts and Landraads, should hold registers of lands, within their respective districts, several material changes affecting the said registry have taken place in judicial and other departments, especially by our § Proclamation of the Thirtieth day of December last, for the better securing the estates of deceased natives; We deem it more expedient that the said registry should be held, except in certain special cases herein after excepted, by the Presidents of the several Boards of Commissioners constituted by our said last mentioned Proclamation.

\* See Proclamation 9th May 1803.

† The Proclamation of the 1st March 1801 has been omitted, as the only clause thereof which remains unrepealed is also enacted by the 30th clause of the Proclamation of the 29th January 1801, which see in SECTION 3d - that clause is moreover amended by the 12th clause of the following Proclamation dated 9th May 1803.

‡ The Registry referred to, provided for & regulated by this Proclamation has been abandoned, and the provisions of this act, excepting the three last clauses, are obsolete.

§ See Proclamation of 30th December 1802, in Section 4th.

*Act 5<sup>th</sup>*  
*Proclamation of May 1803*

Warrants to issue authorizing the said Courts to hold registry of lands

Provided that it shall be lawful to appoint other registrars than those above mentioned, by the like warrant if found necessary.

All notices and citations issued by said Boards to be as valid as those issued from any Court of Justice.

Desirable that authentic surveys should be annexed to all title deeds.

Surveyors ordered to visit all parts of these settlements to survey lands requiring surveys.

Registrars to furnish, on demand, extracts of particulars of the several enregistrements of any land about to be surveyed.

This Regulation not to impede the passing of titles to lands without surveys.

Fees of survey to be deposited with the Registrar.

The figure to be annexed to such enregistration when completed, without prejudice thereto from the inaccuracies of the figure.

This Regulation not to extend to title deeds registered before this date.

Ten years to establish the prescriptive right for which thirty years were required by Proclamation of the 1st March 1801.

We do, therefore, publish and declare, that we will, from time to time, by our warrants for that purpose, appoint and authorize the said Board of Commissioners, to hold the said registry accordingly, and to exercise all and singular functions belonging thereto.

Provided, always, that in case of the non appointment of such Commissioners for any particular district or place, or any other special reason, whereby it shall become necessary to appoint another Registrar or Registrars than as aforesaid; it shall be lawful for us, by the like warrant, so to do.

And we do ordain and direct, that all notices and citations whatsoever required by law, regulation, or authorised practice, to be made previous to the execution or enregistration of titles to lands, or deeds affecting the same, especially the notices commonly called edictale citations, shall in all cases, where the same are necessary, or competent, be issued by or by the authority of the said Boards; and we do ordain, that such notices and citations so issued shall be as good, valid, and effectual as similar notices and citations, issuing from any Court of Justice as hath been practiced heretofore.

And whereas it is greatly to be desired that authentic surveys should, in as far as may be practicable, be annexed to all titles to lands, and deeds, affecting the same registered in the said registry;

We have directed that the Surveyors of Government shall, at stated periods, not less than twice in every year, visit all parts of these settlements in order, amongst other things, to survey such lands whereof surveys may be required as aforesaid.

Wherefore and notwithstanding our Proclamation of the Fourteenth of July last, by which, for special reasons, such surveys were dispensed with; We do hereby direct, that in all cases wherein previous to our said last mentioned Proclamation, surveys were required, the Registrar shall, on demand make for that purpose, furnish to the Surveyor to whom the same shall belong, such extracts of description and other particulars of the several enregistration, as may enable him to survey the lands, to which respectively the same may relate.

Provided, always, that nothing in this Regulation shall extend to impede the passing of titles to lands, or deeds relating thereto, or enregistration of the same, without survey being previously made; but the same shall pass and be enregistered in like manner as has been practised since our said last Proclamation; and with such description of the premises and such estimate of the extent thereof as the parties or their documents may be able to furnish.

And the fees of survey, according to the established Regulations, and calculated on the extent of the premises to be estimated as aforesaid, shall be deposited with the Registrars at the time of passing each act.

And the figure, when completed, shall be annexed to such enregistration thereof, without prejudice to the validity of such act by reason of any inaccuracy in the said description or estimated extent, or by reason of any variation of the actual survey from such description and estimate.

And it is further provided, that this Regulation shall not extend to any titles to lands or deeds respecting the same which shall have been enregistered before the date of these presents.

And whereas, by our said Proclamation of the 1st day of March, 1801, we did ordain, that an undisturbed possession of lands, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments for 30 years, should constitute a prescriptive right, we do hereby declare, that the like possession for ten years shall henceforth constitute such prescriptive right as in the said Proclamation is mentioned.

Persons prosecuting their claim to possessions so obtained, within six months of this date, at liberty to enforce their right.

Repealing the clause on the said Proclamation which affects the validity of the Tombos & extracts therefrom, as evidence in Courts of Justice.

Provided, nevertheless, that any person or persons who may have a claim upon any such lands, messuages, tenements, or hereditaments, and who shall prosecute such a claim within six months after the date of this Proclamation, shall be at liberty to enforce their right, notwithstanding the expiration of the said ten years.

And we do repeal that clause of our said Proclamation, whereby it is declared that, on and after the 1st day of January, 1806, the Tombos, and all extracts therefrom, shall not be considered as having any validity, and shall be rejected as evidence in any Court of justice within these settlements.

*At Colombo, on Monday, the 9th day of May, 1803.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBT. ARBUTHNOT.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) R. PLASKET.  
Act. Sec. to Council.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**A. D. 1809.**

*Regulation No. 8.*

**For declaring the tenure of Service Parveny Lands; and to prevent the same from being aliened or incumbered.**

**Preamble.**

It is believed that abuses prevail respecting parveny lands.

**Enactments thereupon.**

That all such lands are held immediately under Government.

That heirs male only succeed thereto; in failure whereof they revert to the Crown.

That they are inalienable, and cannot be charged with debts.

**WHEREAS** there is reason to believe, that abuses prevail with respect to the lands called service-parveny lands, in prejudice of the rights of Government; and to the impoverishment of families holding the said lands;

His Excellency the Governor in Council deems it necessary to declare, conformably to the ancient tenure of the said lands, and it is hereby declared accordingly;

1st. That all such lands are held, as in former times, immediately under Government.

2dly. That the privilege of succeeding thereto is in the male heirs only, of those who die possessed of such lands; and that the same revert to His Majesty's use on failure of such male heirs or breach of the conditions of tenure.

3rdly. That the same are not capable of alienation by gift, sale, bequest or other act of any party, or of being charged, or incumbered with any debt whatever.

*Act 5<sup>th</sup> Land*

That they cannot be sold by any process of any Courts.

4thly. That the said lands are not liable to be sold by virtue of any writ of execution, or other legal process of any Court or Courts in this Island.

Any Regulation or precedent to the contrary notwithstanding.

Colombo, 12th October, 1809.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) THOMAS EDEN.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1813.

*Regulation No. 9.*

It is believed that the stagnant water retained within the peninsula of Trincomalee for the cultivation of paddy is detrimental to the health of the inhabitants.

From the publication hereof not lawful to cultivate paddy to the southward of Orr's hill.

Further necessary to drain certain low & marshy grounds & tanks in that district.

Persons to be appointed to drain such lands immediately & a commission to issue to hear and enquire into injury suffered thereby, by individual.

**W**HEREAS there is reason to believe, that the cultivation of paddy within the peninsula of Trincomalee, requiring that a collection of stagnant water should be retained there during the hot season, is highly detrimental to the health of the inhabitants of that district;

It is hereby enacted, that, from and after the publication of this Regulation, it shall not be lawful to cultivate paddy in any part of the said peninsula, to the southward of the hill called Orr's hill.

And whereas it may be necessary, for the further securing the health of the said inhabitants, to drain certain low and marshy grounds and tanks lying within the said district;

It is hereby enacted, that such person or persons as His Excellency the Governor shall authorize and direct, shall immediately proceed to execute the draining of such lands, marshy grounds and tanks, lying within the said peninsula, as to His Excellency shall appear fitting; and that a commission shall be forthwith issued to hear and enquire what injury may be suffered by any individual in consequence of the prohibition of cultivating paddy and of such draining, and to report the truth thereupon to His Excellency to the end that all persons suffering damage may be duly compensated.

*Given at Colombo, this 19th day of June, 1813.*

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) JAMES GAY,  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

A  
COLLECTION  
OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS  
OF  
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
OF  
CEYLON---&c.

Section Sixth,  
*Enactments*  
*relative to Slaves.*

**Proclamation.**

BY THE GOVERNOR.

**Preamble.**

Doubts have arisen respecting property in slaves.

Persons considered as slaves on the 1st of January 1799 by the existing laws to continue to be the property of those to whom they belong;

And may be transferred from one person to another resident in the Island;

Persons disposing of slaves out of the Island liable to a penalty of 500 rds.—half to the informer—half to the slave.

The importation of slaves from the date hereof wholly prohibited;

Penalty of transgression rds. 500, half to the informer, half to the slave.

**W**HEREAS doubts have arisen concerning the right of disposing of, and of acquiring property in, slaves in this Island;

It is, therefore, hereby published and made known, that such persons as were considered as slaves by the existing laws of the Island on the 1st of this present January, shall continue to be the private property of those to whom they belong; and may be transferred from one person to another resident in the Island according to the rules prescribed by the laws of the late Dutch Governments, but are not to be disposed of out of the Island, under the penalty of 500 rix dollars, one half of which sum is to be paid to the informer, & the other half to the slave.

All importation of slaves from the date hereof is totally and absolutely prohibited; and for every slave thus illegally imported, the person in whose possession such slave shall be found, shall forfeit the sum of 500 rix dollars, one half of such sum to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the slave.

*Act. Sec.*

Exceptions to the application of the above penalty on importation of slaves.

Declaring, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to operate against a master of a vessel, or passenger thereof, bringing a slave on shore for his occasional service during his residence in the Island; or against such families as may choose to remove from other parts, to this Island: *provided*, that the number of slaves thus imported do not exceed the number which the service of such persons or families may be supposed to require; and provided evidence can be given of such slaves having been in the service of such families, for at least one year before their arrival in this Island, and that the names and qualities of such slaves be lodged with the principal Civil or Military Officer of the place where they land.

Colombo, 15th January, 1799.

By Order of the Governor,

W. BOYD,  
Asst. Sec. to Govt.

## Advertisement.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

Declaring that domestic slaves bringing false and frivolous complaints against their owners will be summarily and severely punished;

Enjoining owners not to detain slaves to whom they have not sufficient title, & to restrain the correction of the slaves within the limits of the law.

**WHEREAS** we have reason to believe, that the domestic slaves, in many families within this city and its neighbourhood, have lately shewn a disposition to mutiny and disobedience of the just authority of their masters and mistresses; We hereby make known and declare, that all such slaves as bring false and frivolous complaints to us or to the Magistrates under us, will be summarily and severely punished; and we at the same time enjoin all masters and mistresses to be particularly careful not to detain slaves for whom they have no sufficient title; and to restrain the correction of their slaves within the limits of the law, and the bounds which are necessary for the preservation of good order in their families.

Colombo, 19th May, 1801.

By Order of the Governor,

(Signed) W. BOYD.  
Act. Sec. to Govt.



# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1806.

*Regulation No. 7.*

Preamble,

Referring to the Proclamation of the 22d January 1801.

**W**HEREAS, by a Proclamation of the late Governor the Honble FREDERIC NORTH, bearing date the twenty second day of January 1801, it is enacted in all cases of slavery heard by the Courts of Land-ward that "wheresoever the decision of our said Courts respectively shall be against the party alledged to be a slave, there shall be from such decision an appeal to us in our lesser Court of Appeal, but where the decision shall have been in favor of the person so alledged to be a slave such decision shall be final and without any appeal and the alledged slave shall thereupon be for ever free."

Repealing the said clause and enacting that in future an appeal shall be allowed in all cases whatsoever where the property of slaves may be concerned from the Provincial Courts to the high Court of appeal—provided the value of the slave is of an appealable amount.

And whereas great inconveniences have frequently arisen from the observance of this clause His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to annul the same, and to enact that in future an appeal shall be allowed in all cases whatsoever, where the property of slaves may be concerned from the Provincial Courts to the High Court of Appeal; provided the value of the slave is of an appealable amount.

Colombo, 8th July, 1806.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBT. ARBUTHNOT  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*Sept 5<sup>th</sup>*

# REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1818.

### *Regulation No. 9.*

A Regulation for securing to certain children, emancipated by the proprietors of their mothers, the full benefit of such proprietors' intentions; and for establishing an efficient registry of all slaves; & abolishing the joint tenure of property in the same.

Recital of acceptance by his Royal Highness The Prince Regent of the voluntary offer by the greater number of proprietors of slaves in the maritime provinces, to declare free all children born of their female slaves, on or after the 12th August 1816, as appears by their Address on record, of which a copy is annexed A.

Necessary to provide for effectually securing to such emancipated persons the advantages of this concession, and to provide for their tutelage, & support during their tender years.

Tenure of slaves in joint property of the Covia, Nallua & Palla casts prejudicial to good order and police in the district of Jaffnapatan;

Its continuance eventually will tend to produce encroachment on liberties of now emancipated persons;

and presents obstacles to extension of this beneficent plan.

All children of female slaves belonging to proprietors who have subscribed the Address to the Prince Regent, born on or after the 12th August 1816 declared free.

1. **WHEREAS** His Royal Highness The PRINCE REGENT, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to accept the voluntary offer of the greater number of proprietors of slaves in the maritime provinces, and whose signatures appear to different copies of an Address to His Royal Highness, of the tenor annexed to this Regulation & marked A. [which said copies bearing their signatures are of record in the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government of this Colony] that all children born of their slaves, on and after the twelfth day of August, which was in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, should be free persons;

2. And whereas it is necessary to provide effectually for securing to the persons, in whose favour this liberal and humane concession has been made, the full privileges thereof, and to provide for the support and tutelage of the children born or to be born, during their tender years;

3. And whereas the tenure of slaves of the Covia, Nallua and Palla casts, in joint and undivided property, by several owners, has been found to be prejudicial to good order and police in the province of Jaffnapatan, where that mode of tenure principally exists; and the continuance of the same must eventually tend to encourage, and produce encroachments on the liberties of persons, who may by the provisions of the arrangement above recited become free; and to throw obstacles in the way of such persons, being owners of such slaves, who may be willing to follow the good example that has been held forth to them, by the subscribers of the Address aforementioned;

4. It is therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that in pursuance of the wishes of the subscribers above referred to, all and every the children of the female slaves, who were on the 12th day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, or who may since, or shall hereafter come into the possession of such subscribers, or their heirs, executors or administrators, born on or after the said Twelfth day of August, or who may hereafter be born of such female slaves, are and shall be free.

All such subscribers and all other possessors of domestic slaves not being Covias, Nalluas and Pallas, to enregister the names, ages and sexes of their slaves and the names, sexes and ages of the Children of their female slaves specifying if born before or on or after 12th August 1816, in the Provincial Court of the district in which they reside, in three months from this date.

Personal attendance not required of subscribers to the Address to enregister their slaves but they may send a list according to form B.

Registers in the districts of Manar, Batticaloa and Mahagampatto to be kept by Sitting Magistrates.

Registry of slaves belonging to minors to be made on application by guardians, and of married women by their husbands.

True copies of Addresses to be sent to each Provincial Court, and original lists of slaves compiled under Minute by the Governor of 30th August 1816.

On death of any registered slave or birth or death of any child of a slaves, notice to be given by proprietor in eight days after the event personally or in writing to Provincial Court, and it in writing according to forms C. & D.

Register of such event to be made in original register if in same district.

or in a new book if in another.

Notice of new registry to be sent to original register for entry therein.

An acquisition of any slaves howsoever made the acquirer to notify the same personally or in writing according to form E. to registry of district in which he resides.

\* 5. And it is further enacted, that the said several subscribers to the said Address, and all other persons being proprietors of domestic slaves, such slaves not being of the casts of Covias Pallas and Nalluas, respecting whom is herein after provided, shall and they are hereby required, to enregister the names, ages and sexes of their several slaves, with the names, sexes and ages of the children of such their female slaves, specifying whether such children were born before or on and after the Twelfth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, in a register to be opened for that purpose, by the Provincial Court in the district, in which such subscriber resides, within three months from the date of this regulation.

6. Provided that a personal attendance shall not be deemed necessary from the subscribers to the several Addresses, for the purpose of effecting such registry as is herein above directed, but that a list of such male and female slaves, and their children shall and may be sent to the Secretary of the Court, according to the form annexed to this Regulation, and marked B, on which list the registry may take place—and provided also, that in the districts of Manar, Batticaloa and the Mahagampattoo, such registry may take place in the Office of the Sitting Magistrates of those districts respectively—and that all and singular the acts by the foregoing or herein after contained clauses directed and authorized to be done by the Secretaries of the Provincial Courts respectively, shall be done in those three districts respectively, by such Sitting Magistrates, and provided, further, that the registry of slaves the property of minors, shall be made on the application of their natural or appointed guardians, and of married women on the application of their husbands on their behalf.

7. And it is further enacted, that, in order to facilitate the formation of the registry, true copies of the original Addresses, bearing the signatures of the subscribers in each district, be forwarded to such Provincial Courts, and also the original lists of slaves compiled or collected under the directions of His Excellency the Governor's Minute of the Thirtieth day of August 1816.

8. And it is further enacted, that upon the death of any slave who shall have been registered, or on the birth or death of any child of a slave [whether such child shall by the operation of this Regulation be free or not] notice thereof shall within eight days after either event occurring, be given personally or in writing, by the proprietor of such slave to the Secretary of the Provincial Court of the district in which he or she resides, and, if in writing according to the forms C. & D. respectively hereto annexed; and registry thereof shall be made in a column allotted to that purpose in the original register, if the slaves deceased or the mother of the child was registered in that district, and if the child born shall be not free, such child shall also be registered as a new slave of the proprietor: or in a new book, according to the form of the notice transmitted, if the said slave deceased, or the mother of the child born, was registered in any other district; and in those last mentioned cases, the said Secretary shall send a copy of the notice, to the Secretary of the Court where the original registry was made, in order that the same may be noted therein.

9. And it is further enacted, that on the acquisition of any slave or slaves, whether by purchase, gift, legacy, inheritance or otherwise, the person acquiring the same shall in similar manner personally or in writing according to the form E. notify the same

\* The period of enregistration is generally enlarged by Regulation No. 11. of 1818, & further as to the district of Batticaloa by Regulation No. 7. of 1819.

*Act of 1818*

Change of property to be registered and it in a new register notice sent to original register of the slave.

Certificates of registries above directed to be issued to parties at their expence.

On Stamp of 6 annams for certificate of original registry, or of change of property or birth of a child not free—and on blank paper of birth of a free child and death of a slave or child.

Penalties of not complying with Regulation.

For failing to enregister adult slaves or any fresh acquisition—Forfeiture of all right to the slave and any children of such slave who become free.

For any omission in the number of children registered originally—fine not exceeding 100 rixdollars for each child omitted—Similar fine for wilful misstatement of date of birth—imprisonment till payment of fine.

For omitting to give notice of death of slave or child, fine of 20 rixdollar, and imprisonment till paid.

For omitting to notify birth of a child.

If child free under Regulation, a fine of 200 rixdollars and in default of payment imprisonment at hard labour, not exceeding 12 months.

If child not free, fine not exceeding 50 rixdollars and imprisonment till paid with forfeiture of the child as a slave,

Half of fines to the crown, half to informer, recoverable before any Court or Magistrate having local jurisdiction.

Proof of compliance with regulation to rest on defendant by production of certificate of registry.

In case of unfounded and malicious prosecution compensation may be awarded equivalent to fine, & process of execution granted.

Penalties over and above any other punishment now by law applicable to persons detaining free persons in slavery.

to the Secretary of the Provincial Court of the district in which he or she resides, for the purpose of such change of property being enregistered by such Secretary, either in the original register or de novo, as the register may be in the same or in another district, notifying, in the latter instance, the circumstance to the Court or Office of original registry.

10. And it is further enacted, that certificates of the registry directed in and by the 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th. clauses of this Regulation, shall be issued by the said Secretaries to the persons registering the same, at the expence of such parties, upon a Stamp of six annams for each certificate of original registry, or of change of property, or of a child, not being free born; & on blank paper for each certificate of the registry of a free child born, and of the death of a slave or child.

11. And it is further enacted that any proprietor of slaves, who shall fail to comply with the several provisions herein before enacted, shall be liable to the following penalties respectively;

For failing to enregister his or her adult slaves as provided by the 5th clause within the time specified or any fresh acquisition of slaves.—The forfeiture of all right in and to the said slave or slaves not registered, and to all the children of such slave or slaves, who shall be and are declared absolutely free.

For any omission in the number of children of each slave, at the time of original registry—a fine not exceeding one hundred rixdollars for each child wilfully or knowingly omitted; and for any wilful misstatement of the time of birth of such child, a fine not exceeding one hundred rixdollars & imprisonment till such fine is paid.

For omitting to give notice within the time prescribed, of the death of any slave or of any child of such slaves—a fine of twenty rixdollars and imprisonment till such fine is paid.

For omitting to give notice within the time prescribed of the birth of any child of a slave;—

If the child shall be by virtue of this Regulation free, a fine of two hundred rixdollars, and in default of payment, imprisonment at hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months.

If the child would not have been free, a fine not exceeding fifty rixdollars and imprisonment till such fine be paid, with forfeiture of all right and title to such child as a slave—And that one half of all such fines shall go to our Lord the King, and the other half to the person suing for the same before any Provincial Court or Sitting Magistrate having local jurisdiction;—and that it shall lie on the defendant to prove, that he has complied with the Regulation, by production of the certificate herein above directed to be issued, of the registries herein commanded.

12. Provided, always, that in any instance of a malicious and unfounded prosecution for offences against this Regulation, it shall and may be lawful for the Judge or Magistrate, before whom the case shall be tried, to award compensation from the prosecutor to the defendant, equivalent to the amount of fine which might have been adjudged to be paid by such defendant on conviction; and to grant process of execution to compel payment thereof, as in other civil actions.

13. And it is further enacted, that the said penalties shall be over and above all such punishment as by law now may be inflicted on persons detained or pretending to detain free persons in slavery, or to use or dispose of them as such: it being in no

May 9<sup>th</sup> of 1818

Every proprietor of a female slave whose children are free is to maintain and clothe such children till they are 14 years old—in return for which such children are bound to serve the said proprietor of their mothers without wages and are subject to moderate castigation for offences or neglects; In case of alienation of any female slaves, children to accompany the mother and be maintained by purchaser.

From and after 12th August 1819 joint property in slaves of whatever class, illegal.

All registries of slaves to be in the name of a single proprietor only for each slave. All holders of slaves in common required to cause such tenure to cease either by actual partition or sale of slaves and division of proceeds.

And for more effectual completion of this division in Jaffna, patam and Trincomalee further provision is made by Regulation of this date. No child under 14 years to be separated from its mother on division.

On death of any proprietor of registered slaves, property to be divided in 1 month after, or disposed of in due course of administration.

No person of Covia, Nallua or Palla cast to be deemed a slave unless registered before 12 August 1819. Any person claiming such persons as slaves after that date without certificate of registry liable to punishment as for detaining a free person in slavery.

wise intended, by any thing herein contained, to abrogate, annul, or alter such laws, or any part thereof.

14. And it is further enacted, that every proprietor of a female slave, whose child or children, or any one or more of them, are or shall be free under this Regulation, shall maintain such child or children until he, she or they attain the age of fourteen years, and find them in food and raiment—such child or children of their slaves being bound to service according to their abilities and age to the said proprietors of their mothers, without any demand of wages therefore, and shall be liable to moderate castigation for offences and neglects; and that if any such proprietor shall alienate a female slave having a child or children free under this Regulation, under the said age of fourteen years, such child or children shall accompany the mother, and be maintained and clothed by, and be servient to the person to whom the said female slave is transferred, till he, she or they shall have completed their fourteenth year.

15. And it is further enacted, that from and after the 12th day of August which will be in the year 1819, joint property in slaves, either domestic or belonging to the cast of Covia, Nallua, or Palla, or under any other denomination, shall not be lawful within any of the maritime provinces of these settlements; and that all registries of slaves under the provisions of this Regulation shall be only in the name of a single proprietor for each slave; and all persons who now hold shares of slaves in common are, therefore, hereby peremptorily required, by agreement among themselves, to cause such tenure to cease, either by division of the families of slaves among such holders of slaves, or by sale of such slaves singly to one of the present proprietors, or to a stranger, and division of the proceeds as may be most practicable: and for the more effectual completion of which partition, or division of the value of such slaves in the provinces of Jaffnapatnam and Trincomalee, further provision is, by a Regulation bearing even date with these presents, made and enacted: provided that in such division or sale no child under fourteen years of age shall be separated from the mother of the same.

16. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that on the death of any proprietor of slaves duly registered under this act, the property in such slaves shall be [within one month after his or her death] distributed or disposed of in due course of administration among the heirs, either by actual division of the slaves among the heirs respectively, where the same is possible, or by the sale of such slaves and division of the proceeds in the manner above prescribed and referred to.

\* 17. And it is further enacted, that no person of the Covia, Nallua or Palla cast shall be deemed or taken to be a slave unless he or she shall have been, on or before the 12th day of August which will be in the year 1819, registered according to the provisions herein after mentioned; and that any person or persons claiming any person or persons of the said casts as a slave or slaves, or detaining or pretending to detain, or using or disposing of any such person or persons as a slave or slaves, from and after the said 12th day of August, not being provided with the certificate of the registry of the said slave or slaves under the provisions of this Regulation, shall be liable to all such penalties as

\* The period extended from time to time by various Regulations, for the last of which, No. 12 of 1821, see the Supplement at the end of this volume.

Further extended in 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 362

*Act 6<sup>th</sup> No 9 of 1818*

Registries of Covia, Nallua & Palla slaves to be made on personal attendance of sole proprietor, or of an authorized agent or of guardians of minors; to be held in the Provincial Courts of districts in which proprietors reside.

Except in Jaffnapatam where the registries are multiplied as per schedule F.

And in Manar, Batticaloa & Mahagampatoo where registry is to be held by Sitting Magistrate.

And in certain parts of the Wanny where the registry is to be held by Sitting Magistrate at Mullativoe.

Registries to contain name age and sex of slave and number of children of each female slave under 14 years and to be noted if any such children are free by the subscription of their mother's owner to the address to the Prince Regent.

Certificate of registry to issue for each slave on a stamp of 3 fanams.

All changes in families of Covia, Nallua & Palla slaves by birth or death to be notified by proprietor to the schoolmaster of the parish in the district of Jaffna, or in any other districts to the headman of the pattoo in 8 days.

Schoolmaster or headman to certify to the register according to forms G. & H.

Change to be noted in register. Certificate of entry to be given schoolmaster or headman to deliver to proprietor.

Registry of children not born free required on completing their 14th year to constitute title to such child as a slave.

Certificate to be issued as for a slave originally enregistered on stamp of 3 fanams.

by law now may be inflicted, on the detention, use, or alienation of free persons as slaves.

18. And it is further enacted; that the registry of such slaves of the Covia, Nallua and Palla casts shall take place on the personal attendance of the person claiming to be the sole proprietor of any such slave or slaves, or of an authorized agent on his or her behalf, or being a minor, by the attendance of the natural or appointed guardian of such minor on his or her behalf, at the offices of Provincial Courts of the respective districts wherein such proprietor resides; save and except in the district or province of Jaffnapatam wherein, for the convenience of the inhabitants, the places of registry are multiplied for different divisions of the same, according to the Schedule hereto annexed marked F.; and save and except in the districts of Manar, Batticaloa & Mahagampatoo, where such registry is to be held by the Sitting Magistrates of Manar, Batticaloa and Ham'antotte respectively; and save and except in those parts of the Wanny which now belong to the districts of Trincomalie and Jaffnapatam, in which the registry shall be held by the Sitting Magistrate of Mullativoe.

19. And it is further enacted, that such registers of Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves, shall contain the name, age and sex of each slave, and the number of children of each female slave being under the age of fourteen years at the time of the registration; and that it be also noted if such children are, by the subscription of the proprietors of such female slaves to the Address herein above recited, free; and that the person registering the same do issue to such proprietor, agent, or guardian, at the expense of such proprietor, a certificate of such registry on a stamp of three fanams for each slave.

20. And it is further enacted, that all changes in the families of slaves of the Covia, Nallua, and Palla casts, by deaths or births occurring in the same, shall be notified by the proprietor of such slaves, in the district of Jaffnapatam to the schoolmaster of the parish, or in any other district to the principal headman of the pattoo, in eight days after such change occurs, and such schoolmaster or principal headman, shall forthwith certify the same according to the forms G. and H. respectively, to the officer holding the registry of slaves for the district or division in which the said schoolmaster or principal headman resides, who shall register such change, in the manner prescribed in the 6th clause of this Regulation, for registering births and deaths among domestic slaves; and shall issue a certificate of such registry gratis to such schoolmaster or headman, for delivery to the slave proprietor.

21. And it is further enacted, that such proprietor shall and must, if such child or children to be born as aforementioned are not free under the provisions of this Regulation, and if he wishes to detain the same as slaves after they attain the age of fourteen years, register the same in the registry of the district or division within six months before they attain such age, by attendance in the manner prescribed in the 18th clause of this Regulation, and receive a certificate of such registry, in default whereof such child or children shall be and are hereby declared to become free.

All acquisitions of slaves of *Dolla*, *Nallua* & *Palla* casts to be registered by personal attendance of new acquirer in 8 days from acquisition. Certificate to be issued on stamp of 3 fanams. All persons for whom no certificate is forthcoming, free.

Penalty for not notifying death of a slave, or birth or death of a child to schoolmaster, 20 for not notifying death, and 20 for not notifying a birth.

Schoolmaster or headman neglecting to certify or withhold certificate of registry from proprietor, to pay a fine of 10 rixd. Half of fines to the crown and half to informant recoverable before local Magistrate.

Any slave desirous of being emancipated may apply to Provincial Court. Which will summons proprietor.

And assemble five valutors to assess a price of the slave. On payment of which at the time, or in 3 months, slave shall be free.

Certificate of freedom to be issued by Judge & notified to register where the slave was enregistered.

In interval between assessment and payment slave to serve his owner.

In default of payment proceedings to become null.

No slave convicted of offence above a petty assault on his master or any member of his family to be free under this clause.

22. And it is further enacted, that on any new acquisition of property in an *Adia* slave or slaves of the said casts, such acquisition shall be registered by the new acquirer, he or she personally attending at the place of registry of his or her district or Division, within eight days after acquiring such title, and be furnished with a certificate thereof on a stamp of three fanams for each slave, on pain of the same being of no avail; and the slave or slaves not registered, or for whom no certificate is forthcoming, being accordingly free; and such registry is to be made in manner similar to that described by the 9th clause of this Regulation for registering acquisitions of domestic slaves.

23. And it is further enacted, that any slave proprietor wilfully and knowingly neglecting to notify the death of a slave, or the birth of a child of any slave, to the schoolmaster or principal headman as provided in the 19th clause of this Regulation, shall pay a fine of rixdollars ten for the omission of notifying any death, and rixdollars twenty for the omission of notifying any birth, and shall be imprisoned till such fine be paid; and that any schoolmaster or headman neglecting to certify such deaths or births to the person holding registry, or withholding from the proprietor, demanding the same, the certificates of such deaths or births being enregistered, shall pay a fine of ten rixdollars for each offence, and be imprisoned till such fine is paid—and that one half of such fines shall go to our Lord the King, and the other half to the person prosecuting the offender to conviction, before any Provincial Judge, Sitting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace having local jurisdiction.

24. And it is further enacted, that if any slave throughout the maritime provinces, is desirous of being emancipated, he or she may appear before the Provincial Court of the district, and state such his or her desire, which Court shall thereupon by summons in writing, call on the proprietor of such slave to attend the said Court, and on his or her attendance, which if need be may be compelled by attachment, shall, by order in writing, assemble five respectable persons of whom two shall be chosen by the proprietor and two by the slave, and the last appointed by such Court; and those five persons or the major part of them, shall by a writing under their hands, recorded in Court, fix a fair price to be paid by the slave to the proprietor—on payment of which at the time, (or in three months thereafter into such Court for the use of such proprietor) the said slave shall be free, and shall receive a certificate of the same on a stamp of five rixdollars from the Provincial Judge, who shall transmit a duplicate of the same to the person in whose registry such slave, shall have been enregistered as a slave, that the same may be noted therein: provided, always, that during the interval between the assessment of value and the time of payment every such slave shall continue to serve his or her owner as a slave, & that in default of payment in the time prescribed, the assessment and all proceedings had on the application of the slave, shall be held null and of no further avail, but without prejudice to any new application: and provided further that no slave, who shall have been convicted of any offence exceeding a petty assault, or of any assault on his or her master, mistress or any member of his family, shall be entitled to the benefit of this enactment.

\* By the 12th Regulation of 1821, the Sitting Magistrate of Manar is authorized to receive & proceed on application of this nature in that district.

*Act 3<sup>rd</sup> 1809 of 1818*

13th Regulation of 1806 and  
3d Regulation of 1806 repealed.

Acts under the same not avoided

Supreme Court of Judicature may, in any case of robbery or violent assault with intent to rob or murder wherein a slave is convicted at its discretion, order such slave to be sold & the proceeds paid to the Crown, subject to powers of making compensation to prosecutors granted by 65 clause of Charter of 1801.

Forms of keeping registers & issuing certificates to be as annexed to this Regulation No. 1 to 16.

Subject to change by order of the Governor in Council; Transcripts of registry of domestic slaves to be transmitted to Chief Secretary in six months from this date.:

And of alterations every quarter of a year subsequent: transcript of registry of Covia, Nallua & Palla slaves to be likewise sent in 15 months;

And lists of alterations every subsequent quarter.

Extracts from transcripts duly authenticated of equal validity as from original registry.

Any person wilfully making false entry in original registers or in transcripts;

Or erasing any entry or altering the same or being an officer employed in issuing extracts, granting false papers purporting to be extracts to be punished by transportation or other punishment.

Persons procuring or attempting to procure false entries or extracts liable to punishment by fine, imprisonment & whipping.

25. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that the 19th Regulation of the year 1806, and the 3d Regulation of the year 1808, shall be and the same are hereby repealed: provided, always, that no act done under the same, before the publication of the 8th Regulation of the present year in the district of Jaffnapatam, shall be annulled or avoided.

26. And it is further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Supreme Court of Judicature, in any case of robbery or violent assault, with an intent to rob or murder, wherein any slave shall be convicted before it, and it shall appear to the said Court that due care was not taken by the proprietor of such slave, to prevent his or her being concerned in such offence, in addition to punishment of the said slave, to award and sentence that such slave shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds be paid to the Crown, subject to a power of making compensation therefrom to prosecutors, as in and by the 65th clause of H. M. Charter constituting the said Supreme Court is granted to the said Court, in respect to fines imposed by its orders.

27. And it is further enacted, that the forms of keeping the registers & of issuing certificates, shall be according to the forms annexed to this Regulation & numbered 1 to 16, subject to such changes as may from time to time be sanctioned by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council; & that a full and correct transcript of the registry of domestic slaves in each district, shall be transmitted by the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate holding the same, to the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, in six months from the date of this Regulation; and a list of alterations in the same for every three months subsequent to the first six months in one month after the expiration of the quarter. And that a similar transcript of the registries of all the other slaves, save domestic slaves, shall be sent to the office of the Chief Secretary aforesaid, within fifteen months from the date of this Regulation, by the Judges and Magistrates holding the same; and similar lists of alterations in the same for every three months subsequent to the said period of fifteen months, in one month after expiration of the quarter.

28. And it is further enacted, that the extract from the transcript of the said registries, duly certified by the Chief, Deputy, or Assistant Secretary to Government, or other person duly authorized thereto, by His Excellency the Governor, shall be deemed and taken as full evidence, as similar extracts from the original registries.

29. And it is hereby further enacted, that any person who shall wilfully make any false entry, either in the original registers or in the transcripts thereof aforementioned, or who shall fraudulently erase any entry made therein, or by interlineation or otherwise, alter any such entries, or shall, being an officer duly authorized to issue extracts from the same, issue any false or fraudulent papers purporting to be an extract therefrom; such person or persons, shall on conviction thereof by due course of law, be punished by transportation or other punishment as to the Court trying such offence may seem meet—And any person or persons, who shall wilfully, knowingly and fraudulently, procure or attempt to procure, the making of any such false entry, or the fraudulent erasure, or interlineation of any matter in the said registers or transcripts, or fictitious extract therefrom, shall on conviction be liable to punishment by fines imprisonment, and whipping.



Nothing in this Regulation to prevent discussion of legitimacy of title to a slave registered.

Nor to reduce any free person to slavery;

No suit to recover a slave to be instituted after dates of registry herein prescribed without production of a certificate of registry—nor any defence of property in a slave admitted without such certificate.

30. And it is further declared and enacted, that nothing in this Regulation shall be taken, or construed, to prevent the legitimacy of title in and to any slave or slaves registered under the same, being impeached by any person having claims to the property of such slave or slaves; or to reduce any person, not being really a slave, to slavery under colour of being registered under this Regulation, but that as well all claims to freedom as between individuals as to the property in slaves, shall remain unaffected thereby, and subject to discussion before the competent tribunals. Provided always that from and after the dates herein above specified, within which such registration is commanded to take place, a certificate of registry shall be an indispensable voucher, to entitle any person to prefer a claim to recover property in a slave, or to defend such property, in any suit or action.

*Given at Kandy, this Fifth day of August, 1818.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO LUSIGNAN.  
*Act. Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

To

**HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS**  
**THE PRINCE OF WALES,**  
*Regent of the United Kingdom*  
*of*  
*Great Britain and Ireland*  
*&c. &c. &c.*

**WE** HIS MAJESTY's loyal subjects, the Dutch inhabitants and native casts of the maritime settlements in the Island of Ceylon, animated with sentiments of sincere and fervent loyalty towards the person and Government of His Majesty and your Royal Highness, and emulating the humane and disinterested spirit, with which our fellow subjects in the United Kingdom, have moved the legislature in favour of the unfortunate class of beings, placed in the degraded condition of slavery, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with an humble tender of such tribute on our parts, in furtherance of the same benevolent object, as our circumstances enable us to afford.

In families long settled in this Island, of what ever class, the household establishment is usually so much dependent on the service of slaves, that a general discharge of those persons would subject the inhabitants, to privations, losses and expence, such as ordinary prudence forbids us to encounter—At the same time, we have reason to know that, to great numbers of persons now in our houses in the character of slaves, bred up, under our roofs, supported for a course of years with kind and considerate treatment, and comfortable subsistence, many of them far advanced in life, the greater part established in habits of attachment, a general emancipation would withdraw the source of their support, without advancing their happiness, or improving their condition.

Oct 6 309 of 1818

We, therefore, humbly incline, both in consideration to them and to ourselves, to adopt the principle, sanctioned by the wisdom of British Legislation, of a gradual abolition; that which we beg leave to offer being, indeed gradual in its progress, but in its issue certain and complete.

We respectfully and dutifully propose, that the era of future freedom to the slaves of this Colony, shall take its commencement on the auspicious occasion of your Highness's birthday, the 12th of August in the present year 1816; and we declare all children born of our slaves from that date inclusive to be free persons.

Some incidental provisions will be perceived to be necessary, with regard to the support and tutelage of these liberated children during their tender years—the leading articles of enactments which appear expedient for this purpose have already been indicated, in resolutions conveyed by the Honble the Chief Justice, for the information of His Excellency the Governor; and we doubt not that these, and such other Regulations as may be found calculated to place the intended measure on a footing of mutual comfort to the emancipated slaves and their masters, will be distinctly and favourably represented by His Excellency, and receive in substance the gracious acceptance and confirmation of your Royal Highness.

*List of Subscribers to the Address to His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, for emancipating Children born of Slaves after the 12th of August 1816.*

# COLOMBO

## DUTCH INHABITANTS AND BURGHERS.

C. S. Wickerman	W. J. Ondatje	H. Schokman
V. W. Vanderstraaten	D. A. Estrop	G. W. Gambs
D. C. Fretz	N. Bergman	J. G. Hillebrand
C. C. Uhlenbeek	A. De Kretser	J. M. Mortier
F. C. Fretz	J. P. Landsberger	P. A. Bracker
A. Count Ranzow	L. H. Lourens	F. J. Ide
J. G. Kriekenbeek	S. W. Pienier	J. F. Wilschut
R. Morgan	J. L. Cramer	M. Vanderwall
G. Schneider	C. E. Pletier	H. Van Langenberg
W. A. Kriekenbeek	P. S. Herscher	J. A. Schumagher
J. F. Lorenz	A. W. Van Cuylenberg	R. H. Ebert
C. A. Prins	B. Aivis	W. C. Engel
J. H. Douwe	J. P. Siebel	C. J. Melhuysen
C. A. De Raymond	P. A. Pompeus	L. J. Othmus
J. A. Kriekenbeek	G. F. Gfiening	H. P. Schoondorp
B. De Waas	J. B. Ludekens	J. E. Meyer
J. C. Van den Driessen	E. J. Jongbloed	J. Mack
J. J. Stork	P. Kalenberg	J. F. C. Gambs
C. A. Spnar	C. G. Kalenberg	J. L. Vanbuuren
J. J. Philippz	L. Lourens	C. C. Muller
P. A. Loos	P. C. J. J. Kinas	J. C. Ludekens
J. De Waas	H. W. Van Cuylenberg	P. J. Ondatjie
J. F. Conderlag	J. M. Maas	J. J. Gerhard
C. Jansen	P. A. Daniels	G. G. Siegerts
A. Mortier	J. H. Lommensz	J. Ebert
C. F. Mottan	L. Schokman	W. Franciscus
J. H. Van den Driessen	H. Martensz	P. Nell
P. S. De Run	J. A. Muller	C. Raffel
J. F. Jonklaas	J. J. Loos	R. Christoffelsz
E. Brohier	J. G. Gerhard	N. Raymon
E. W. Staats	G. J. Ide	M. J. Ludekens
C. W. Hoffman	V. F. Novies	W. Van Eyk
L. De Run	H. G. De Zilva	H. W. Schemmelketel

COLOMBO

DUTCH INHABITANTS &  
BURGHERS

C. H. W. Erdman  
N. Pieters  
L. Van Der Linde  
J. G. Harkel  
W. Denberg  
J. P. Horn  
H. B. Van Dort  
L. Van Dort  
A. N. Perera  
A. C. Correa  
J. F. Philipz

VELLALES

A. De Saram  
J. G. Philipz  
C. De Saram  
J. De Saram  
H. De Saram  
D. P. Sumerkoon  
V. De Saram  
D. C. De Livera  
J. P. Pereira  
D. J. F. Dias  
J. L. Pereira  
D. H. Dassanaike  
D. B. H. De Livera  
P. Perera  
M. De Saram  
D. C. Dias  
M. Perera  
D. S. Ameresekera  
P. De Livera  
P. Perera  
S. Perera  
J. Correa  
D. P. Silva  
F. Perera  
S. De Silva  
D. Johannes  
Juanis Appoo  
Andries Perera  
S. M Silva  
Christobee Pieris  
Abanchy Appoo  
Juanis  
Pedroe Appoo  
Don Andries  
Christobee Rodrigo  
Louis Silva  
Manuel Silva  
J. De Silva

FISHED CAST.

Susey Fernando  
Bastian  
J. Fernando  
F. F. Fernando  
A. Silva  
Jeromis  
Anderey Nonis  
Anthony Silva  
Susey Silva  
D. Silva (a Schoolmaster)  
Nicolus Fernando  
Domingo Muraz  
Markoe Ferriado  
Saverenty Silva  
Domingo Fernando  
Marcus Fernando  
Istobee Ferriado

WASHER CAST.

M. Gomis Modeliar  
J. Gomis Maha V. Moh,  
Philip Gomis  
L. Gomis  
C. Fernando  
J. P Gomis Aratchy  
P. Fernando  
P. D. Fonseka  
Demstyn  
Johannis Marcels  
Juanis Fernando  
D. H. Frantiscus  
A. Fernando Constable  
Juan Fernando Vidahn  
J. Fernando Constable  
Luis Gomis  
B. Fernando Vidahn Aratchy  
F. Fernando Constable  
G. Fernando  
F. Gomis Aratchy  
Christian De Fonseka  
Don Salmon Aratchy  
Migel Gomis  
Siman Fernando

MAHABADDE.

Adrian De Abrew Wi-  
jeguneratne Rajapakse  
Simon Cornelis de  
Abrew Rajapakse  
Salomon De Soosa  
T. Mendis Wickremeneyeke  
D. C. D. Abrew Rajapakse  
Andries De Abrew  
Arend De Abrew Rajapakse  
Simon Mendis  
Balthazar De Miranda

Hendrik De Zoysa  
Gregory De Zoysa  
Lourens Mendis Wickrem-  
nayke  
Don Simon De Abrew  
Salomon De Zoysa  
Adrian Mendies  
Lourens Mendies  
Thomas Mendies  
Francisco Mendies  
Simon Mendis  
Rober Mendies

MALABARS.

A. Rodrigo  
J. D. Mardappa  
J. M. A. Temouday  
S. Franciscus  
M. Joelus  
L. De Mello  
P. Ondatjie  
S. J. Ondatjie  
N. J. Ondatjie  
D. Cas'chetty  
J. Fernando  
M. Franciscus  
D. Rodrigo  
M. Murgappa  
P. J. Damodarampulle  
J. Candappen  
P. Fernando  
D. Anendappen  
A. P. Poehenoyj  
J. B. Anendappen  
F. Rodrigo  
Manuel Gomis  
L. P. Assampa  
P. P. Assampa  
A. Comarasamy  
Siman Morgappa  
Johan Rodrigo Sangam Chitty  
Johan Rodrigo Cupe Moetto  
M. Peltin Gomis  
Johan Pawoelus Tambapulle

MOORS.

Slema Lebbe Markan  
Secadi Markan  
Segoe Mira Lebbe  
Aliar Markan  
Ibrahim Lebbe  
Oedoema Lebbe  
Secadie Markan  
Pakier Saniantor Paliadian  
Oedoema Lebbe  
Katte Lebbe  
Wappoo Markan

Oct. 6<sup>th</sup> No 9 of 1818

# COLONSO MOORS.

Pakkier Tamby  
Seesma Lebbe Constable  
Alpiers Sinne Lebbe  
Pakkier Tamby  
Secadie Markan  
Alchoe Markan  
Omer Lebbe Markaia  
Neyna Markan  
Osseua  
Kooskannie  
Slema Lebbe  
Segoe Mira Lebbe  
Seesma Lebbe  
Seca Markan  
Oedoema Lebbe  
Mahadoen Palle  
Pakier Pulle Segoe Lebbe  
Hadjie Marikan  
Ahmadoe Lebbe Markan  
Sinne Loawppoo  
Seesma Lebbe

## NEGOMBO

### DUTCH INHABITANTS AND BURGERS.

J. M. Lavalier  
J. Van Langenberg  
J. H. Ledulx  
L. De Quacker  
C. D. De Quacker  
A. F. Koelmeyer  
M. Mack  
J. Vander Laan  
J. C. Vander Laan  
R. W. Pieris  
J. Koertz  
J. Rooy  
J. Van Der Laan  
S. D. Rehly  
J. L. Koelmyer  
J. Pieterz  
Thomas Nelson

### CINGALESE.

H. Alfonso  
D. L. E. Perera  
Don Francisco Coenja  
Francisco Fernando  
Jeronimus Fernando  
Mana Rodrigo Silva  
Istakie Fernando  
Domingo Pieris  
Juanis Pieris  
Suse Fernando  
Digoon Pieris  
Istakie Laytan

Philippoo Fernando  
Domingo Fernando  
Seusey Fernando  
Abraham Fernando  
Domingo Fernando  
Don Juwan Appoo  
Jellawsie Fernando  
Juanis Liene  
Istaakky Fernando  
Istaakky Pieris  
Philippoo Fonseca  
Istaakky Fernando  
Anthony Pieris  
Philippo Fonseca  
Istaakky Fernando  
Philippo Fernando  
Istaakky Fernando  
Pedroo Fernando  
Philippoo Fernando  
Anthony Fernando  
Istakie Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Istoboo Fernando  
Don Susey  
Siman Fernando  
Philippoo Dias  
Manuel Fernando  
Augustinoe Fernando  
Pauloe Fernando  
Francisco Lima  
Augustinoe Fernando  
Philippoo De Croes  
F. Fernando Anawie  
Nicolan Fernando  
Domingo Fernando  
Tomine Perera  
Pedroo de Livera  
Manuel Coorey  
Itte Bolance  
Francisco Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Francisco Fernando  
Siman Costa  
Manuel Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Don Anthony Appoo  
Augustino Fernando  
Francisco Fernando  
Jusey Costa Moppoo  
Raphiel Perera  
Louwrenty Fernando  
Bastian Fonseca  
Joey Fonseca  
D. A. Perera  
Joseph Perera  
Anthony Fernando  
Anthony Silva

Adrian  
Atjiw  
Sylvestry Perera  
Daniel de Mos  
Adrian Perera  
W. Abreaw  
J. Rodrigo  
D. S. Mofa  
Migil Fernando  
Bastian Fernando  
Don Simee Ondehiwela  
Mathoes Fernando  
S. A. C. Fonso  
Andries Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Pedroo Fernando  
Don Louis Dias  
Saiyado Savil  
Don Caronij Wijeyesekere  
D. E. Wijeyesekere Rajepakse  
Savil Fernando  
Naanpilige Bastian Fernando  
Bastian Perera  
Abraham Perera  
Bastian Fernando  
Lourenso Fonseca  
Gabriel Fernando  
Bastian Fernando  
Migil Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Susey Fernando  
Migil Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Francisco  
Don Philip  
Johannes Fernando  
Christoboe  
Manuel Pieris  
Hendrik Fernando  
Domingo Fernando  
Isteeboe Fernando  
Hendrik Fonseca  
Gabriel Perera  
Pauloo  
Gasbeer Fernando  
Pauloo Fernando  
Savery Costa  
Philippoo Fernando  
Migil Fernando  
Bastian Fernando  
Kilamenty Fernando  
Savery Fernando  
Pauloo Fernando  
Gasbeer Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Adrian  
Pedroo Pieris  
Louis Silva

**NEGOMBO**

**CINGALESE.**

Salamon Fernando  
David Fernando

**MALABARS.**

Louis Rodrigo Chitty  
Saviel Moral Constable  
N. Rodrigo Verapna  
P. De Coss Annavy  
Vaytynade Pulley  
Manuel Coos  
John Rodrigo  
Philip De Waas  
Christoboe Perera

**MOOZS.**

Segoe Ossen  
Ismayleblee Vattiyawr  
Siema Lebbe  
Assena Lebbe

**JAYELLE.**

**CINGALESE.**

A. C. Coerca  
Siman Perera  
Rowel  
Johannes Perera  
Petercels  
H. Perera  
F. Perera  
Elizabeth Perera  
Hatan Hamy  
J. Rowel  
Gabriel Fonseca  
Siman  
Don Siman  
Don Daniel  
Juan Rodrigo  
Don Salmon Appoo  
Juwan Appoochamy  
Bastian Rodrigo  
Don Abraham  
Don Christian  
Don Pedroo  
Don Lorenzo  
Diago Perera  
Don Juanis  
Don Andries  
Hendrick  
Don Bastian  
Juwan Non'es  
Siman Perera  
Siman Perera

Don Alexander  
Alexander  
Jeasey Roerey  
Bastian Perera  
Hendrick Perera  
Audries Rodrigo  
Don Lourenso  
Don Carolis  
Don Hendrik  
Don Daniel  
Don Bastian  
Don Jeronimus  
Don David  
Don Janis  
Andries  
Don Hendrick  
Don Pawloe  
Soosey Mendis  
Don Luwis  
Kirihtyge Don  
Thomas  
Harmans Swaris  
Bartholan  
Gregory  
Raphiel Silva  
Bastian  
Antho Perera  
Antho  
Abraham  
Langrippoo  
Don Johannes  
Tikery Rawle  
Appoo Rawle  
Kiryhamy  
Punchy Rawle  
Minnick Rawle  
Poonchy Appoo  
Singo Appoo  
Kahgochamy  
Kawo Rawlo  
Lapachamy  
Jayatohamy  
Tikriy Rawle

**CHILAW**

**MALABARS.**

G. Casie Chitty Modeliar  
S. De Rosayro Pülle  
Sinne Tamby

**MOOZS.**

Cawder Sayboo Markar  
Aboebaker Markar

**MANAAR**

**DUTCH INHABITANTS & BURGHES.**

H. Matchies  
J. Jan  
J. C. van Brownhoff  
S. Myse  
J. Werkmeester  
J. Hutch  
A. H. Steevensz  
A. Jauz  
M. T. Jan  
J. H. Van Duya  
P. Bertus

**CHITTIES.**

Iesewirathne Modliar  
Raje Ratne Modnar  
Rajecaurya Modnar  
Sinne Tamby  
Swan Diego  
Anthony Fernando  
Juan Koenjo  
Maderadyaputte  
Mamy Muttu  
Maniel Saviel  
Anthonial Torrom  
J. A. Fernando  
Tommano Crus  
Savery Muttloe Coenje  
Juwan de Lukas  
Suse Punchy  
Marshal Motten

**MOORMAN.**

Segoe Mahamadoe Markar

**JAFFNA**

**DUTCH INHABITANTS & BURGHES.**

P. Tap  
M. Margenout  
J. G. Koch  
A. De Niese  
D. Bast  
J. A. Maartenz  
P. L. Kroon  
J. B. Vanderwerff  
W. De Rooy  
J. Mattheyaz  
J. Verwyk  
Widow Vanderspar  
J. A. Stutzer

**JAFFNA****DUTCH INHABITANTS & BURGHERS.**

Widow Van Hek

„ Saulyeit

„ Schrauder

„ Tussaint

G. Frankena

F. B. Rodrigo

**MOORS.**

Coenij Tamby

Segoenaden

**TRINCOMALIE.****DUTCH INHABITANTS & BURGHERS.**

N. J. Gibbons

A. Maartensz

C. Dophorst

G. Wambeck.

G. Nasson

J. Simonsz

C. De With

D. Meerwald

P. Dierand

H. Floryn

M. Winn

E. Neil

A. M. Bower

F. Hipponstall

**MALABARS.**

Nelleraressegra

Candoo Welloo Modliar

Ratnesingem

Don Gaspar Sandersekere

Poedoe Nalla

Manpana Wanman

Tambapully Modliar

Rajesekere Nalletamby Mdli-

ar

Arnsa Modliar

Mapana Modliar

Rasendia Modliar

Tamodra Modliar

Suppremanie Modliar

Cadergawnie Modliar

Rajacoon Modliar

Tiroewealo Modliar

Sangrapulley Modliar

Vaurytamby Oodear

Adievierepandite Modliar

Canjesinhe Modliar

Aleghon Modliar

Antony Modliar

**Rajecaria Modliar**

Sannuoegnade Aratchy

Vettywealo Odjar

Sedemberenader Mottoo

Diogo Moetetamby

Sonier Caderaumen

Colendyar Armogen

Ancepulle Wealen Chitty

Arien Swanden

Ruiner Moettan

Nooroujar Caleapen

Wally Pariatamby

Colosegram

Jemedar Sittambelem

Willewer

Nawseyangem

Supprimania Pulley

Rengappen

Cooneary Coalen

Winayeger Manier

Rajecaria Modliar

Rajewarodien

Wittyom Periatamby

Weiayder Canden

Teager Sinne Tamby

Wyrewananden

Kwrickal

Arnasalem Vayrewan

Conepper Madsilamany

Katjegease Kuruwal

Alwar Canden

Ramer Suppremanien

Coneppea Rauegesally

Sinnewen Wealen

Philipper Suppen

Comerwealoo Odeyar

Canden Suppen

Armagam

Paremer Wealen

Wiesoewar Sandereween

Nieler Sandan

Nagepper Candeppeen

Pedrian Podean

Suppe Oedyar Codiramen

Canny Pattengaty

Sangarpulley Seeden

Gaepper Wiesowenaden

Wytyer Canewady

Anander Sinne Tamby

Cadergawner Wayrewie

Moedeley Odear Viso vena-

den

Moedeley Pattengatty

Wayrewie

Peria Weerappen

Cadra Motiyar

Welayden Candan Wayrewie

Tiroewambillen chinnetamby

**Alwar Moettoe Odjar**

Omeyar Pagen

Candygease Odjar

Wallyame Wannischy

Ramasue Sandanapully

Wayramuttama

Poodappen Candatta

Periapulley

Jangayer

Moettie

Blawrie Moettoo

Pinnatchy

Ambegepulle

Pajawadie Amal

Tywave

Siediewie

Aminat

Parpady

Tillewan Modliar Anama

Caliana

Teywana

Oemyatcha

Walliana

Oemyatcha

Muttupulle

Tellewana Modliar Pattigame

Allawreme

**MOORS.**

Naynaham Markayer

Tamby Markar Sinne Vaupe

Irayneyuapulle Peroo Coni-

copoly

Sabo Mastan Saybo

Neynaham Markar Mira

Saybo

Kabiepulley Majulimed Mira

Lebbe

Scara Modly Osseneys

**BATTICALOA.****MALABARS.**

Sewekinoe Modliar

Rammanaden Modliar

Segenander Modliar

Caderamen Miny

Antony Isteavo

Moetar Santiago

Managen chinne Tamby

Sambonaden

Comappen Adigary

Pattemen Adigary

Candeperemal

Velayden Chinnetamby

Velayden Juan Chinnetamby

# ATTICALOA MALABARS

Velayden, Adigary  
Coneppen  
Cadiramen Coneppen Adi-  
gary  
Chimberutty  
Veneshcher Cadiramen  
Te rookenen

**MOORS.**

Madena Marcayen  
Oedoema Nayna Slyma  
Lebbe  
Agamaddhe Tsapulle  
Marcayen Marcayen  
Agamado Pulley Mire lebbe  
Agamadoe Pulley Mira cando  
Aryeynan Markan Seydaly  
Ahamaalbe Lebbe. Cosalip.  
Gadolebbe Vidahn  
Caderpody

**GALLE.**

## DUTCH INHABITANTS & BURGHERS

**A. E. De Ley**  
**J. H. Brechman**  
**P. A. De Moor**

J. P. Rabinof  
J. S. Augier  
J. A. Witsenslager  
J. Rose  
J. H. Roosmalecbcq  
P. C. Roosmalecbcq  
J. Paulier  
J. H. Memling  
A. V. De Broek  
W. Aldons  
J. D. Aldons  
D. Loret  
W. Stroef  
E. M. Degen  
L. L. Engelbrecht  
J. Waltzell  
H. A. Bogaars  
P. Z. Adflessens  
C. Hollebeek  
H. Puttenaar  
C. V. Houtea  
A. De Silva  
L. H. Anthonisz

**CINGALESE**

**D. A. Dias**  
**T. S. D. Abayesekere**  
**Harinaras**  
**D. V. Waa**  
**J. D. Silva**

## MATERA

**DUTCH INHABITANTS &  
BURGHERS**

Jacobus Jansz  
Fleur Jansz  
N. R. Keuneman  
Amelia De Meis

# VELLALES

D. C. Ilangakoon  
D. B. Wangediwakere  
D. S. Perera  
G. De Saram  
D. B. Ilangakoon  
G. J. Ilangakoon  
Don Simon Summerville  
Kasmewickrewe  
Dop Philippoo Bander  
naike

## MOORS

**J. Miracendo**

## CULTURA

**DUTCH INHABITANTS &  
BURGHERS**

J. H. Reckerman  
L. U. Bartholomew  
W. H. Andre

**B.**

RETURN of Slaves belonging to , being a subscriber to the Address to His  
 Royal Highness The PRINCE REGENT, in favour of emancipating children of Slaves.

[illegible]

*Act 6. No. 9 of 1818*

Name of slave deceased.	Number, date & letter on certificate of enregistration.	Whether registered in present or other, & what district.	Date of Death

## D.

Name of mother of the child & of the child	No. date & letter on certificate of mother's enregistration.	Whether registered in present or other, & what district.	Date of birth or death of child.	Whether free or not under Regulation No. 9, of 1818.

## E.

Name of slave.	Name of original proprietor & No. date & letters on certificate of enregistration	Whether registered in present or other district.	Name of acquirer	Date & mode of acquisition



F.

**SCHEDULE of places of registry of Cavia, Nallua and Palla Slaves in the province and district of Jaffnapatam.**

**The Provincial Court of Jaffnapatam, for the town of Jaffnapatam & the Parishes of**

Nelloor,  
Wannarponne,  
Chundicoly,  
Navacooly  
Copay and the Island of  
Kaeedivoe.

**The Sitting Magistrate of Jaffnapatam, for the Parishes of**

Kaite - Allepitty,  
Weline,  
Poongertivo  
Nynativo  
Auelativo.

**The Sitting Magistrate of Mullagam, for the Parishes of**

Pottoor,  
Atchevelly  
Mayetty,  
Teneipalie  
Maitegam,  
Oodoowit,  
Pandatripo,  
Sanguay,  
Maunpay - &  
Buttecotte

**The Sitting Magistrate of Point Pedro, for the Parishes of**

Partitorre,  
Oodoopitty,  
Kutawely.

**The Sitting Magistrate of Katchay, for the Parishes of**

Sevacaserry,  
Wareuy,  
Catchay,  
Elludomatual,  
Plopate  
Mullepattoo,  
Mcgomale,  
Tambobam.

**The Sitting Magistrate of Ponereen, for the Parishes of**

Poonareen,  
Palweraincadoe,  
Ipocadewe,  
Koretschipattoo.

*Set 6 Reg of 1818.*  
G.

Name and cast of Slave deceased.	Name of Proprietor	Date of death	Parish of original registry

## H.

Name & cast of mother of the child & name of child.	Date of birth of child.	Name of Proprietor	Parish of mother's registry.

## No. 1.

**CERTIFICATE of original enregistration of a domestic male Slave.**

No. on Register

Letter

Name of Proprietor

Name and age of Slave

Place and  
date of enregistration

Signature

*Series No. 2 of 1878*

## No. 2.

**CERTIFICATE of original enregistration of a domestic female slave.**

No. on Register

Letter

NAME of Proprietor

Name of slave & age	Names of children.	Age and sex of children	Whether free or not	

Place and  
date and enregistration

Signature

## No. 3.

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a free born child of a domestic slave.**

No. and district of mother's register

Letter

Name of Proprietor of Mother

Date of birth, name &amp; sex of child

Place and date of certificate

Signature

## No. 4.

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a domestic slave child.**

No. and district of mother's register

Letter

Name of Proprietor

Date of birth, name &amp; sex of child

No. of child's register

Place and date of registration

Signature

*Act 5 No 9 of 1878*  
No. 5.

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of death of a slave.**

No. and district of register	Letter
Name of slave	Name of Proprietor
Date of death and place of registry	Signature

**No. 6.**

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of death of a child of a female slave.**

No. and district of register of Mother	Letter
Name of child	Name of proprietor
Date of death and place of registry	Signature

**No. 7.**

**CERTIFICATE of registration of acquisition of a domestic slave.**

No. and district of original register	Letter
Name of slave, age and sex	
Name of original proprietor	Name of new proprietor
Date and place of registry	New number & letter of registry

**No. 8.**

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a Coja male slave.**

District	Parish
No. of register	Letter
Name and cast of proprietor	
Name and age of slave	
Place and date of enregistration	Signature

No. 9.

CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a Covia female slave.

District

Parish

No. on register

Letter

Name of proprietor

Name of slave & age	Name of children	Age & sex of children	Whether free or not	

Place and date of enregistration

Signature

No. 10.

CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a free born child of a Covia slave.

District

Parish

No. and district of mother's register

Letter

Name of proprietor of mother

FREE

Date of birth, name and sex of child

Place & date of certificate

Signature

*Act: 6. No 9 of 1818*  
**No. 11.**

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a Covia slave child.**

District	Parish
No. and district of mother's register	Letter
Name of proprietor	
Date of birth, name & sex of child	
No. of child's register	Letter
Place & date of registration	Signature

**No. 12.**

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of death of a Covia slave.**

District	Parish
No. & district of register	Letter
Name of slave	Name of Proprietor
Date of death and	Signature
Place of registry	

**No. 13.**

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a child of a female Covia slave.**

District	Parish
No. & district of register of mother	Letter
Name of child	Name of proprietor
Date of death, and place of registry	Signature

**No. 14.**

**CERTIFICATE of registration of acquisition of a Covia slave.**

<b>District</b>		<b>Parish</b>	
<b>No. &amp; district of original register</b>		<b>Letter</b>	
<b>Name of slave, age and sex</b>		<b>Name of new proprietor</b>	
<b>Name of original proprietor</b>			
<b>Date and place of registry</b>		<b>New No. and Letter of registry</b>	
<b>Signature</b>			

**N. B.** The Certificates No. 8 to 14 are equally applicable to Nallua and Palla Slaves, changing the word Covia as necessary.

No. 15.

Alphabetical register of domestic slaves, in and for the Province or district of \_\_\_\_\_, under the 9th Regulation of 1818.

LETTER A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No.	Date of registration	Name of slave	Sex	Age	Name of proprietor and how acquired	Name of children of female slaves	Age and sex of children	Whether free under Regulation.	Names and sex of children born after 1st registry with date of birth.	Name & sex of slave children born after 1st registry, & reference to No. & letter under which registered slaves	Reference to No. & letter under which this slave is registered in a change of property	Additional Remarks
												In this column will be inserted the contents of notifications respecting the slave or his or her family received from other registers—Also the No. and dates under which slaves, who, or whose children, are required to be registered in a new register, appear in one of any other district, and the date of the death or emancipation of any slave.

*Part B No 9 of 1818*



# No. 16.

Alphabetical register of domestic slaves of the Covia [or Nallua or Palla] Cast in the Parish of  
LETTER B.

, under the 9th Regulation of 1819

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No.	Date of registration	Name of slave	Sex	Age	Name of proprietor	Name of children of female slaves	Age & sex of children	Whether free under Regulation	Names & sex of children born after the registration, with date of birth & if free or not, & reference to No. & letter where-in such slave child is registered on becoming of the age of 14 years.	Reference to No. & letter under which this slave is registered, on a change of property	Additional Remarks
											In this column will be inserted the contents of notifications from other registries relative to the slave, and the number, dates and letters of certificates of original registries of slaves, who or whose children are to be registered in a new district, also the date of death or emancipation of slaves.

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Act. Sec. to Council.

Act. 6

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,****HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.****A. D. 1818.****Regulation No. 10.**

**A Regulation for facilitating the division of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves in the Districts of Jaffnapatam and Trincomalee; among the present owners of such slaves.**

**Recital of Regulation No. 9  
A. D. 1818.**

Necessary to provide for the more effectual division of slaves held in undivided tenure in the districts of Jaffnapatam & Trincomalee and to enact rules for enabling the present holders of shares in slaves to cause such tenure to cease;

An appearance before any Judge or Magistrate in the aforementioned districts, authorised by Regulation No. 9 to hold Registries of slaves, of any one or more person or persons, claiming to be owners in whole or in part, of Covia, Nallua or Palla slaves in his jurisdiction or registry; Or of the husband of any female proprietor, or natural or appointed guardian of a minor proprietor; And on giving a list of such slaves including children of female slaves; Copy of the list to be sent by Judge or Magistrate to certain commissioners to be named & to sit in the district of Jaffna; Another copy to be affixed at his office; Other copies to be sent to each & every other Judge or

1. **W**HEREAS by a Regulation passed this day, numbered Nine, entitled "a Regulation for securing to certain children emancipated by the proprietors of their mothers, the full benefit of such proprietors intentions; and for establishing an efficient registry of all slaves, and abolishing the joint tenure of property in the same," it is enacted, that from and after the twelfth day of August in the year 1819, joint property in slaves either domestic, or belonging to the casts of Covia, Nallua or Palla, or under any other denomination, shall not be lawful within any of the maritime provinces of these settlements, and that all registries of slaves under the provisions of the said Regulation shall be only in the name of a single proprietor for each slave;

2. And whereas it is necessary, for the more effectual execution of this provision of the said Regulation, that certain rules should be enacted, for enabling the present holders of shares of such slaves of the Covia, Nallua and Palla casts in common, specially in the districts of Jaffnapatam and Trincomalee, more easily to cause such tenure to cease, either by division of the families of slaves among such holders of shares, or by the sale of such slaves singly to one of the present proprietors, or to a stranger, and division of the proceeds, as may be most practicable, and as by the said Regulation is required;

3. It is enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that upon the appearance before any one of the several Judges and Magistrates in the Provinces of Jaffnapatam and Trincomalee, who in and by the Regulation above recited, are appointed to hold registries of slaves under the Regulation above referred to, of any one or more person or persons, claiming to be an owner or owners either in whole, or in part of one or more Covia, Nallua or Palla slaves, then resident, or who may have been usually resident and domiciled within the local jurisdiction assigned to such Judge or Magistrate, for registry; or of the husband of any female proprietor, or the natural or appointed guardian of any proprietor under age, for or on behalf of such female or minor proprietor of slaves or shares of slaves, and on such appearer giving in a list of such slaves, including the children of any female slave, the said Judge or Magistrate shall cause a copy of the said list, to be sent to such Commissioners as, by warrant under His Excellency's hand and seal, may be appointed to sit within the district of Jaffnapatam, for the execution of this Regulation; and an-

Magistrate holding registries in those districts & to Collectors of Jaffnapatam & Trincomalee;

Who are to affix the same in conspicuous parts of their offices, and give all publicity to the same;

Lists to bear a general notice or citation, to all persons interested in slaves therein mentioned, to appear before commissioners on a day at 35 days or 5 weeks distance from the date of the application, either in person, or by attorney, or being minors, by guardians;

With the several deeds or vouchers on which they found or refer for proof of their respective claims;

In default commissioners will proceed to execute the provisions of this Regulation, notwithstanding absence of non appearing claimants.

Judge or Magistrate shall direct original applicant to appear on same day.

Commissioners or any one or more, shall during continuance of commission, (the termination of which shall be notified in Government Gazette) have the powers & jurisdictions of a Provincial Court;

As far as relates to property in Covia, Nullua & Palla slaves whether the owners or slaves be or not resident in district of Jaffnapatam;

Subject to appeals as from Provincial Courts.

Commissioners or one or more of them shall sit daily at some place in the district of Jaffnapatam, to be appointed by the Governor; except on sundays or admitted holidays.

On days of appearance directed by citations mentioned in paragraph 3d the sitting Commissioner or Commissioners shall proceed to call all claimants present before him or them, and inquire into claims to each slave or family of female slave in the list under consideration;

And where any number of slaves shall appear to be the joint property of the several claimants, make a partition among the owners if possible, No separation of children under 14 years of age to take place from the mother;

Where the Commissioner or Commissioners deem it impossible to make partition;

other copy to be affixed at his office; and another copy to be sent to each and every other of the aforesaid Judges or Magistrates, and to the Collectors of Jaffnapatam and Trincomalee, who are all severally hereby required to affix such lists, in the most conspicuous parts of their several offices, and further to give all publicity to the same: and the said lists shall also bear a general notice or citation to all persons who may have or claim an interest in the slaves above mentioned, or any one or more of them, either in whole or in part, to be and appear before the commissioners herein above alluded to on a day there to be fixed, at the distance of five weeks or thirtyfive days from the date of the application, either in person, or by attorney, or being minors, by their natural or appointed guardians, with the several deeds or documents, on which they found, or refer for proof of their respective claims, in default whereof the said Commissioners will proceed further to the execution of the provisions of this Regulation, notwithstanding the absence of any claimants not appearing; and the said Judge or Magistrate shall direct the original applicant, on the said day to appear either by himself or his attorney, before the Commissioners above mentioned.

4. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that the said Commissioners to be appointed by warrant as aforesaid, or any one or more of them, shall have, during such time as it shall be deemed necessary that the said commission shall be in force [the termination of the powers whereof shall be notified in the Government Gazette by order of His Excellency the Governor] all and singular the powers and jurisdictions of a Provincial Court, in as far as regards property in Covia, Nullua and Palla slaves, and that, whether the said slaves or the owners thereof, may or not be resident, or inhabiting in the district of Jaffnapatam; and shall hear, try and determine all & singular the cases which may occur touching such property, subject to such appeals as by the Regulations now in force exist from the decisions of Provincial Courts.

5. And it is further enacted, that the said Commissioners or some one or more of them, shall sit at such place, within the district of Jaffnapatam as His Excellency the Governor may appoint, every day, sundays and other admitted holidays excepted, in order to the due execution of the provisions of this Regulation.

6. And it is hereby further enacted, that on the days on which the appearance of claimants, under the citations or notices above specified, shall have been directed, the said Commissioner or Commissioners sitting, shall proceed to call all such claimants or attorneys of claimants as are present, in every case before him or them, & shall enquire into the various claims to each slave or family of a female slave, appearing in the list then before him or them for consideration; and, shall, where any number of slaves in such list appear to be the joint property of the several claimants, make a partition of the same among the owners, if possible, observing always, that no separation of children shall take place from the mother, where such children may be under fourteen years of age, and where it shall appear to the said Commissioner or Commissioners that it is impossible to make such partition, the said

*Act 6 No 10 of 1818*

The slave being above 14 years of age and males, or females without children, to be put up singly and females having children with their children, to auction among proprietors; Or, the majority of proprietors present consenting, to general auction after 3 days notice. And proceeds to be divided among part owners according to their rights.

In case of a claim to shares not exceeding 1-16th of any slave being preferred & contested; the trial of such title not to impede the division; which is to be effected by sale as directed in preceding clause, & share of proceeds claimed reserved till the claim is decided by ordinary tribunals; in cases of claims contested exceeding 1-16th the Commissioners to investigate & determine on the justice of the same.

If any of claimants of a female slave has subscribed address to the Prince Regent in favour of gradual emancipation; such persons shall be entitled preferably to possess female slaves at his or her option on payment of value of the slave & her family; to be ascertained by appraisement or by the price highest bid at auction.

If all claims admitted & reserved, do not amount to establish rights of ownership to the whole slave;

Division to be by sale by auction;

Unclaimed shares of proceeds to be held in deposit & paid on application to the slave;

Unless suggestion is made of claimants being absent from the district of Jaffna & Trincomalee whose claim to shares of proceeds is reserved till 1st August 1819.

Lists to be returned by Commissioner or Commissioners to Judge or Magistrate from whom received with a note of proceedings & decision; For the guidance of the Judge & Magistrate in enregistering slave on application.

slaves shall, being males above fourteen years of age, be put up singly, & females having children with their children under fourteen years of age, or, not having children, singly, to auction among the several proprietors, or, the majority of such proprietors present, consenting, to general auction, after three days notice, & the proceeds shall be divided among the several part owners, according to their rights.

7. And it is further enacted, that in case of any claim being preferred to a share of any slave or slaves, not exceeding the one sixteenth part of such slave, & being contested by any other claimants present, the trial of such title shall not impede the execution of the provisions of this Regulation, but the said slave or slaves shall be sold by auction, as is herein above directed, and the share of proceeds claimed, reserved in sequestration, till the claim depending shall be decided by the common competent tribunal—But in cases where the contested claim of any person shall exceed one sixteenth part of any slave or slaves, the Commissioners shall proceed to investigate & determine on the justice of the same.

8. And it is further enacted, that if among the claimants to any female slave, there shall be one or more who have subscribed the address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, assenting to the emancipation of slave children born after the twelfth day of August 1816, such person or persons, the priority of choice, where there are more than one being given to the possessor of the largest share, shall be at his or her option, preferably entitled to the possession of such female slave & her children, on payment into Court, for the use of the other partners, either of an appraised value, or of the price highest bid on the said slave being put up to auction, according to the discretion of the Commissioner or Commissioners.

9. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that if the claims admitted by the said Commissioner or Commissioners, on hearing & investigating the same, to shares in a slave, shall not, together with such as are herein above directed to be reserved, for further trial, go to establish right of ownership to the whole of any person claimed as a slave, the division of interest, shall be, as before directed, by sale of such slave by auction, & by division of the proceeds; & the shares, to which no claims shall have been admitted, shall be reserved in deposit, to be paid over, on application, to the slave—unless any one or more of the claimants present, shall have suggested, of which a note shall be made by the Commissioner, that there are absent from the above districts, proprietors duly entitled to such reserved share, or part thereof, whose right to claim the same, on or before the first day of August 1819, shall be reserved to such absent proprietor.

10. And it is further enacted, that the said Commissioner or Commissioners, shall return the lists to the Judge or Magistrate from whom the same shall have been received, with a note of their proceedings & decision in the margin or endorsed, or annexed to the same, for the guidance of the Judge or Magistrate, in enregistering the slaves upon application duly to be made to him, by the person entitled to the same, according to the 18th clause of the Regulation herein first above recited in that behalf.

Mode of assignment of a person as a slave by Commissioners;

True copies of the documents adduced to establish right of original claimant to be also assigned; Originals to be preserved & handed over to Provincial Court of Jaffnapatam to remain on record.

All proceedings without fees except on trials of contested claims, when similar fees are to be levied as in Provincial Court.

No decision of Commissioners to reduce a person to slavery unless expressly declared so after the party has been judicially heard and judgement after such hearing pronounced; Decision of commissioner or commissioners duly made, as well deciding cases of slave or no slave, as on validity of claims to slaves or shares, between contending claimants to be taken as decisions of competent tribunal referred to in 30th clause of 9th Regulation 1818.

11. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that whenever the said Commissioner or Commissioners assign to any person, one or more slave or slaves, either on partition, or in consequence of the sale at auction of such slave or slaves to such person, he or they shall do the same by certificate in writing under his or their hands, & shall also assign to him or her, true copies of the documents adduced to establish the right of the original claimants to such slave; and that the said Commissioners do preserve the originals of such documents, to be handed over at the termination of their functions, to the Provincial Court of Jaffnapatam, where the same will remain on record.

12. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that all proceedings under this Regulation, shall be without fee or duty to Government, save and except on the trial of contested claims, in which fees by stamp shall be payable as if the proceedings were before a Provincial Court.

✱ 13. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that nothing in this Regulation contained shall be construed to reduce into slavery any person not being really a slave, under colour of any decisions by the Commissioners above mentioned, to which such person shall not have been a party, and been duly and according to law heard, on his or her own behalf, and judgement formally pronounced and recorded that he or she is a slave—but that all claims to freedom which shall not have been fully and according to law discussed before such Commissioner or Commissioners, shall remain subject to decision before the competent tribunal; provided, always, that the decision of the said Commissioner or Commissioners, duly made, as well in such cases, as upon the validity of claims to slaves or shares, between contending claimants, which may be heard and decided before them, or any one or more of them, shall be taken to be the decision of a competent tribunal, referred to in the 30th clause of the 9th Regulation herein first above recited, for all purposes to which the same applies.

*Given at Kandy, this Fifth day of August, 1818.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
*Act. Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

*\* This clause explained by Act 4 of No 14 of 1823*

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1818.

## Regulation No. 11.

A Regulation for extending the terms of registry of slaves directed in and by the 9th Regulation of 1818.

Representations are made that in consequence of delay in translating the Regulations No. 9 & 10, many are ignorant of their tenor and the penalties hereby enacted; Just to relieve persons neglecting from ignorance to comply with the said Regulations.

Term of registry of domestic slaves enlarged to 31st December 1818.

Penalties for non registry to have effect from that date.

Term of registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves enlarged to 30th September 1819; Penalties for non registry to have effect from that date.

Extension of term in which transcripts of registries and lists of alterations are to be sent.

1. **WHEREAS** it has been represented, that owing to delays in the translation of the Regulations No. 9 and 10 of the present year into the native languages, many persons are or may be ignorant of the tenor of the same, and of the penalties to which by non compliance with the several provisions thereof, they become subject; and it is just that relief should be afforded to persons who may from ignorance have neglected to comply with the said Regulations;

2. It is therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the term within which the registry of domestic slaves, is, in and by the 5th clause of the Regulation No. 9 above-referred to, required to be made, be and the same is hereby extended to the thirty first day of December next inclusive; and all penalties consequent on neglect of such registry shall only have effect in reference to that date.

3. And it is further enacted, that the term, within which the registry of slaves of the Covia, Nallua and Palla Casts is, in and by the 17th clause of the said Regulation No. 9 required to be made, be and the same is hereby extended to the thirtieth day of September now next ensuing inclusive; and all penalties consequent on neglect of such registry shall only have effect in reference to that date.

4. And it is further enacted that the transcripts and lists, in and by the 27th clause of the said Regulation directed to be sent to the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, shall, be sent at the following periods respectively;—

The transcripts of registry of domestic slaves before the thirty first day of March next; and the lists of alterations every three months subsequently.

The transcripts of registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves before the thirty first day of December in the year 1819; and the lists of alterations every subsequent quarter of a year.

*Given at Kandy, this Twenty Eighth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Act. Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1819.

## *Regulation No. 7.*

For giving relief to such proprietors of domestic slaves in the province of Batticaloa who may have sustained injury from the misconstruction at that station of the 9th Regulation of 1818.

### *Preamble.*

Misconception of meaning of 9th Regulation of 1818 by Sitting Magistrate of Batticaloa in respect of registry of domestic slaves;

Injury may have arisen to individuals being proprietors of slaves in that district;  
Necessary to enact fresh term in registry therein.

Registry of domestic slaves required by 5th clause of Regulation 9th of 1818 may take place in the district of Batticaloa before 30th September 1819;

Penalties for breach of 9th Regulation of 1818 not leviable till after 30th September 1819;

Transcript of registry to be forwarded to Chief Secretary before 31st October 1819.

1. **W**HEREAS His Excellency the Governor has been informed, that the Sitting Magistrate of Batticaloa, misunderstanding the nature of the registry, in and by the Ninth Regulation of 1818 created and enacted for the enregistration of domestic slaves, has required from persons applying to enregister slaves, proof of their property, and in default of such proof, hath refused to enregister such slaves, altho' no suit was before him on the part of the alleged slaves claiming freedom, whereby considerable injury may have been sustained by the proprietors of domestic slaves in that district, and it is therefore necessary to enact a fresh term, within which such registry as is prescribed by the Regulation above recited may take place;

2. It is therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the registry, in and by the 5th clause of the 9th Regulation of 1818 directed to be made, of domestic slaves by the proprietors of the same, shall and may be made by such proprietors resident in the district of Batticaloa, in the office of the Sitting Magistrate of that district, at any time before the 30th day of September next; and no penalty shall be leviable for breach of the said 9th Regulation by persons resident in such district, in as far as regards the registry of domestic slaves, till after the said 30th day of September next.

3. And it is further enacted, that the transcript of the Registry of domestic slaves in the district of Batticaloa (including the registry which has hitherto taken place) shall be sent to the office of the Chief Secretary's to Government on or before the 31st day of October next ensuing.

*Given at Colombo, this 19th day of June, 1819.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
*Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

*Act. 6.*

# REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1819.

### *Regulation No. 9.*

**A** Regulation for further extending the term in which the registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves may be made, in respect only to such slaves the claims on whom shall have been given in and not decided on, on or before the 31st day of August 1819.

#### **Preamble,**

Recital of directions in 9th Regulation of 1818 that all Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves should be enregistered before 12th August 1819.

Recital of extension of term by Regulation No. 11 till the 30th September 1819.

Recital that all such registries were required to be in the name of a single proprietor in each slave;

and of mode of proceeding enacted by Regulation No. 10 of 1818.

Many claims received by Commissioners under the said Regulation which are not yet decided;

Registry of slaves effected by such claims cannot take place till after decision;

Necessary to extend term of registry for such slaves respecting whom claims may be pending before Commissioners on 31st August next.

Term within which registry of Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves is required to be made by 17th clause of 9th & 3rd clause of 11th Regulation of 1818 enlarged till 31st July 1820 in respect to all slaves respecting whom claims shall have been or shall be given in on or before 31st August 1819 and shall be then pending before the Commissioners named under 10th Regulation of 1818.

**1. WHEREAS** by the 9th Regulation of the year 1818 it is enacted, that all proprietors of Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves, should enregister the same in manner, in and by the said Regulation directed, on or before the 12th day of August in the present year 1819, under pain of forfeiture of all title to such slave or slaves, and other penalties in and by the said Regulation declared; and whereas by the 11th Regulation of 1818, the term within which such registry should be made was extended till the 30th day of September 1819;

**2.** And whereas by the said Regulation, all such registries are required to be in the name of a single proprietor for every slave; and for the more effectual completion of the division of slaves held in common in the districts of Jaffnapatam and Trincomalie, a mode of proceeding before Commissioners was in and by the 10th Regulation of 1818 established, and the Commissioners named under the said Regulation have sat and received many claims to slaves and shares of slaves, part of which have been decided, but several are still pending; and the registry of such slaves, or of others on whom claims may be preferred in manner by the said Regulation directed, cannot take place till after the same are decided on, and it is therefore necessary further to extend the term in which such registry shall and may be made of such slaves, touching whom claims may be pending before the said Commissioners, on the 31st day of August next ensuing;

**3.** It is therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the term within which the registry of Covia Nallua, and Palla slaves is, in and by the seventeenth clause of the 9th, and third clause of the 11th Regulations of the year 1818, required to be made, shall be and the same is enlarged in respect to such slaves, respecting whom claims shall have been given in, in manner in and by the said third clause of the 10th Regulation of 1818 directed, on or before the 31st day of August now next ensuing, and on which claims the Commissioners named under the said 10th Regulation shall not have decided before the said 31st day of August, till the 31st day of July



Penalties for neglect of registry as to such slaves, shall only have effect in reference to the 31st July 1820.

Provision, that in respect to all other Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves the enactments & penalties in Regulation No. 9 and 11, of 1818 shall take effect from and after 30th September 1819.

Transcripts of registries of Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves to be sent to the Chief Secretary's office on or before the 30th September 1820, and lists of alterations every subsequent quarter of a year.

in the year 1820, and all penalties consequent on neglect of such registry, shall, as connected with slaves respecting whom claims are and shall be pending as aforesaid, only have effect in reference to that date.

4. Provided, always, and it is further enacted, that in respect to all other Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, the several enactments and penalties in and by the 9th and 11th Regulations of the year 1818 directed, shall take full effect from and after the said 30th day of September next.

5. And it is further enacted, that the transcript of registries of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, and lists of alterations therein, in and by the twenty-seventh clause of the said 9th, and fourth clause of the said 11th Regulation of 1818 required to be sent to the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, shall be transmitted on or before the 30th day of September 1820, and the lists of alterations in the same, every subsequent quarter of a year.

*Given at Colombo, this 22d day of July, 1819.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

*Regulation No. 8.*

**A Regulation for further extending the term, in which the registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, respecting whom claims are still pending for decision, may take place, till the 31st December 1821.**

**Preamble.**

It appears by report of the Commissioners &c. acting under Regulations No. 9 & 10 of 1818 that the claims pending to Covia, Nallua & Palla slaves before the said Commissioners cannot be decided so as that registry may be completed within the time prescribed by Regulation No. 9 of 1819.

1. **WHEREAS** it appears by the reports of the several Commissioners, Judges and Magistrates, acting under the 9th and 10th Regulations of 1818, that all the claims to Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, pending before the Commissioners, in and by the said 10th Regulation established, cannot be decided so as that the registration of the said slaves may take place on or before the 31st day of July next, as by the 9th Regulation of 1819 is directed and required;

The term in which Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, respecting whom claims have been given in before 31st August 1819 and still are pending may be registered, is extended till 31st December 1821;

Penalties for non-registry of such slaves only to have effect in reference to that date.

Transcripts of registries to be sent to Chief Secretary's office by 31st March 1822;  
And lists of alterations every three months subsequent.

2. It is therefore enacted, by the Honble the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the term within which the registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves is, in and by the said third clause of the 9th Regulation of 1819, and clauses of other Regulations therein referred to required to be made, shall be and the same is, in respect to such slaves respecting whom claims have been given in before the 31st day of August 1819, and on which claims the Commissioners named under the 10th Regulation of 1818 have not yet decided, enlarged till the 31st day of December in the year 1821; and all penalties consequent on neglect of such registry, shall, as connected with such slaves, respecting whom claims are and shall be pending as aforesaid, only have effect in reference to that date.

3. And it is further enacted, that the transcripts of registries of Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves, in and by the fifth clause of the said 9th Regulation of 1819, and several Regulations therein referred to required to be sent to the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, shall be transmitted on or before the 31st day of March 1822, and the lists of alterations in the same every subsequent quarter of a year.

*Given at Colombo, this 17th day of June, 1820.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**  
**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,**  
**IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1821.

### *Regulation No. 8.*

For the gradual emancipation of all female slave children of the Covia, Nallua and Palla casts, by the purchase of their master's interest in such female slave child at the period of her birth.

#### Preamble.

Desirable in every respect that slavery should be gradually abolished in this Island; recital of Regulations providing that slaves may purchase their liberty by paying their estimated value to their masters,

1. **WHEREAS** it is in every respect desirable, that slavery should be gradually abolished in this Island, consistently with a due regard to the rights of the owners, but with the more imperative feelings of justice and humanity to the slaves; and whereas by sundry Regulations of this Government, it is for this purpose provided, that any slaves who can tender the estimated value of his or her person, to his or her owner, according

Expedient to extend the benefit of those enactments and to emancipate all female slave children of the Covia Nallua and Palla casts who shall be born on and after the 24th of April 1821, compensating to the owners for the value of their interest in such children at a fair proportionate price.

All female children of female slaves of the Covia Nallua & Palla casts born on and after the 24th April 1821, being the day of celebrating His Majesty's Birth-day are declared free.

The owner of any female slave of the Covia Nallua & Palla casts to whom a female child shall be born on or after 24th April 1821, on production to the Collector of the district of a certificate of the birth of such child and that it is alive on the 30th day, signed in the Jaffna district by the schoolmaster of the parish and in any other district by the headmen of the pattoo, thirty days after the birth, and within 60 days, & being accompanied by the mother, if she is alive, shall receive 3 rds. if the mother is of the Covia cast, & 2 rds. if of the Nallua or Palla cast. Collector shall further pay the mother 2 rds.

Collector shall give the mother a certificate of the freedom of the child according to the form A. and send a duplicate to the Register of slaves for the district or division.

Register to keep a separate book for registering such certificates.

Reference to mothers registry when made.

Certificates by schoolmasters & headmen to be issued gratuitously & without delay on the declaration of the owner, the mother of the child & 2 of the owner's neighbours.

Penalty on persons procuring certificates by fraud or false declaration,

to certain rules in the said Regulations set forth, shall be and is entitled to his or her freedom; and whereas it is expedient to extend the benefits of those enactments, and to emancipate all female slave children of the Covia, Nallua and Palla casts, who shall be born from and after the twenty-fourth day of April now current; and at the same time to compensate the owners of the mothers of such female slave, for their interest in such slaves, at a fair and reasonable price, proportioned to the present value of grown up female slaves, of the said casts, and the chances of life;

2. It is therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all and every the female children, who shall be born of a female slave of the Covia, Nallua, or Palla casts, on or after the twenty-fourth day of April now current, *being the day appointed for the celebration of the birth day of His Most Gracious Majesty*, shall be, and they and every of them, is and are hereby declared free, to all intents and purpose; any provision or enactment in this, or any other Regulation or law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that the owner of every female slave of the Covia, Nallua, or Palla cast, to whom a female child may be born, on or after the said twenty-fourth day of April now current, shall, after the expiration of thirty days from the birth of such child, and within sixty days therefrom, upon production to the Collector of the district wherein he resides, of a certificate of the birth of such female child, and of its being alive on the thirtieth day after its birth, signed by the schoolmaster of the parish in the district of Jaffnapatam, and two respectable persons of his the owner's neighbourhood; and in any other district, on the production of a certificate signed by the principal headman of the pattoo, and two respectable persons his the owner's neighbours, and also being accompanied by the mother of the child, (unless she shall have previously died) be entitled to receive from such Collector, the sum of three rixdollars, if the mother is of Covia cast, and the sum of two rixdollars if she be of the Nallua or Palla cast; and said Collector shall further pay to the mother of every such child, the sum of two rixdollars.

4. And it is further enacted, that such Collector shall give to the mother a certificate of the freedom of her child, according to the form A, annexed to this Regulation, and shall send a duplicate thereof to the proper officer authorised by the Ninth Regulation of 1818, to hold the registry of slaves of this description; who shall register the same in a separate book to be kept for this purpose, referring at the time to the mother's registry as a slave, if she shall have been registered under the said Regulation, and noting in such registry of the mother, if it has taken place, or when it does take place, the birth of the female child and that she is a free person.

5. And it is further enacted, that the certificates, in and by the third clause required, shall be issued by the schoolmasters or principal headmen gratuitously, and without any delay, on the declaration of the owner, the mother of the child, and of the two neighbours of the owner—and that if it shall be proved, that any such certificate shall have been obtained by fraud, or in consequence of a false declaration, the person or persons who shall be convicted of such fraud or false declaration, shall be punished there-

Fine not exceeding 50 rds. & imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding 6 months.

Any one claiming a person hereby declared free as a slave, or pretending to detain use or dispose of such person as a slave, liable to the punishment established by law.

Recital that Government has refrained from exercising all dominion over the persons who were the slaves of the Dutch East India company when the Island was occupied by His Majesty's forces; yet as no public act declares them free, doubts may exist touching their condition; All persons who at the period of the occupation of any part of Ceylon by His Majesty's forces were considered slaves of the Dutch East India company, & their descendants, other than such on whom individual claims exist from their being the progeny of slaves of individuals, are declared free.

fore, by fine or imprisonment at hard labour, or both; such fine not to exceed fifty six dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed six months.

6. And it is further declared and enacted, that any person, who shall claim any person declared free by this Regulation as a slave, or shall detain, or pretend to detain, use, or dispose of any such person as a slave, shall be liable to all such punishment as by law may now be inflicted on the detention, use, or alienation of free persons as slaves.

7. And whereas, altho' the British Government has invariably refrained from exercising any dominion over the persons of the Covia Nallua and Palla casts, who were at the time of the occupation of the Island by His Majesty's forces considered and known as the slaves of the Dutch East India Company, or over their descendants, still there has not been any public or declared recognition on behalf of the Crown of the freedom of such persons; and doubts may exist touching their condition; It is therefore hereby declared and enacted, that all such persons, as were at the period of the occupation of the Island of Ceylon, or any part thereof, by his Majesty's forces, considered as slaves of the Dutch East India Company in the said Island, are, together with all such of their descendants on whom no claim of individuals may exist, in virtue of their birth from the female slaves of such individuals, to all intents and purposes, free.

*Given at Colombo, this Seventeenth day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Form A.

No.

CUTCHERY

152

This is to certify that agreeable to the provisions of the Eighth Regulation of 1821, a female child of a female slave of the \_\_\_\_\_ cast, born on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 182 \_\_\_\_\_ is free.

To be registered in the Register of

The owner of the mother is

A. E.

Collector.

A  
COLLECTION  
OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS  
OF  
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
OF  
CEYLON---&c.

Section Seventh,  
*Penal Enactments,*  
**Proclamation.**

BY THE GOVERNOR.

**Preamble,**

Persons transported from British European dominions to New South Wales have repaired from thence to various parts of India.

All such persons that may land in Ceylon, except from absolute danger from the sea, to be sent to England as persons resorting to India without licence.

Convicts escaping from New South Wales before the expiration of their sentence, and found in Ceylon to be apprehended and detained in custody, until they can be sent back to New South Wales.

Enjoining all Magistrates &c. to carry this Proclamation into effect.

**W**HEREAS several persons transported as convicts from the British dominions in Europe to New South Wales, have repaired from thence to various parts of India; We hereby order and declare;

That all persons, having been transported as above stated, who may be on board of any ship which may touch at any port or place within the limits of this Government, or who may resort hither from any part of the continent of India, are prohibited from landing, except in case of absolute danger from the sea; and any person who shall disobey this prohibition shall be forthwith apprehended, and sent to England, in the manner prescribed by act of Parliament with regard to persons resorting to India without licence.

Convicts escapaping from New South Wales previous to the expiration of the period for which they may have been transported, and who may be found within the limits of this Government, are to be apprehended and detained in custody until an opportunity shall offer of returning them to New South Wales.

And the several Magistrates and officers of police, are hereby required to carry this Proclamation into effect, according to its tenor, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

*Given at Matura, this 16th day of August, 1800.*

By Order of the Governor,

(Signed) Wm. Boyd.  
Act. Sec. to Govt

Act. 7<sup>th</sup>

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1814.

*Corresponding with the Cingalese and Tamul Year  
Sreemoega and Hegira 1228.*

## Regulation No. 3.

To prevent the stealing, and privately killing of cattle.

Stealing and privately killing  
cattle very prevalent;

Reward found ineffectual.

No rewards to be paid after  
publication of this Regulation.

After the period,

Excepting in Colombo, Galle,  
Matura, Trincomalie and Jaffna,  
no person to kill cattle without  
notice to the next Sitting Ma-  
gistrate with description wit-  
nessed.

Penalty 2 months imprison-  
ment at hard labour.

Police Vidahn to visit and  
verify the notice;

And return to the Magistrate  
the notice signed by himself;

Licence thereupon.

Beef being found in possession  
of persons not giving notice, to  
be proof of its being stolen;  
Unless the contrary be proved.

**W**HEREAS the practice of stealing and privately killing cattle has become very prevalent throughout the British settlements in Ceylon, to the great loss of individuals and injury of husbandry; and whereas the rewards offered by Government for convicting persons offending in this manner have had but a partial effect;

It is enacted, that, from and after the publication of this Regulation by the several Collectors in their districts, no rewards shall be payable upon any such conviction.

And for the more effectually restraining this destructive practice, it is further enacted, that, from and after such publication as aforesaid, any person who shall, without the four gravets of Colombo, Galle, Matura, Trincomalie, and Jaffnapatam, kill any cattle whatever, unless notice of his, or her intention shall have been given in writing at least forty eight hours before, to the nearest Sitting Magistrate to the place in which the cattle are intended to be killed—such notice to contain a description of the age, size, colour and particular marks of such cattle, and to be signed by the owner thereof and some creditable person of the neighbourhood—shall be liable for every beast killed without such notice, to imprisonment at hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

And it is further enacted, that the Magistrate shall, upon receiving such notice, direct the police vidahn of the district to repair to the place where such cattle intended to be killed, are kept, and to compare the marks and descriptions contained in such notice with the cattle—and, having ascertained the truth of such description, to return the said notice with his signature to the Magistrate who may then permit the killing of such cattle by a licence under his hand and seal.

And it is further enacted, that if any beef be found in the possession of any person, who cannot prove that it was killed upon notice duly given, the finding of such beef shall be taken to be evidence of the same having been stolen, unless it shall be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that it was innocently and honestly come by; and the person in whose possession such

beef shall have been found, shall be liable to the punishment usually inflicted for such theft, even though no owner should appear to prosecute or claim the same as his property.

And it is further enacted, that within the gravets of Colombo, Galle, Mutu a, Trincomalie and Jaffnapatam no person whatever shall slaughter cattle without a licence, to be renewed annually, from the Sitting Magistrate of the place, to carry on the trade of a butcher —under a penalty not exceeding 50 six dollars for each and every beast slaughtered without such license; \* and that every such licenced butcher shall on every Monday register in the office of the said Sitting Magistrate a true and accurate description of the age, size, marks and colour of all cattle slaughtered by him in the week preceding, together with the names and places of abode of the persons from whom such cattle were purchased or obtained, under a penalty, for every beast slaughtered which shall not be so registered, not exceeding 50 six dollars.

Provided, always, that no prosecution shall take place for any offence against any of the provisions in this Regulation contained, unless information shall have been given to the nearest Magistrate within three months from and after the commission of any such offence.

And in order more effectually to prevent the practice of receiving stolen cattle;

It is enacted, that, from and after the publication of this Regulation, the punishment of knowingly receiving stolen cattle shall, upon conviction thereof before a Provincial Judge, or Sitting Magistrate, be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

And it is further enacted, that every person having in his or her possession any stolen cattle, shall be deemed and taken to have such cattle knowing them to be stolen, unless he or she shall produce a note signed by the person from whom such cattle were received or purchased, describing the name and place of abode of such person, and attested by the police vidahn of the village from which such cattle were brought.

*Given at Colombo, this 5th day of February, 1814.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

\* These returns required only on the first Monday in each month, by the Regulation No. 4 of 1815.

In Colombo, Galle, Matura, Trincomalie and Jaffna, butchers to be licensed and to register cattle killed;

And names of persons selling cattle.

Prosecution within three months.

Punishment of receiving stolen cattle.

Possession proof of knowingly receiving;

Unless a note signed by the seller is produced.

*Act. 7<sup>th</sup>*

# REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1815.

### \* Regulation No. 1.

For regulating the sale and possession of arms and ammunition; and for prohibiting the sale, gift, or disposal of horses to natives of India on Ceylon not subjects of the British Government.

**WHEREAS** it is essential to the public security, that the sale and possession of arms and ammunition, should be subject to strict regulation and restraint; and whereas the salutary ordinances of the late Dutch Government in this respect have fallen into disuse;

It is hereby enacted and declared to be unlawful for any person, within the British settlements in this island, to possess any piece of ordnance or artillery, mounted or otherwise, without a special licence to that effect, under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Governor for the time being, under a penalty not exceeding five hundred six dollars, and the forfeiture of such ordnance or artillery.

And it is further enacted, that no person shall, without such licence as aforesaid, have in his possession, any cartridges, grape or canister shot prepared for ordnance or artillery, or any bullet of an heavier weight than one ounce, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred six dollars for each and every such cartridge, grape or canister shot or bullet, and the forfeiture of such ammunition.

And it is further enacted, that no persons, excepting His Majesty's judicial and civil servants, and the officers, seamen and privates of His Majesty's Navy and Army, shall keep any firelock, musket, blunderbuss, fowling piece, pistol or other fire arms; or any halberd, pike, sword, sabre, knst, dagger or sword blade or pike head, unless the same be duly registered at the Cutcherry of their district, and a certificate be given of such registry by the Collector, who shall keep a list of the arms and persons so registered, to be by him returned to the office of the Chief Secretary at the end of every six months for the information of Government; and every person who shall after the first day of March next, have in his possession any such arms as are herein described, without having registered the same and obtained such certificate, shall forfeit all such arms; and for each and every such article found in his possession, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty six dollars.

† And it is further enacted, that no person whatever, except the judicial, civil, and military servants of His Majesty, shall have,

\* See Regulation No. 9. of 1820.

† Repealed by 2d clause of Regulation No. 9. of 1820.

Necessary to regulate and restrain sale and possession of arms and ammunition;

Dutch Regulations in disuse.

No persons to possess ordnance without license;

Penalty.

Or ordnance ammunition;

Penalty.

None but judicial, civil and military servants, to have arms;

Unless registered and certified by Collector,

Lists to be returned;

After 1st March,

Persons offending,

Liable to penalty.

None but those before excepted to have ammunition,



**Without licence,**

**Penalty.**

**Registered persons may keep ammunition for their arms.**

**No arms or ammunition to be sold by auction,**

**Without permission of Collector being previously obtained;**

**Penalty**

**Horses & arms not to be sold to persons not subjects;**

**Penalty,**

**Transportation.**

**Government may arm or disarm any persons**

**Penalties to be recovered before Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate.**

**Repeal of former Regulations.**

possess, or sell any gun powder, bullets, shot, sulphur, saltpetre, flints or other warlike stores or ammunition, without licence from, some person duly authorized by His Excellency the Governor to grant licence for that purpose, under a penalty not exceeding fifty rix dollars for each and every pound weight of such articles as shall be found in his possession, or shall have been sold by him; and the forfeiture of the same to His Majesty's use.

Provided, always, that it shall be lawful to all persons having registered their arms and obtained the certificate herein before required, to keep a competent quantity of ammunition to be used with their arms in the proportion of 1lb. pound of gun powder, 4lb. pounds of shot or bullets, and 4 flints for each piece of fire arms.

And it is further enacted, that no arms or ammunition of any description shall be sold by auction, unless an accurate list thereof shall have been filed at the Cutcherry of the district, and the permission of the Collector shall have been previously obtained for such sale, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred rix dollars for such neglect to be paid by the auctioneer; and the forfeiture of such arms and ammunition.

\* And whereas it is necessary to restrain the sale, gift, or transmission of horses and arms to persons on this Island not subjects of His Majesty's Government; it is hereby enacted, that if any person whatever shall give, sell or in any wise dispose of, convey or transmit, any horse, arms or ammunition to any native of India on this Island not being a subject of His Majesty's Government, the person giving selling or otherwise disposing of the same shall be liable to transportation for seven years.

Provided, always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrain His Excellency, or those authorized by him, to arm any such persons as he may think fit; or to impugn the undoubted right of His Majesty's Government to disarm any person or persons whatever.

And it is enacted, that all and every the penalties herein enacted may be recovered upon conviction before the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate of the district.

And all former Regulations touching the matters hereby provided for are repealed, especially that of the Dutch Government dated 21st April 1792, and the several prior ordinances which the same refers to.

*Given at Colombo, this 30th day of January, 1815.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

Published By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

\* Repealed by 5th clause of Regulation No. 9. of 1820.

*Act: 7<sup>th</sup>*

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1815.

### *Regulation No. 4.*

To extend the term of making returns by butchers under the Third Regulation of the Year 1814.

Recites former Regulation requiring weekly returns.

Expedient to permit a longer term.

Returns to be made monthly.

**W**HEREAS by the Third Regulation of the year 1814, it is required that every licensed butcher, within the gravets of Colombo, Galle, Matura, Trincomalie and Jaffna, should make the returns therein required on every monday;

And whereas it is expedient to permit a longer term to elapse between such returns;

It is herein enacted, that such returns shall in future be made on the first monday in each month.

*Given at Colombo, this 13th day of May, 1815.*

By Order of Council,

(Signed) **JAMES GAY,**  
Sec. to Council.

Published by His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) **JOHN RODNEY,**  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1816.

### *Regulation No. 5.*

For prohibiting the use of pointed knives amongst the natives Cingalese of the maritime provinces of the island.

Pointed knives dangerous & productive of maiming and murders.

**W**HEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency that the use of pointed knives worn by the native Cingalese, has, from the opportunity it gives of inflicting dangerous wounds upon any sudden quarrel or provocation, in many instances, occasioned cruel maimings and very barbarous murders;

Not necessary for ordinary uses to be pointed,

wearing pointed knives declared to be unlawful;

Knife termed *ulkaoo peheye* excepted.

Magistrates &c. may seize such knives,

& confiscate to the informer being first blunted.

Resisting such seizure,  
Penalty not exceeding 12 months imprisonment.

If knife not rounded or surrendered after information,

Owner to give security

If a pointed knife found in possession of such person after seizure or security given; Penalty in addition; not exceeding ten rixdollars.

Third offence additional penalty not exceeding thirty rixdollars.

Fourth or other offence, subject to vagrant Regulation.

Regulation not to extend to *Kandyana*.

And whereas, upon very minute investigation, it appears that it is wholly unnecessary for the ordinary uses of such knives that they should be pointed, it is therefore enacted, that, from and after the 1st day of August next ensuing, it shall be unlawful for any native Cingalese to wear or carry a knife having a point—Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall be taken or construed to extend to the knives called *ulkaoo-peheye* which are attached to the iron pens that are made use of by the natives for the purpose of writing *au olas*.

And it is further enacted, that, from and after the said first day of August next ensuing, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate, constable, police vidahn or any other officer of justice, to seize any knife worn by a native Cingalese which shall not be rounded and blunted at the end—and if such knife shall have been seized upon information, the same shall be confiscated to the use of such informer, having been previously rounded and blunted at the end.

And it is enacted, that any person resisting, or aiding or abetting a resistance to any such Magistrate, constable or police vidahn or other officer of justice in seizing such a knife—shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

And it is enacted, that if information upon oath shall be given to any Magistrate, that any person is possessed of a knife such as has been usually worn and which shall not be so rounded and blunted, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate by his warrant to require such person to surrender such knife, and upon failure of so doing to oblige such person to give security to keep the peace for the term of one year, himself in 20 rix dollars and two securities in 10 rix dollars each.

And it is further enacted, that if a knife not so rounded and blunted as aforesaid shall be afterwards found in the custody of any person from whom one has been seized, or who shall have been required to give such security—such person shall, upon conviction before a Magistrate, in addition to the confiscation of the same and to the forfeiture of his recognizance, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten rix dollars.

And it is enacted, that, for a third offence against the provisions of this Regulations, the additional penalty shall be a fine not exceeding thirty rix dollars.

And any person convicted for a fourth or any further offence shall be further liable to the provisions of the Regulation No. 12 of 1806—and shall be dealt with as a common vagrant.

Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall be taken or construed to extend to the inhabitants of the *Kandyaa* provinces.

*Given at Colombo, this 24th day of February, 1816.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAS. GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

Published by By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

\* See SECTION EIGHTH, for Regulation No. 12 of 1806.

*Act. 4.*

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1816.

*Regulation No. 6.*

To prohibit, under certain penalties, the persons therein described from resorting to or continuing in the Island.

Prisoners of war sent to the Coast have returned to Ceylon.

The resorting to or continuance in this Island of such persons or of Malabars resident in Kandy on 13th January 1815 & the year preceding; incompatible with the security and tranquillity of His Majesty's possessions.

Unlawful for such persons;

To resort to or remain in Ceylon; Without a written permission as herein.

Persons thus prohibited resorting to or remaining after publication of this Regulation; On conviction liable to imprisonment at hard labour for 12 months.

No written permission to avail unless the conditions complied with.

**WHEREAS** some persons taken prisoners of war during the late expedition into the Kandyan Provinces, and sent to the coast of India, have returned to the Island of Ceylon;

And whereas the resorting to this Island, or continuing therein of such persons, and of the persons commonly called Malabars who were resident in the Kandyan territory on the 13th day of January 1815, or within one year previous to that date, is incompatible with the security and tranquillity of His Majesty's possessions;

It is hereby declared and enacted to be unlawful for any person taken as a prisoner of war during the said expedition, or for any person of the description of Malabars, who was on the 13th day of January 1815, or for one year preceding, resident in the Kandyan Provinces, to resort to or remain in the Island of Ceylon or its dependencies, without a written permission under the hand and seal of some person duly authorized by His Excellency the Governor to grant the same.

And it is enacted, that any such person, as is hereby prohibited to resort to or remain in the Island of Ceylon or its dependencies, who shall after the publication of this Regulation be found therein, shall be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate to be imprisoned at hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve months.

And it is hereby provided that no such written permission, as is herein above mentioned, shall avail to excuse any person charged with an offence against this Regulation, unless it shall be proved that all and every the conditions of such permission have been complied with by the person to whom the same was granted.

*Given at Colombo, this 24th day of June, 1816.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

Published by His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*Final*

# REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1819.

### Regulation No. 2.

For declaring the return of persons banished by authority of His Excellency the Governor from Ceylon, a criminal offence.

#### Preamble,

Authority given to the Governor by His Majesty to remove from Ceylon persons suspected of adhering to the King's enemies or whose residence His Excellency may imagine prejudicial or inconvenient.

Necessary to declare return of persons so removed without subsequent licence, criminal, and to enact penalties against offenders.

Any person who shall have been removed by authority of the Governor from this island and who shall be found therein without due licence shall on conviction be imprisoned with or without being subject to hard labour for a term not less than 6 months, and not exceeding seven years, at discretion, and according to jurisdiction of Court trying the case; And shall be still liable again to be removed under similar penalty in case of returning; Notice to be given from Fiscal to Government when such persons are in his custody three weeks before expiration of sentence.

**W**HEREAS by the instructions from His Majesty to the Governor, of these settlements, the said Governor is authorized to remove and send away from the said settlements and Island, such persons as His Excellency shall suspect of adhering to His Majesty's enemies; and all such other persons, the continuance of whose residence His Excellency shall have reason to imagine, may be inconvenient or prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of His Majesty's settlements;

2. And whereas it is necessary for more certainly giving effect to such the provisions of His Majesty, for the security of these settlements, to declare the return to the same after removal therefrom, by the authority of the Governor, without due subsequent licence, unlawful; and to enact certain penalties against such persons who shall transgress in this behalf;

It is therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that if any person, who shall have been, or shall be hereafter removed from this Island, under the warrant or other sufficient authority of the Governor of these settlements, shall be found in any part of the same without a licence from a public authority, recognized by this Government as duly warranted to grant such licence, for his or her return to the same, such person shall on conviction of being a person removed in manner aforesaid, before any Court having competent jurisdiction be sentenced to imprisonment, with or without being subject to hard labour, for a term not less than six months, and not exceeding seven years; and shall at the expiration of the said term of confinement, be nevertheless liable to removal again, under the same penalties in case of returning, at the discretion of His Excellency the Governor; and in all cases of persons convicted and sentenced for any offences against this Regulation, the Fiscal, to whose custody he or she shall have been committed, shall make a special report of the case, three weeks before the term of the sentence against the prisoner should expire, to the Chief Secretary to Government.

*Act. 7 No. 2 of 1819*

Penalty of harbouring any such persons fine of 100 rds; and in default of payment imprisonment at hard labour for a term not less than 2 months nor exceeding 3 years.

4. And it is further enacted, that any person who shall knowingly harbour a person, who shall have been or may hereafter be removed under the authority aforesaid, and shall return to any part of these settlements, not being licenced as aforesaid, shall on conviction pay a fine of six dollars not less than one hundred, nor exceeding one thousand; and in default of payment, shall also at the discretion of such Court be liable to imprisonment at hard labour for a term not less than two months, nor exceeding three years.

*Given at Colombo, this Sixth day of February, 1819.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) W.M. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*To be proclaimed in the Kandyan Provinces.*

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN,  
Sec. Kand. Provs.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESNT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

### *Regulation No. 9.*

For amending the 1st Regulation of 1815 entitled "for regulating the sale and possession of arms and ammunition, and for prohibiting the sale, gift, or disposal of horses to natives of India on Ceylon, not subjects of the British Government;" and for repealing so much thereof as prohibits the sale of horses to natives of India, not being subjects of the British Government.

1. **W**HEREAS some of the provisions of the 1st Regulation of the year 1815 "for regulating the sale and possession of arms and ammunition, and for prohibiting the sale, gift or disposal of horses to natives of India on Ceylon not subjects of the British Government" have been found insufficient, or are become unnecessary;

Some of provisions of 1st Regulation of 1815 found insufficient or unnecessary.

Fifth clause of the 1st Regulation of 1815 repealed—

No person but the judicial, civil, and military servants of Government to possess ammunition, unless those provided for by sixth clause of Regulation No. 1. of 1815, or duly licensed ;

Penalty fifty six dollars fine for every pound weight and in proportion for parts of a pound ;

Ammunition illegally possessed forfeited.

In default of payment of penalties enacted by this Regulation and Regulation No. 1. of 1815 persons convicted to be imprisoned, till the same are paid, for a term not exceeding twelve months, during which the Magistrate may sentence such person to be put to hard labour.

So much of Regulation No. 1. of 1815 as prohibits sale of horses to any but British subjects repealed.

2. It is therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the fifth clause of the 1st Regulation of the year 1815 shall be, and the same is repealed.

3. And it is further enacted, that no person whatever, excepting the judicial, civil and military servants of His Majesty, and excepting the persons in the sixth clause of the said 1st Regulation of 1815 provided for and mentioned, shall have, possess, or sell any gunpowder, bullets, shot, sulphur, saltpetre, flints, or other warlike stores, or ammunition, without license from some person duly authorized by Government to grant licenses for that purpose; under a penalty of fifty six dollars for each and every pound weight of such articles which shall or may be found in his or her possession, or shall have been sold by him or her, and in proportion for any quantity less than a pound weight; and the said articles shall further be forfeited to His Majesty's use.

4. And it is further enacted, that in default of payment of the penalty herein above specified, or of any of the fines or penalties by the said 1st Regulation of 1815 enacted, which are not hereby repealed, the person sentenced to pay the same, shall be imprisoned till such fine or penalty be paid—the term of imprisonment, however, not exceeding twelve months; and such person, may be sentenced, at the discretion of the Court or Magistrate before whom he or she shall be convicted, to be put to hard labour during such imprisonment.

5. And it is further enacted, that so much of the said 1st Regulation of the year 1815 as relates to the sale of horses to natives of India, not being subjects of the British Government, be and the same is repealed.

*Given at Colombo, the 29th day of July, 1820.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
*Sec. to Council.*

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

*Act: 7**Final*

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

## *Regulation No. 10.*

**For preventing the concealment or harbouring of Deserters from His Majesty's service.**

Necessary to enact penalties against persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting deserters from His Majesty's service

Any person harbouring concealing or assisting any such deserters, knowing them to be such, shall forfeit two hundred rix dollars for each offence; Penalty to be levied on conviction before any Justice of the Peace or Agent of Government having local jurisdiction by distress and sale of offenders goods and chattles; Half of penalty to informer and half to the crown; In case of insufficiency of goods and chattles to answer the distress or non-payment of the penalty in four days from conviction offender to be imprisoned at hard labour for six months.

1. **WHEREAS** it is necessary to enact certain penalties against persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting deserters from His Majesty's service;

2. It is, therefore, hereby enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that if any person shall harbour, conceal, or assist any deserter from His Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, the person so offending, shall forfeit for every such offence, the sum of two hundred rix dollars; and upon conviction by the oath or oaths of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses, before any Justice of the peace, or Agent of Government, within this Island, having local jurisdiction, the said penalty of two hundred rix dollars shall be levied, by warrant under the hand of such Justice of the peace, or Agent of Government, by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the offender—one moiety of the said penalty to be paid to the informer, and the other moiety to the Crown; and in case any such offender, who shall have been convicted as aforesaid, of harbouring, concealing, or assisting any such deserter, shall not have sufficient goods and chattles, whereon distress may be made to the value of the penalty awarded against him or her for such offence, or shall not pay such penalty within four days after such conviction, then, and in such case, such Justice of the peace, or Agent of Government, shall by warrant under his hand and seal, commit such offender to prison, there to remain, and to be employed at hard labour, for the space of six months.

*Given at Colombo, the 29th day of July, 1820.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) **WM. GRANVILLE,**  
Sec. to Council,

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) **JOHN RODNEY,**  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*To be proclaimed in the Kandyan Provinces,*

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

(Signed) **GRO. LUSIGNAN,**  
Sec. Kand. Provinces.



A  
COLLECTION  
OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS  
OF  
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
OF  
CEYLON---&c.

Section Eighth,  
*Enactments*  
*regarding*  
*the Police and Public Health.*

REGULATION  
OF  
GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1806.

*Regulation No. 6.*

*Preamble.*

The number of robberies & other offences committed of late, render police Regulations necessary.

There shall be one or more headmen called police officers in each village.

To be appointed by the Agent of revenue and commerce.

To give sufficient security before he is appointed.

**T**HE number of robberies and other offences which have of late been committed in different parts of the British settlements on this Island render it necessary that some police Regulations should be immediately made—the Governor in Council therefore enacts as follows;—

1st. There shall be one or more headmen called police officers in each of the villages within the British settlements on this Island.

2nd. Every police officer shall be appointed by the Agent of revenue and commerce for the province to which he belongs.

3rd. He shall give such security as the Agent of revenue & commerce shall deem adequate, before he receives his appointment.

To be called village vidahn of the police—his appointment during pleasure only.

To be exempted from all service but that of his office.

To have power of arresting, and searching houses.

The person arrested to be sent to the nearest Justice of the peace with the least delay possible.

After he has searched a house, to report the same.

To be severely punished if he either arrested or searched the house of any person through malice or for extortion.

To have power to require aid from all persons in the execution of his duty.

Persons refusing to aid him to be punished.

To be allowed 10 per cent of all stolen property that he discovers & brings to a Justice of the peace.

No person to exercise the trade of silver smith without a license.

They are not to mend, melt or alter any silver thing without shewing it to the police vidahn.

No person to give or receive in pawn any gold or silver thing without shewing it to the police Vidahn.

This Regulation to be in force in every village and town, excepting the towns and forts mentioned in this clause.

4th. He shall be called village vidahn of the police, and his appointment shall continue during pleasure only.

5th. He shall during the continuance of his appointment, be exempted from all other Government service except that which belongs to his office.

6th. He shall, have the power of arresting, and searching the houses of all such persons in his village, as are either suspected by himself or accused by others, of having committed any offence.

7th. He shall in the shortest possible time after he has arrested any person, send him to the nearest Justice of the peace with an idea mentioning the time at which the person was arrested.

8th. He shall, as soon as possible after he has searched any house, send a report to the nearest Justice of the peace of all that he has done upon the occasion & of the reasons which induced him to search the house.

9th. He shall be severely punished if, in or on enquiry made by the Justice of the peace, it should appear, that he either arrested, or searched the house of, any person through malice, or with a view of extorting money.

10th. He shall have the power of calling upon, in the name of the King, every inhabitant of his own & of the neighbouring villages, and also upon all the neighbouring police vidahns to aid execution of his duty.

11th. Every person who shall refuse to aid him when so called upon in the name of the King, shall be punished.

12th. He shall be allowed 10 per cent upon all stolen property which he shall discover & bring to a Justice of the peace; provided that he arrests, & convicts before the proper tribunal, any one of the persons who shall have been guilty of stealing the said property.

13. No person shall exercise the trade of a silver smith, without having first given security to, & obtained a license from the Agent of revenue & commerce of the province in which he resides.

14th. No person exercising trade of a silver smith shall mend, alter, or melt, any silver or gold thing whatever, without first shewing it to one of the police officers of his village.

15th. No person shall either give or receive in pawn any gold or silver thing without first shewing it to one of the police officers of his village.

16th. This Regulation shall be in force in every village & town within the British settlements on this Island, excepting the towns & forts of Colombo, Jaffna, Galle, Matura, Negombo, & Trincomalie, for which places another proper Regulation will be made.

*Colombo, 8th July, 1806.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBT. ARBUTHNOT.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*Explained and confirmed* **REGULATION**  
*as to the Jurisdiction of* **OF**  
*the S. M. Magistrate* **GOVERNMENT.**

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1806.

**Regulation No. 10.**

**Regulation for the better administration of the Police of the Port of Colombo.**

Inconvenience arises from want of a due police, proper Regulations, and a Magistrate in & over the port of Colombo.

A Sitting Magistrate to be appointed.

To decide on all matters relative to the shipping in the port, when the amount does not exceed rds. 300.

To try all minor offences within his jurisdiction, & punish by fine not exceeding 100 rds., or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or whipping not exceeding 100 lashes.

All captains and masters or tindals of vessels to be made acquainted with this Regulation.

Magistrate to take cognizance of all damages done, or deficiencies above the mercantile wastage, in merchandizes or wares imported on freight, & decide thereon to the amount of rds. 300—If the estimated damage exceeds that amount the Sitting Magistrate to give his opinion thereon in a written certificate, to be produced before a competent Court.

**I**T appearing that various abuses exist, and that considerable inconvenience arises to the mercantile interest, from the want of a due police, and of proper Regulations being established in and over the port of Colombo, and from the want of a proper Magistrate to carry into speedy effect, on the spot, the said Regulations; His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to enact as follows;—

**Art. 1st.** There shall be a Sitting Magistrate for the port of Colombo.

**Art. 2nd.** He shall hear, examine, try, and determine in a summary way, all claims and demands arising upon any dealing or contract, relative to any ship, vessel, doney or boat, which is either now, or shall hereafter be in the port of Colombo—provided that the sum or matter in dispute shall not exceed the amount of 300 rds. and, further, he shall, by all lawful ways and means, cause his sentence to be carried into execution.

**Art. 3rd.** He shall try and punish all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police which shall be committed, either on board of any ship, vessel, doney, or boat in the port of Colombo, or on any part of the sea shore within the limits of his jurisdiction; and shall have the power of inflicting punishment, by fine not exceeding 100 rds.; by imprisonment at hard labour, not exceeding the period of three months; and, by whipping not exceeding 100 lashes.

**Art. 4th.** All captains & masters of vessels, sirangs & tindals shall, on coming on shore, be brought to the office of the said Sitting Magistrate, where the present Regulation, which shall be pasted up in English, Dutch, Malabar, and Cingalese, shall be communicated to them.

**Art. 5th.** If any merchandizes or wares imported on freight are either landed in a bad state, or are delivered with greater deficiencies than the usual mercantile wastage, at the requisition, either of the owner, or of his agent, to whom they are consigned, the Sitting Magistrate shall ascertain the damage or deficiency, and decide whether or not the damage or deficiency, has been occasioned by the fault of the captain, master or tindal: & shall further have the power of adjudging damages, not exceeding the amount of 300 rds.; and in cases where the damage is estimated at a larger amount, he shall give a written certificate of his opinion upon the subject to the party aggrieved, in order that the said party may avail himself thereof before a Court of competent jurisdiction.

*Act 8 No 10 of 1803*

Masters of vessels & others refusing to receive goods they have agreed to take for freight because illconditioned or of bad quality, the Sitting Magistrate to decide thereon and certify his opinion on the bill of lading—and take the signature of the owner there-to.

The Magistrate empowered to impose a fine not exceeding 100 rds. on persons who deliver at the wharf to merchants, products of the place of bad quality; Also to grant a certificate of the case in matters that he cannot accommodate between parties.

A sirang tindal or other boatman stopping at intermediate places with freight on board without sufficient cause, to be fined and further liable to the jurisdiction of other competent Courts on the certificate of the Sitting Magistrate.

Agreements respecting freight may be made in writing at the office of the Magistrate, & confirmed by his signature and the seal of his office: Contraveners thereof punishable by fine and whipping.

Bills of lading so drawn up to be on a stamp bearing one per cent on the amount of freight & stating that the boat is hypothecated for the value of the goods;

Any objection to the quality of goods to be noticed on the bill, which is to be signed by the Magistrate and freighter.

Tindals and persons belonging to vessels proved to have wetted the rice freighted in them to be punished, and the Magistrate to give a certificate of his opinion on the case.

Art. 6th. If a captain, tindal or any other boatman refuses to receive merchandizes or wares, which he had agreed to take on freight, under a pretence that they are either not well conditioned or of a bad quality, the Sitting Magistrate shall decide in how far the refusal is grounded, and shall certify his opinion upon the subject on the bill of lading, which he shall cause to be signed by the owner of the said merchandizes or wares.

Art. 7th. As it is usual, on entering into contracts with the merchants of this place, to stipulate that the products of the place shall be delivered at the wharf; and as they are often, either of a bad quality, or not well conditioned, the said Magistrate shall in such cases, if required, have the power of imposing on those whose bad faith is evident, a fine proportionate to the damage which results therefrom, not exceeding 100 rds.; he shall also endeavour, to accommodate matters to the satisfaction of the parties interested: but if he cannot succeed, he shall give the plaintiff a certificate of the state of the case.

Art. 8th. If a sirang, tindal or any other boatman has taken at another port, goods on freight for Colombo, and, as often happens, instead of proceeding straight, stops without sufficient cause at an intermediate place, and proceeds a long time afterwards to the place of his destination, the said Magistrate shall in the first instance condemn the said tindal, sirang, or other boatman to pay a fine; and shall also enable the party aggrieved to obtain speedy redress before a Court of competent jurisdiction, by giving the said party a written certificate of his opinion upon the subject.

Art. 9th. All persons having merchandize or wares to send on freight by country vessels or boats, and wishing to make their agreements in writing with the sirangs or tindals at the office of the said Magistrate, shall be permitted to do so; and the agreements so made shall be confirmed by the signature & seal of the office of the said Magistrate; and the contraveners of the conditions so stipulated, shall be punished by fine, or whipping, at the discretion of the Sitting Magistrate.

Art. 10th. If a merchant or any other person shall come to the office of the said Magistrate for the purpose of drawing up or executing a bill of lading, he shall do it on a stamp, bearing one per cent. on the amount of the freight; and a clause shall always be inserted in the bill of lading, stating that the boats or vessels are considered as hypothecated for the merchandizes or wares laden on board of the same on freight: if there be any objection to the quality or condition in which the goods are, it shall be specified in a note at the bottom of the bill of lading, and the said note shall be signed by the said Magistrate and by the freighter.

Art. 11th. The tindals of the coast, who load rice on freight for Colombo, are in the habits of wetting the rice, in order to increase the weight or bulk: this infamous practice, not only occasions frequent disputes between the seller and purchaser, but also damages the grain in such a manner that it cannot be kept long, & becomes at the expiration of some time, a very unwholesome food: if a sirang, tindal, or other boatman shall be accused of having, thro' malice or fraud, wetted grain, the Sitting Magistrate shall send for four merchants—that is to say 2 Europeans or country born, one Moorman & one Malabarman, & shall take their oath that they are not in any way interested in the case; & shall, on being satisfied by their report, that such an offence has been committed, punish the said sirang, or tindal, & as many of the lascars as

Tindals of vessels laden on freight remaining longer in the river at Manar than necessary to be punished by infliction of lashes not exceeding 50, or by fine of 100 rds.

The Magistrate to fix the rates of port cooly hire;

and to punish the thefts committed by them.

He is to keep a diary of his proceedings, and levy the fees herein specified.

He is authorized to arrest any vessel or person on application being made to him for that purpose in writing.

He is to enquire into all complaints made by the masters and crews of vessels against each other; and take up all deserters & disorderly seafaring persons.

Defining the limits & local extent of the Magistrate's jurisdiction.

shall appear to have been concerned in it; & shall give a certificate of his opinion, & of that of the said four merchants, as to the damages claimed by the party aggrieved.

Art. 12th. The tindals, sirangs & boatmen of the coast are in the habits of stopping, very often without any necessity whatever, at Manar, & thereby lose their own passage, and also cause their freighters to lose the advantage which they would otherwise have had in the market as first comers; the Custom Master of Manar is therefore hereby ordered to see that all the donies and other country craft, laden on freight, do not remain any longer in the river of Manar than is absolutely necessary to effect their passage, and is hereby authorized to inflict a corporal punishment not exceeding 50 lashes, or a fine not exceeding 100 rds. on any sirang, tindal, or other boatmen, who shall in the manner aforesaid, either thro' fraud, malice or negligence, injure the interests of the owners of their cargoes; and he is also hereby ordered to cause all sirangs tindals or boatmen to be brought before him either on the day of their arrival at Manar or on the next day at furthest, and to explain this Regulation to them; this order particularly relates to country boats going from Colombo to the settlements on the coast.

Art. 13th. The Sitting Magistrate of the port of Colombo, shall fix the prices for the port coolies both in ordinary, and extraordinary cases; and is hereby empowered to make from time to time, such Regulations among the coolies, as may appear necessary, subject to the approbation of Government. He shall also punish all thefts committed by coolies within the limits of his jurisdiction, either by imposing a fine to be paid by the whole body of coolies, or by inflicting corporal punishment upon those who are discovered, and are convicted of the theft; and further shall use his best endeavours to recover the goods.

Art. 14th. The Sitting Magistrate shall keep a diary in which he shall enter all acts wherein he has been obliged to use his authority, and copies of all the certificates which have been granted by him: in order to defray the expences of his office, fees shall be levied by him at the rate of 3 rds. for every first page, and 2 rds. for every following page of all such certificates, informations and other written proceedings as have passed before him; all which certificates, informations, and other proceedings, shall be written on a stamped paper, of 5 rds.

Art. 15th. The Sitting Magistrate is hereby authorized to arrest, whenever he shall deem such a measure necessary, any vessel, boat or dony in the port of Colombo; also any goods or merchandizes when landed at, or shipped from the port; and also any person who shall unlawfully have taken refuge on board of any vessel, boat or dony in the port: provided, however, that he shall not do so without an application for that purpose having been first made to him in writing.

Art. 16th. The Sitting Magistrate shall enquire into all complaints of captains, masters of vessels, sirangs, and tindals against their crew, and into all complaints of the crew against their superiors; and he shall also cause all deserters and other disorderly seafaring persons to be taken up.

Art. 17th. The jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrate of the port of Colombo is hereby understood to extend along the sea shore from the mouth of the Mutwal to the Hattenburg battery; and over all vessels, donies and boats of whatever description, except those which belong to His Majesty, and to the Honble East India Company.

*Act 8 No 10 of 1806*

In civil cases the Magistrate or the parties themselves prior to the commencement of the examination, may call in the assistance of two merchants not interested in the case.

To take care that the cargoes of all vessels are landed in regular rotation.

All passports to be sent by the Custom Master to the Magistrate & by him to the Master Attendant, prior to delivery.

The Magistrate empowered to try all cases civil or criminal relating to the collection of the customs at this port.

Art. 18th. In all civil cases which come before the Sitting Magistrate, he shall have the power, if either of the parties prior to the commencement of the examination applies for it in writing, or if he himself deems it expedient, to call into his assistance the aid of two merchants not interested in the transaction: provided, however, that if the parties do not apply for it in writing prior to the commencement of the examination, or that the Sitting Magistrate himself does not deem it expedient for his own information, to call in such assistance, he do forthwith proceed alone to decide upon the case.

Art. 19th. The Sitting Magistrate is hereby particularly directed to take care that the cargo of all ships and donies, be landed in regular rotation, according to the time of their arrival without partiality.

Art. 20th. All pass-ports shall be sent by the Custom Master to the Sitting Magistrate, prior to their being delivered to the captains, masters, or tenders of such vessels as have cleared out of the custom house, & by the Sitting Magistrate to the Master Attendant.

Art. 21st. The said Sitting Magistrate is hereby empowered to try all cases of whatever nature, either civil or criminal, which relate to the collection of the customs of the port of Colombo.

*This Jurisdiction confirmed by Act of 1825 &c.* Colombo, 28th July, 1806.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE.  
Sec. to the Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBT. ARBUTHNOT.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1806.

*Regulation No. 11.*

No person to bake bread for sale without licence.

Art. 1st. **N**O person shall bake bread for sale without having previously obtained a written licence for the same.

The person taking the license to pay 5 rds & have his name registered in the Magistrate's office.

Bread to be of the following weights.

The smallest loaf 4 ounces Dutch or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  English.

Second size 8 ounces Dutch or  $8\frac{1}{2}$  English.

Third size 16 Dutch 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  English.

Fourth size 24 Dutch or 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  English.

When a bag of wheat does not exceed 9 rds. a loaf of 4 ounces Dutch &  $4\frac{1}{2}$  English to be no more than 3 pice.

Second size no more than 6 pice.

Third do. do. 12 pice.

Fourth do. do. 18 pice.

When a bag of wheat exceeds 9 & is under 12 rds. the 4 ounce loaf to be 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  pice, & the others in proportion.

Wheat exceeding 12 & being under 15 rds. the 4 ounce loaf to be 4 pice, & the others in proportion.

The bread must be composed of prime wheaten flour.

Bakers to put a mark on their bread, to be noted in the license book.

License to be renewed annually.

The baker or his deputy to present himself at the Magistrate's office the 1st of every month.

Each offence against this Regulation to be fined in a sum not exceeding 5 rds.

A second breach to occasion the forfeiture of the license in addition to the fine.

On inability to pay fines baker liable to other punishment.

The Magistrate to regulate the price of bread.

Art. 2nd. Every person who bakes bread for sale, shall pay five rix dollars on taking out a license at the office of the Sitting Magistrate, where his name will be registered.

Art. 3rd. No bread shall be baked for sale which shall not consist of one of the following weights;—

Art. 4th. The smallest loaf (or muffin) shall weigh four ounces Dutch, or full four & a quarter English.

Art. 5th. The second sized loaf must be eight ounces Dutch, or eight & three quarters English.

Art. 6th. The third sized loaf must be sixteen ounces Dutch, or seventeen & a half English.

Art. 7th. The fourth sized loaf shall be twenty four ounces Dutch, or twenty six & a quarter English.

Art. 8th. That when a bag of wheat (weighing about 150 Dutch pounds) shall not exceed in price nine rix dollars, the bread weighing four ounces Dutch or four & a quarter English, shall not be sold for more than three pice.

Art. 9th. That, upon the same principle, the second sized loaf shall not be sold for more than six pice.

Art. 10th. That, upon the same principle, the third sized loaf shall not be sold for more than twelve pice.

Art. 11th. That, upon the same principle, the fourth sized loaf, shall not be sold for more than eighteen pice.

Art. 12th. That when a bag of wheat shall exceed the price of nine rix dollars, but not exceed twelve; the four ounce bread shall not be sold for more than three pice & a half; & the three other classes of bread, in the same proportion.

Art. 13th. That, if the price of a bag of wheat shall exceed twelve rix dollars, but not exceed fifteen, the price of the bread weighing four ounces Dutch, shall not be sold for more than four pice, & the other three classes in proportion.

Art. 14th. That the bread, bearing the aforementioned prices, must be well baked, & composed of prime wheaten flour.

Art. 15th. That every person who bakes for sale, shall put a mark upon his bread, which shall be noted down in the license book.

Art. 16th. That each baker must renew his licence annually.

Art. 17th. That each baker do present himself, or send a deputy, to the office of the Sitting Magistrate, on the first of each month—or, should that happen to be a holyday, on the 2nd of the month.

Art. 18th. That all & every person who shall be convicted of having deviated from the above Regulations shall be fined, for each offence, at the discretion of the Magistrate, in a sum not exceeding 50 rix dollars.

Art. 19th. That any person, should he be convicted a second time, of a breach of any one of the above mentioned Regulations, shall in addition to the fine, be liable to forfeit his licence.

Art. 20th. Should any baker, offending against any one of the above Regulations, be convicted thereof, & be unable to pay his fine, he shall be liable to other punishment.

Art. 21st. That the Sitting Magistrate shall call two or more respectable & well informed merchants or traders, or burghers of Colombo, once a month, & confer with them respecting the price of wheat, & the price of bread shall be regulated thereby.

Dec. 6<sup>th</sup> No 9 of 1818

# COLONSO MOORS.

Pakkier Tamby  
Seesma Lebbe Constable  
Alpiers Sinne Lebbe  
Pakkier Tamby  
Secadie Markan  
Alchoe Markan  
Omer Lebbe Markaia  
Neyna Markan  
Ossena  
Kooskannie  
Slema Lebbe  
Segoe Mira Lebbe  
Seesma Lebbe  
Seca Markan  
Oedoema Lebbe  
Mahadoen Puile  
Pakier Pulle Segoe Lebbe  
Hadjie Marikan  
Ahamadoe Lebbe Markan  
Sinne Loawppoo  
Seesma Lebbe

## NEGOMBO

### DUTCH INHABITANTS AND BURGERS.

J. M. Lavalier  
J. Van Langenberg  
J. H. Ledulx  
L. De Quacker  
C. D. De Quacker  
A. F. Koelmeyer  
M. Mack  
J. Vander Laan  
J. C. Vander Laan  
R. W. Pieris  
J. Koertz  
J. Rooy  
J. Van Der Laan  
S. D. Rehly  
J. L. Koelmyer  
J. Pieterz  
Thomas Nelson

### CINGALESE.

H. Alfonso  
D. L. E. Perera  
Don Francisco Coenja  
Francisco Fernando  
Jeronimus Fernando  
Mana Rodrigo Silva  
I-takie Fernando  
Domingo Pieris  
Juanis Pieris  
Suse Fernando  
Digon Pieris  
Istakie Laytan

Philippoo Fernando  
Domingo Fernando  
Seesey Fernando  
Abraham Fernando  
Domingo Fernando  
Don Juwan Appoo  
Jellawie Fernando  
Juanis Liene  
Istaakky Fernando  
Istaakky Pieris  
Philippoo Fonseca  
Istaakky Fernando  
Anthony Pieris  
Philippo Fanseca  
Istaakky Fernando  
Philippo Fernando  
Istaakky Fernando  
Pedroo Fernando  
Philippoo Fernando  
Anthony Fernando  
Istakie Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Joan Fernando  
Istoboo Fernando  
Don Susey  
Siman Fernando  
Philippoo Dias  
Manuel Fernando  
Augustinoe Fernando  
Pauloe Fernando  
Francisco Lima  
Augustinoe Fernando  
Philippoo De Croes  
F. Fernando Anawie  
Nicolan Fernando  
Domingo Fernando  
Tomine Perera  
Pedroe de Livera  
Manuel Coorey  
Itte Bolance  
Francisco Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Francisco Fernando  
Siman Costa  
Manuel Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Don Anthony Appoo  
Augustino Fernando  
Francisco Fernando  
Jusey Costa Moppoo  
Raphiel Perera  
Louwrenty Fernando  
Bastian Fonseca  
Joey Fonseca  
D. A. Perera  
Joseph Perera  
Anthony Fernando  
Anthony Silva

Adrian  
Atjiyw  
Sylvestry Perera  
Daniel de Mos  
Adrian Perera  
W. Abreaw  
J. Rodrigo  
D. S. Mofa  
Migil Fernando  
Bastian Fernando  
Don Simee Ondehiwela  
Mathoes Fernando  
S. A. C. Fonso  
Andries Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Pedroe Fernando  
Don Louis Dias  
Saiyado Savil  
Don Caronij Wijeyesekere  
D. E. Wijeyesekere Rajepake  
Saviel Fernando  
Naanpilige Bastian Fernando  
Bastian Perera  
Abraham Perera  
Bastian Fernando  
Lourenso Fonseca  
Gabriel Fernando  
Bastian Fernando  
Migil Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Susey Fernando  
Migil Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Francisco  
Don Philip  
Johannes Fernando  
Christoboe  
Manuel Pieris  
Hendrik Fernando  
Domingo Fernando  
Isteeboe Fernando  
Hendrik Fonseca  
Gabriel Perera  
Pauloo  
Gasbeer Fernando  
Pauloo Fernando  
Savery Costa  
Philippoo Fernando  
Migil Fernando  
Bastian Fernando  
Kilamenty Fernando  
Savery Fernando  
Pauloo Fernando  
Gasbeer Fernando  
Juan Fernando  
Adrian  
Pedroe Pieris  
Louis Silva



## NEGOMBO

## CINGALESE.

Salomon Fernando  
David Fernando

## MALABARS.

Louis Rodrigo Chitty  
Saviel Moral Constable  
N. Rodrigo Verappa  
P. De Coss Annary  
Vayttanadi Pulley  
Manuel Croos  
John Rodrigo  
Philip De Waas  
Christoboe Perera

## MOOZS.

Segoe Ossen  
Isamayleblee Vattiyawr  
Slema Lebbe  
Assena Lebbe

## JAYELLE.

## CINGALESE.

A. C. Coerea  
Siman Perera  
Rocwel  
Johannes Perera  
Eetercells  
H. Perera.  
F. Perera  
Elizabeth Perera  
Hatan Hamy.  
J. Rowel  
Gabriel Fonseca  
Siman  
Don Siman  
Don Daniel  
Juan Rodrigo  
Don Salmon Appoo  
Juwan Appooahamy  
Bastian Rodrigo  
Don Abraham  
Don Christian  
Don Pedroe  
Don Lorenzo  
Diago Perera  
Don Juanis  
Don Audries  
Hendrick  
Don Bastian  
Juwan Nonies  
Siman Perera  
Siman Perera

## Don Alexander

Alexander  
Jeasey Roerey  
Bastian Perera  
Hendrick Perera  
Audries Rodrigo  
Don Lourenso  
Don Carolis  
Don Hendrik  
Don Daniel  
Don Bastian  
Don Jeronimus  
Don David  
Don Janis  
Andries  
Don Hendrick  
Don Pawloe  
Soosey Mendis  
Don Luwis  
Kirihietyge Don  
Thomas  
Harmanis Swaris  
Bartholan  
Gregory  
Raphiel Silva  
Bastian  
Antho Perera  
Antho  
Abraham  
Langrippoo  
Don Johannes  
Tikery Rawle  
Appoo Rawle  
Kirghamy  
Punchy Rawle  
Minnick Rawle  
Poonchy Appoo  
Singo Appoo  
Kahigohamy  
Kawo Rawle  
Lapahamy  
Jayatohamy  
Tikriy Rawle

## CHILAW

## MALABARS.

G. Casie Chitty Modeliar  
S. De Rosayro Pdlle  
Sinne Tamby

## MOOZS.

Cawder Sayboo Markar  
Aboebaker Markar

## MANAAR

DUTCH INHABITANTS &  
BURGHES.

H. Matchiez  
J. Jan  
J. C. van Brownhoff  
S. Myse  
J. Werkmeester  
J. Hutch  
A. H. Steevensz  
A. Jansz  
M. T. Jan  
J. H. Van Duya  
P. Bertus

## CHITTIES.

Iesewiratne Modliar  
Raje Ratne Modnar  
Rajecariya Modnar  
Sinne Tamby  
Swan Diego  
Anthony Fernando  
Juan Koenjo  
Madevadyaputte  
Mamy Muttu  
Mamel Saviel  
Anthoual Torrom  
J. A. Fernando  
Tommano Crus  
Savery Muttloe Coenje  
Juwan de Lukas  
Suse Punchy  
Marshal Motten

## MOORMAN.

Segoe Mahamadoe Markar

## JAFFNA

DUTCH INHABITANTS &  
BURGHES.

P. Tap  
M. Margenout  
J. G. Koch  
A. De Niese  
D. Bast  
J. A. Muarteng  
P. L. Kroon  
J. B. Vanderwerff  
W. De Rooy  
J. Mattheysz  
J. Verwyk  
Widow Vanderspar  
J. A. Stutzer

**JAFFNA****DUTCH INHABITANTS & BURGHERS.**

Widow Van Hek

„ Saalvelt

„ Schrauder

„ Tussaint

G. Frankena

F. B. Rodrigo

**MOORS.**

Coenij Tamby

Segoenaden

**TRINCOMALIE.****DUTCH INHABITANTS & BURGHERS.**

N. J. Gibbons

A. Maartensz

C. Dophorst

G. Wambeck.

G. Nasson

J. Simonsz

C. De With

D. Meerwald

P. Dierand

H. Floryn

M. Winni

E. Neil

A. M. Bower

F. Hipponstall

**MALABARS.**

Nellerathesegra

Candoo Welloo Modliar

Ratnesingem.

Don Gaspar Sanderesekere

Poedoe Nalla

Manpana Wanman

Tambapully Modliar

Rajesekere Nalletamby Mdli-

ar

Arnsa Modliar

Mapana Modliar

Rasendia Modliar

Tamodra Modliar

Suppremanie Modliar

Cadergawnie Modliar

Rajacoon Modliar

Tiroewalo Modliar

Sangrapulley Modliar

Vaurytamby Oodear

Adievierepandite Modliar

Canjesinhe Modliar

Aleghon Modliar

Antony Modliar

Rajecaria Modliar

Sannaoeganae Aratchy

Vettywealo Odyar

Sedemberenader Mottoo

Diogo Moettetamby

Sonier Caderaumen

Colendyar Armogen

Anseepulle Wealen Chitty

Arien Swanden

Rainer Moettan

Nooronjar Caleapen

Wally Pariatamby

Colosegram

Jemedar Sittambeleu

Willewer

Nawesyeangem

Supprimania Pulley

Rengappen

Cooneary Coalen

Winayeger Manier

Rajecaria Modliar

Rajewarodien

Wittyom Periatamby

Weiyader Canden

Teager Sinne Tamby

Wyrewananden

Kwrickal

Arnasalem Vayrewan

Conepper Madsilamany

Katjegease Kurnwal

Alwar Canden

Ramer Suppremanien

Coneppa Rauegesally

Sinnewen Wealen

Philipper Suppen

Comerewalloo Odeyar

Canden Suppen

Armagam

Paremer Wealen

Wiesoewar Sandereween

Nieler Sandan

Nagepper Candeppen

Pedrian Podean

Suppe Oedyar Codiramen

Canny Pattengaty

Sangarpulley Seeden

Ganepper Wiesoewenaden

Wyttyer Canewady

Anander Sinne Tamby

Cadergawner Wayrewie

Moedeley Odear Viso vena-

den

Moedeley Pattengatty

Wayrewie

Peria Weerappen

Cadra Mottyar

Welayden Candan Wayrewie

Tiroewambillen chinnetamby

Alwar Moettos Odyar

Omeyar Pagen

Candygease Odyar

Wallyame Wanoischy

Ramasue Sandanapully

Wayramuttama

Pooddappen Candatta

Periapulley

Jangayer

Moettie

Blawrie Moettos

Pinnatchy

Ambegepulle

Pajawadie Amal

Tywawe

Siediewie

Aminat

Parpady

Tillewana Modliar Anama

Caliana

Teywana

Oemyatcha

Walliana

Oemyatcha

Muttupulle

Tellewana Modliar Pattijame

Allawreme

**MOORS.**

Naynaham Markayer

Tamby Markar Sinne Vaupo

Irayneyapulle Peroo Coni-

copoly

Sabo Mastan Saybo

Neynaham Markar Mira

Saybo

Kabiepulley Majummed Mira

Lebbe

Sears Modly Osseneys

**BATTICALOA.****MALABARS.**

Sewekinoe Modliar

Rammanaden Modliar

Segenander Modliar

Caderamen Miny

Antony Isaac

Moetar Santiago

Managen chinne Tamby

Sambonaden

Comappen Adigary

Pattemon Adigary

Candeperemal

Velayden Chinnetamby

Velayden Juah Chinnetamby

**PATTICALOA MALABARS**

Velayden, Adigary  
Coneppen  
Cadiramen Coneppen Adi-  
gary  
Chimbercutty  
Venescher Cadiramen  
Te rookenen

**MOORS.**

Madena Marcayen  
Oedoema Nayna Slyma  
Lebbe  
Agamaddhe Kapulle  
Marcayen Marcan  
Agamado Pulley Mire lebbe  
Agamadoe Pulley Miracando  
Ayneyman Markan Seydaly  
Atiamalle Lebbe Cosalip.  
Gaddebbe Vidahn  
Caderpody

**GALLE.**

## DUTCH INHABITANTS & BURGHERS

**A. E. De Ley**  
**J. H. Brechman**  
**P. A. De Moor**

J. P. Rabinof  
J. S. Augier  
J. A. Wituensleger  
J. Rose  
J. H. Roosmalecbocq  
P. C. Roosmalecbocq  
J. Paulier  
J. H. Memling  
A. V. De Broek  
W. Aldons  
J. D. Aldons  
D. Loret  
W. Stroef  
E. M. Degen  
J. J. Engelbrecht  
J. Waltzell  
H. A. Bogaars  
P. Z. Andriessens  
C. Hollebeek  
H. Puttenaar  
C. V. Heutea  
A. De Silva  
L. H. Anthonisz

CINGALESE

**D. A. Dias**  
**T. S. D. Abayesekere**  
**Harmanus**  
**D. V. Waas**  
**J. D. Silva**

## MATTERS

**DUTCH INHABITANTS &  
BURGHERS**

Jacobus Jansz  
 Floris Jansz  
 N. R. Keuneman  
 Amelia De Meis

**VELLALES**

D. C. Ilangakoon  
D. B. Wangediwakere  
D. S. Perera  
D. De Saram  
D. B. Ilangakoon  
G. J. Ilangakoon  
Don Simon Sammere-  
wiere Kasmewickreme  
Don Philippoo Bander-  
naike

**MOORS.**

**J. Miracando**

## CULTURA

**DUTCH INHABITANTS &  
BURGHERS**

J. H. Reckerman  
L. U. Bartholomeus  
W. H. Andre

**B.**

RETURN of Slaves belonging to , being a subscriber to the Address to His  
 Royal Highness The PRINCE REGENT, in favour of emancipating children of Slaves.

Date	Name of Slave	Sex	Age	How acquired, by purchase, gift, bequest or inheritance	Names of children of female slaves	Age of children	Sex	Whether born on or after 12th August 1816.
1816	John	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Mary	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	William	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Robert	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Margaret	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Henry	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Elizabeth	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	James	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Ann	Female	10	Bought	John	1	Male	
1816	Thomas	Male	10	Bought				
1816	Charlotte							

*Act 6. No. 9 of 1818*

Name of slave deceased.	Number, date & letter on certificate of enregistration,	Whether registered in present or other, & what district.	Date of Death

## D.

Name of mother of the child & of the child	No. date & letter on certificate of mother's enregistration.	Whether registered in present or other, & what district.	Date of birth or death of child.	Whether free or not under Regulation No. 9, of 1818.

## E.

Name of slave.	Name of original proprietor & No. date & letters on certificate of enregistration	Whether registered in present or other district.	Name of acquirer	Date & mode of acquisition

F.

SCHEDULE of places of registry of Cavia, Nallua and Palla Slaves in the province and district of Jaffnapatam.

The Provincial Court of Jaffnapatam, for the town of Jaffnapatam & the Parishes of

Nelloor,  
Wannarponne,  
Chundicoly,  
Navacooly  
Copay and the Island of  
Kaeedivoe.

The Sitting Magistrate of Jaffnapatam, for the Parishes of

Kaite - Allepitty,  
Weline,  
Poongertiro  
Nynativo  
Aueletivo.

The Sitting Magistrate of Mallagum, for the Parishes of

Pottoor,  
Archovelly  
Mayetty,  
Teneppalie  
Malleagum,  
Oodoowil,  
Pandatripo,  
Sangany,  
Mainpay - &  
Buttecotte

The Sitting Magistrate of Point Pedro, for the Parishes of

Partitorre,  
Oodoopitty,  
Kutawely.

The Sitting Magistrate of Katchay, for the Parishes of

Sevucaserry,  
Wareuy,  
Catchay,  
Elludomatual,  
Piopate  
Mullepattoo,  
Magomale,  
Tambobam.

The Sitting Magistrate of Ponereen, for the Parishes of

Poonareen,  
Palweraincadoe,  
Ilpocadewe,  
Koretchipattoo.

*Act 6 Reg of 1818.*  
G.

Name and cast of slave deceased.	Name of Proprietor	Date of death	Parish of original registry

## H.

Name & cast of mother of the child & name of child.	Date of birth of child.	Name of Proprietor	Parish of mother's registry.

## No. 1.

## CERTIFICATE of original enregistration of a domestic male Slave.

No. on Register

Letter

Name of Proprietor: f

Name and age of Slave

Place and  
date of enregistration

Signature

*Slaves No. 2 of 1878*  
**No. 2.**

**CERTIFICATE of original enregistration of a domestic female slave.**

No. on Register

Letter

NAME of Proprietor

Name of slave & age	Names of children.	Age and sex of children	Whether free or not	

Place and  
date and enregistration

Signature

**No. 3.**

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a free born child of a domestic slave.**

No. and district of mother's register

Letter

Name of Proprietor of Mother

Date of birth, name & sex of child

FREE

Place and date of certificate

Signature

**No. 4.**

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a domestic slave child.**

No. and district of mother's register

Letter

Name of Proprietor

Date of birth, name & sex of child

No. of child's register

e

Place and date of registration

Signature

*Act 5 No 9 of 1878*  
No. 5.

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of death of a slave.**

No. and district of register	Letter
Name of slave	Name of Proprietor
Date of death and place, of registry	Signature

**No. 6.**

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of death of a child of a female slave.**

No. and district of register of Mother	Letter
Name of child	Name of proprietor
Date of death and place of registry	Signature

**No. 7.**

**CERTIFICATE of registration of acquisition of a domestic slave.**

No. and district of original register	Letter
Name of slave, age and sex	
Name of original proprietor	Name of new proprietor
Date and place of registry	New number & letter of registry

**No. 8.**

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a Coyia male slave.**

District	Parish
No. of register	Letter
Name and cast of proprietor	
Name and age of slave	

Place and date of enregistration

Signature



No. 9.

CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a Covia female slave.

District

Parish

No. on register

Letter

Name of proprietor

Name of slave & age	Name of children	Age & sex of children	Whether free or not	

Place and date of enregistration

Signature

No. 10.

CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a free born child of a Covia slave.

District

Parish

No. and district of mother's register

Letter

Name of proprietor of mother

FREE

Date of birth, name and sex of child

Place & date of certificate

Signature

*Act: 6. No 9 of 1818*

## No. 11.

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a Covia slave child.**

District	Parish
No. and district of mother's register	Letter
Name of proprietor	
Date of birth, name & sex of child	
No. of child's register	Letter
Place & date of registration	Signature

## No. 12.

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of death of a Covia slave.**

District	Parish
No. & district of register	Letter
Name of slave	Name of Proprietor
Date of death and	Signature
Place of registry	

## No. 13.

**CERTIFICATE of enregistration of a child of a female Covia slave.**

District	Parish
No. & district of register of mother	Letter
Name of child	Name of proprietor
Date of death, and place of registry	Signature

No. 14.

**CERTIFICATE of registration of acquisition of a Covia slave.**

District		Parish	
No. & district of original register		Letter	
Name of slave, age and sex		Name of new proprietor	
Name of original proprietor			
Date and place of registry		New No. and Letter of registry	
Signature			

**N. B.** The Certificates No. 8 to 14 are equally applicable to Nallua and Palla Slaves, changing the word Covia as necessary.

No. 15.

Alphabetical register of domestic slaves, in and for the Province or district of \_\_\_\_\_, under the 9th Regulation of 1818.  
LETTER A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No.	Date of registration	Name of slave	Sex	Age	Name of proprietor and how acquired	Name of children of female slaves	Age and sex of children	Whether free under Regulation.	Names and sex of children born after 1st registry with date of birth.	Name & sex of slave children born after 1st registry, & reference to No. & letter under which registered slaves	Reference to No. & letter under which this slave is registered in a change of property	Additional Remarks
												In this column will be inserted the contents of notifications respecting the slave or his or her family received from other registers - Also the No. and dates under which slaves, who, or whose children, are required to be registered in a new register, appear in one of any other district, and the date of the death or emancipation of any slave.

*Part 6 No 9 of 1818*

# No. 16.

Alphabetical register of domestic slaves of the Covia [or Nallua or Palla] Cast in the Parish of

, under the 9th Regulation of 1818

LETTER B.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No.	Date of registration	Name of slave	Sex	Age	Name of proprietor	Name of children of female slaves	Age & sex of children	Whether free under Regulation	Names & sex of children born after the registration, with date of birth & if free or not, & reference to No. & letter where-in such slave child is registered on becoming of the age of 14 years.	Reference to No. & letter under which this slave is registered, on a change of property	Additional Remarks
											In this column will be inserted the contents of notifications from other registries relative to the slave, and the number, dates and letters of certificates of original registries of slaves, who or whose children are to be registered in a new district, also the date of death or emancipation of slaves.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.

Act. Sec. to Council.

Act. 5

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1818.

## Regulation No. 10.

A Regulation for facilitating the division of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves in the Districts of Jaffnapatam and Trincomalee; among the present owners of such slaves.

1. **W**HEREAS by a Regulation passed this day, numbered Nine, entitled "a Regulation for securing to certain children emancipated by the proprietors of their mothers, the full benefit of such proprietors intentions; and for establishing an efficient registry of all slaves, and abolishing the joint tenure of property in the same," it is enacted, that from and after the twelfth day of August in the year 1819, joint property in slaves either domestic, or belonging to the casts of Covia, Nallua or Palla, or under any other denomination, shall not be lawful within any of the maritime provinces of these settlements, and that all registries of slaves under the provisions of the said Regulation shall be only in the name of a single proprietor for each slave;

2. And whereas it is necessary, for the more effectual execution of this provision of the said Regulation, that certain rules should be enacted, for enabling the present holders of shares of such slaves of the Covia, Nallua and Palla casts in common, specially in the districts of Jaffnapatam and Trincomalee, more easily to cause such tenure to cease, either by division of the families of slaves among such holders of shares, or by the sale of such slaves singly to one of the present proprietors, or to a stranger, and division of the proceeds, as may be most practicable, and as by the said Regulation is required;

3. It is enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that upon the appearance before any one of the several Judges and Magistrates in the Provinces of Jaffnapatam and Trincomalee, who in and by the Regulation above recited, are appointed to hold registries of slaves under the Regulation above referred to, of any one or more person or persons, claiming to be an owner or owners either in whole, or in part of one or more Covia, Nallua or Palla slaves, then resident, or who may have been usually resident and domiciled within the local jurisdiction assigned to such Judge or Magistrate, for registry; or of the husband of any female proprietor, or the natural or appointed guardian of any proprietor under age, for or on behalf of such female or minor proprietor of slaves or shares of slaves, and on such appearer giving in a list of such slaves, including the children of any female slave, the said Judge or Magistrate shall cause a copy of the said list, to be sent to such Commissioners as, by warrant under His Excellency's hand and seal, may be appointed to sit within the district of Jaffnapatam, for the execution of this Regulation; and an-

Recital of Regulation No. 9  
A. D. 1818.

Necessary to provide for the more effectual division of slaves held in undivided tenure in the districts of Jaffnapatam & Trincomalee and to enact rules for enabling the present holders of shares in slaves to cause such tenure to cease;

An appearance before any Judge or Magistrate in the aforementioned districts, authorised by Regulation No. 9 to hold Registries of slaves, of any one or more person or persons, claiming to be owners in whole or in part, of Covia, Nallua or Palla slaves in his jurisdiction or registry; Or of the husband of any female proprietor, or natural or appointed guardian of a minor proprietor; And on giving a list of such slaves including children of female slaves; Copy of the list to be sent by Judge or Magistrate to certain commissioners to be named & to sit in the district of Jaffna; Another copy to be affixed at his office; Other copies to be sent to each & every other Judge or

Magistrate holding registries in those districts & to Collectors of Jaffnapatam & Trincomalee;

Who are to affix the same in conspicuous parts of their offices, and give all publicity to the same;

Lists to bear a general notice or citation, to all persons interested in slaves therein mentioned, to appear before commissioners on a day at 35 days or 5 weeks distance from the date of the application, either in person, or by attorney, or being minors, by guardians;

With the several deeds or vouchers on which they found or refer for proof of their respective claims;

In default commissioners will proceed to execute the provisions of this Regulation, notwithstanding absence of non appearing claimants.

Judge or Magistrate shall direct original applicant to appear on same day.

Commissioners or any one of more, shall during continuance of commission, (the termination of which shall be notified in Government Gazette) have the powers & jurisdictions of a Provincial Court;

As far as relates to property in Covia, Nallua & Palla slaves whether the owners or slaves be or not resident in district of Jaffnapatam;

Subject to appeals as from Provincial Courts.

Commissioners or one or more of them shall sit daily at some place in the district of Jaffnapatam, to be appointed by the Governor; except on sundays or admitted holidays.

On days of appearance directed by citations mentioned in paragraph 3d the sitting Commissioner or Commissioners shall proceed to call all claimants present before him or them, and inquire into claims to each slave or family of female slave in the list under consideration;

And where any number of slaves shall appear to be the joint property of the several claimants, make a partition among the owners if possible. No separation of children under 14 years of age to take place from the mother;

Where the Commissioner or Commissioners deem it impossible to make partition;

other copy to be affixed at his office; and another copy to be sent to each and every either of the aforesaid Judges or Magistrates, and to the Collectors of Jaffnapatam and Trincomalee, who are all severally hereby required to affix such lists, in the most conspicuous parts of their several offices, and further to give all publicity to the same: and the said lists shall also bear a general notice or citation to all persons who may have or claim an interest in the slaves above mentioned, or any one or more of them, either in whole or in part, to be and appear before the commissioners herein above alluded to on a day there to be fixed, at the distance of five weeks or thirtyfive days from the date of the application, either in person, or by attorney, or being minors, by their natural or appointed guardians, with the several deeds or documents, on which they found, or refer for proof of their respective claims, in default whereof the said Commissioners will proceed further to the execution of the provisions of this Regulation, notwithstanding the absence of any claimants not appearing; and the said Judge or Magistrate shall direct the original applicant, on the said day to appear either by himself or his attorney, before the Commissioners above mentioned.

4. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that the said Commissioners to be appointed by warrant as aforesaid, or any one or more of them, shall have, during such time as it shall be deemed necessary that the said commission shall be in force [the termination of the powers whereof shall be notified in the Government Gazette by order of His Excellency the Governor] all and singular the powers and jurisdictions of a Provincial Court, in as far as regards property in Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, and that, whether the said slaves or the owners thereof, may or not be resident, or inhabiting in the district of Jaffnapatam; and shall hear, try and determine all & singular the cases which may occur touching such property, subject to such appeals as by the Regulations now in force exist from the decisions of Provincial Courts.

5. And it is further enacted, that the said Commissioners or some one or more of them, shall sit at such place, within the district of Jaffnapatam as His Excellency the Governor may appoint, every day, sundays and other admitted holidays excepted, in order to the due execution of the provisions of this Regulation.

6. And it is hereby further enacted, that on the days on which the appearance of claimants, under the citations or notices above specified, shall have been directed, the said Commissioner or Commissioners sitting, shall proceed to call all such claimants or attorneys of claimants as are present, in every case before him or them, & shall enquire into the various claims to each slave or family of a female slave, appearing in the list then before him or them for consideration; and, shall, where any number of slaves in such list appear to be the joint property of the several claimants, make a partition of the same among the owners, if possible, observing always, that no separation of children shall take place from the mother, where such children may be under fourteen years of age, and where it shall appear to the said Commissioner or Commissioners that it is impossible to make such partition, the said

*Act 6 No 10 of 1818*

The slave being above 14 years of age and males, or females without children, to be put up singly and females having children with their children, to auction among proprietors; Or, the majority of proprietors present consenting, to general auction after 3 days notice. And proceeds to be divided among part owners according to their rights.

In case of a claim to shares not exceeding 1-16th of any slave being preferred & contested; the trial of such title not to impede the division; which is to be effected by sale as directed in preceding clause, & share of proceeds claimed reserved till the claim is decided by ordinary tribunals; in cases of claims contested exceeding 1-16th the Commissioners to investigate & determine on the justice of the same.

If any of claimants of a female slave has subscribed address to the Prince Regent in favour of gradual emancipation; such persons shall be entitled preferably to possess female slaves at his or her option on payment of value of the slave & her family; to be ascertained by appraisement or by the price highest bid at auction.

If all claims admitted & reserved, do not amount to establish rights of ownership to the whole slave;

**Division to be by sale by auction;**

Unclaimed shares of proceeds to be held in deposit & paid on application to the slave;

Unless suggestion is made of claimants being absent from the district of Jaffna & Trincomalee whose claim to shares of proceeds is reserved till 1st August 1819.

Lists to be returned by Commissioner or Commissioners to Judge or Magistrate from whom received with a note of proceedings & decision; For the guidance of the Judge & Magistrate in enregistering slave on application.

slaves shall, being males above fourteen years of age, be put up singly, & females having children with their children under fourteen years of age, or, not having children, singly, to auction among the several proprietors, or, the majority of such proprietors present, consenting, to general auction, after three days notice, & the proceeds shall be divided among the several part owners, according to their rights.

7. And it is further enacted, that in case of any claim being preferred to a share of any slave or slaves, not exceeding the one sixteenth part of such slave, & being contested by any other claimants present, the trial of such title shall not impede the execution of the provisions of this Regulation, but the said slave or slaves shall be sold by auction, as is herein above directed, and the share of proceeds claimed, reserved in sequestration, till the claim depending shall be decided by the common competent tribunal—But in cases where the contested claim of any person shall exceed one sixteenth part of any slave or slaves, the Commissioners shall proceed to investigate & determine on the justice of the same.

8. And it is further enacted, that if among the claimants to any female slave, there shall be one or more who have subscribed the address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, assenting to the emancipation of slave children born after the twelfth day of August 1816, such person or persons, the priority of choice, where there are more than one being given to the possessor of the largest share, shall be at his or her option, preferably entitled to the possession of such female slave & her children, on payment into Court, for the use of the other partners, either of an appraised value, or of the price highest bid on the said slave being put up to auction, according to the discretion of the Commissioner or Commissioners.

9. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that if the claims admitted by the said Commissioner or Commissioners, on hearing & investigating the same, to shares in a slave, shall not, together with such as are herein above directed to be reserved for further trial, go to establish right of ownership to the whole of any person claimed as a slave, the division of interest, shall be, as before directed, by sale of such slave by auction, & by division of the proceeds; & the shares, to which no claims shall have been admitted, shall be reserved in deposit, to be paid over, on application, to the slave—unless any one or more of the claimants present, shall have suggested, of which a note shall be made by the Commissioner, that there are absent from the above districts, proprietors duly entitled to such reserved share, or part thereof, whose right to claim the same, on or before the first day of August 1819, shall be reserved to such absent proprietor.

10. And it is further enacted, that the said Commissioner or Commissioners, shall return the lists to the Judge or Magistrate from whom the same shall have been received, with a note of their proceedings & decision in the margin or endorsed, or annexed to the same, for the guidance of the Judge or Magistrate, in enregistering the slaves upon application duly to be made to him, by the person entitled to the same, according to the 18th clause of the Regulation herein first above recited in that behalf.



Mode of assignment of a person as a slave by Commissioners;

True copies of the documents adduced to establish right of original claimant to be also assigned; Originals to be preserved & handed over to Provincial Court of Jaffnaputnam to remain on record.

All proceedings without fees except on trials of contested claims, when similar fees are to be levied as in Provincial Court.

No decision of Commissioners to reduce a person to slavery unless expressly declared so after the party has been judicially heard and judgement after such hearing pronounced; Decision of commissioner or commissioners duly made, as well deciding cases of slave or no slave, as on validity of claims to slaves or shares, between contending claimants to be taken as decisions of competent tribunal referred to in 30th clause of 9th Regulation 1818.

11. And it is, hereby, farther enacted, that whenever the said Commissioner or Commissioners assign to any person, one or more slave or slaves, either on partition, or in consequence of the sale at auction of such slave or slaves to such person, he or they shall do the same by certificate in writing under his or their hands, & shall also assign to him or her, true copies of the documents adduced to establish the right of the original claimants to such slave; and that the said Commissioners do preserve the originals of such documents, to be handed over at the termination of their functions, to the Provincial Court of Jaffnaputnam, where the same will remain on record.

12. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that all proceedings under this Regulation, shall be without fee or duty to Government, save and except on the trial of contested claims, in which fees by stamp shall be payable as if the proceedings were before a Provincial Court.

13. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that nothing in this Regulation contained shall be construed to reduce into slavery any person not being really a slave, under colour of any decisions by the Commissioners above mentioned, to which such person shall not have been a party, and been duly and according to law heard, on his or her own behalf, and judgement formally pronounced and recorded that he or she is a slave—but that all claims to freedom which shall not have been fully and according to law discussed before such Commissioner or Commissioners, shall remain subject to decision before the competent tribunal; provided, always, that the decision of the said Commissioner or Commissioners, duly made, as well in such cases, as upon the validity of claims to slaves or shares, between contending claimants, which may be heard and decided before them, or any one or more of them, shall be taken to be the decision of a competent tribunal, referred to in the 30th clause of the 9th Regulation herein first above recited, for all purposes to which the same applies.

*Given at Kandy, this Fifth day of August, 1818.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
*Act. Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

*\* This clause explained by Sect. 4 of  
No 14 of 1823*

*Act. Sec. 11*

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1818.

## Regulation No. 11.

A Regulation for extending the terms of registry of slaves directed in and by the 9th Regulation of 1818.

Representations are made that in consequence of delay in translating the Regulations No. 9 & 10, many are ignorant of their tenor and the penalties hereby enacted; Just to relieve persons neglecting from ignorance to comply with the said Regulations.

Term of registry of domestic slaves enlarged to 31st December 1818.

Penalties for non registry to have effect from that date.

Term of registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves enlarged to 30th September 1819; Penalties for non registry to have effect from that date.

Extension of term in which transcripts of registries and lists of alterations are to be sent.

1. **W**HEREAS it has been represented, that owing to delays in the translation of the Regulations No. 9 and 10 of the present year into the native languages, many persons are or may be ignorant of the tenor of the same, and of the penalties to which by non compliance with the several provisions thereof, they become subject; and it is just that relief should be afforded to persons who may from ignorance have neglected to comply with the said Regulations;

2. It is therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the term within which the registry of domestic slaves, is, in and by the 5th clause of the Regulation No. 9 above-referred to, required to be made, be and the same is hereby extended to the thirty first day of December next inclusive; and all penalties consequent on neglect of such registry shall only have effect in reference to that date.

3. And it is further enacted, that the term, within which the registry of slaves of the Covia, Nallua and Palla Casts is, in and by the 17th clause of the said Regulation No. 9 required to be made, be and the same is hereby extended to the thirtieth day of September now next ensuing inclusive; and all penalties consequent on neglect of such registry shall only have effect in reference to that date.

4. And it is further enacted that the transcripts and lists, in and by the 27th clause of the said Regulation directed to be sent to the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, shall, be sent at the following periods respectively;—

The transcripts of registry of domestic slaves before the thirty first day of March next; and the lists of alterations every three months subsequently.

The transcripts of registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves before the thirty first day of December in the year 1819; and the lists of alterations every subsequent quarter of a year.

*Given at Kandy, this Twenty Eighth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAM.  
Act. Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1819.

## Regulation No. 7.

For giving relief to such proprietors of domestic slaves in the province of Batticaloa who may have sustained injury from the misconstruction at that station of the 9th Regulation of 1818.

### Preamble.

Misconception of meaning of 9th Regulation of 1818 by Sitting Magistrate of Batticaloa in respect of registry of domestic slaves;

Injury may have arisen to individuals being proprietors of slaves in that district;  
Necessary to enact fresh term in registry therein.

Registry of domestic slaves required by 5th clause of Regulation 9th of 1818 may take place in the district of Batticaloa before 30th September 1819;

Penalties for breach of 9th Regulation of 1818 not leviable till after 30th September 1819,

Transcript of registry to be forwarded to Chief Secretary before 31st October 1819.

1. **W**HEREAS His Excellency the Governor has been informed, that the Sitting Magistrate of Batticaloa, misunderstanding the nature of the registry, in and by the Ninth Regulation of 1818 created and enacted for the enregistration of domestic slaves, has required from persons applying to enregister slaves, proof of their property, and in default of such proof, hath refused to enregister such slaves, altho' no suit was before him on the part of the alledged slaves claiming freedom, whereby considerable injury may have been sustained by the proprietors of domestic slaves in that district, and it is therefore necessary to enact a fresh term, within which such registry as is prescribed by the Regulation above recited may take place;

2. It is therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the registry, in and by the 5th clause of the 9th Regulation of 1818 directed to be made, of domestic slaves by the proprietors of the same, shall and may be made by such proprietors resident in the district of Batticaloa, in the office of the Sitting Magistrate of that district, at any time before the 30th day of September next; and no penalty shall be leviable for breach of the said 9th Regulation by persons resident in such district, in as far as regards the registry of domestic slaves, till after the said 30th day of September next.

3. And it is further enacted, that the transcript of the Registry of domestic slaves in the district of Batticaloa (including the registry which has hitherto taken place) shall be sent to the office of the Chief Secretary's to Government on or before the 31st day of October next ensuing.

*Given at Colombo, this 19th day of June, 1819.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
*Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

Act. 6.

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1819.

## Regulation No. 9.

**A** Regulation for further extending the term in which the registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves may be made, in respect only to such slaves the claims on whom shall have been given in and not decided on, on or before the 31st day of August 1819.

## Preamble,

Recital of directions in 9th Regulation of 1818 that all Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves should be enregistered before 12th August 1819.

Recital of extension of term by Regulation No. 11 till the 30th September 1819.

Recital that all such registries were required to be in the name of a single proprietor in each slave;

and of mode of proceeding enacted by Regulation No. 10 of 1818.

Many claims received by Commissioners under the said Regulation which are not yet decided;

Registry of slaves effected by such claims cannot take place till after decision;

Necessary to extend term of registry for such slaves respecting whom claims may be pending before Commissioners on 31st August next.

Term within which registry of Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves is required to be made by 17th clause of 9th & 3rd clause of 11th Regulation of 1818 enlarged till 31st July 1820 in respect to all slaves respecting whom claims shall have been or shall be given in on or before 31st August 1819 and shall be then pending before the Commissioners named under 10th Regulation of 1818.

**1. WHEREAS** by the 9th Regulation of the year 1818 it is enacted, that all proprietors of Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves, should enregister the same in manner, in and by the said Regulation directed, on or before the 12th day of August in the present year 1819, under pain of forfeiture of all title to such slave or slaves, and other penalties in and by the said Regulation declared; and whereas by the 11th Regulation of 1818, the term within which such registry should be made was extended till the 30th day of September 1819;

**2.** And whereas by the said Regulation, all such registries are required to be in the name of a single proprietor for every slave; and for the more effectual completion of the division of slaves held in common in the districts of Jaffnapatam and Trincomalie, a mode of proceeding before Commissioners was in and by the 10th Regulation of 1818 established, and the Commissioners named under the said Regulation have sat and received many claims to slaves and shares of slaves, part of which have been decided, but several are still pending; and the registry of such slaves, or of others on whom claims may be preferred in manner by the said Regulation directed, cannot take place till after the same are decided on, and it is therefore necessary further to extend the term in which such registry shall and may be made of such slaves, touching whom claims may be pending before the said Commissioners, on the 31st day of August next ensuing;

**3.** It is therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the term within which the registry of Covia Nallua, and Palla slaves is, in and by the seventeenth clause of the 9th, and third clause of the 11th Regulations of the year 1818, required to be made, shall be and the same is enlarged in respect to such slaves, respecting whom claims shall have been given in, in manner in and by the said third clause of the 10th Regulation of 1818 directed, on or before the 31st day of August now next ensuing, and on which claims the Commissioners named under the said 10th Regulation shall not have decided before the said 31st day of August, till the 31st day of July

Penalties for neglect of registry as to such slaves, shall only have effect in reference to the 31st July 1820.

Provision, that in respect to all other Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves the enactments & penalties in Regulation No. 9 and 11, of 1818 shall take effect from and after 30th September 1819.

Transcripts of registries of Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves to be sent to the Chief Secretary's office on or before the 30th September 1820, and lists of alterations every subsequent quarter of a year.

in the year 1820, and all penalties consequent on neglect of such registry, shall, as connected with slaves respecting whom claims are and shall be pending as aforesaid, only have effect in reference to that date.

4. Provided, always, and it is further enacted, that in respect to all other Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, the several enactments and penalties in and by the 9th and 11th Regulations of the year 1818 directed, shall take full effect from and after the said 30th day of September next.

5. And it is further enacted, that the transcript of registries of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, and lists of alterations therein, in and by the twenty-seventh clause of the said 9th, and fourth clause of the said 11th Regulation of 1818 required to be sent to the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, shall be transmitted on or before the 30th day of September 1820, and the lists of alterations in the same, every subsequent quarter of a year.

*Given at Colombo, this 22d day of July, 1819.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

### *Regulation No. 8.*

A Regulation for further extending the term, in which the registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, respecting whom claims are still pending for decision, may take place, till the 31st December 1821.

**Preamble.**

It appears by report of the Commissioners &c. acting under Regulations No. 9 & 10 of 1818 that the claims pending to Covia, Nallua & Palla slaves before the said Commissioners cannot be decided so as that registry may be completed within the time prescribed by Regulation No. 9 of 1819.

1. **WHEREAS** it appears by the reports of the several Commissioners, Judges and Magistrates, acting under the 9th and 10th Regulations of 1818, that all the claims to Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, pending before the Commissioners, in and by the said 10th Regulation established, cannot be decided so as that the registration of the said slaves may take place on or before the 31st day of July next, as by the 9th Regulation of 1819 is directed and required;

The term in which Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, respecting whom claims have been given in before 31st August 1819 and still are pending may be registered, is extended till 31st December 1821;

Penalties for non-registry of such slaves only to have effect in reference to that date.

Transcripts of registries to be sent to Chief Secretary's office by 31st March 1822;  
And lists of alterations every three months subsequent.

2. It is therefore enacted, by the Honble the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the term within which the registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves is, in and by the said third clause of the 9th Regulation of 1819, and clauses of other Regulations therein referred to required to be made, shall be and the same is, in respect to such slaves respecting whom claims have been given in before the 31st day of August 1819, and on which claims the Commissioners named under the 10th Regulation of 1818 have not yet decided, enlarged till the 31st day of December in the year 1821; and all penalties consequent on neglect of such registry, shall, as connected with such slaves, respecting whom claims are and shall be pending as aforesaid, only have effect in reference to that date.

3. And it is further enacted, that the transcripts of registries of Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves, in and by the fifth clause of the said 9th Regulation of 1819, and several Regulations therein referred to required to be sent to the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, shall be transmitted on or before the 31st day of March 1822, and the lists of alterations in the same every subsequent quarter of a year.

*Given at Colombo, this 17th day of June, 1820.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**  
**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,**  
**IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1821.

### *Regulation No. 8.*

For the gradual emancipation of all female slave children of the Covia, Nallua and Palla casts, by the purchase of their master's interest in such female slave child at the period of her birth.

#### Preamble.

Desirable in every respect that slavery should be gradually abolished in this Island; recital of Regulations providing that slaves may purchase their liberty by paying their estimated value to their masters,

1. **WHEREAS** it is in every respect desirable, that slavery should be gradually abolished in this Island, consistently with a due regard to the rights of the owners, but with the more imperative feelings of justice and humanity to the slaves; and whereas by sundry Regulations of this Government, it is for this purpose provided, that any slaves who can tender the estimated value of his or her person, to his or her owner, according

Expedient to extend the benefit of these enactments and to emancipate all female slave children of the Covia Nallua and Palla casts who shall be born on and after the 24th of April 1821, compensating to the owners for the value of their interest in such children at a fair proportionate price.

All female children of female slaves of the Covia Nallua & Palla casts born on and after the 24th April 1821, being the day of celebrating His Majesty's Birth-day are declared free.

The owner of any female slave of the Covia Nallua & Palla casts to whom a female child shall be born on or after 24th April 1821, on production to the Collector of the district of a certificate of the birth of such child and that it is alive on the 30th day, signed in the Jaffna district by the schoolmaster of the parish and in any other district by the headmen of the pattoo, thirty days after the birth, and within 60 days, & being accompanied by the mother, if she is alive, shall receive 3 rds. if the mother is of the Covia cast, & 2 rds. if of the Nallua or Palla cast. Collector shall further pay the mother 2 rds.

Collector shall give the mother a certificate of the freedom of the child according to the form A. and send a duplicate to the Register of slaves for the district or division. Register to keep a separate book for registering such certificates. Reference to mothers registry when made.

Certificates by schoolmasters & headmen to be issued gratuitously & without delay on the declaration of the owner, the mother of the child & 2 of the owner's neighbours. Penalty on persons procuring certificates by fraud or false declaration,

to certain rules in the said Regulations set forth, shall be and is entitled to his or her freedom; and whereas it is expedient to extend the benefits of those enactments, and to emancipate all female slave children of the Covia, Nallua and Palla casts, who shall be born from and after the twenty-fourth day of April now current; and at the same time to compensate the owners of the mothers of such female slave, for their interest in such slaves, at a fair and reasonable price, proportioned to the present value of grown up female slaves, of the said casts, and the chances of life;

2. It is therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all and every the female children, who shall be born of a female slave of the Covia, Nallua, or Palla casts, on or after the twenty-fourth day of April now current, being the day appointed for the celebration of the birth day of His Most Gracious Majesty, shall be, and they and every of them, is and are hereby declared free, to all intents and purpose; any provision or enactment in this, or any other Regulation or law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And it is, hereby, further enacted, that the owner of every female slave of the Covia, Nallua, or Palla cast, to whom a female child may be born, on or after the said twenty-fourth day of April now current, shall, after the expiration of thirty days from the birth of such child, and within sixty days therefrom, upon production to the Collector of the district wherein he resides, of a certificate of the birth of such female child, and of its being alive on the thirtieth day after its birth, signed by the schoolmaster of the parish in the district of Jaffnapatam, and two respectable persons of his the owner's neighbourhood; and in any other district, on the production of a certificate signed by the principal headman of the pattoo, and two respectable persons his the owner's neighbours, and also being accompanied by the mother of the child, (unless she shall have previously died) be entitled to receive from such Collector, the sum of three rixdollars, if the mother is of Covia cast, and the sum of two rixdollars if she be of the Nallua or Palla cast; and said Collector shall further pay to the mother of every such child, the sum of two rixdollars.

4. And it is further enacted, that such Collector shall give to the mother a certificate of the freedom of her child, according to the form A, annexed to this Regulation, and shall send a duplicate thereof to the proper officer authorised by the Ninth Regulation of 1818, to hold the registry of slaves of this description; who shall register the same in a separate book to be kept for this purpose, referring at the time to the mother's registry as a slave, if she shall have been registered under the said Regulation, and noting in such registry of the mother, if it has taken place, or when it does take place, the birth of the female child and that she is a free person.

5. And it is further enacted, that the certificates, in and by the third clause required, shall be issued by the schoolmasters or principal headmen gratuitously, and without any delay, on the declaration of the owner, the mother of the child, and of the two neighbours of the owner—and that if it shall be proved, that any such certificate shall have been obtained by fraud, or in consequence of a false declaration, the person or persons who shall be convicted of such fraud or false declaration, shall be punished there-

Fine not exceeding 50 rds. & imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding 6 months.

Any one claiming a person hereby declared free as a slave, or pretending to detain use or dispose of such person as a slave, liable to the punishment established by law.

Recital that Government has refrained from exercising all dominion over the persons who were the slaves of the Dutch East India Company when the Island was occupied by His Majesty's forces; yet as no public act declares them free, doubts may exist touching their condition; All persons, who at the period of the occupation of any part of Ceylon by His Majesty's forces were considered slaves of the Dutch East India Company, & their descendants, other than such on whom individual claims exist from their being the progeny of slaves of individuals, are declared free.

fore, by fine or imprisonment at hard labour, or both; such fine not to exceed fifty six dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed six months.

6. And it is further declared and enacted, that any person, who shall claim any person declared free by this Regulation as a slave, or shall detain, or pretend to detain, use, or dispose of any such person as a slave, shall be liable to all such punishment as by law may now be inflicted on the detention, use, or alienation of free persons as slaves.

7. And whereas, altho' the British Government has invariably refrained from exercising any dominion over the persons of the Covia Nallua and Palla casts, who were at the time of the occupation of the Island by His Majesty's forces considered and known as the slaves of the Dutch East India Company, or over their descendants, still there has not been any public or declared recognition on behalf of the Crown of the freedom of such persons; and doubts may exist touching their condition; It is therefore hereby declared and enacted, that all such persons, as were at the period of the occupation of the Island of Ceylon, or any part thereof, by his Majesty's forces, considered as slaves of the Dutch East India Company in the said Island, are, together with all such of their descendants on whom no claim of individuals may exist, in virtue of their birth from the female slaves of such individuals, to all intents and purposes, free.

*Given at Colombo, this Seventeenth day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Form A.

No.

CUTCHERY

182

This is to certify that agreeable to the provisions of the Eighth Regulation of 1821, a female child of a female slave of the \_\_\_\_\_ cast, born on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 182 \_\_\_\_\_ is free.

To be registered in the Register of \_\_\_\_\_

The owner of the mother is \_\_\_\_\_

A. E.

Collector.



A  
COLLECTION  
OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS  
OF  
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
OF  
CEYLON---&c.

Section Seventh,  
*Penal Enactments,*  
Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

**Preamble,**

Persons transported from British European dominions to New South Wales have repaired from thence to various parts of India.

All such persons that may land in Ceylon, except from absolute danger from the sea, to be sent to England as persons resorting to India without licence.

Convicts escaping from New South Wales before the expiration of their sentence, and found in Ceylon to be apprehended and detained in custody, until they can be sent back to New South Wales.

Enjoining all Magistrates &c. to carry this Proclamation into effect.

**W**HEREAS several persons transported as convicts from the British dominions in Europe to New South Wales, have repaired from thence to various parts of India; We hereby order and declare;

That all persons, having been transported as above stated, who may be on board of any ship which may touch at any port or place within the limits of this Government, or who may resort hither from any part of the continent of India, are prohibited from landing, except in case of absolute danger from the sea; and any person who shall disobey this prohibition shall be forthwith apprehended, and sent to England, in the manner prescribed by act of Parliament with regard to persons resorting to India without licence.

Convicts escapapng from New South Wales previous to the expiration of the period for which they may have been transported, and who may be found within the limits of this Government, are to be apprehended and detained in custody until an opportunity shall offer of returning them to New South Wales.

And the several Magistrates and officers of police, are hereby required to carry this Proclamation into effect, according to its tenor, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

*Given at Matura, this 16th day of August, 1800.*

By Order of the Governor,

(Signed) Wm. BOYD.  
Act. Sec. to Govt

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

*Amended by No. 1 of 1895*

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1814.

*Corresponding with the Cingalese and Tamul Year  
Sreemoega and Hegira 1228.*

## Regulation No. 3.

To prevent the stealing, and privately killing of cattle.

Stealing and privately killing  
cattle very prevalent;

Reward found ineffectual.

No rewards to be paid after  
publication of this Regulation.

After the period,

Excepting in Colombo, Galle,  
Matura, Trincomalie and Jaffna,  
no person to kill cattle without  
notice to the next Sitting Magistrate with description witnessed.

Penalty 2 months imprisonment at hard labour.

Police Vidahn to visit and  
verify the notice;And return to the Magistrate  
the notice signed by himself;

Licence thereupon.

Beef being found in possession  
of persons not giving notice, to  
be proof of its being stolen;  
Unless the contrary be proved.

**W**HEREAS the practice of stealing and privately killing cattle has become very prevalent throughout the British settlements in Ceylon, to the great loss of individuals and injury of husbandry; and whereas the rewards offered by Government for convicting persons offending in this manner have had but a partial effect;

It is enacted, that, from and after the publication of this Regulation by the several Collectors in their districts, no rewards shall be payable upon any such conviction.

And for the more effectually restraining this destructive practice, it is further enacted, that, from and after such publication as aforesaid, any person who shall, without the four gravets of Colombo, Galle, Matura, Trincomalie, and Jaffnapatam, kill any cattle whatever, unless notice of his, or her intention shall have been given in writing at least forty eight hours before, to the nearest Sitting Magistrate to the place in which the cattle are intended to be killed—such notice to contain a description of the age, size, colour and particular marks of such cattle, and to be signed by the owner thereof and some creditable person of the neighbourhood—shall be liable for every beast killed without such notice, to imprisonment at hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

And it is further enacted, that the Magistrate shall, upon receiving such notice, direct the police vidahn of the district to repair to the place where such cattle intended to be killed, are kept, and to compare the marks and descriptions contained in such notice with the cattle—and, having ascertained the truth of such description, to return the said notice with his signature to the Magistrate who may then permit the killing of such cattle by a licence under his hand and seal.

And it is further enacted, that if any beef be found in the possession of any person, who cannot prove that it was killed upon notice duly given, the finding of such beef shall be taken to be evidence of the same having been stolen, unless it shall be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that it was innocently and honestly come by; and the person in whose possession such

In Colombo, Galle, Matara, Trincomalie and Jaffna, butchers to be licensed and to register cattle killed;

And names of persons selling cattle.

Prosecution within three months.

Punishment of receiving stolen cattle.

Possession proof of knowingly receiving;

Unless a note signed by the seller is produced.

beef shall have been found, shall be liable to the punishment usually inflicted for such theft, even though no owner should appear to prosecute or claim the same as his property.

And it is further enacted, that within the gravets of Colombo, Galle, Matara, Trincomalie and Jaffnapatam no person whatever shall slaughter cattle without a licence, to be renewed annually, from the Sitting Magistrate of the place, to carry on the trade of a butcher—under a penalty not exceeding 50 six dollars for each and every beast slaughtered without such license; \* and that every such licenced butcher shall on every Monday register in the office of the said Sitting Magistrate a true and accurate description of the age, size, marks and colour of all cattle slaughtered by him in the week preceding, together with the names and places of abode of the persons from whom such cattle were purchased or obtained, under a penalty, for every beast slaughtered which shall not be so registered, not exceeding 50 six dollars.

Provided, always, that no prosecution shall take place for any offence against any of the provisions in this Regulation contained, unless information shall have been given to the nearest Magistrate within three months from and after the commission of any such offence.

And in order more effectually to prevent the practice of receiving stolen cattle;

It is enacted, that, from and after the publication of this Regulation, the punishment of knowingly receiving stolen cattle shall, upon conviction thereof before a Provincial Judge, or Sitting Magistrate, be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

And it is further enacted, that every person having in his or her possession any stolen cattle, shall be deemed and taken to have such cattle knowing them to be stolen, unless he or she shall produce a note signed by the person from whom such cattle were received or purchased, describing the name and place of abode of such person, and attested by the police vidahn of the village from which such cattle were brought.

*Given at Colombo, this 5th day of February, 1814.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

\* These returns required only on the first Monday in each month, by the Regulation No. 4 of 1815.

Dec: 7

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1814.

## Regulation No. 11.

To prevent the fraudulent purchasing of Soldiers, necessaries, arms & equipments.

Practice of purchasing Soldiers equipments prevalent.

If any person shall buy or detain arms &c. belonging to the King;

Punishment to be inflicted.

Exception in favour of female offenders.

**W**HEREAS the fraudulent practice of purchasing from Soldiers their clothing and other equipments has of late been very prevalent, and the penalties of such offences enacted by the mutiny act are not generally or sufficiently known;

It is hereby declared and enacted, in pursuance and furtherance of the provisions of the said act, that if any person shall knowingly detain, buy, or exchange or otherwise receive from any Soldier or deserter, or any other person whatever, any arms, clothes, caps or other furniture belonging to the King, or any such articles belonging to any Soldier or deserter, as are generally deemed Regimental necessaries according to the custom of the Army, being provided for the Soldier and paid for by deduction of his pay, shall, on conviction before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, be liable to be sentenced by such Magistrate to pay a fine not exceeding 25 six dollars, or to imprisonment at hard labour for a period not exceeding 2 months, or to corporal punishment by lashes not exceeding fifty in number.

Provided, always, that in case of any female being convicted of the offence herein before mentioned, the Magistrate shall not inflict corporal punishment on such female, but shall have the power to sentence her to pay a fine not exceeding 25 six dollars, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two calendar months.

Given at Colombo, this 10th day of December, 1814.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*Amended as to the punishment by Act of 1832 No. 34*

PRESENT,  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.  
A. D. 1814.  
Regulation No. 12.

For the preventing the counterfeiting of Coin current in the British Settlements in the Island of Ceylon.

**W**HEREAS a great variety of monies of gold, silver and copper, as well those coined in other parts of India as those coined and circulated by the authority of the British Government, are current within these Settlements;

And whereas the practice of counterfeiting such current coins has of late prevailed to a great extent;

It is, therefore, hereby enacted that the penalty of counterfeiting pagodas, rupees, fanams, fanam-tokens, or any coin whatever usually current in these settlements, whether issued by the British Government or otherwise, upon conviction thereof before a Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be transportation for a period not exceeding seven years.

And it is further enacted, that the penalty of uttering or putting into circulation any such counterfeit coin, knowing it to be such, shall be, upon a like conviction, transportation for a period not exceeding seven years,

And the better to restrain the practice of counterfeiting such coin, it is enacted, that if any punch, die, stamp, matrix or other instrument or device for counterfeiting any such coin shall be found in the possession of any person, save the officers employed by Government in the Mint—such person shall, upon conviction before a Court of competent jurisdiction, be liable to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred six dollars, or to be imprisoned at hard labour in chains, for a term not exceeding one year.

Given at Colombo, this 10th day of December, 1814.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*see Act of 1834 for preventing the counterfeiting by washing or gilding &c*

Sect. 7<sup>th</sup>

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1815.

## \* Regulation No. 1.

For regulating the sale and possession of arms and ammunition; and for prohibiting the sale, gift, or disposal of horses to natives of India on Ceylon not subjects of the British Government.

**W**HEREAS it is essential to the public security, that the sale and possession of arms and ammunition, should be subject to strict regulation and restraint; and whereas the salutary ordinances of the late Dutch Government in this respect have fallen into disuse;

It is hereby enacted and declared to be unlawful for any person, within the British settlements in this island, to possess any piece of ordnance or artillery, mounted or otherwise, without a special licence to that effect, under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Governor for the time being, under a penalty not exceeding five hundred six dollars, and the forfeiture of such ordnance or artillery.

And it is further enacted, that no person shall, without such licence as aforesaid, have in his possession, any cartridges, grape or canister shot prepared for ordnance or artillery, or any bullet of an heavier weight than one ounce, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred six dollars for each and every such cartridge, grape or canister shot or bullet, and the forfeiture of such ammunition.

And it is further enacted, that no persons, excepting His Majesty's judicial and civil servants, and the officers, seamen and privates of His Majesty's Navy and Army, shall keep any firelock, musket, blunderbuss, fowling piece, pistol or other fire arms; or any halberd, pike, sword, sabre, kris, dagger or sword blade or pike head, unless the same be duly registered at the Cutcherry of their district, and a certificate be given of such registry by the Collector, who shall keep a list of the arms and persons so registered, to be by him returned to the office of the Chief Secretary at the end of every six months for the information of Government; and every person who shall after the first day of March next, have in his possession any such arms as are herein described, without having registered the same and obtained such certificate, shall forfeit all such arms; and for each and every such article found in his possession, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty six dollars.

† And it is further enacted, that no person whatever, except the judicial, civil, and military servants of His Majesty, shall have,

\* See Regulation No. 9. of 1820.

† Repealed by 2d clause of Regulation No. 9. of 1820.

Necessary to regulate and restrain sale and possession of arms and ammunition;

Dutch Regulations in disuse.

No persons to possess ordnance without license;

Penalty.

Or ordnance ammunition;

Penalty.

None but judicial, civil and military servants, to have arms;

Unless registered and certified by Collector,

Lists to be returned;

After 1st March,

Persons offending,

Liable to penalty.

None but those before excepted to have ammunition,

Without licence,

Penalty.

Registered persons may keep  
ammunition for their arms.

No arms or ammunition to be  
sold by auction,

Without permission of Collector  
being previously obtained;  
Penalty

Horses & arms not to be sold  
to persons not subjects;

Penalty,

Transportation.

Government may arm or dis-  
arm any persons

Penalties to be recovered be-  
fore Provincial Judge or Sitting  
Magistrate.

Repeal of former Regulations.

possess, or sell any gun powder, bullets, shot, sulphur, saltpetre, flints or other warlike stores or ammunition, without licence from, some person duly authorized by His Excellency the Governor to grant licence for that purpose, under a penalty not exceeding fifty rix dollars for each and every pound weight of such articles as shall be found in his possession, or shall have been sold by him; and the forfeiture of the same to His Majesty's use.

Provided, always, that it shall be lawful to all persons having registered their arms and obtained the certificate herein before required, to keep a competent quantity of ammunition to be used with their arms in the proportion of 1lb. pound of gun powder, 4lb. pounds of shot or bullets, and 4 flints for each piece of fire arms.

And it is further enacted, that no arms or ammunition of any description shall be sold by auction, unless an accurate list thereof shall have been filed at the Cutcherry of the district, and the permission of the Collector shall have been previously obtained for such sale, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred rix dollars for such neglect to be paid by the auctioneer; and the forfeiture of such arms and ammunition.

\* And whereas it is necessary to restrain the sale, gift, or transmission of horses and arms to persons on this Island not subjects of His Majesty's Government; it is hereby enacted, that if any person whatever shall give, sell or in any wise dispose of, convey or transmit, any horse, arms or ammunition to any native of India on this Island not being a subject of His Majesty's Government, the person giving selling or otherwise disposing of the same shall be liable to transportation for seven years.

Provided, always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrain His Excellency, or those authorized by him, to arm any such persons as he may think fit; or to impugn the undoubted right of His Majesty's Government to disarm any person or persons whatever.

And it is enacted, that all and every the penalties herein enacted may be recovered upon conviction before the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate of the district.

And all former Regulations touching the matters hereby provided for are repealed, especially that of the Dutch Government dated 21st April 1792, and the several prior ordinances which the same refers to.

*Given at Colombo, this 30th day of January, 1815.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

Published By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

\* Repealed by 5th clause of Regulation No. 9. of 1820.

*Act: 7th*

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1815.

### *Regulation No. 4.*

To extend the term of making returns by butchers under the Third Regulation of the Year 1814.

Recites former Regulation requiring weekly returns.

Expedient to permit a longer term.

Returns to be made monthly.

**W**HEREAS by the Third Regulation of the year 1814, it is required that every licensed butcher, within the gravets of Colombo, Galle, Matura, Trincomalie and Jaffna, should make the returns therein required on every monday;

And whereas it is expedient to permit a longer term to elapse between such returns;

It is herein enacted, that such returns shall in future be made on the first monday in each month.

*Given at Colombo, this 13th day of May, 1815.*

By Order of Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY,  
Sec. to Council.

Published by His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1816.

### *Regulation No. 5.*

For prohibiting the use of pointed knives amongst the natives Cingalese of the maritime provinces of the island.

Pointed knives dangerous & productive of maiming and murders.

**W**HEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency that the use of pointed knives worn by the native Cingalese, has, from the opportunity it gives of inflicting dangerous wounds upon any sudden quarrel or provocation, in many instances, occasioned cruel maimings and very barbarous murders;



Not necessary for ordinary uses to be pointed,

wearing pointed knives declared to be unlawful;

Knife termed ulkatoo peheys excepted.

Magistrates &c. may seize such knives,

& confiscate to the informer being first blunted.

Resisting such seizure, Penalty not exceeding 12 months imprisonment.

If knife not rounded or surrendered after information,

Owner to give security

If a pointed knife found in possession of such person after seizure or security given; Penalty in addition; not exceeding ten rixdollars.

Third offence additional penalty not exceeding thirty rixdollars.

Fourth or other offence, subject to vagrant Regulation.

Regulation not to extend to Kandjans.

And whereas, upon very minute investigation, it appears that it is wholly unnecessary for the ordinary uses of such knives that they should be pointed, it is therefore enacted, that, from and after the 1st day of August next ensuing, it shall be unlawful for any native Cingalese to wear or carry a knife having a point—Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall be taken or construed to extend to the knives called ulkatoo-peheys which are attached to the iron pens that are made use of by the natives for the purpose of writing an olas.

And it is further enacted, that, from and after the said first day of August next ensuing, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate, constable, police vidahn or any other officer of justice, to seize any knife worn by a native Cingalese which shall not be rounded and blunted at the end—and if such knife shall have been seized upon information, the same shall be confiscated to the use of such informer, having been previously rounded and blunted at the end.

And it is enacted, that any person resisting, or aiding or abetting a resistance to any such Magistrate, constable or police vidahn or other officer of justice in seizing such a knife—shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

And it is enacted, that if information upon oath shall be given to any Magistrate, that any person is possessed of a knife such as has been usually worn and which shall not be so rounded and blunted, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate by his warrant to require such person to surrender such knife, and upon failure of so doing to oblige such person to give security to keep the peace for the term of one year, himself in 20 rix dollars and two securities in 10 rix dollars each.

And it is further enacted, that if a knife not so rounded and blunted as aforesaid shall be afterwards found in the custody of any person from whom one has been seized, or who shall have been required to give such security—such person shall, upon conviction before a Magistrate, in addition to the confiscation of the same and to the forfeiture of his recognizance, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten rix dollars.

And it is enacted, that, for a third offence against the provisions of this Regulations, the additional penalty shall be a fine not exceeding thirty rix dollars.

And any person convicted for a fourth or any further offence shall be further liable to the provisions of the \* Regulation No. 12 of 1806—and shall be dealt with as a common vagrant.

Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall be taken or construed to extend to the inhabitants of the Kandyan provinces.

*Given at Colombo, this 24th day of February, 1816.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAS. GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

Published by By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

\* See SECTION EIGHTH, for Regulation No. 12 of 1806.

*Act. 3.*

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1816.

*Regulation No. 6.*

To prohibit, under certain penalties, the persons therein described from resorting to or continuing in the Island.

Prisoners of war sent to the Coast have returned to Ceylon.

The resorting to or continuance in this Island of such persons or of Malabars resident in Kandy on 13th January 1815 & the year preceding; incompatible with the security and tranquillity of His Majesty's possessions.

Unlawful for such persons;

To resort to or remain in Ceylon; Without a written permission as herein.

Persons thus prohibited resorting to or remaining after publication of this Regulation; On conviction liable to imprisonment at hard labour for 12 months.

No written permission to avail unless the conditions complied with.

**W**HEREAS some persons taken prisoners of war during the late expedition into the Kandyan Provinces, and sent to the coast of India, have returned to the Island of Ceylon;

And whereas the resorting to this Island, or continuing therein of such persons, and of the persons commonly called Malabars who were resident in the Kandyan territory on the 13th day of January 1815, or within one year previous to that date, is incompatible with the security and tranquillity of His Majesty's possessions;

It is hereby declared and enacted to be unlawful for any person taken as a prisoner of war during the said expedition, or for any person of the description of Malabars, who was on the 13th day of January 1815, or for one year preceding, resident in the Kandyan Provinces, to resort to or remain in the Island of Ceylon or its dependencies, without a written permission under the hand and seal of some person duly authorized by His Excellency the Governor to grant the same.

And it is enacted, that any such person, as is hereby prohibited to resort to or remain in the Island of Ceylon or its dependencies, who shall after the publication of this Regulation be found therein, shall be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate to be imprisoned at hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve months.

And it is hereby provided that no such written permission, as is herein above mentioned, shall avail to excuse any person charged with an offence against this Regulation, unless it shall be proved that all and every the conditions of such permission have been complied with by the person to whom the same was granted.

*Given at Colombo, this 24th day of June, 1816.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

Published by His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*Final*

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1819.

*Regulation No. 2.*

For declaring the return of persons banished by authority of His Excellency the Governor from Ceylon, a criminal offence.

## Preamble,

Authority given to the Governor by His Majesty to remove from Ceylon persons suspected of adhering to the King's enemies or whose residence His Excellency may imagine prejudicial or inconvenient.

Necessary to declare return of persons so removed without subsequent licence, criminal, and to enact penalties against offenders.

Any person who shall have been removed by authority of the Governor from this Island and who shall be found therein without due licence shall on conviction be imprisoned with or without being subject to hard labour for a term not less than 6 months, and not exceeding seven years, at discretion, and according to jurisdiction of Court trying the case; And shall be still liable again to be removed under similar penalty in case of returning; Notice to be given from Fiscal to Government when such persons are in his custody three weeks before expiration of sentence.

**W**HEREAS by the instructions from His Majesty to the Governor of these settlements, the said Governor is authorized to remove and send away from the said settlements and Island, such persons as His Excellency shall suspect of adhering to His Majesty's enemies; and all such other persons, the continuance of whose residence His Excellency shall have reason to imagine, may be inconvenient or prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of His Majesty's settlements;

2. And whereas it is necessary for more certainly giving effect to such the provisions of His Majesty, for the security of these settlements, to declare the return to the same after removal therefrom, by the authority of the Governor, without due subsequent licence, unlawful; and to enact certain penalties against such persons who shall transgress in this behalf;

It is therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, that if any person, who shall have been, or shall be hereafter removed from this Island, under the warrant or other sufficient authority of the Governor of these settlements, shall be found in any part of the same without a licence from a public authority, recognized by this Government as duly warranted to grant such licence, for his or her return to the same, such person shall on conviction of being a person removed in manner aforesaid, before any Court having competent jurisdiction be sentenced to imprisonment, with or without being subject to hard labour, for a term not less than six months, and not exceeding seven years; and shall at the expiration of the said term of confinement, be nevertheless liable to removal again, under the same penalties in case of returning, at the discretion of His Excellency the Governor; and in all cases of persons convicted and sentenced for any offences against this Regulation, the Fiscal, to whose custody he or she shall have been committed, shall make a special report of the case, three weeks before the term of the sentence against the prisoner should expire, to the Chief Secretary to Government.

*Act. 7<sup>th</sup> No 2 of 1819*

Penalty of harbouring any such persons fine of 100 rds; and in default of payment imprisonment at hard labour for a term not less than 2 months nor exceeding 3 years.

4. And it is further enacted, that any person who shall knowingly harbour a person, who shall have been or may hereafter be removed under the authority aforesaid, and shall return to any part of these settlements, not being licenced as aforesaid, shall on conviction pay a fine of six dollars not less than one hundred, nor exceeding one thousand; and in default of payment, shall also at the discretion of such Court be liable to imprisonment at hard labour for a term not less than two months, nor exceeding three years.

*Given at Colombo, this Sixth day of February, 1819.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
*Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

*To be proclaimed in the Kandyan Provinces.*

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN,  
*Sec. Kand. Provs.*

---

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

### *Regulation No. 9.*

For amending the 1st Regulation of 1815 entitled "for regulating the sale and possession of arms and ammunition, and for prohibiting the sale, gift, or disposal of horses to natives of India on Ceylon, not subjects of the British Government;" and for repealing so much thereof as prohibits the sale of horses to natives of India, not being subjects of the British Government.

1. **WHEREAS** some of the provisions of the 1st Regulation of the year 1815 "for regulating the sale and possession of arms and ammunition, and for prohibiting the sale, gift or disposal of horses to natives of India on Ceylon not subjects of the British Government" have been found insufficient, or are become unnecessary;

Some of provisions of 1st Regulation of 1815 found insufficient or unnecessary.

Fifth clause of the 1st Regulation of 1815 repealed.

No person but the judicial, civil, and military servants of Government to possess ammunition, unless those provided for by sixth clause of Regulation No. 1. of 1815, or duly licensed;

Penalty fifty six dollars fine for every pound weight and in proportion for parts of a pound;

Ammunition illegally possessed forfeited.

In default of payment of penalty enacted by this Regulation and Regulation No. 1. of 1815 persons convicted to be imprisoned, till the same are paid, for a term not exceeding twelve months, during which the Magistrate may sentence such person to be put to hard labour.

So much of Regulation No. 1. of 1815 as prohibits sale of horses to any but British subjects repealed.

2. It is therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the fifth clause of the 1st Regulation of the year 1815 shall be, and the same is repealed.

3. And it is further enacted, that no person whatever, excepting the judicial, civil and military servants of His Majesty, and excepting the persons in the sixth clause of the said 1st Regulation of 1815 provided for and mentioned, shall have, possess, or sell any gunpowder, bullets, shot, sulphur, saltpetre, flints, or other warlike stores, or ammunition, without license from some person duly authorized by Government to grant licenses for that purpose; under a penalty of fifty six dollars for each and every pound weight of such articles which shall or may be found in his or her possession, or shall have been sold by him or her, and in proportion for any quantity less than a pound weight; and the said articles shall further be forfeited to His Majesty's use.

4. And it is further enacted, that in default of payment of the penalty herein above specified, or of any of the fines or penalties by the said 1st Regulation of 1815 enacted, which are not hereby repealed, the person sentenced to pay the same, shall be imprisoned till such fine or penalty be paid—the term of imprisonment, however, not exceeding twelve months; and such person, may be sentenced, at the discretion of the Court or Magistrate before whom he or she shall be convicted, to be put to hard labour during such imprisonment.

5. And it is further enacted, that so much of the said 1st Regulation of the year 1815 as relates to the sale of horses to natives of India, not being subjects of the British Government, be and the same is repealed.

*Given at Colombo, the 29th day of July, 1820.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
*Sec. to Council.*

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1820.

## Regulation No. 10.

For preventing the concealment or harbouring of Deserters from His Majesty's service.

Necessary to enact penalties against persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting deserters from His Majesty's service

Any person harbouring, concealing or assisting any such deserters, knowing them to be such, shall forfeit two hundred rix dollars for each offence; Penalty to be levied on conviction before any Justice of the Peace or Agent of Government having local jurisdiction by distress and sale of offenders goods and chattles; Half of penalty to informer and half to the crown; In case of insufficiency of goods and chattles to answer the distress or non-payment of the penalty in four days from conviction offender to be imprisoned at hard labour for six months.

1. **WHEREAS** it is necessary to enact certain penalties against persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting deserters from His Majesty's service;

2. It is, therefore, hereby enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that if any person shall harbour, conceal, or assist any deserter from His Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, the person so offending, shall forfeit for every such offence, the sum of two hundred rix dollars; and upon conviction by the oath or oaths of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses, before any Justice of the peace, or Agent of Government, within this Island, having local jurisdiction, the said penalty of two hundred rix dollars shall be levied, by warrant under the hand of such Justice of the peace, or Agent of Government, by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the offender—one moiety of the said penalty to be paid to the informer, and the other moiety to the Crown; and in case any such offender, who shall have been convicted as aforesaid, of harbouring, concealing, or assisting any such deserter, shall not have sufficient goods and chattles, whereon distress may be made to the value of the penalty awarded against him or her for such offence, or shall not pay such penalty within four days after such conviction, then, and in such case, such Justice of the peace, or Agent of Government, shall by warrant under his hand and seal, commit such offender to prison, there to remain, and to be employed at hard labour, for the space of six months.

*Given at Colombo, the 29th day of July, 1820.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) **WM. GRANVILLE.**  
Sec. to Council,

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) **JOHN RODNEY.**  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

To be proclaimed in the Kandyan Provinces,

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

(Signed) **GRO. LUSIGNAN.**  
Sec. Kand. Provinces.

A  
COLLECTION  
OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS  
OF  
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
OF  
CEYLON---&c.

Section Eighth,  
*Enactments*  
*regarding*  
*the Police and Public Health.*

REGULATION  
OF  
GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1806.

*Regulation No. 6.*

**Preamble.**

The number of robberies & other offences committed of late, render police Regulations necessary.

There shall be one or more headmen called police officers in each village.

To be appointed by the Agent of revenue and commerce.

To give sufficient security before he is appointed.

**T**HE number of robberies and other offences which have of late been committed in different parts of the British settlements on this Island render it necessary that some police Regulations should be immediately made—the Governor in Council therefore enacts as follows;—

1st. There shall be one or more headmen called police officers in each of the villages within the British settlements on this Island.

2nd. Every police officer shall be appointed by the Agent of revenue and commerce for the province to which he belongs.

3rd. He shall give such security as the Agent of revenue & commerce shall deem adequate, before he receives his appointment.

*Act 8<sup>th</sup> No 6 of 1806*

To be called village vidahn of the police—his appointment during pleasure only.

To be exempted from all service but that of his office.

To have power of arresting, and searching houses.

The person arrested to be sent to the nearest Justice of the peace with the least delay possible.

After he has searched a house, to report the same.

To be severely punished if he either arrested or searched the house of any person through malice or for extortion.

To have power to require aid from all person in the execution of his duty.

Persons refusing to aid him to be punished.

To be allowed 10 per cent of all stolen property that he discovers & brings to a Justice of the peace.

No person to exercise the trade of silver smith without a license.

They are not to mend, melt or alter any silver thing without shewing it to the ponce vidahn.

No person to give or receive in pawn any gold or silver thing without shewing it to the police Vidahn.

This Regulation to be in force in every village and town, excepting the towns and forts mentioned in this clause.

4th. He shall be called village vidahn of the police, and his appointment shall continue during pleasure only.

5th. He shall during the continuance of his appointment, be exempted from all other Government service except that which belongs to his office.

6th. He shall, have the power of arresting, and searching the houses of all such persons in his village, as are either suspected by himself or accused by others, of having committed any offence.

7th. He shall in the shortest possible time after he has arrested any person, send him to the nearest Justice of the peace with an old mentioning the time at which the person was arrested.

8th. He shall, as soon as possible after he has searched any house, send a report to the nearest Justice of the peace of all that he has done upon the occasion & of the reasons which induced him to search the house.

9th. He shall be severely punished if, upon an enquiry made by the Justice of the peace, it should appear, that he either arrested, or searched the house of, any person through malice, or with a view of extorting money.

10th. He shall have the power of calling upon, in the name of the King, every inhabitant of his own & of the neighbouring villages, and also upon all the neighbouring police vidahns to aid execution of his duty.

11th. Every person who shall refuse to aid him when so called upon in the name of the King, shall be punished.

12th. He shall be allowed 10 per cent upon all stolen property which he shall discover & bring to a Justice of the peace; provided that he arrests, & convicts before the proper tribunal, any one of the persons who shall have been guilty of stealing the said property.

13. No person shall exercise the trade of a silver smith, without having first given security to, & obtained a license from the Agent of revenue & commerce of the province in which he resides.

14th. No person exercising trade of a silver smith shall mend, alter, or melt, any silver or gold thing whatever, without first shewing it to one of the police officers of his village.

15th. No person shall either give or receive in pawn any gold or silver thing without first shewing it to one of the police officers of his village.

16th. This Regulation shall be in force in every village & town within the British settlements on this Island, excepting the towns & forts of Colombo, Jafna, Galle, Matura, Negombo, & Trincomalie, for which places another proper Regulation will be made.

*Colombo, 8th July, 1806.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBT. ARBUTHNOT.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.



*Explained and confirmed* **REGULATION**  
*as to the Jurisdiction of* **OF**  
*the S. M. M.* **GOVERNMENT.**

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1806.

**Regulation No. 10.**

Regulation for the better administration of the Police of the Port  
 of Colombo.

Inconvenience arises from  
 want of a due police, proper  
 Regulations, and a Magistrate  
 in & over the port of Colombo.

A Sitting Magistrate to be  
 appointed.

To decide on all matters re-  
 lative to the shipping in the  
 port, when the amount does  
 not exceed rds. 300.

To try all minor offences  
 within his jurisdiction, & punish  
 by fine not exceeding 100 rds.,  
 or imprisonment not exceeding  
 three months, or whipping not  
 exceeding 100 lashes.

All captains and masters or  
 tindals of vessels to be made  
 acquainted with this Regulation.

Magistrate to take cognizance  
 of all damages done, or defi-  
 ciencies above the mercantile  
 wastage, in merchandizes or  
 wares imported on freight, &  
 decide thereon to the amount  
 of rds. 300—If the estimated  
 damage exceeds that amount  
 the Sitting Magistrate to give his  
 opinion thereon in a written  
 certificate, to be produced be-  
 fore a competent Court.

**I**T appearing that various abuses exist, and that considerable in-  
 convenience arises to the mercantile interest, from the want of  
 a due police, and of proper Regulations being established in and  
 over the port of Colombo, and from the want of a proper Magis-  
 trate to carry into speedy effect, on the spot, the said Regulations;  
 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to enact as  
 follows;—

Art. 1st. There shall be a Sitting Magistrate for the port of  
 Colombo.

Art. 2nd. He shall hear, examine, try, and determine in a sum-  
 mary way, all claims and demands arising upon any dealing or  
 contract, relative to any ship, vessel, doney or boat, which is either  
 now, or shall hereafter be in the port of Colombo—provided that  
 the sum or matter in dispute shall not exceed the amount of 300 rds.  
 and, further, he shall, by all lawful ways and means, cause his sen-  
 tence to be carried into execution.

Art. 3rd. He shall try and punish all inferior offences, breaches  
 of the peace, and disorders against the police which shall be com-  
 mitted, either on board of any ship, vessel, doney, or boat in the  
 port of Colombo, or on any part of the sea shore within the li-  
 mits of his jurisdiction; and shall have the power of inflicting punish-  
 ment, by fine not exceeding 100 rds.; by imprisonment at hard  
 labour, not exceeding the period of three months; and, by whipping  
 not exceeding 100 lashes.

Art. 4th. All captains & masters of vessels, sirangs & tindals  
 shall, on coming on shore, be brought to the office of the said  
 Sitting Magistrate, where the present Regulation, which shall be  
 pasted up in English, Dutch, Malabar, and Cingalese, shall be com-  
 municated to them.

Art. 5th. If any merchandizes or wares imported on freight are  
 either landed in a bad state, or are delivered with greater defi-  
 ciencies than the usual mercantile wastage, at the requisition, either  
 of the owner, or of his agent, to whom they are consigned, the  
 Sitting Magistrate shall ascertain the damage or deficiency, and de-  
 cide whether or not the damage or deficiency, has been occasioned  
 by the fault of the captain, master or tindal; & shall further have  
 the power of adjudging damages, not exceeding the amount of  
 300 rds.; and in cases where the damage is estimated at a larger  
 amount, he shall give a written certificate of his opinion upon the  
 subject to the party aggrieved, in order that the said party may  
 avail himself thereof before a Court of competent jurisdiction.

*Act 8 No 10 of 1803*

Masters of vessels & others refusing to receive goods they have agreed to take for freight because illconditioned or of bad quality, the Sitting Magistrate to decide thereon and certify his opinion on the bill of lading—and take the signature of the owner thereto.

The Magistrate empowered to impose a fine not exceeding 100 rds on persons who deliver at the wharf to merchants, products of the place of bad quality; Also to grant a certificate of the case in matters that he cannot accommodate between parties.

A sirang tindal or other boatman stopping at intermediate places with freight on board without sufficient cause, to be fined and further liable to the jurisdiction of other competent Courts on the certificate of the Sitting Magistrate.

Agreements respecting freight may be made in writing at the office of the Magistrate, & confirmed by his signature and the seal of his office: Contraveners thereof punishable by fine and whipping.

Bills of lading so drawn up to be on a stamp bearing one per cent on the amount of freight & stating that the boat is hypothecated for the value of the goods;

Any objection to the quality of goods to be noticed on the bill, which is to be signed by the Magistrate and freighter.

Tindals and persons belonging to vessels proved to have wetted the rice freighted in them to be punished, and the Magistrate to give a certificate of his opinion on the case.

Art. 6th. If a captain, tindal or any other boatman refuses to receive merchandizes or wares, which he had agreed to take on freight, under a pretence that they are either not well conditioned or of a bad quality, the Sitting Magistrate shall decide in how far the refusal is grounded, and shall certify his opinion upon the subject on the bill of lading, which he shall cause to be signed by the owner of the said merchandizes or wares.

Art. 7th. As it is usual, on entering into contracts with the merchants of this place, to stipulate that the products of the place shall be delivered at the wharf; and as they are often, either of a bad quality, or not well conditioned, the said Magistrate shall in such cases, if required, have the power of imposing on those whose bad faith is evident, a fine proportionate to the damage which results therefrom, not exceeding 100 rds.; he shall also endeavour, to accommodate matters to the satisfaction of the parties interested; but if he cannot succeed, he shall give the plaintiff a certificate of the state of the case.

Art. 8th. If a sirang, tindal or any other boatman has taken at another port, goods on freight for Colombo, and, as often happens, instead of proceeding straight, stops without sufficient cause at an intermediate place, and proceeds a long time afterwards to the place of his destination, the said Magistrate shall in the first instance condemn the said tindal, sirang, or other boatman to pay a fine; and shall also enable the party aggrieved to obtain speedy redress before a Court of competent jurisdiction, by giving the said party a written certificate of his opinion upon the subject.

Art. 9th. All persons having merchandize or wares to send on freight by country vessels or boats, and wishing to make their agreements in writing with the sirangs or tindals at the office of the said Magistrate, shall be permitted to do so; and the agreements so made shall be confirmed by the signature & seal of the office of the said Magistrate; and the contraveners of the conditions so stipulated, shall be punished by fine, or whipping, at the discretion of the Sitting Magistrate.

Art. 10th. If a merchant or any other person shall come to the office of the said Magistrate for the purpose of drawing up or executing a bill of lading, he shall do it on a stamp, bearing one per cent. on the amount of the freight; and a clause shall always be inserted in the bill of lading, stating that the boats or vessels are considered as hypothecated for the merchandizes or wares laden on board of the same on freight: if there be any objection to the quality or condition in which the goods are, it shall be specified in a note at the bottom of the bill of lading, and the said note shall be signed by the said Magistrate and by the freighter.

Art. 11th. The tindals of the coast, who load rice on freight for Colombo, are in the habits of wetting the rice, in order to increase the weight or bulk: this infamous practice, not only occasions frequent disputes between the seller and purchaser, but also damages the grain in such a manner that it cannot be kept long, & becomes at the expiration of some time, a very unwholesome food: if a sirang, tindal, or other boatman shall be accused of having, thro' malice or fraud, wetted grain, the Sitting Magistrate shall send for four merchants—that is to say 2 Europeans or country born, one Moorman & one Malabarman, & shall take their oath that they are not in any way interested in the case; & shall, on being satisfied by their report, that such an offence has been committed, punish the said sirang, or tindal, & as many of the lascars as

Tindals of vessels laden on freight remaining longer in the river at Manar than necessary to be punished by infliction of lashes not exceeding 50, or by fine of 100 rds.

The Magistrate to fix the rates of port cooly hire;

and to punish the thefts committed by them.

He is to keep a diary of his proceedings, and levy the fees herein specified.

He is authorized to arrest any vessel or person on application being made to him for that purpose in writing.

He is to enquire into all complaints made by the masters and crews of vessels against each other; and take up all deserters & disorderly seafaring persons.

Defining the limits & local extent of the Magistrate's jurisdiction.

shall appear to have been concerned in it; & shall give a certificate of his opinion, & of that of the said four merchants, as to the damages claimed by the party aggrieved.

Art. 12th. The tindals, sirangs & boatmen of the coast are in the habits of stopping, very often without any necessity whatever, at Manar, & thereby lose their own passage, and also cause their freighters to lose the advantage which they would otherwise have had in the market as first comers; the Custom Master of Manar is therefore hereby ordered to see that all the donies and other country craft, laden on freight, do not remain any longer in the river of Manar than is absolutely necessary to effect their passage, and is hereby authorized to inflict a corporal punishment not exceeding 50 lashes, or a fine not exceeding 100 rds. on any sirang, tinal, or other boatmen, who shall in the manner aforesaid, either thro' fraud, malice or negligence, injure the interests of the owners of their cargoes; and he is also hereby ordered to cause all sirangs tindals or boatmen to be brought before him either on the day of their arrival at Manar or on the next day at furthest, and to explain this Regulation to them; this order particularly relates to country boats going from Colombo to the settlements on the coast.

Art. 13th. The Sitting Magistrate of the port of Colombo, shall fix the prices for the port coolies both in ordinary, and extraordinary cases; and is hereby empowered to make from time to time, such Regulations among the coolies, as may appear necessary, subject to the approbation of Government. He shall also punish all thefts committed by coolies within the limits of his jurisdiction, either by imposing a fine to be paid by the whole body of coolies, or by inflicting corporal punishment upon those who are discovered, and are convicted of the theft; and further shall use his best endeavours to recover the goods.

Art. 14th. The Sitting Magistrate shall keep a diary in which he shall enter all acts wherein he has been obliged to use his authority, and copies of all the certificates which have been granted by him: in order to defray the expences of his office, fees shall be levied by him at the rate of 3 rds. for every first page, and 2 rds. for every following page of all such certificates, informations and other written proceedings as have passed before him; all which certificates, informations, and other proceedings, shall be written on a stamped paper, of 5 rds.

Art. 15th. The Sitting Magistrate is hereby authorized to arrest, whenever he shall deem such a measure necessary, any vessel, boat or dony in the port of Colombo; also any goods or merchandizes when landed at, or shipped from the port; and also any person who shall unlawfully have taken refuge on board of any vessel, boat or dony in the port: provided, however, that he shall not do so without an application for that purpose having been first made to him in writing.

Art. 16th. The Sitting Magistrate shall enquire into all complaints of captains, masters of vessels, sirangs, and tindals against their crew, and into all complaints of the crew against their superiors; and he shall also cause all deserters and other disorderly seafaring persons to be taken up.

Art. 17th. The jurisdiction of the Sitting Magistrate of the port of Colombo is hereby understood to extend along the sea shore from the mouth of the Mutwal to the Battenburg battery; and over all vessels, donies and boats of whatever description, except those which belong to His Majesty, and to the Honble East India Company.

*Act 8 No 10 of 1806*

In civil cases the Magistrate or the parties themselves prior to the commencement of the examination, may call in the assistance of two merchants not interested in the case.

To take care that the cargoes of all vessels are landed in regular rotation.

All passports to be sent by the Custom Master to the Magistrate & by him to the Master Attendant, prior to delivery.

The Magistrate empowered to try all cases civil or criminal relating to the collection of the customs at this port.

Art. 18th. In all civil cases which come before the Sitting Magistrate, he shall have the power, if either of the parties prior to the commencement of the examination applies for it in writing, or if he himself deems it expedient, to call into his assistance the aid of two merchants not interested in the transaction: provided, however, that if the parties do not apply for it in writing prior to the commencement of the examination, or that the Sitting Magistrate himself does not deem it expedient for his own information, to call in such assistance, he do forthwith proceed alone to decide upon the case.

Art. 19th. The Sitting Magistrate is hereby particularly directed to take care that the cargo of all ships and donies, be landed in regular rotation, according to the time of their arrival without partiality.

Art. 20th. All pass-ports shall be sent by the Custom Master to the Sitting Magistrate, prior to their being delivered to the captains, masters, or findals of such vessels as have cleared out of the custom house, & by the Sitting Magistrate to the Master Attendant.

Art. 21st. The said Sitting Magistrate is hereby empowered to try all cases of whatever nature, either civil or criminal, which relate to the collection of the customs of the port of Colombo.

*This Jurisdiction confirmed by No 5 of 1825 & 1826* Colombo, 28th July, 1806.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE.  
Sec. to the Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBT. ARBUTHNOT.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1806.

*Regulation No. 11.*

No person to bake bread for sale without license.

Art. 1st. **N**O person shall bake bread for sale without having previously obtained a written license for the same.

The person taking the license to pay 5 rds & have his name registered in the Magistrate's office.

Bread to be of the following weights.

The smallest loaf 4 ounces Dutch or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  English.

Second size 8 ounces Dutch or  $8\frac{1}{2}$  English.

Third size 16 Dutch  $17\frac{1}{2}$  English.

Fourth size 24 Dutch or  $26\frac{1}{2}$  English.

When a bag of wheat does not exceed 9 rds. a loaf of 4 ounces Dutch &  $4\frac{1}{2}$  English to be no more than 3 pice.

Second size no more than 6 pice.

Third do. do. 12 pice.

Fourth do. do. 18 pice.

When a bag of wheat exceeds 9 & is under 12 rds. the 4 ounce loaf to be 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  pice, & the others in proportion.

Wheat exceeding 12 & being under 15 rds. the 4 ounce loaf to be 4 pice, & the others in proportion.

The bread must be composed of prime wheaten flour.

Bakers to put a mark on their bread, to be noted in the license book.

License to be renewed annually.

The baker or his deputy to present himself at the Magistrate's office the 1st of every month.

Each offence against this Regulation to be fined in a sum not exceeding 5 rds.

A second breach to occasion the forfeiture of the license in addition to the fine.

On inability to pay fines baker liable to other punishment.

The Magistrate to regulate the price of bread.

Art. 2nd. Every person who bakes bread for sale, shall pay five rix dollars on taking out a license at the office of the Sitting Magistrate, where his name will be registered.

Art. 3rd. No bread shall be baked for sale which shall not consist of one of the following weights;—

Art. 4th. The smallest loaf (or muffin) shall weigh four ounces Dutch, or full four & a quarter English.

Art. 5th. The second sized loaf must be eight ounces Dutch, or eight & three quarters English.

Art. 6th. The third sized loaf must be sixteen ounces Dutch, or seventeen & a half English.

Art. 7th. The fourth sized loaf shall be twenty four ounces Dutch, or twenty six & a quarter English.

Art. 8th. That when a bag of wheat (weighing about 150 Dutch pounds) shall not exceed in price nine rix dollars, the bread weighing four ounces Dutch or four & a quarter English, shall not be sold for more than three pice.

Art. 9th. That, upon the same principle, the second sized loaf shall not be sold for more than six pice.

Art. 10th. That, upon the same principle, the third sized loaf shall not be sold for more than twelve pice.

Art. 11th. That, upon the same principle, the fourth sized loaf, shall not be sold for more than eighteen pice.

Art. 12th. That when a bag of wheat shall exceed the price of nine rix dollars, but not exceed twelve; the four ounce bread shall not be sold for more than three pice & a half; & the three other classes of bread, in the same proportion.

Art. 13th. That, if the price of a bag of wheat shall exceed twelve rix dollars, but not exceed fifteen, the price of the bread weighing four ounces Dutch, shall not be sold for more than four pice, & the other three classes in proportion.

Art. 14th. That the bread, bearing the aforementioned prices, must be well baked, & composed of prime wheaten flour.

Art. 15th. That every person who bakes for sale, shall put a mark upon his bread, which shall be noted down in the license book.

Art. 16th. That each baker must renew his licence annually.

Art. 17th. That each baker do present himself, or send a deputy, to the office of the Sitting Magistrate, on the first of each month—or, should that happen to be a holyday, on the 2nd of the month.

Art. 18th. That all & every person who shall be convicted of having deviated from the above Regulations shall be fined, for each offence, at the discretion of the Magistrate, in a sum not exceeding 50 rix dollars.

Art. 19th. That any person, should he be convicted a second time, of a breach of any one of the above mentioned Regulations, shall in addition to the fine, be liable to forfeit his licence.

Art. 20th. Should any baker, offending against any one of the above Regulations, be convicted thereof, & be unable to pay his fine, he shall be liable to other punishment.

Art. 21st. That the Sitting Magistrate shall call two or more respectable & well informed merchants or traders, or burghers of Colombo, once a month, & confer with them respecting the price of wheat, & the price of bread shall be regulated thereby.

Act 8<sup>th</sup>

Persons appointed thereto & sworn may enter the houses of bakers & weigh & examine the quality of the bread.

Art. 22nd. That two persons shall be appointed, & being sworn, shall have authority, to enter occasionally the houses of the bakers, to weigh the bread & examine its quality.

Colombo, 5th August, 1806.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command;

(Signed) ROBT. ARBUTHNOT.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1806.

*Regulation No. 12.*

Regulation for compelling the native headmen to the more effective discharge of their duty; and for authorizing Magistrates to apprehend vagrants.

**Preamble.**

It appearing by informations taken that regular gangs of robbers infest different parts of the Island, which could not exist if headmen did their duty properly; & that there are a number of vagrants without any ostensible mode of livelihood;

All headmen held responsible that no such illegal meetings take place in their districts without reporting the same to Government thro' the Dessave.

Failing to give such information the headmen *ipso facto* dismissed.

**A**S it appears by informations taken, and reports made to His Excellency the Governor in Council, that there have been regular gangs of plunderers and robbers, who have for years infested different parts of this Island, to the destruction of the property of the peaceable inhabitants, and to the great discredit of His Majesty's Government; and as it is clear that no such gangs could have existed without the knowledge of Government, had the headmen of different descriptions done their duty; and as it further appears that there are at present a number of vagrants on this Island who, having no visible means of obtaining a livelihood, generally support themselves by being guilty of all kinds of petty offences; His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to enact;—

1st. That all headmen of whatever denomination, class or order, be held in the strictest manner responsible, that no such illegal combinations or meetings as above stated exist within the districts under their superintendence without being immediately reported by them to Government, through the Dessave of their district.

2nd. That upon its appearing from any information, or any report duly verified being made to the proper authority, of such combination existing, and of which the native headmen had not antecedently given information to Government, such headmen, let their rank be what it may, will be *ipso facto* dismissed from all their situations, and deemed incapable of ever serving His Majesty.

Such neglect amenable to law and liable to such punishment before a competent Court as the case may appear to deserve.

Under the 26th clause of his Majesty's instructions to his Excellency, all persons committing offences which it may be impossible for legal proceedings to reach, to be banished to Delft & there to remain at hard labour for such time as to the Governor in Council may appear fitting.

Every Magistrate authorized to apprehend all descriptions of vagrants; and examine and commit them to prison till they comply with some of the requisitions stated herein.

3rd. That such headmen, so neglecting this material part of their duty, shall be held amenable in law, when such fact is proved before a competent jurisdiction, to pay such fine and suffer such other punishment as the Court before whom they are tried may deem adequate to the offence, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

4th. That whereas by the 26th clause of instructions from His Majesty to His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon—The said Governor is authorized and required "to remove and send away from the said settlements and Island such persons as he shall suspect of adhering to our enemies, and all such other persons, the continuance of whose residence he may have reason to imagine might be inconvenient or prejudicial to the peace, good order, or security of the said settlements;"

His Excellency hereby declares, that whenever it appears either by informations taken, or by reports, duly verified, made to His Excellency the Governor in Council, that such offences do exist, but which it may be impossible from various causes, for legal proceedings to reach, all persons so offending shall be banished to the Island of Delft, there to remain at hard labour for such time, as to His Excellency in Council may appear fitting, according to the nature of the case.

5th. Every Magistrate shall apprehend all descriptions of vagrants or suspected persons who may be lurking about his jurisdiction without any ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves—The Magistrate shall examine on oath such vagrant, or suspected persons, and also any persons who may have knowledge of their usual place of residence, occupation, or mode of obtaining their livelihood; and if there shall appear to him grounds for supposing that they are disorderly or ill disposed people, he shall employ them in repairing the public roads, or upon any other public works until they find such security as he shall deem adequate, for their good behaviour in case of their being discharged, or until some creditable person shall agree to entertain them in their service, or the Magistrate shall be satisfied, from their deportment whilst in his custody, or other circumstances, that they will of themselves take to some service or employment, so as to obtain an honest livelihood, in either of which cases, the Magistrate shall discharge them:—If any person so apprehended shall make his escape from the custody of the Magistrate, before he is regularly discharged and shall be apprehended, he shall be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months.

Colombo, 14th August, 1806.

By Order of the Council.

(Signed) JOHN DEANE,  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBT. ARBUTHNOT,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*But such Vagrants are only liable to be imprisoned 12 months for want of security in rd 8 of 1812 and p. 164 & Govt. Circular of 10 April 1822 page 337*

*Act 8.*

# REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1866.

### Regulation No 14.

Regulation for the better police of the Pettah, and of the country within the four gravets of Colombo.

Preamble,

The pettah of Colombo to be divided into 15 streets as in this clause directed.

Art. 1st. **T**HE pettah to be divided into 15 streets as follows;—

#### IN THE LENGTH

- No. 1 The Banksall,
- „ 2 The Main street,
- „ 3 The Keyser street,
- „ 4 The Orphan house street,
- „ 5 The Maliban,

#### THE CROSS STREETS,

- „ 6 The Front street,
- „ 7 The 1st cross street,
- „ 8 The 2nd ditto,
- „ 9 The 3rd ditto,
- „ 10 The 4th ditto,

#### FISHERMEN'S QUARTER.

- „ 11 The 1st street in the length,
- „ 12 The 2nd ditto ditto,
- „ 13 The 3rd ditto ditto,
- „ 14 A cross street,
- „ 15 Cross bazar street.

The Collector to divide the 4 gravets into as many subdivisions as may be necessary.

The number & disposition of the Constables of the pettah.

Art. 2d. The Collector shall in like manner divide the four gravets into as many subdivisions as shall appear to him to be necessary for carrying into effect this Regulation.

Art. 3rd. There shall be for each of the streets No. 1, 2; & 10, three constables; for each of the streets No. 3 to 9 two; for each of the numbers 11, 12, 13, 14, & 15, one—total of the constables 18.

Art. 4th. Each of them shall have the power of taking up any suspicious persons who may appear in his division, after sunset, and shall send them to the guard of the Kayman's gate, which shall have the necessary orders for receiving such persons; and in like manner the constable shall be empowered to seize all persons troubling the public repose in any manner whatsoever, either by day or by night.

Constables empowered to take up any suspicious person that may appear in his division after sun set and lodge him in Kayman's gate guard; and seize all persons disturbing the peace either by day or night.



After sun set may search & take up persons on complaint and to afford assistance by day or night to any person in his division.

Empowered to demand and enforce entrance into any house in his division.

The constable to keep a list of the persons in his division, and to be informed of the removal of any of those persons 24 hours after it takes place.

No beggars to be allowed to infest the streets excepting on Saturday's; or without a certificate of the constable of his division.

Constable to report all disorderly houses and persons to the Magistrate.

To be chief overseer of the patrols of his division.

Two or three division may unite to form a patrol.

No persons to be allowed to pass the streets after 10 without a light; nor sleep under the verandahs of houses.

No stranger to be harboured without notice thereof and of his departure being given to the constable—nor any Malay or cooly allowed to remain the night in the pettah unless domiciled there.

Constable may summon assistance and his summons to be obeyed—to carry a rattle for that purpose.

The constable to have a staff of office, and to appear monthly before the Magistrate.

Constables annoying persons vexatiously to be punished by the Magistrate.

Art. 5th. He shall have the power after sunset to search suspicious houses, upon complaint made to him, and to take up persons against whom a complaint is made; and in case of urgency shall afford assistance to any body in his division either by day or by night.

Art. 6th. He shall have the power of demanding and enforcing entrance into any house of his division or street, when he suspects there are disorderly persons, or improper conduct going forward at any time.

Art. 7th. He shall keep a list of all the inhabitants of his division, in which shall be included all the persons composing the families and servants; any person removing from one division to another, or from one house to another of the same division, shall, within twenty four hours, inform the constable of the division, from which and to which he removes, of his removal; any increase, diminution or change in the number of persons of their household shall also be reported to the constables.

Art. 8th. He shall take up all vagrants in his division, and take care that no beggars do infest the streets, excepting on Saturdays, from seven in the morning till five in the evening; moreover shall no beggar be allowed to beg without certificate of the constable or headman of his division.

Art. 9th. He shall report to the Magistrate all disorderly houses and disorderly persons.

Art. 10th. The constable of each division shall be chief overseer of the patrol of his division, who are bound to obey him.

Art. 11th. Two or three divisions shall be joined together, if more convenient, to form a patrol every night from 10 o'clock till four in the morning.

N. B. The arrangements of the different patrols may be made by the constables assembled, after the lists of their respective divisions shall have been formed: subject, however, to the approval of the Magistrate.

Art. 12th. The patrols shall allow no body whomsoever to pass along the streets, after 10 o'clock without a light; much less people to sleep under the piazzas or verandas of the houses.

Art. 13th. No body shall harbour a stranger without giving notice of it to the constable of his division, to whom he shall also report his departure; no Malay nor any cooly shall be allowed to pass the night in the pettah, who have not a fixed domicile therein.

Art. 14th. When a thief is discovered, or in any other pressing emergency, the constable may call upon his neighbours and his neighbouring constables to assist him, who shall obey his summons, and, for the more speedy method of summoning them together, he shall have a rattle.

Art. 15th. Each constable shall have a staff of office, and shall appear before the Sitting Magistrate every first of the month except when no casualties have happened in his division; in which case he shall be allowed to make his report in writing, this is not meant to preclude any constable from having more frequent communication with the Magistrate, if necessary.

Art. 16th. Any constable who shall annoy vexatiously, and without reason any person, under a pretence of zeal for the police will be liable to punishment: such questions shall be decided by the Sitting Magistrate.

No pawns to be given or received without the knowledge of the Constable.

Persons convicting any one of receiving goods on pawn without the knowledge of the constable, to have 5 per cent on the amount of such goods.

Gold silver and copper goods to be shewn to the constable before purchase—the purchase of goods at doors after sunset prohibited.

Gold and silver smiths and brass foundries to give security for good conduct, & not melt down any wares of those metals without the knowledge of the constable.

All gaming places not licensed abolished—gambling not allowed under varandas of houses.

Only three licensed gambling places to be allowed in Colombo.

Keepers of billiard tables to take out license and to make oath not to suffer disorderly conduct; no debts either for gambling, or liquor used there, to be admitted in law; constables to see these rules observed.

No smoking of madak or opium allowed after sun set without permission of the constable.

Constables allowed 10 per cent on property discovered or recovered any other person assisting 5 per cent.

Persons receiving goods from others to keep to inform the constable.

Houses and gardens to be encompassed with walls or good hedges within three months, and cleared of bushes to prevent concealment of thieves.

The constable to take care that every one keeps the space before his house clean.

Transgressions of these Regulations liable to fine by Magistrate, proceeds applicable to the maintenance of the police—corporal punishment or imprisonment to be awarded on inability to pay fine.

Art. 17th. No person shall give or receive in pawn any articles whatsoever, without shewing the same to the constable of his division.

Art. 18th. Any person who shall discover, and bring to conviction any one having received goods on pawn, who had not shewn the same to the constable of his division, shall have five per cent on the amount of the said property.

Art. 19th. All gold and silver, and copper goods, which are bought shall be shewn by the purchaser to the constable of his division, with the exceptions of those bought at public auction—It is prohibited to purchase any goods whatsoever after sunset from persons who offer them for sale at the doors.

Art. 20th. Silver smiths, goldsmiths and brass foundries are to give security for their good behaviour to the Sitting Magistrate, and shall not melt down any wrought gold, silver, or copper without having shewn the same to the constables of their divisions.

Art. 21st. All gambling places, not licensed, to be abolished and no person of whatever description, shall be allowed to gamble either in the streets or under the varandas or piazzas of the houses in any manner whatsoever.

Art. 22d. There shall be only three licensed gambling places in Colombo, which shall be closed at six in the evening, and not be opened till sun rise.

From various reasons nearly connected with the peace and welfare of families, the keepers of the billiard tables shall take licences from the Sitting Magistrate, before whom they shall make oath not to suffer any disorderly conduct to take place in their houses and the more to prevent licentious debauchery of youth no debts either for gambling or for liquors used there shall be admitted in law; and all billiard houses shall always be shut up at ten o'clock at night—the constable shall take particular care that this be punctually observed.

Art. 23d. No smoking of madak or opium after sunset will be allowed, without permission of the constable of the division.

Art. 24th. The constable shall be entitled to 10 per cent, on all property whatever which he may discover and recover; and in like manner, shall five per cent be given to any person who shall be the means of recovering and restoring to the owner his stolen property.

Art. 25th. All persons receiving goods to keep for others, shall give immediate notice to the constable of their division.

Art. 26th. All houses and gardens shall be encompassed with walls, or good hedges and be cleared of the bushes within, in order to prevent the concealment of thieves; this to be completed in three months.

Art. 27th. The constable shall be careful that no filth or dirt remain in the streets, but that every inhabitant shall keep the space before his house clean.

Art. 28th. All persons who shall transgress these Regulations, shall be liable to a fine to be imposed by the Sitting Magistrate according to the nature of the offence, the proceeds of which shall go to the maintenance of the police establishment; and such persons whose circumstances do not allow them to pay a fine, will be subject to corporal punishment, or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Sitting Magistrate.

Magistrate to support the constables against all persons resisting their authority.

Constables to take care that drains of houses and streets are kept open to prevent stagnation of water.

To enquire into the manner in which the inhabitants of his division provide for their subsistence.

Each street to bear a name & houses to be numbered.

Firing of musquets in the pettah prohibited, and of fire works without the permission in writing of the Magistrate.

No ola huts or sheds to be erected in the pettah without permission, and those now standing to be pulled down within one month, unless allowed by the Magistrate to remain.

The duty of constables in cases of fire.

The constables to see that the places where butchers kill cattle are kept clean.

They are also to see that when buildings are erected the streets are not encroached upon.

Art. 29th. The Sitting Magistrate shall be aiding and assisting the constables in the execution of their functions, against all persons whomsoever, who should resist their authority.

Art. 30th. It shall be one of the principal duties of the constables to see that the drains of the houses, and also those along the streets, are kept open so as to prevent the stagnation of water in them.

Art. 31st. They shall make a particular enquiry into the manner in which the inhabitants of their respective divisions provide for their subsistence.

Art. 32nd. Each street shall bear a name engraved on a plank to be nailed up in a conspicuous place at the corner of the several streets; and each house shall be numbered.

Art. 33rd. The firing of musquets in the pettah is strictly prohibited, as also the firing off of fireworks without a special permission of the Sitting Magistrate in writing.

Art. 34th. No ola huts or sheds will be allowed to be erected in the pettah, without the permission of the Sitting Magistrate in writing, and those existing at present shall be pulled down within one month from the promulgation of this Regulation, unless allowed by the Sitting Magistrate to continue.

Art. 35th. In case of fire, the constables shall use their utmost endeavours to cause the same to be extinguished, the first one who shall have notice thereof shall give the alarm by means of his rattle, which shall be repeated by all the other constables, when the inhabitants shall come out of their houses, and, at the desire of the constables, afford the necessary assistance both by themselves, and by sending their male servants and slaves where the fire is.

Art. 36th. The constables shall pay great attention that the butchers keep the places where they kill cattle always clean, and that the offal be removed so as not to infect the air.

Art. 37th. They shall also see whenever any buildings are erected that the streets be not encroached upon.

*Colombo, 19th August, 1888.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE  
Sec. to Council,

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBT. ARBUTHNOT  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*Act. 8<sup>th</sup>*

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1807.

## Regulation No. 2.

Regulations respecting bakers at Trincomalee.

No person to bake bread for sale without license.

To pay 5 rds. for a license & register his name at the Cutcherry, license to be renewed annually.

Bread to be of following weights and quality.

To be of two kinds, of prime wheaten flour, & what is called brown bread.

The weight of the smallest loaf of the best kind.

Do. of the second size.

Do. of the third size.

The weights of the second quality.

The first size.

The second size.

When a bag of wheat does not exceed 12 rds. the price of a loaf of the 1st size.

Do. of the second size.

Do. of the third size.

Do. of the first size of the second quality.

Do. of the second size of Do.

The bread to be well baked.

1st. **N**O person shall bake bread for sale, without having previously obtained a written license for the same.

2d. Every person who bakes bread for sale, shall pay five rixdollars on taking out his license, which shall be issued by the Collector; his name shall be registered at the Cutcherry, and the said license be annually renewed.

3d. No bread shall be baked for sale, which shall not consist of one of the following weights, and of the quality expressed.

4th. There shall be two kinds of bread allowed to be sold, namely, bread of prime wheaten flour, and bread of a second quality called brown bread.

5th. The smallest loaf or muffin of the first kind, shall be of prime wheaten flour, and weigh four ounces Dutch, or full four and a quarter English.

6th. The second sized loaf of this kind of flour, must weigh eight ounces Dutch, or eight and three quarters English.

7th. The third sized loaf must weigh sixteen ounces Dutch or seventeen and a half English.

## BREAD OF THE SECOND QUALITY.

8th. The first sized loaf of this kind of flour, must weigh eight ounces Dutch or eight and three quarters English.

9th. The second sized loaf must weigh sixteen ounces Dutch or seventeen and a half English.

10th. That, when a bag of wheat weighing about 150 Dutch pounds, shall not exceed in price twelve rixdollars, the bread weighing four ounces Dutch or four and a quarter English, shall not be sold for more than three pice.

11th. That, upon the same principle, the second sized loaf shall not be sold for more than six pice.

12th. That upon the same principle, the third sized loaf shall not be sold for more than twelve pice.

13th. That, the price of the loaf made with flour of the second quality, and weighing eight ounces Dutch or eight and three quarters English, shall not be sold for more than two pice.

14th. That the price of the loaf of this kind of flour and weighing sixteen ounces Dutch or seventeen and a half English, shall not be sold for more than four pice.

15th. That the bread bearing the abovementioned prices must be well baked.

The bread to bear a mark which is to be entered in the license book.

Deviating from these Regulations to be fined 50 rds. for each offence, at the discretion of the Magistrate.

Second offence, besides being liable to additional fine, to forfeit the license.

To be otherwise punished if in apables of paying the fine.

The Collector to confer with the merchants of Trincomalee respecting the price of wheat and bread.

Two persons to have authority to enter occasioned the houses of bakers to examine the weight & quality of the bread.

16th. That every person who bakes bread for sale, shall put a mark upon his bread, and which mark shall be entered in the license book.

17th. That all and every person, who shall be convicted of having deviated from these Regulations, shall be fined for each offence, at the discretion of the Magistrate, in a sum not exceeding 50 rds.

18th. That any person upon being convicted a second time of a breach of any of the aforementioned Regulations shall, in addition to the fine, be liable to forfeit his license.

19th. Should any baker, offending against any one of these Regulations be convicted thereof, and be unable to pay the fine, he shall be liable to other punishment.

20th. That the Collector shall call to his assistance one or more respectable inhabitants at Trincomalee, once in three months (or oftener if necessary) to confer with them respecting the price of wheat, and the price of bread to be regulated accordingly.

21st. That two persons may be appointed, and, being sworn, shall have authority to enter occasionally the houses of the bakers, to weigh the bread and examine its quality.

*Colombo, 19th January, 1807.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JOHN DEANE.  
*Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

## REGULATION

OF

## GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1810:

*Regulation No. 4.*

To prevent loose and suspicious persons from residing in the Fort of Colombo.

### Preamble.

Expedient to restore the salutary rules established by the Dutch Government to provide

IN consequence of the numerous thefts and abuses, which have of late been committed in the fort of Colombo, by loose and disorderly people harbouring therein; and pursuant to the intentions declared on the part of Government by Advertisement bearing date the ninth day of May last, His Excellency the Governor in Council,

*Act: 8 No 4 of 1810*

for the peace and good order of the garrison of Colombo.

In order to provide for the peace and good order of the said garrison, has deemed it expedient to revive the salutary Regulations established by the Dutch Government on that subject, with such variations as are necessary to adapt the same to existing circumstances.

It is, therefore, hereby directed by the authority aforesaid, and under the penalties hereinafter enacted:—

No persons to reside therein excepting the classes herein specified, or who are specially licensed by the Governor.

First. That, from and after the first day of November next, no persons whomsoever shall reside within the said fort, except such classes as are herein particularly specified and permitted, with their respective families, and such other persons or families to whom, on proper information of their good character and of their having some honest trade, occupation, service or other lawful means of livelihood, ascertained by application of the parties before the Sitting Magistrate of the fort, His Excellency's licence may be granted for that purpose.

Secondly. The classes permitted to reside in the fort without special licence are as follows;

All persons of H. M. civil or military services, with their families.

All persons born in Europe & registered in the Chief Secretary's Office as licensed to reside in the Colony.

All the servants of the Dutch Government being above the rank of book keeper, or being commissioned officers.

1st. All persons in His Majesty's service or employ, civil or military, and widows and families of such persons.

2d. All persons born in Europe and registered in the office of the Secretary to Government, as licensed to reside in the British settlements.

3d. All persons now or late in the service of the Dutch Government, being of or above the rank of "book keeper, or being commissioned military officers.

No others than the above to be proprietors of houses in the fort; persons possessing houses not so qualified, to dispose of them within three months to persons that are so, failing therein the Sitting Magistrate authorized to sell them.

Thirdly. None but persons duly qualified or licensed as aforesaid shall be proprietors of houses in the fort; and all persons not having such qualification or licence or having forfeited the same, being proprietors of houses, shall forthwith dispose thereof to persons entitled to hold them; and in failure of a voluntary sale, within three months after notice from the Magistrate to such purpose, it shall be lawful to Government to cause such houses to be sold by the Sitting Magistrate, who, under such order, is hereby authorized to make conveyances of the premises so sold; which conveyances, being otherwise legally made out, are declared to be good and valid.

Licensed persons not to let their houses to persons not qualified to reside therein.

Fourthly. Proprietors of houses in the fort holding His Excellency's licence, are not to let their houses to any but persons permitted to reside within the fort, on pain of forfeiting their own title to reside in the fort, or hold property therein.

House keepers in the fort not to admit lodgers or boarders without permission of the Magistrate.

Fifthly. House-keepers in the fort shall not admit any lodgers or boarders without leave of the Magistrate in writing, and then only qualified or licensed persons; on pain of forfeiting their own qualification or license.

All breaches of this Regulation may moreover be punished as disorders against the police.

Sixthly. All breaches and contraventions of this Regulation shall, over and above the special penalties aforesaid, be punishable by the Magistrate as disorders against the police, according to the nature of such misdemeanours, and the repetitions thereof by the same individual.

The Governor may revoke the qualification or license of any in-

Lastly. His Excellency the Governor reserves to himself the power of revoking the qualification or license of any individual, either on the representation of the the Sitting Magistrate or other unfavourable report, and especially for breach of any of the

dividual, and will issue orders relative to strangers.

orders herein contained. And in the instance of strangers, His Excellency will, from time to time, issue such orders and directions as he may deem necessary.

Colombo, 19th August, 1810.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) RICHARD PLASKET.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1813.

### Regulation No. 5.

Regulation for the better Police of the town & fort of Trincomalie and its gravets.

The town and gravets to be divided as per annexed Schedules.

The Magistrate appoints a constable for each division of the pettah and fort—and the Collector a police vidahn for each in gravets.

Each constable or police vidahn to take up suspicious persons after sunset—and persons troubling the public repose by day or night.

To search suspected houses after sunset, and to afford assistance in cases of urgency.

To enforce entrance into any house in his division.

1st. **T**HE said town and gravets shall be divided according to the schedule hereunto annexed, for the purposes of this Regulation.

2d. There shall be for each of the said divisions within the pettah and fort of Trincomalie, a constable to be appointed by the Sitting Magistrate, and for each division within the gravets a police vidahn to be appointed by the Collector.

3d. Each constable or police vidahn shall have the power of taking up any suspicious persons who may appear in his division after sunset, and shall send such persons either to the guard at the goal or at the custom house in back bay, which shall have the necessary orders for receiving such persons; and, in like manner, the constable or police vidahn shall be empowered to seize all persons troubling the public repose in any manner whatsoever either by day or by night.

4. He shall have power after sunset to search suspected houses, upon complaint made to him, and to take up persons against whom a complaint is made; and in case of urgency shall afford assistance to any body in his division either by day or by night.

5. He shall have the power of demanding and enforcing entrance at any time into any house of his division, upon information of disorderly persons being there, or improper conduct going forward.

*Act 8 No 5 of 1813*

To keep a list of the inhabitants of his division, and to be informed of their departure or the arrival of other persons.

To take up all vagrants, and prevent persons begging without a certificate.

To report all disorderly persons and houses to the Magistrate.

To be overseer of the patrol.

Two or three divisions may form one patrol.

No persons to pass the streets after 9 o'clock without a light, or to sleep in verandas.

No stranger to be received without informing the constable thereof & of his departure.

All persons to render the Constable assistance.

The constables and police vidahns to appear before the Provincial Judge and Magistrate the 1st of each month.

To be liable to punishment if annoying any one unnecessarily.

No pawns to be given or received without their knowledge.

Persons convicting others thereof to have 5 per cent on the amount of the property.

All gold, silver and copper wares to be shewn the constable before they are bought. And no purchases to be made at doors after sun set.

6th. He shall keep a list of all the inhabitants of his division, in which shall be included all the persons composing the family and servants of each house; and any person removing from one division to another, or from one house to another of the same division, shall within twenty four hours, inform the constable or police vidahn of the division, from which and to which he moves, of his removal; any increase, diminution or change in the number of persons of his household shall also be reported to the constable or police vidahn of the division.

7th. The constable or police vidahn shall take up all vagrants in his division, and take care that no beggars infest the streets, nor be allowed to beg without certificate of the constable, police vidahn and headman of his division.

8th. He shall report to the Magistrate all disorderly houses and disorderly persons.

9th. He shall be overseer of the patrol of his division, who are bound to obey him.

10th. Two or three divisions may be joined together, if more convenient, to form a patrol every night from 9 o'clock till 5 in the morning.

N. B. The arrangements of the different patrols may be made by the constables and police vidahns; subject, however, to the approval of the Magistrate.

11th. The patrol shall allow no person whatsoever to pass along the streets after 9 o'clock without a light, much less permit people to sleep in the streets.

12th. No person shall harbour a stranger without giving notice of it to the constable or police vidahn of his division, to whom he shall also report his departure.

13th. When a thief is discovered, or in any other pressing emergency, the constable or police vidahn may aid upon his neighbours and the neighbouring constables or police vidahns to assist him, who shall obey his summons or attend at the sound of his rattle, with which the constables and police vidahns shall be furnished for the purpose of alarm.

14. Each constable and police vidahn shall appear before the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate on the first day of each month, and make a report in writing of all material occurrences--but where none such shall have taken place, he shall be allowed to send his report--this is not meant to preclude any constable or police vidahn from having more frequent communication with the Magistrate, if necessary.

15th Any constable or police vidahn who shall annoy vexatiously without reason, any person, under a pretence of zeal for the police, shall be liable to punishment by the Provincial Judge, Sitting Magistrate, or Justice of the peace.

16th. No person shall give or receive in pawn any articles whatsoever, without shewing the same to the constable or police vidahn of his division.

17th. Any person who shall discover and bring to conviction any one having received goods in pawn, who had not shewn the same to the constable or police vidahn of his division, shall have 5 per cent on the amount of the said property.

18th. All gold, silver and copper goods, which are bought, shall be shewn by the purchaser to the constable or police vidahn of the division, with the exception of those bought at public auction--it is prohibited to purchase any goods whatsoever after sunset, from persons who offer them for sale at the doors.



Silver and gold smiths and brass foundrymen to give security for good conduct.

All unlicensed gambling places to be abolished—and no gambling to be allowed in streets & verandahs.

10 per cent allowed to constables on the property recovered by them and 5 per cent to those assisting him.

Receivers of goods to be kept for others to give notice thereof to the constable.

Houses and gardens to be encompassed with walls or hedges and kept clear of bushes.

Stray pigs may be seized and killed.

Notice of pig being so killed to be given the constable, and its carcass publicly sold.

The mode of disposing of the produce of the sale.

The owner of a stray pig liable to a fine 1 rd. or one week's imprisonment.

Throwing rubbish in the or in view of the public streets to incur a fine of 2 rds. or 14 days of imprisonment.

Rubbish only to be deposited in places assigned for that purpose.

Every householder bound to remove to those places all rubbish before his house.

Penalties of not conforming to the above clause when duly warned.

Persons exposing themselves indecently to be fined 2 rds. or imprisoned 14 days.

19th. Silver smiths, gold smiths and brass foundrymen are to give security for their good behaviour to the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate, and shall not melt down any wrought gold, silver or brass, without having shown the same to the constable or police vidahn of their divisions.

20th. All gambling places, not licensed, to be abolished, and no person of whatever description, shall be allowed to gamble either in the streets or under the verandas or piazzas of the houses in any manner whatsoever.

21st. The constable or police vidahn shall be entitled to 10 per cent on all property whatsoever which he may discover and recover, and in like manner five per cent shall be given to persons who shall be the means of recovering and restoring to the owner his stolen property.

22nd. All persons receiving goods to keep for others, shall give immediate notice to the vidahn of their division.

23rd. All houses and gardens shall be encompassed with walls or good hedges, and be cleared of brush and underwood within, in order to prevent the concealment of thieves—this to be completed in three months.

24th. All pigs found straying within the gravets shall be forfeited and may be seized and killed by any person whatever.

25th. Every person killing a pig under the authority of the above clause, shall give immediate notice to the constable or police vidahn of the division, who shall thereupon cause the carcass to be sold by public auction.

26th. Out of the produce of such sale the constable or police vidahn shall pay to the person killing each pig two fanams, and shall pay over the remainder into the office of the Sitting Magistrate who is to account for the same to Government.

27th. That the owner of any pig found straying within the said limits shall be liable to a fine of one rix dollar, to be recovered before the Sitting Magistrate, and in case of such fine not being paid, to one week's imprisonment.

28th. Any person laying down dirt, rubbish or filth of any sort in the public streets or roads, or in view of the public streets or roads—shall, upon proof thereof upon oath before the Sitting Magistrate, be fined two rix dollars, or in default of payment thereof suffer fourteen days imprisonment.

29th. All dirt, rubbish and filth shall be deposited in places to be pointed out by the constable or police vidahn of each district, under the orders of the Sitting Magistrate.

30th. Every householder is bound to remove all filth, rubbish and dirt from before his or her house, to such place as shall be pointed out by the constable or police vidahn of the district.

31st. If any householder shall, after notice given by the constable or police vidahn of his division, neglect for one hour to remove such filth, rubbish and dirt from before his house, he or she shall be fined two rix dollars, or in default of payment shall suffer fourteen days imprisonment; and the constable of the division is hereby empowered to employ persons to remove such filth, rubbish and dirt, and having proved before the Sitting Magistrate the amount of the cost of so doing, he shall be entitled to levy the same by sale of the offenders goods under the warrant of the Sitting Magistrate.

32d. Persons indecently exposing themselves within sight of the public streets or roads, shall, upon proof made before the Magistrate by one credible witness, be fined two rix dollars (half thereof

*Act 8 No 5 of 1813*

to be paid to the person giving information) or in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned at hard labour for fourteen days.

Magistrates to support the authority of the constables.

Constables to inform themselves of the mode of subsistence of the inhabitants of their division.

Discharge of fire arms in the pottah prohibited, and of fire works without license.

The duty of constables in cases of fire.

They are to see that the places where the butchers kill cattle are kept clean,

That the roads and streets are not encroached upon.

Property found to be reported to the Magistrate—finder to be allowed 1-10 by the owner—if no claim be made for 6 months 1-3.

Every dhoney to be numbered and registered in the Magistrate's office, specifying the number of people employed in her.

All persons of the fisher's cast to be registered, as well as their property in dhonies.

No boat to put to sea before sun rise, and come to land after sun set but by special license.

Boats passing Fort Ostenburgh to be examined by the guard

33d. The Magistrate shall be aiding and assisting the constables and police vidahns in the execution of their functions against all persons whomsoever, who shall resist their authority.

34th. They shall inform themselves in what manner the inhabitants of their respective divisions provide for their subsistence, in order to be able to inform the Magistrates thereof on enquiry.

35th. The discharging of fire arms in the pottah is strictly prohibited; as also the setting off of fireworks without a special permission of the Sitting Magistrate in writing.

36th. In case of fire, the constables and police vidahns shall use their utmost endeavours to cause the same to be extinguished, the first who shall have notice thereof shall give the alarm, which shall be repeated by all the other constables and police vidahns, when the inhabitants shall come out of their houses, and, under the direction of the constables and police vidahns, afford the necessary assistance both by themselves and by sending their male servants and slaves where the fire is.

37th. The constables and police vidahns shall pay great attention that the butchers keep the places where they kill cattle always clean, and that the offal be removed so as not to infect the air.

38th. That they shall also see whenever any buildings are erected, that the roads or streets be not encroached upon; and if any encroachment is attempted shall report the same to the Sitting Magistrate.

39th. All persons finding any property, shall forthwith bring it to the constables or police vidahns, who are required to report the circumstance to the Magistrate; and such finder, if no fraud appear on his part, shall receive from the owner of the property one tenth of the value; and if no claim be made for 6 months, one third.

40th. Every dhoney whether used for the purposes of fishing, conveying fire wood, or water carriage of any description, shall be numbered and registered at the office of the Sitting Magistrate, in the name of the person to whom it belongs; this register to specify the number of persons she is capable of employing.

41st. All persons whether of the fisher cast or otherwise who follow the occupation of fishermen, shall register their names and places of abode in the Sitting Magistrates office; if proprietors of dhonies either solely or jointly they shall register the number of the dhoney and the proportion of their respective share in it.

42d. No boat shall be allowed to put to sea before sun rise in the morning without a special permission in writing from the Sitting Magistrate jointly with the Deputy Comptroller of Customs, or in his absence the Custom Master—and no boat shall land from sea after sun set (unless licensed to return as above) except the same shall have been detained by stress of weather, in which case her arrival must be reported by the owner forthwith to the police vidahn of the division where he lands.

43d. All boats used for any of the above purposes on passing Fort Ostenburg, either to or for Trincomalie, shall submit themselves to be examined by the guard at Fort Ostenburg; and on being challenged shall not presume to pass without complying with

there—and none to pass thro' French cove.

this order, and no boat or dhoney of the above description shall pass or repass thro' French cove.

Assigning a place where such boats are to be kept.

44th. All boats of the above description belonging to Trincomalie shall be kept at the regular landing place near the Cutcherry—that is within a space extending along the southern shore of the Inner Harbour to the distance of two hundred yards from the Cutcherry—and in Back Bay within a space extending one hundred yards on the north and south sides of the new Custom house.

Offences against this Regulation liable to punishment as for a misdemeanour.

45th. That all offenders against the provisions of this Regulation shall be, on conviction before the Sitting Magistrate or any other Justice of the Peace for the town and fort of Trincomalie, liable to punishment as for a misdemeanour.

Colombo, 8th May, 1813.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*Schedule referred to in the Regulation No. 5. A. D. 1813.*

No. of Division.	Limits of Divisions.
1.	Bounded on the north by the Esplanade. on the east by the Goal street. on the south by the Inner Harbour. on the west by the Small-pox Hospital.
2.	Ditto on the north by the Esplanade. on the east by the street leading by the house formerly Mr. Aubert's. on the south by the Inner Harbour. on the west by the street passing the Roman Catholic Church.
3.	Ditto on the north by the Dutch bay. on the east by the Hills. on the south by the Malay lines. on the west by Mr. Auberts' house.
4.	Ditto on the north by the shroff Cassinada's street. on the east by Morgappen Olegie's street. on the south by Tamerecolom. on the west by the Moorish Church.
5.	Ditto on the north by Wettiveelas Poene. on the east by the Esplanade. on the south by the Inner Harbour. on the west by Doctor Antony's house.

*Act 8 No 5 of 1813*

No. of Division.	Limits of Divisions.
6.	Bounded on the north by Rasapandida Modeliar's street. on the east by Morrigan street. on the south by Sillepulle Modeliar's garden. on the west by Tambapulle Modeliar's street.
7.	Ditto on the north by the Small-Bazar street. on the east by the Oil Mills. on the south by Santiagapulle street. on the west by Madate Watevoo.
8.	Ditto on the north by Maylatte Odear's street. on the east by Caligase Odear's garden. on the south by Chingacane.
9.	Ditto on the north by the Manumme Church. on the east by Welappen's house. on the south by the Inner Harbour. on the west by the Singane tank.
10.	The street where the Cadamaram men and other fishermen live on the N. W. of the Fort.
11.	Beyond the pettah on the road to the Saltwater Lake. Bounded on the north by the Sea beach. on the east by Caderwela Modeliar's garden. on the south by Mutoowelly. on the west by Moosetocolom.
12.	Ditto on the north by the Sea beach. on the east by Capitar Totom. on the south by the road to Tamblegam. on the west by Tambapulle Modeliar's garden.

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1813.

### *Regulation No. 6.*

**Regulation for the better Police of the towns & forts of Jaffnapatam and Point de Galie, and their gravets.**

The towns, forts and gravets to be divided as may be agreed upon by the respective Collectors and Provincial Judges.

1st. **T**HE said forts, towns and gravets shall be divided, for the purposes of this Regulation, into such divisions as shall be agreed upon by the Collectors, and Provincial Judges of Jaffnapatam and Point de Galie respectively.

The Magistrate to appoint a constable for each division of the pottah and fort—and the Collector a police vidahn for each in gravets.

Each constable or police vidahn to take up suspicious persons after sunset—and persons troubling the public repose by day or night.

To search suspected houses after sunset, and to afford assistance in cases of urgency.

To enforce entrance into any house in his division.

To keep a list of the inhabitants of his division, and to be informed of their departure or the arrival of other persons.

To take up all vagrants, and prevent persons begging without a certificate.

To report all disorderly persons and houses to the Magistrate.

To be overseer of the patrol.

Two or three divisions may form one patrol.

No persons to pass the streets after 9 o'clock without a light, or to sleep in verandas.

No stranger to be received without informing the constable thereof & of his departure.

All persons to render the constable assistance.

The constables and police vidahns to appear before the Provincial Judge and Magistrate the 1st of each month.

2nd. There shall be for each of the said divisions within the pottah and forts, a constable to be appointed by the Sitting Magistrate, and for each division within the gravets a police vidahn, to be appointed by the Collector.

3rd. Each constable or police vidahn shall have the power of taking up any suspicious persons who may appear in his division after sunset, and shall send such persons to the nearest military guard which shall have the necessary orders for receiving such persons; and, in like manner, the constable or police vidahn shall be empowered to seize all persons troubling the public repose in any manner whatsoever either by day or by night.

4th. He shall have power after sunset to search suspected houses, upon complaint made to him, and to take up persons against whom a complaint is made; and in case of urgency shall afford assistance to any body in his division either by day or by night.

5th. He shall have the power of demanding and enforcing entrance at any time into any house of his division, upon information of disorderly persons being there, or improper conduct going forward.

6th. He shall keep a list of all the inhabitants of his division, in which shall be included all the persons composing the family and servants of each house; and any person removing from one division to another, or from one house to another of the same division, shall within twenty four hours, inform the constable or police vidahn of the division, from which and to which he moves, of his removal; any increase, diminution or change in the number of persons of his household shall also be reported to the constable or police vidahn of the division.

7th. The constable or police vidahn shall take up all vagrants in his division, and take care that no beggars infest the streets, nor be allowed to beg without certificate of the constable, police vidahn of his division, and the headman of his village.

8th. He shall report to the Magistrate all disorderly houses and disorderly persons.

9th. He shall be overseer of the patrol of his division, who are bound to obey him.

10th. Two or three divisions may be joined together, if more convenient, to form a patrol every night from 9 o'clock till 5 in the morning.

N. B. The arrangements of the different patrols may be made by the constables and police vidahns; subject, however, to the approval of the Magistrate.

11th. The patrol shall allow no person whatsoever to pass along the streets after 9 o'clock without a light, much less permit people to sleep in the streets.

12th. No person shall harbour a stranger without giving notice of it to the constable or police vidahn of his division, to whom he shall also report his departure.

13th. When a thief is discovered, or in any other pressing emergency, the constable or police vidahn may call upon his neighbours and the neighbouring constables or police vidahns to assist him, who shall obey his summons, and attend at the sound of his rattle, with which the constables and police vidahns shall be furnished for the purpose of alarm.

14th. Each constable and police vidahn shall appear before the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate on the first day of each month, and make a report in writing of all material occurrences—but where none such shall have taken place, he shall be allowed to send his report—this is not meant to preclude any constable or

police vidahn from having more frequent communication with the Magistrate, if necessary.

15th Any constable or police vidahn who shall annoy vexatiously and without reason, any person, under a pretence of zeal for the police, shall be liable to punishment by the Provincial Judge, Sitting Magistrate, or Justice of the peace.

16th. No person shall give or receive in pawn any articles whatsoever, without shewing the same to the constable or police vidahn of his division.

17th. Any person who shall discover and bring to conviction any one having received goods in pawn, who had not shewn the same to the constable or police vidahn of his division, shall have 5 per cent on the amount of the said property.

18th. All gold, silver and copper goods, which are bought, shall be shewn by the purchaser to the constable or police vidahn of the division, with the exception of those bought at public auction: it is prohibited to purchase any goods whatsoever after sunset, from persons who offer them for sale at the doors.

19th. Silver smiths, gold smiths and brass founders are to give security for their good behaviour to the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate, and shall not melt down any wrought gold, silver or brass, without having shewn the same to the constable or police vidahn of their divisions.

20th. All gambling places, not licensed, to be abolished, & no person of whatever description, shall be allowed to gamble either in the streets or under the verandas or piazzas of the houses in any manner whatsoever.

21st. The constable or police vidahn shall be entitled to 10 per cent. on all property whatsoever which he may discover and recover; and in like manner five per cent shall be given to persons who shall be the means of recovering and restoring to the owner his stolen property.

22nd. All persons receiving goods to keep for others shall give immediate notice to the vidahn of their division.

23rd. All houses and gardens shall be encompassed with walls or good hedges and be cleared of brush and underwood within, in order to prevent the concealment of thieves, this to be completed in three months.

24th. All pigs found straying within the said forts, towns and gravels shall be forfeited and may be seized and killed by any person whatever.

25th Every person killing a pig under the authority of the above clause shall give immediate notice to the constable or police vidahn of the division, who shall thereupon cause the carcase to be sold by public auction.

26th Out of the produce of such sale the constable or police vidahn shall pay to the person killing each pig two fanams, and shall pay over the remainder into the office of the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate, who shall account for the same to Government.

27th That the owner of any pig found straying within the said limits shall be liable to a fine of one rix dollar to be recovered before the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate—and in case of such fine not being paid, to one week's imprisonment.

To be liable to punishment if annoying any one unnecessarily.

No pawns to be given or received without their knowledge.

Persons convicting others there of to have 5 per cent on the amount of the property.

All gold, silver and copper wares to be shewn the constable before they are bought. And no purchases to be made at doors after sunset.

Silver and gold smiths and brass founder to give security for good conduct.

All unlicensed gambling places to be abolished—and no gambling to be allowed in streets & verandahs.

10 per cent allowed to constables on the property recovered by them and 5 per cent to those assisting him.

Receivers of goods to be kept for others to give notice thereof to the constable.

Houses and gardens to be encompassed with walls or hedges and kept clear of bushes.

Stray pigs may be seized and killed.

Notice of pig being so killed to be given the constable, and his carcase publicly sold.

The mode of disposing the produce of the sale.

The owner of a stray pig liable to a fine of 1 rd. or one week's imprisonment.

Throwing rubbish in the or in view of the public streets to incur a fine of 2 rds. or 14 days of imprisonment.

Rubbish only to be deposited in places assigned for that purpose.

Every householder bound to remove to those places all rubbish before his house.

Penalties of not conforming to the above clause when duly warned.

Persons exposing themselves indecently to be fined 2 rds. or imprisonment 14 days.

Magistrate to support the authority of the constables.

Constables to inform themselves of the mode of subsistence of the inhabitants of their division.

Discharge of fire arms in the petition prohibited, and of fire works without license.

The duty of constables in cases of fire.

They are to see that the places where the butchers kill cattle are kept clean.

That the roads and streets are not encroached upon.

28th. Any person laying down dirt, rubbish or filth of any sort in the public streets or roads, or in view of the public streets or roads, shall, upon proof thereof upon oath before the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate, be fined two rix dollars, or in default of payment thereof suffer fourteen days imprisonment.

29th. All dirt, rubbish and filth shall be deposited in places to be pointed out by the constable or police vidahn of each district under the orders of the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate.

30th. Every householder is bound to remove all filth, rubbish and dirt from before his or her house to such place as shall be pointed out by the constable or police vidahn of the district.

31st. If any householder shall, after notice given by the constable or police vidahn of his division, neglect for one hour to remove such filth, rubbish and dirt from before his or her house, he or she shall be fined two rix dollars, or in default of payment shall suffer fourteen days imprisonment; and the constable of the district is hereby empowered to employ persons to remove such filth, rubbish and dirt and having proved before the Sitting Magistrate the amount of the cost of so doing, he shall be entitled to levy the same by sale of the offenders goods under the warrant of the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate.

32nd. Persons indecently exposing themselves within sight of the public streets or roads, shall, upon proof made before the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate by one credible witness, be fined two rix dollars (half thereof to be paid to the persons giving information) or in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned at hard labour for fourteen days.

33rd. The Provincial Judge and other Magistrates shall be aiding and assisting the constables and police vidahns in the execution of their functions against all persons whatsoever, who shall resist their authority.

34th. The constables and police vidahns shall inform themselves in what manner the inhabitants of their respective divisions provide for their subsistence, in order to be able to inform the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate thereof on enquiry.

35th. The discharging of fire arms in the streets and roads is strictly prohibited, as also the letting off of fireworks, without a special permission of the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate in writing.

36th. In case of fire, the constables and police vidahns shall use their utmost endeavours to cause the same to be extinguished, the first who shall have notice thereof shall give the alarm, which shall be repeated by all the other constables and police vidahns, when the inhabitants shall come out of their houses and under the direction of the constables and police vidahns afford the necessary assistance both by themselves, and by sending their male servants or slaves where the fire is.

37th. The constables and police vidahns shall pay great attention that the butchers, keep the places where they kill cattle always clean, and that the offal be removed so as not to infect the air.

38th. That they shall also see whenever any buildings are erected, that the roads & streets be not encroached upon, and if any encroachment is attempted shall report the same to the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate.

*Act 8 No 6 of 1813.*

Property found to be reported to the Magistrate—finder to be allowed 1-10 by the owner—if no claim be made for 6 months, 1-3.

39th. All persons finding any property shall forthwith bring it to the constable or police viduan, who is required to report the circumstance to the Provincial Judge or Sitting Magistrate—and such finder, if no fraud appear on his part, shall receive from the owner of the property one tenth of the value, and if no claim be made for 6 months, one third.

Colombo, 8th May, 1813.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAS. GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1813.

### *Regulation No. 7.*

Regulation for enforcing cleanliness in the fort and town of Colombo, and the four gravets thereof.

All straying pigs may be seized or killed.

Notice of a pig being killed to be given the constable, & the carcase publicly sold.

Disposal of the produce of the sale.

The owner of a straying pig liable to a fine of 1 rd. or one week's imprisonment.

Person throwing rubbish in, or in the view of streets and roads liable to fine of 2 ds. or 2 week's imprisonment.

Rubbish only to be deposited in places assigned for that purpose.

1st. **A**LL pigs found straying within the said fort, town or gravets shall be forfeited, and may be seized and killed by any person whatever.

2nd. Every person killing a pig under the authority of the above clause shall give immediate notice to the constable of the division, who shall thereupon cause the carcase to be sold by public auction.

3rd. Out of the produce of such sale the constable shall pay to the person killing each pig two fanams, and shall pay over the remainder into the office of the Sitting Magistrate, who is to account for the same to Government.

4th. That the owner of any pig, found straying within the said limits, shall be liable to a fine of one rix dollar, to be recovered before the Sitting Magistrate—and in case of such fine not being paid to one week's imprisonment.

5th. Any person laying down dirt, rubbish or filth of any sort in the public streets or roads, or in view of the public streets or roads shall upon proof thereof upon oath before the Sitting Magistrate, be fined two rix dollars, or in default of payment thereof suffer fourteen days imprisonment.

6th. All rubbish and filth shall be deposited in places to be pointed out by the constable of each district under the orders of the Sitting Magistrate.



Every householder bound to remove to those places, all rubbish before his house.

7th. Every householder is bound to remove all filth, rubbish and dirt from before his or her house to such place as shall be so pointed out by the constable of the district.

8th. If any householder shall, after notice given by the constable of his division neglect for one hour to remove such filth, rubbish and dirt from before his or her house, he or she shall be fined two rix dollars, or in default of payment shall suffer fourteen days imprisonment; and the constable of the district is hereby empowered to employ persons to remove such filth, rubbish and dirt, and having proved before the Sitting Magistrate the amount of the cost of so doing, he shall be entitled to levy the same by sale of the offenders goods under the warrant of the Sitting Magistrate.

9th. Persons indecently exposing themselves within sight of the public streets or roads shall, upon proof made before the Sitting Magistrate by one credible witness, be fined two rix dollars (half thereof to be paid to the persons giving information) or in default of payment of such fine, shall be imprisoned at hard labour for fourteen days.

Penalties of not conforming to the above clause when duly warned.

Persons exposing themselves indecently to be fined 2 rds. or imprisoned 14 days.

*Colombo, 8th May, 1813.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY,  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1813.

*Corresponding with the Cingalese and Tamul Year  
Sreemoega and Hegira 1227.*

*Regulation No. 14.*

For the police of the Fort of Colombo.

Necessary to restrain gambling;

Prevent vagrants;

And prohibit clandestine traffic.

No gambling permitted;

Penalty.

**WHEREAS** it is necessary to make further provisions for the police and good order of the fort of Colombo, by restraining the practice of gambling, and preventing strollers and vagrants from harbouring therein, and by prohibiting such clandestine traffic as may give encouragement to theft;—

1. It is therefore enacted that every person convicted of any kind of gambling within the fort of Colombo shall be punished with fine and imprisonment, not exceeding one hundred rix dollars, and three months.

*Act. 8 No. 14 of 1813*

No strollers allowed or persons sleeping in varandas.

Under penalty of being considered vagrants.

No natives to purchase goods from servants;

Penalty.

No goods to be sold by hawkers between 6 at night & 6 in the morning;

Penalty.

No person to sell or pawn gold silver &c. without notice to constable:

Penalty.

2. That no persons whatever be permitted to stroll about the streets of the fort of Colombo or to sleep in any veranda, yard or enclosure, between the hours of eight at night and five in the morning.

3. That persons offending in this particular and convicted thereof before the Sitting Magistrate, shall be decreed and taken to be vagrants, and liable to the provisions of the \* 12th Regulation of the year 1806.

4. That no native whatever be allowed to purchase from any servant within the fort any article whatever, unless with the knowledge and consent of his or her master, under a penalty, upon conviction for each offence, of such fine, imprisonment or corporal punishment, as the Sitting Magistrate may think fit.

5. That no goods whatever (save food and drink) shall be bought or sold by hawkers within the fort, between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six in the morning, under a penalty, on conviction, for each offence, of such fine, imprisonment or corporal punishment as the Sitting Magistrate may think fit.

6. That no person within the fort, excepting regular shop keepers, shall sell, nor shall any person whatever pawn any article of gold, silver, brass, iron, or lead without giving notice to the constable of the fort, under penalty, on conviction, of such fine, imprisonment and corporal punishment as the Sitting Magistrate may think fit. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend the powers of the Sitting Magistrate in according punishment, beyond three months imprisonment, one hundred lashes, and one hundred six dollars fine.

*Given at Colombo, this 31st day of July, 1813.*

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) JAS. GAY.  
Sec. to Council

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1814.

### Regulation No. 8.

For preventing the introduction of arrack & toddy into His Majesty's principal forts and fortresses in the Island of Ceylon.

**WHEREAS** great excesses and disorder have been excited amongst the troops in the garrison of Colombo, by the clandestine and illegal introduction of arrack and toddy into the fort, by the lower classes of natives;

\* See Regulation No. 12 of 1806, IN THIS SECTION.

Disorderly behaviour of the troops in Colombo from the use of smuggled arrack and toddy.

Inefficiency of the existing penalties.

Report of the officers of Government in charge of this branch.

Necessity of further provisions extending to all the principal garrisons.

Introduction of arrack or toddy without licence prohibited except in certain quantities.

If brought without licence liable to confiscation.

Corporal punishment on conviction.

Exception in favour of female offenders.

And whereas the only penalties which at present attach to the commission of such an offence have, owing to the description of persons by whom it is in general committed, been found wholly ineffectual to prevent its recurrence;

And whereas it appears upon the report of those officers of Government and inferior Magistrates, whose immediate duty it is to ascertain the most effectual means of preventing the commission of such an offence, that the vesting of a limited power in Magistrates to inflict in such a case a sentence, either of fine or of hard labour or of corporal punishment, as the character and other circumstances of the offender may require, is the only measure of efficacy applicable to the class of offenders concerned;

And whereas it is most highly important and absolute necessary for the preservation of military discipline and good order in His Majesty's principal garrisons throughout this Island, that further restrictions of police should be provided for that purpose; It is enacted as follows:—

1st. That, from and after the publication hereof, no arrack or toddy unless in quantities amounting to at least two gallons shall, on any pretence, be brought within or to the posts of the outermost sentries at any of the following forts and fortresses in this Island viz. Colombo, Caltura, Galle, Matura, Batticaloa, Trincomalie, Jaffnapatnam, Manaar, Calpenny, and Negombo, without a written licence for that purpose from the officer commanding such fort or fortresses.

2nd. That all arrack and toddy so brought without the license hereby required shall be confiscated.

3rd. That any person detected in bringing any arrack or toddy in a less quantity than before mentioned, within or to the posts of the outermost sentries at any of the said forts or fortresses without such written license as before mentioned, shall, on conviction before any Sitting Magistrate having local jurisdiction, be liable to be sentenced by such Magistrate to pay a fine not exceeding 25 six dollars, or to imprisonment at hard labour for a period not exceeding 2 months, or to corporal punishment by lashes not exceeding fifty in number.

Provided, always, that in the case of any female being convicted of the offence herein before mentioned, the Magistrate shall not inflict corporal punishment on such female, but shall have the power to sentence her to pay a fine not exceeding 25 six dollars, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 2 calendar months.

*Given at Colombo, this 9th day of August, 1814.*

By Order of the Governor in Council,

(Signed) JAMES GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*Act. 5<sup>th</sup>*

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1815.

*Regulation No. 5.*

For preserving the police of the Naval establishment at Trincomalie

Necessary to provide for the police of the Naval Establishment at Trincomalie.

**WHEREAS** it is necessary to provide for the police of the Naval establishment at Trincomalie, by giving to the Commissioner of the Navy at that station, or, in his absence, the Naval officer the powers of a Justice of the peace;

Commissioner of the Navy & in his absence the Naval officer to exercise the powers of a Justice of the peace for that purpose,

It is hereby enacted and declared, that the Commissioner of the Navy while resident at Trincomalie, and, in his absence, the Naval officer at the same station, shall be a Justice of the peace for the purpose aforesaid, and shall have and exercise, in respect of the police of the Naval establishment, the several powers of a Justice of the peace on and over all and every person employed or acting in or under the Naval establishment, and he is hereby authorized to inflict punishment upon offenders duly convicted before him not exceeding fifty lashes, or a fine of fifty rds, or an imprisonment of two months.

*Given at Colombo, this 22nd day of July, 1815.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) **JAS. GAY.**  
*Sec. to Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) **JOHN RODNEY.**  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

---

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1815.

*Regulation No. 6.*

Regulation for the better police of the town & fort of Manar and its gravets.

Town & gravets to be divided.

**THE** said town and gravets shall be divided according to the Schedule hereunto annexed for the purposes of this Regulation.

Constable or police vidahn to each division to be appointed.

Power of constable or police vidahn to take up suspicious persons

or disturbers of peace.

To search suspected houses, to assist the inhabitants.

Right to enter houses on information.

To keep lists of inhabitants & time of removals;

to report the same.

To take up vagrants & unlicensed beggars.

To report disorderly houses & persons.

To oversee the patrols.

Patrols may be joined.

And arranged, subject to Magistrates approval.

None to pass the streets after 9 without light or to sleep in streets.

None to harbour strangers without notice.

Constable & police vidahn may call for assistance against thieves.

2nd. There shall be for each of the said divisions within the pettyah a constable to be appointed by the Sitting Magistrate, and for each division within the graveis, a police vidahn to be appointed by the Collector.

3rd. Each constable or police vidahn shall have the power of taking up any suspicious persons who may appear in his division after sunset, and shall send such person to the nearest Military guard, which shall have the necessary orders for receiving such persons; and in like manner the constable or police vidahn shall be empowered to seize all persons troubling the public repose in any manner whatsoever either by day or by night.

4th. He shall have power after sunset to search suspected houses upon complaint made to him, and to take up persons against whom a complaint is made, and in case of urgency shall afford assistance to any body in his division either by day or by night.

5th. He shall have the power of demanding and enforcing entrance at any time into any house of his division, upon information of disorderly persons being there or improper conduct going forward.

6th. He shall keep a list of all the inhabitants of his division in which shall be included all the persons composing the family and servants of each house; and any person removing from one division to another or from one house to another of the same division, shall within twenty four hours inform the constable or police vidahn of the division from which, and to which he removes, of his removal; any increase, diminution or change in the number of persons of his house-hold shall also be reported, to the constable or police vidahn of the division.

7th. The constable or police vidahn shall take up all vagrants in his division, and take care that no beggars tress the streets, nor be allowed to beg without certificate of the constable, police vidahn, and headman of his division.

8th. He shall report to the Magistrate all disorderly houses and disorderly persons.

9th. He shall be overseer of the patrols of his division, who are bound to obey him.

10th. Two or there divisions may be joined together if more convenient to form a patrol every night from 8 o'clock till 5 in the morning.

N. B. The arrangements of the different patrols may be made by the constable and police vidahns, subject however to the approval of the Magistrate.

11th. The patrols shall allow no persons whatever to pass along the streets after 9 o'clock without a light, much less permit people to sleep in the streets.

12th. No person shall harbour a stranger without giving notice of it to the constable or police vidahn of his division, to whom he shall also report his departure.

13th. When a thief is discovered, or in any other pressing emergency, the constable or police vidahn may call upon his neighbours and the neighbouring constables or police vidahns to assist him, who shall obey his summons, and attend at the sound of the rattle, with which the constables and police vidahns shall be furnished for the purpose of alarm.

510  
Act No. 5 of 1870  
To report every month to the Sitting Magistrate.

Liable to punishment for vexatious conduct.

Pawns to be shewn to constable or police vidahn.

Persons discovering clandestine pawns entitled to 5 per cent.

Gold silver & copper bought (except at auction) to be shewn to constable or police vidahn.

No goods to be bought at doors after sunset.

Silver smiths &c. to give security and shall not melt wrought metals without notice to constable or police vidahn.

Gambling places not licensed to be abolished no gambling in streets or varandas.

Constable or police vidahn entitled to 10 per cent on stolen property found; 5 per cent to informer.

Persons receiving goods to keep, to give notice.

Houses & gardens to be cleared of jungle & fenced.

Cattle straying to be impounded;

and owners fined;

If not claimed sold for expences, balance to Government.

Straying pigs may be killed.

14th. Each constable and police vidahn shall appear before the Sitting Magistrate on the first day of each month, and make a report in writing of all material occurrences, but where none such shall have taken place, he shall be allowed to send his report—this is not meant to preclude any constable or police vidahn from having more frequent communication with the Magistrate, if necessary.

15th. Any constable or police vidahn who shall annoy vexatiously and without reason, any person, under a pretence of zeal for the police, shall be liable to punishment by the Provincial Judge, Sitting Magistrate or Justice of the peace.

16th. No person shall give or receive in pawn, any articles whatsoever without first shewing the same to the constable or police vidahn of his division.

17th. Any person who shall discover and bring to conviction any one having received goods in pawn, who had not shewn the same to the constable or police vidahn of his division, shall have 5 per cent. on the amount of the said property.

18th. All gold, silver, and copper goods which are bought shall be shewn by the purchaser to the constable or police vidahn of the division, with the exception of those bought at public auction it is prohibited to purchase any goods whatsoever after sunset from persons who offer them for sale at the doors.

19th. Silver smiths, gold smiths, and brass founders are to give security for their good behaviour to the Sitting Magistrate, and shall not melt down any wrought gold, silver or brass, without having shewn the same to the constable or police vidahn of their division.

20th. All gambling places not licensed to be abolished, and no person of whatever description shall be allowed to gamble either in the streets or under the varandas or Piazzas of the houses in any manner whatsoever.

21st. The constable or police vidahn shall be entitled to ten per cent. on all property whatsoever which he may discover and recover, and in like manner five per cent shall be given to persons who shall be the means of recovering and restoring to the owner his stolen property.

22nd. All persons receiving goods to keep for others shall give immediate notice to the vidahn of their division.

23rd. All houses and gardens, shall be encompassed with walls or good hedges, and be cleared of brush and underwood within, in order to prevent the concealment of thieves — this to be completed in three months.

24th. All cattle found straying loose in the Streets of the Pottah after sunset, shall be seized and lodged in a pound to be constructed for that purpose—and the owners thereof shall be fined six fanams for each buffalo, or bullock, or cow so found, and seized, and one fanam per diem additional for every day that animal may remain in pound after being seized; and should the owner not appear to claim his property and pay the said fine, &c. within twelve full days from the time of seizure and pounding, then the animal to be sold and the price thereof after deducting the fine and expences of keeping to go to Government.

25th. All pigs found straying within the gravets shall be forfeited, and may be seized and killed by any person whatever.

Notice to be given of pigs  
so killed.  
carcase to be sold.

Pig killer to have two fanams,  
remainder to Government.

Owner of stray pig to be  
fined or imprisoned.

Persons laying down rubbish  
to be fined or imprisoned.

Rubbish to be deposited in  
a place to be pointed out.

Householders to remove rub-  
bish &c.

Housekeepers neglecting af-  
ter notice to be fined,

or imprisoned.

Constable may remove, and levy  
expences on householder.

Persons indecently exposing  
themselves fined,  
or imprisoned.

Magistrate to assist constable  
and police vidahns.

Constable & police vidahns  
to inform themselves of the  
means of subsistence of inhabi-  
tants.

Fire arms not to be discharg-  
ed in the pettah without li-  
cense.

Constables & police vidahns  
to command aid of inhabitants  
in case of fire.

26th. Every person killing a pig under the authority of the  
above clause shall give immediate notice to the constable or  
police vidahn of the division, who shall thereupon cause the car-  
case to be sold by public auction.

27th. Out of the produce of such sale the constable or po-  
lice vidahn shall pay to the person killing each pig two fanams,  
and shall pay over remainder into the office of the Sitting Ma-  
gistrate, who is to account for the same to Government.

28th. That the owner of any pig found straying within the  
said limits shall be liable to a fine of one rd. to be recovered  
before the Sitting Magistrate, and in case of such fine not be-  
ing paid, to one week's imprisonment.

29th. Any person laying down dirt, rubbish, or filth, of any  
sort in the public streets or roads, or in view of the public  
streets or roads, shall upon proof thereof upon oath before the  
Sitting Magistrate be fined two rix dollars, or in default of pay-  
ment thereof suffer fourteen days imprisonment.

30th. All dirt, rubbish and filth shall be deposited in places  
to be pointed out by constable or police vidahn of each district  
under the order of the Sitting Magistrate.

31st. Every householder is bound to remove all filth, rubbish,  
and dirt from before his or her house to such place as shall be  
pointed out by the constable or police vidahn of the district.

32nd. If any householder shall, after notice given by the con-  
stable or police vidahn of his division, neglect for one hour to  
remove such filth, rubbish and dirt from before his house, he  
or she shall be fined two rds. or in default of payment shall  
suffer fourteen days imprisonment, and the constable of the dis-  
trict is hereby empowered to employ persons to remove such  
filth, rubbish and dirt, and having proved before the Sitting  
Magistrate the amount of the cost of so doing he shall be entitled  
to levy the same by sale of the offenders goods, under the warrant  
of the Sitting Magistrate.

33rd. Persons indecently exposing themselves within sight of the  
public streets or roads, shall upon proof made before the Ma-  
gistrate by one credible witness be fined two rix dollars (half  
thereof to be paid to the person giving information) or, in default  
of payment such fine, shall be imprisoned at hard labour for  
fourteen days.

34th. The Magistrate shall be aiding and assisting the con-  
stable and police vidahns in the execution of their functions  
against all persons whomsoever, who shall resist their authority.

35th. They shall inform themselves in what manner the in-  
habitants of their respective divisions provide for their subsistence,  
in order to be able to inform the Magistrate thereof on en-  
quiry.

36th. The discharging of fire arms in the pettah is strictly  
prohibited, as also the letting off fireworks without a special per-  
mission of the Sitting Magistrate in writing.

27th. In case of fire, the constables and police vidahns shall  
use their utmost endeavours to cause the same to be extinguished,  
the first who shall have notice thereof shall give the alarm,  
which shall be repeated by all the other constables and police  
vidahns, when the inhabitants shall come out of their houses and  
under the direction of the constables and police vidahns, afford  
the necessary assistance both by themselves and by sending their  
male servants and slaves where the fire is.

Act: 8 No 6 of 1815

Constable & police vidahns to see that butchers keep their workshops clean & remove offal.

That roads &c, be not encroached upon.

Persons finding property to bring it to constable or police vidahn, to be paid one tenth by owner; if not claimed in 6 months, one third.

Dhoneyys to be registered.

Fishers to be registered:

38th. The constables and police vidahns shall pay great attention that the butchers keep the places where they kill cattle always clean, and that the onal be removed so as to not to infect the air.

39th. That they shall also see whenever any buildings are erected that the roads or streets be not encroached upon, and if any encroachment is attempted, shall report the same to the Sitting Magistrate.

40th. All persons finding any property shall forthwith bring it to the constable or police vidahn, who is required to report the circumstance to the Magistrate, and such finder, if no fraud appear on his part shall receive from the owner of the property one tenth of the value; if no claim be made for 6 months, one third.

41st. Every dhoney whether used for the purpose of fishing, conveying fire wood or water carriage of any description shall be numbered and registered at the office of the Sitting Magistrate, in the name of the person or persons to whom it belongs, this register to specify the number of persons she is capable of employing.

42nd. All persons whether of the fisher cast or otherwise who follow the occupation of fishermen shall register their names and places of abode in the Sitting Magistrate's office; if proprietors of dhoneyys either solely or jointly they shall register the number of the dhoney, and the proportion of their respective shares in it.

Given at Colombo, this 22nd day of July, 1815.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) JAS. GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Schedule referred to in the Regulation of Government No. 6. A. D. 1815.

No. of Division		Limits of Division	
Main Street Patah	1	Bounded on the N.	1st Cross street
		" " E.	Main street
		" " S.	Small road
	2	" " W.	Back street
		" " N.	3d Cross street
		" " E.	Main street
	3	" " S.	1st Cross street
		" " W.	Back street
		" " N.	3d Cross street
		" " E.	Main street
		" " S.	2d Cross street
		" " W.	Back street



No. of Division		Limits of Divisions	
Main Street Pettah	4	Bounded on the	N. 4th Cross street
		" "	E. Main street
		" "	S. 3d Cross street
		" "	W. Back street
Main Street Pettah	5	" "	N. Plain
		" "	E. Plain
		" "	S. Plain
		" "	W. Main street
Main Street Pettah	6	" "	N. Plain
		" "	E. Main street
		" "	S. Plain
		" "	W. Plain
Kerkhof Street	7	" "	N. Small road
		" "	E. Main street
		" "	S. Small road
		" "	W. Back street
Kerkhof Street	8	" "	N. Small road
		" "	E. Main street
		" "	S. Small road
		" "	W. Small road
Kerkhof Street	9	" "	N. Small road
		" "	E. Plain
		" "	S. Small road
		" "	W. Main street
Olimongera Street	10	" "	N. Small road
		" "	E. Plain
		" "	S. Small road
		" "	W. Main street
Olimongera Street	11	" "	N. Church yard
		" "	E. Small road
		" "	S. Plain
		" "	W. Small road
Olimongera Street	12	" "	N. Plain
		" "	E. Bazar
		" "	S. Shroff's house
		" "	W. Small road
Olimongera Street	13	" "	N. Shroff's house
		" "	E. Small road
		" "	S. Back street
		" "	W. Small road
Bazar Street	14	" "	N. Bazar road
		" "	E. Plain
		" "	S. Back road
		" "	W. Small road
Bazar Street	15	" "	N. Back road
		" "	E. Plain
		" "	S. Sea shore
		" "	W. Small road
Bazar Street	16	" "	N. Small road
		" "	E. Small road
		" "	S. Sea shore
		" "	W. Plain

Set: 8 No 3 of 1818-

No. of Division		Limits of Divisions		
		Bounded on the	N.	Small road
	17	" "	E.	ditto
		" "	S.	Bazar
		" "	W.	ditto
		" "	N.	Church
	18	" "	E.	House of Santiago Martiangou
		" "	S.	Jungle
		" "	W.	ditto
		" "	N.	Plain
	19	" "	E.	Road
		" "	S.	Plain
		" "	W.	ditto
		" "	N.	Plain
	20	" "	E.	ditto
		" "	S.	ditto
		" "	W.	Road
		" "	N.	Sea shore
	21	" "	E.	ditto
		" "	S.	Jungle
		" "	W.	ditto
		" "	N.	Sea shore
	22	" "	E.	Road
		" "	S.	Mr. Werkmeester's Paddy field
		" "	W.	Nedoen Collon

(Signed) JAS. GAY.  
Sec. to Council.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1817.

### Regulation No. 5.

Preamble,

For enforcing the observance of the Sabbath day.

The sabbath day not duly observed notwithstanding the Regulations of the late Dutch Government for that purpose.

Persons exposing articles for sale during the hours of 8 & 12 o'clock on Sunday, Christmas-day or good Friday liable to fine of 1 rd. for each offence.

One half to informer—the other to go to the Poor's Funds.

**W**HEREAS, notwithstanding the Regulations of the late Dutch Government, and especially the Proclamation of Governor FALCK dated November 1st 1770, the sabbath day is not duly observed within these settlements, particularly during the celebration of Divine Service;

Is is therefore enacted, that every person who shall expose articles of any description for sale in any bazar, street, or public place, between the hours of eight and twelve in the morning of Sunday, Christmas day and good Friday, shall, upon conviction hereof, be fined in a penalty not exceeding one rixdollar for every such offence; one half thereof to be given to the person giving information, the rest to be paid to the Superintendent of the Poor's Fund for the benefit of that charity.

In default of payment to be imprisoned, for a term not exceeding 24 hours.

Shop and tavern keepers exposing spirits for sale during the above mentioned hours, to be fined 5 Rds. for each offence.

In default of payment to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one week.

Officers of the police enjoined to apprehend persons infringing this Regulation.

And if the persons convicted of exposing goods for sale as aforesaid shall be unable to pay such fine, then he or she shall be imprisoned for any space of time not exceeding twenty four hours.

And it is further enacted, that any shopkeeper keeping open shop or any tavernkeeper keeping open tavern or boutique, or selling arrack or other spirituous liquors on Sunday, Christmas day or good Friday, during the hours above mentioned, shall upon conviction thereof be fined in a penalty not exceeding five rix dollars for each offence of which he shall be convicted; one half thereof to be given to the person giving information, the rest to be paid to the Superintendent of the Pools Fund for the benefit of that charity.

And if the persons convicted of keeping open shop, tavern or boutique shall be unable to pay such fine as in such case provided, then he or she shall be imprisoned for any space not exceeding one week.

And all constables and police vidadns and others employed in the preservation of the peace, are required and empowered to apprehend and take before the nearest Magistrate any persons infringing the above Regulation.

And it is hereby enacted, that this Regulation shall take effect from the date of publication hereof.

*Given at Colombo, this 5th day of April, 1817.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) W. H. KER  
Sec. to Council.

Published by His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

---

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

**A. D. 1819.**

***Regulation No. 4.***

**Regulation for the better police for the town of Negombo, and its gravets.**

**Town and Gravets to be divided.**

1st. **T**HE said town and gravets shall be divided into such divisions as the Collector of Colombo shall assign for the purposes of this Regulation.

*Act. 8 No 4 of 1819*

Constable to each division.

Powers of constable to take up suspicious persons;

Or disturbers of peace,

To search suspected houses;

To assist the inhabitants.

Right to enter houses on information.

To keep lists of inhabitants & time of removals

To report the same.

To take up vagrants & unlicensed beggars.

To report disorderly houses and persons,

To oversee the patrol.

Patrole may be joined.

And arranged subject to Magistrate's approval.

None to pass the streets after 9 without light or to sleep in streets.

None to harbour strangers without notice.

Constable & police vidahn may call for assistance against thieves.

To report every month to the Sitting Magistrate.

2nd. There shall be for each of the said divisions a constable to be appointed by the Collector.

3rd. Each constable shall have the power of taking up any suspicious persons who may appear in his division after sun set, and shall send such person to the nearest Military guard, which shall have the necessary orders for receiving such person; and in like manner the constable shall be empowered to seize all persons troubling the public repose in any manner whatsoever either by day or by night.

4th. He shall have power after sun set to search suspected houses upon complaint made to him and to take up persons against whom a complaint is made, and in case of urgency, shall afford assistance to any body in his division, either by day or by night.

5th. He shall have the power of demanding and enforcing entrance at any time, into any house of his division, upon information of disorderly persons being there, or improper conduct going forward.

6th. He shall keep a list of all the inhabitants of his division in which shall be included all the persons composing the family and servants of each house, and any person removing from one division to another, or from one house to another of the same division, shall within twenty four hours inform the constable of the division, from which and to which he removes, of his removal; any increase, diminution or change in the number of persons of his household, shall also be reported to the constables or police vidahn of the division.

7th. The constable shall take up all vagrants in his division, and take care that no beggars infest the streets, nor be allowed to beg without certificate of the constable and headman of his division.

8th. He shall report to the Magistrate all disorderly houses and disorderly persons.

9th. He shall be overseer of the patrol of his division, who are bound to obey him.

10th. Two or three divisions may be joined together, if more convenient, to form a patrol every night from 9 o'clock till 5 in the morning.

N. B. The arrangements of the different patrols may be made by the constables: subject, however, to the approval of the Magistrate.

11th. The patrols shall allow no persons whatever to pass along the streets, after nine o'clock without a light; unless there be bright moonlight, much less permit people to sleep in the streets.

12th. No person shall harbour a stranger without giving notice of it to the constable of his division, to whom he shall also report his departure.

13th. When a thief is discovered, or in any other pressing emergency, the constable may call upon his neighbours and the neighbouring constables to assist him; who shall obey his summons, or attend at the sound of the rattle, with which the constables shall be furnished for the purpose of alarm.

14th. Each constable shall appear before the Sitting Magistrate on the first day of each month, and make a report in writing, of all material occurrences: but where none such shall have taken place, he shall be allowed to send his report, this is not meant to preclude any constable from having more frequent communication with the Magistrate, if necessary.

*Police and Public Health Act of 1859*  
Liable to punishment for vexatious conduct.

Pawns to be shewn to constable.

Persons discovering clandestine pawns entitled to 5 per cent.

Gold, silver & copper bought (except at auction) to be shewn to constable;  
No goods to be bought at doors after sunset.

Silversmiths &c. to give security and shall not melt wrought metals, without notice to constable.

Gambling places not licensed to be abolished, no gambling in streets or verandas.

Constable entitled to 10 per cent on stolen property found; 5 per cent to informer.

Persons receiving goods to keep, to give notice.

Houses and gardens to be cleared of jungle & fenced.

Cattle straying to be impounded;

And owners fined;

If not claimed sold for expenses;

Balance to Government.

Pigs not allowed to go astray within the gravets.  
Owners of pigs so straying liable to a fine,  
Or imprisonment,  
Or pig to be forfeited at the discretion of the Magistrate & sold for the benefit of Government.

Persons laying down rubbish to be fined or imprisoned.

Rubbish to be deposited in a place to be pointed out.

15th. Any constable who shall annoy vexatiously, and without reason any person, under a pretence of zeal for the police shall be liable to punishment by the Provincial Judge, Sitting Magistrate or Justices of the peace.

16th. No person shall give or receive, in pawn, any articles whatsoever, without first shewing the same to the constable of his division.

17th. Any person who shall discover, and bring to conviction any one having received goods on pawn, who had not shewn the same to the constable of his division, shall have five per cent on the amount of the said property.

18th. All gold, silver, and copper goods, which are bought shall be shewn by the purchaser to the constable of the division, with the exception of those bought at public auction— It is prohibited to purchase any goods whatsoever after sunset from persons who offer them for sale at the doors.

19th. Silver smiths, gold smiths and brass foundries are to give security for their good behaviour to the Sitting Magistrate, and shall not melt down any wrought gold, silver, or brass without having shewn the same to the constables of their divisions.

20th. All gambling places, not licensed, to be abolished and no person of whatever description, shall be allowed to game either in the streets or under the verandas or piazzas of the houses in any manner whatsoever.

21st. The constable shall be entitled to ten per cent, on all property whatsoever which he may discover and recover; and in like manner, five per cent shall be given to person who shall be the means of recovering and restoring to the owner his stolen property.

22nd. All persons receiving goods to keep for others, shall give immediate notice to the vidahn of their division.

23rd. All houses and gardens shall be encompassed with walls, or good hedges and be cleared of brush and underwood within, in order to prevent the concealment of thieves; this is to be completed in three months.

24th. All cattle found straying loose in the streets of the pettah after sunset, shall be seized and lodged in a pound to be constructed for that purpose, and the owners thereof shall be fined six fanams for each buffalo, bullock or cow so found, and seized, and one fanam per diem additional for every day that the animal may remain in pound after being seized, and should the owner not appear to claim his property and pay the said fine &c. within twelve full days from the time of seizure and pounding, then the animal to be sold, and the price thereof, after deducting the fine and expences of keeping, to go to Government.

25th. The owners of pigs, are strictly prohibited from allowing them to go astray, and the owner of any pig found straying within the gravets shall be liable to a fine of one rixdollar, to be recovered before the sitting Magistrate; and in case of such fine not being paid to one week's imprisonment, or such pig to be forfeited at the discretion of the Magistrate and sold for the benefit of Government.

26th. Any person laying down dirt, rubbish, or filth, of any sort in the public streets, or roads, or in view of the public streets, or roads shall upon proof thereof upon oath before the Sitting Magistrate be fined two rixdollars, or in default of payment thereof suffer fourteen days imprisonment.

27th. All dirt, rubbish and filth, shall be deposited in places to be pointed out by the constable of each district, under the order of the Sitting Magistrate.

*Act 8<sup>th</sup> No 4 of 1819*

Householders to remove rubbish &c.

28th. Every householder is bound to remove all filth, rubbish and dirt from before his or her house, to such place as shall be pointed out by the constable of the district.

Housekeepers neglecting after notice to be fined.

29th. If any householder shall, after notice given by the constable of his division, neglect for one hour to remove such filth rubbish and dirt from before his house, he or she shall be fined two rixdollars, or in default of payment shall suffer fourteen days imprisonment; and the constable of the district is hereby empowered to employ persons to remove such filth, rubbish and dirt, and having proved before the Sitting Magistrate the amount of the cost of so doing, he shall be entitled to levy the same by sale of the offenders goods, under the warrant of the Sitting Magistrate.

Or imprisoned.

Constable may remove and levy expences on householder.

30th. Persons indecently exposing themselves within sight of the public streets or roads, shall upon proof made before the Magistrate by one credible witness be fined two rixdollars (half thereof to be paid to the person giving information) or in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned at hard labour for fourteen days.

Persons indecently exposing themselves, fined,

Or imprisoned.

Magistrate to assist constables.

31st. The Magistrate shall be aiding and assisting the constables in the execution of their functions, against all persons whomsoever, who shall resist their authority.

Constable to inform themselves of the means of subsistence of inhabitants.

32nd. They shall inform themselves in what manner the inhabitants of their respective divisions provide for their subsistence, in order to be able to inform the Magistrate thereof on inquiry.

Fire arms not to be discharged in the pettah without license.

33rd. The discharging of fire arms in the pettah is strictly prohibited, as also the setting off fireworks without a special permission of the Sitting Magistrate in writing.

Constables to command aid of inhabitants in case of fire.

34th. In case of fire, the constables shall use their utmost endeavours to cause the same to be extinguished, the first who shall have notice thereof shall give the alarm, which shall be repeated by all the other constables and police vidahus, when the inhabitants shall come out of their houses, and under the direction of the constables afford the necessary assistance, both by themselves, and by sending their male servants and slaves where the fire is.

Constables to see that butchers keep their workshops clean and remove offal.

35th. The constables shall pay great attention, that the butchers keep the places where they kill cattle always clean, and that the offal be removed so as not to infect the air.

That roads &c. be not encroached upon.

36th. That they shall also see whenever any buildings are erected that the roads or streets be not encroached upon, and if any encroachment is attempted shall report the same to the Sitting Magistrate.

Constables to see drains are kept open.

37th. It shall be one of the principal duties of the constables to see that the drains of the houses, and also those along the streets, are kept open so as to prevent the stagnation of water in them.

Persons finding property to bring it to constable to be paid 1-10th by owner, if not claimed in 6 months 2-3.

38th. All persons finding any property shall forthwith bring it to the constables, who are required to report the circumstance to the Magistrate, and such finder, if no fraud appears on his part, shall receive from the owner of the property one tenth of the value, and if no claim be made for six months, one third.

*Given at Colombo, this 6th day of March, 1819.*

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) W. GRANVILLE  
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IN  
COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1820.

## *Regulation No. 2.*

**To prevent the spreading of small pox within these settlements.**

It is the duty of Government to prevent as much as possible the spreading of small pox.

Collectors, Provincial Judges, Agents of Government, Sitting Magistrates and Justices of the peace authorized and required by warrant under their hand to cause the removal of any person infected to a convenient and separate building, where they are to be detained under proper care till cured.

Disobedience, neglect or obstruction of orders of Collectors &c. punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Report by Collectors &c. to Government of acts under this Regulation.

1. **WHEREAS** it is the duty of Government to prevent, in as far as is possible, the spreading of small pox in these settlements;

2. It is therefore declared and enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that it shall and may be lawful for any Collector Provincial Judge, Agent of Government, Sitting Magistrate or Justices of the Peace, and such officers are hereby required (subject to any instructions from Government they may receive) on receiving notice that any person within the district or jurisdiction of any of them respectively, has been seized with small pox, instantly by warrant under his hand, directed to such person or persons whom he shall select, to cause such person to be removed from any place where he or she may be, to a proper convenient and separate building to be provided by the Collector or Agent of Government, and to detain such person there under proper care of persons, who have already had the disorder, or have been effectually vaccinated, until such infected persons shall be completely cured.

3. And it is further enacted, that any person or persons, having had the small pox or having been effectually vaccinated, who shall disobey neglect or obstruct the execution of the order of such Collector, Provincial Judge, Agent of Government, Sitting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall be punished by fine, or imprisonment, at the discretion and according to the extent of jurisdiction of such Court or Magistrate, before whom any such person shall be convicted.

4. And it is further enacted, that Collectors, Provincial Judges, Agents of Government, Sitting Magistrates, or Justices of the peace shall in every instance, where they find it necessary to act under this Regulation, report the same to Government

*Given at Colombo, this Sixth day of March, 1820.*

By Order of the Council,  
(Signed) **WM. GRANVILLE.**  
*Sec. to Council.*

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,  
(Signed) **JOHN RODNEY.**  
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

**To be proclaimed in the Kandyan Provinces.**  
By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,  
(Signed) **GEO. LUSIGNAN,**  
*Sec. Kand. Provs.*

# REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT.

THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1820.

## Regulation No. 14.

Regulation for the better police of the town of Matura, and its gravets.

Town and gravets to be divided.

1st. **T**HE said town and gravets shall be divided into such divisions as the Collector and Provincial Judge of Matura shall assign for the purposes of this Regulation.

Constable to each division.

2nd. There shall be for each of the said divisions a constable, to be appointed by the Provincial Judge for the town, and by the Collector for the gravets.

Power of constable to take up suspicious persons;

3rd. Each constable shall have the power of taking up any suspicious person who may appear in his division after sunset, and shall send such person to the nearest Military guard, which shall have the necessary orders for receiving such persons, and in like manner the constable shall be empowered to seize all persons troubling the public repose in any manner whatsoever, either by day or by night.

Or disturbers of peace.

To search suspected houses;

4th. He shall have power after sunset to search suspected houses upon complaint made to him, and to take up persons against whom a complaint is made, and in case of urgency, shall afford assistance to any body in his division, either by day or by night.

To assist the inhabitants.

Right to enter houses on information.

5th. He shall have the power of demanding and enforcing entrance at any time, into any house of his division, upon information of disorderly persons being there, or improper conduct going forward.

To keep lists of inhabitants & of removals;

6th. He shall keep a list of all the inhabitants of his division, in which shall be included, all the persons composing the family & servants of each house, and any person removing from one division to another, or from one house to another of the same division, shall within twenty four hours inform the constable of the division, from which, and to which he removes, of his removal; any increase, diminution or change in the number of persons of his household, shall also be reported to the constable of the division.

To report the same.

7th. The constable shall take up all vagrants in his division and take care that no beggars infest the streets, nor be allowed to beg without certificate of the constable and headman of his division.

To take up vagrants and unlicensed beggars.

To report disorderly houses and persons.

8th. He shall report to the Provincial Judge all disorderly houses and disorderly persons.

To oversee the patrols.

9th. He shall be overseer of the patrols of his division, who are bound to obey him.

Patrols may be joined.

10th. Two or three divisions may be joined together, if more convenient, to form a patrol every night from 9 o'clock till 5 in the morning—N. B. The arrangements of the different patrols may be made by the constables, subject however to the approval of the Provincial Judge.

And arranged, subject to Provincial Judge's approval.



None to pass the streets after 9 at night without light or to sleep in streets.

None to harbour strangers without notice.

Constable & police vidahn may call for assistance against thieves.

To report every month to the Provincial Judge.

Liable to punishment for vexatious conduct.

Pawns to be shewn to constable.

Persons discovering clandestine pawns entitled to 5 per cent.

Gold, silver & copper bought (except at auction) to be shewn to constable;  
No goods to be bought at doors after sun set.

Silversmiths &c. to give security and shall not melt wrought metals, without notice to constable.

Gaming places not licensed to be abolished, no gambling in streets or verandas.

Constable entitled to 10 per cent on stolen property found, 5 per cent to informer.

Persons receiving goods to keep, to give notice.

Houses and gardens to be cleared of jungle & fenced.

Cattle straying to be impounded;  
And owners fined;

11th. The patrol shall allow no persons whatever to pass along the streets after nine o'clock without a light, unless there be bright moon light, much less permit people to sleep in the streets.

12th. No person shall harbour a stranger without giving notice of it to the constable of his division, to whom he shall also report his departure.

13th. When a thief is discovered, or in any other pressing emergency, the constable may call upon his neighbours, and the neighbouring constables, to assist him, who shall obey his summons, or attend at the sound of the rattle, with which the constables shall be furnished for the purpose of alarm.

14th. Each constable shall appear before the Provincial Judge on the first day of each month, and make a report in writing of all material occurrences, but where none such shall have taken place, he shall be allowed to send his report; this is not meant to preclude any constable from having more frequent communication with the Provincial Judge, if necessary.

15th. Any constable who shall annoy vexatiously and without reason, any person, under a pretence of zeal for the police, shall be liable to punishment by the Provincial Judge, or Justice of the Peace.

16th. No person shall give or receive, in pawn, any articles whatever, without first shewing the same to the constable of his division.

17th. Any person who shall discover and bring to conviction any one having received goods in pawn, who had not shewn the same to the constable of his division, shall have five per cent, on the amount of the said property.

18th. All gold, silver and copper goods, which are bought shall be shewn by the purchaser to the constable of the division, with the exception of those bought at public auction—it is prohibited to purchase any goods whatsoever after sunset from persons who offer them for sale at the doors.

19th. Silversmiths, goldsmiths, and brass foundries, are to give security for their good behaviour to the Provincial Judge, and shall not melt down any wrought gold, silver or brass, without having shewn the same to the constable of their division.

20th. All gambling places not licensed, to be abolished, and no person of whatever description, shall be allowed to game, either in the streets or under the verandas or piazzas of the houses, in any manner whatsoever.

21st. The constable shall be entitled to ten per cent on all property whatsoever which he may discover and recover, and in like manner five per cent shall be given to persons, who shall be the means of recovering and restoring to the owner his stolen property.

22nd. All persons receiving goods to keep for others, shall give immediate notice to the constable of their division.

23rd. All houses and gardens, shall be encompassed with walls or good hedges, and be cleared of brush and underwood within, in order to prevent the concealment of thieves—this is to be completed in three months.

24th. All cattle found straying loose in the streets of the pettah after sunset, shall be seized and lodged in a pound to be constructed for that purpose, and the owners thereof shall be fined six fanams for each buffalo, bullock or cow so found, and seized, and one fanam per diem additional for every day that the animal may remain in pound, after being seized, and should the owner not ap-

*Act. 8 No 14 of 1820*

If not claimed, sold for expences;  
Balance to Government;

Pigs not allowed to go astray within the graveyards, owners of pigs so straying liable to a fine; Or imprisonment;  
Or pig to be forfeited at the discretion of the Provincial Judge & sold for the benefit of Government.

Persons laying down rubbish to be fined or imprisoned.

Rubbish to be deposited in a place to be pointed out.

Householders to remove rubbish &c.

Householders neglecting after notice to be fined;  
Or imprisoned.  
Constable may remove and levy expences on householder.

Persons indecently exposing themselves fined

Or imprisoned.

Provincial Judge to assist constables.

Constable to inform themselves of the means of subsistence of inhabitants.

Fire arms not to be discharged in the pettah without license.

Constable to command aid of inhabitants in case of fire.

Constables to see that butchers keep their workshops clean & remove offal.

pear to claim his property and pay the said fine &c. within twelve full days from the time of seizure and pounding, then the animal to be sold, and the price thereof, after deducting the fine and expences of keeping, to go to Government.

25th. The owners of pigs are strictly prohibited from allowing them to go at large, and the owner of any pig found straying within the graveyards shall be liable to a fine of one rix dollar, to be recovered before the Provincial Judge, and in case of such fine not being paid, to one weeks imprisonment, or such pig to be forfeited, at the discretion of the Provincial Judge, and sold for the benefit of Government.

26th. Any person laying down dirt, rubbish, or filth, of any sort in the public streets or roads, or in view of the public streets or roads, shall upon proof thereof upon oath before the Provincial Judge be fined two rix dollars, or in default of payment thereof suffer fourteen days imprisonment.

27th. All dirt, rubbish and filth, shall be deposited in places to be pointed out by the constable of each division, under the order of the Provincial Judge.

28th. Every householder is bound to remove all filth, rubbish and dirt from before his or her house, to such place as shall be pointed out by the constable of the district.

29th. If any householder shall after notice given by the constable of his division, neglect for one hour to remove such filth, rubbish and dirt from before his house, he or she shall be fined two rix dollars, or in default of payment shall suffer fourteen days imprisonment, and the constable of the district is hereby empowered to employ persons to remove such filth, rubbish and dirt, and having proved before the Provincial Judge the amount of the cost of so doing, he shall be entitled to levy the same by sale of the offenders goods, under the warrant of the Provincial Judge.

30th. Persons indecently exposing themselves within sight of the public streets or roads, shall upon proof made before the Provincial Judge by one credible witness be fined two rix dollars (half thereof to be paid to the persons giving information) or in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned at hard labour for fourteen days.

31st. The Provincial Judge shall be aiding and assisting the constables in the execution of their functions against all persons whomsoever, who shall resist their authority.

32nd. They shall inform themselves in what manner the inhabitants of their respective divisions provide for their subsistence, in order to be able to inform the Provincial Judge thereof on enquiry.

33rd. The discharging of firt arms in the pettah is strictly prohibited, as also the setting off fireworks without a special permission of the Provincial Judge in writing.

34th. In case of fire the constables shall use their utmost endeavours to cause the same to be extinguished; the first who shall have notice thereof shall give the alarm, which shall be repeated by all the other constables and police vidhans, when the inhabitants shall come out of their houses and under the direction of the constables afford the necessary assistance, both by themselves and by sending their male servants and slaves where the fire is.

35th. The constables shall pay great attention, that the butchers keep the places where they kill cattle always clean, and that the offal be removed so as not to infect the air

That roads &c. be not encroached upon.

Constables to see drains are kept open.

Persons finding property to bring it to constable to be paid one tenth by owner, if not claimed in 6 months one third.

36th. They shall also see whenever any buildings are erected, that the roads or streets be not encroached upon, and if any encroachment is attempted shall report the same to the Provincial Judge.

37th. It shall be one of the principal duties of the constables to see that the drains of the houses, and also those along the streets, are kept open so as to prevent the stagnation of water in them.

38th. All persons finding any property shall forthwith bring it to the constable, who is required to report the circumstance to the Provincial Judge, and such finder, if no fraud appears on his part, shall receive from the owner of the property one tenth of the value, and if no claim be made for six months, one third.

*Given at Colombo, this Twenty first day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

---

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

*PRESENT,*

THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1820.

*Regulation No. 20.*

For the better security of His Majesty's subjects against the contagion of small pox.

**Preamble.**

Necessary to establish certain rules to ascertain the existence of small pox in any part of the Island, in order that the provisions of the 2d Regulation of 1820 may be carried into effect.

Every householder shall give immediate notice of small pox appearing in any member of his family, servant or lodger to the constable, police vidahn, or other headman of his village or division;

Constable, police vidahn, or other headman, shall report the same immediately to the nearest Collector, Sitting Magistrate, or Agent of Government.

1. **WHEREAS** it is necessary to establish some certain method by which the existence of small pox in any part of this Island may be immediately made known to Government, in order that the rules prescribed by the Second Regulation of the current year may be effectually and promptly enforced;

2. It is hereby enacted, by the Honble the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that every householder, in whose house the disorder shall appear, by any member of his or her family, servant, lodger, or temporary resident therein being affected therewith, shall with the least possible delay, make the fact known to the constable or police vidahn of the village or division; or where no such officers shall have been appointed, to some other headman of the said village or division. And such constable, police vidahn, or headman, shall, immediately on receiving such notice, report the same to the nearest Collector, Sitting Magistrate, or Agent of Government.

*Act 8 No 20 of 1821*

Breach of this Regulation  
punishable as a misdemeanour

3. And it is hereby further enacted, that the breach of this Regulation by any constable, police vidahn, headman, or other individual, shall be punishable as a misdemeanour, and according to the discretion and jurisdiction of the Court or Magistrate before which the offender may be tried.

*Given at Colombo, this Sixteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*To be proclaimed in the Kandyan Provinces*

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Sec. Kand. Provs.

## REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1821.

*Regulation No. 9.*

For providing against the obstruction of the navigation by the canals  
from the Grand Pass to the Harbour of Colombo.

**Preamble.**

Expedient to prevent the obstruction of the navigation by the canal from the Grand Pass to the sea beach of Colombo through the Fort.  
After the 1st of June 1821, no boat or raft to lie at a greater distance from the bank of the canals than its own breadth, except while moving along the canals;

1. **W**HEREAS it is expedient to provide against any wilful obstruction to the navigation of the canal from the Grand Pass now extended through the fort of Colombo to the sea beach;
2. It is therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that from and after the first day of June next ensuing, it shall be unlawful for any paddy or other boat, or any raft or float of timber to remain or to be in any part of the canal leading from the Grand Pass to the lock near St. Sebastians, or of the canal from the Lake through the fort, excepting close to either bank of the canal, and not projecting from such bank beyond the breadth of the boat or raft or float, unless while going along the canal; and

Any boat or raft found otherwise than allowed by this Regulation, to be seized and the owner fined in a sum not exceeding 50 rix dollars  $\frac{1}{2}$  to the informer and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to the Crown;

If no owner appears within three month after seizure, the boat or raft to be sold:  $\frac{1}{2}$  proceeds to go to informer and the remainder to the Crown.

Any person convicted of throwing dirt into either of the canals from the Grand Pass to the lock at St. Sebastians, or through the fort, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding 50 rds. and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

that any such pady or other boat, or any such raft or float of timber which may be found after that date placed otherwise than allowed by this Regulation, shall be seized by such persons who shall be thereto authorized: and the owner of such pady, boat, raft, or float shall, upon proof of the breach of this Regulation made on oath to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, be liable to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rix dollars one half whereof shall go to the Crown, and the other half to such person on whose information the seizure shall have been made: And if the owner of such pady, boat, raft or float is not known, or if no person comes forward to claim the same within the term of three months from the date of seizure, the same shall be sold, and one half of the proceeds shall go the Crown, and the other half to the person who shall have given the information which led to the seizure.

3. And it is further enacted, that any person who shall be convicted of throwing any dirt, rubbish or dead animals, into either of the said canals, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rix dollars, and to be imprisoned till such fine be paid; but the term of imprisonment not exceeding two months.

4. And it is further enacted, that the offences against this Regulation may be heard, tried, determined and judgement awarded by any Justice of Peace within and for the town, fort and district of Colombo.

*Given at Colombo, this Twenty Sixth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

## SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

COLLECTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON ;  
*containing*

REGULATIONS PROMULGATED SINCE 31ST MAY 1821.

*To Section Second,**(Revenue Enactments.)*

REGULATION  
 OF  
 GOVERNMENT.

*Repealed by No 4 of  
823 p. 8*  
PRESENT,

THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1821.

*Regulation No. 11.*

For declaring the annexation of Stamps to Deeds or Instruments which  
 by law ought to be written on stamped paper of certain amounts,  
 in order to make up the amount of the stamp duty, illegal.

## Preamble.

The practice of annexing blank  
 stamps to deeds required to  
 be stamped, conducive to fraud  
 on the revenue and individuals.

From and after, the 1st.  
 January 1822. It shall not be  
 lawful to annex to any deed or  
 instrument by law required to  
 be written on stamped paper or  
 ola, any stamped paper or ola  
 to make up the amount of du-  
 ty by law chargeable on such  
 deed or instrument.

1. **W**HEREAS the practice of annexing blank Stamps to  
 deeds or instruments, which under the Regulations now in  
 force are required to be written on stamped paper, may afford a  
 means of committing frauds on the revenue and on individuals;

2. It is therefore enacted, by the Honble the Lieutenant Go-  
 vernor in Council, that it shall not be lawful, from and after the first  
 day of January next ensuing, to attach or annex to any convey-  
 ance of immoveable property by sale gift or settlement, or to any  
 conveyance of moveable property, or mortgage, or other bond or obli-  
 gation, lease of lands or tenements, contract for the future sale or  
 purchase of goods, assignment of ships, assignment of securities (other  
 than those of Government) bill of exchange, promissory note, receipt,  
 discharge or acquittance for money, or any voucher, shop-bill, auc-  
 tion-bill or bill of parcels purporting to be a receipt or discharge or  
 acquittance; or to any bond of indemnity, penal bond for the per-  
 formance of any trust, deed or instrument of partnership affect-  
 ing capital amounting to one thousand rixdollars, power of attorney  
 or substitution under the same, agreement or other notarial act, or  
 the copy or extract thereof, any stamped paper or papers, ola or olas,  
 so as to make up either wholly or in part the amount of stamp duty

Every stamped paper or ola purporting to belong to such deed or instrument shall have a portion of the deed or instrument written thereon.

Any deed written on an insufficient stamp on and after the 1st January 1822 and having additional stamps annexed invalid. Parties to the same liable to the penalties enacted by Regulation No. 2 of 1817, against parties to deeds, which ought to be stamped, written on unstamped paper.

which is by law chargeable thereon; but every stamped paper, or ola which purports to belong to any one of the deeds or instruments above described and which by law are required to be written on stamped paper or ola of a certain fixed or rateable amount, shall have written on the same, a portion of the said deed or instrument: And that any deed or instrument such as is herein before described and which by law is required to be written on stamped paper or ola, and which being written on and after the said first day of January next, on stamped paper or ola of insufficient amount, shall have any other one or more stamped paper or ola, papers or olas annexed thereto, not having a part of such deed or instrument written thereon, shall be invalid; and the parties to the same shall be liable to such penalties, as in and by the Second Regulation of the year 1817, is declared against persons, who shall be parties to deeds which by law should be written on stamped paper or ola, and are written on unstamped paper or ola.

Given at Colombo this Fifteenth day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.

By Order of the Council.  
(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

*To Section Sixth,  
(Enactments relative to Slaves.)*

**REGULATION  
OF  
GOVERNMENT.**

**PRESENT,**

**THE HONBLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.**

A. D. 1821.

**Regulation No. 12.**

A Regulation for further extending the term in which the registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, respecting whom claims are still pending for decision, may take place till the 30th June 1822; and for facilitating the emancipation of slaves in the district of Manar, by giving to the Sitting Magistrate of that district, the power of receiving applications from slaves to purchase their freedom, and to proceed thereon agreeable to the 9th Regulation of 1818, clause 24th.

Preamble.

It appears by report of the Commissioners &c. acting under Regulations No. 9 & 10 of 1818, that the claims pending

1. **WHEREAS** it appears by the reports of the several Commissioners, Judges and Magistrates, acting under the Ninth and Tenth Regulations of 1818, that all the claims to Covia, Nallua and

to Covia, Nallua & Palla slaves before the said Commissioners cannot be decided so as that the Registry may be completed within the time prescribed by Regulation No. 8 of 1820.

The term in which Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, respecting whom claims have been given in before 31st August 1819, and still are pending, may be registered is extended till 30th June 1822;

Penalties for non-registry of such slaves only to have effect in reference to that date.

Transcripts of registers to be sent to Chief Secretary's Office by 30th September 1822;

And lists of alterations every three months subsequent.

Distance of parts of the Manar district from the usual place of sitting of the Provincial Court of Calpentyne renders it difficult for slaves to avail themselves of the benefit of the 24th clause of Regulation No. 9 of 1818;

The Sitting Magistrate of Manar to have the same authority in this respect as the Provincial Court of Calpentyne.

Palla slaves, pending before the Commissioners in and by the said Tenth Regulation established, cannot be decided so as that the registration of the said slaves may take place on or before the thirty first day of December next, as by the Eighth Regulation of 1820, is directed and required;

2. It is therefore enacted, by the Honble the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the term within which the Registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves is, in and by the second clause of the Eighth Regulation of 1820, and clauses of the other Regulations therein referred to required to be made; shall be, and the same is, in respect to such slaves, respecting whom claims have been given in before the thirty first day of August 1819, and on which claims the Commissioners named under the Tenth Regulation of 1818, have not yet decided, enlarged till the thirtieth day of June in the year 1822; and all penalties consequent on neglect of such registry, shall, as connected with such slaves respecting whom claims are and shall be pending as aforesaid, only have effect in reference to that date.

3. And it is further enacted, that the transcripts of registries of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, in and by the third clause of the said Eighth Regulation of 1820, and the several Regulations therein referred to required to be sent to the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, shall be transmitted on or before the thirtieth day of September 1822; and the lists of alterations in the same every subsequent quarter of a year.

4. And whereas from the remoteness of several parts of the district of Manar from the place where the Provincial Court of Calpentyne is usually held, slaves desirous of availing themselves of the privilege in and by the twenty fourth clause of the Ninth Regulation of the year 1818, granted to them of purchasing their freedom under the rules therein laid down, find a difficulty in so doing; It is therefore enacted, that the Sitting Magistrate of the said district of Manar, shall have and exercise the power of receiving the applications of slaves residing in the said district, for permission to purchase their freedom; and to proceed thereon according to the provisions of the twenty fourth clause of the Ninth Regulation of 1818, and on the exigencies thereof being complied with, to grant the certificates of freedom thereby directed, as fully and effectually, as under the said Regulation, the Provincial Court of Calpentyne could and may proceed.

*Given at Colombo, this Fifteenth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One.*

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN,  
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.



## HEADS IN THE INDEX.

ACCOUNTS, CIVIL.  
ACTIONS, LIMITATION TO.  
ANCHORAGE, and HIRE OF ANCHORS,  
ANDOL.  
APPEAL.  
APPRAISEMENT.  
ARMS and AMMUNITION.  
ARRACK.  
ASSESSMENT.  
AUCTIONEERS.  
BAGGAGE, & WEARING APPAREL.  
BAIL.  
BAKERS.  
BANISHED PERSONS.  
BANISHMENT.  
BANKRUPTS.  
BAZAR TAX.  
BOATS.  
BOEDEL KAMERS.  
BULLOCKS, & BULLOCK BANDIES,  
BUTCHERS.  
CANALS.  
CATHOLICS, ROMAN.  
CATTLE.  
CHARITABLE FUNDS.  
CINNAMON.  
CIVIL FUND COMMITTEE.  
CLOTHS, COTTON.  
COINS.  
CONFESSIONS.  
CONFISCATIONS.  
CONTEMPTS.  
CONVICTS.  
COUNCILS.  
COUNTERFEITING.  
COURTS.  
CUSTOM-DUTIES.  
DEPOSITS.  
DESERTERS.  
DHONIES.  
DOCUMENTS.

DRAWBACK.  
EDICTILE CITATIONS.  
ESTATES.  
EXECUTIONS.  
EX-PARTE.  
FEES, and COSTS.  
FISCAL.  
FISH.  
FORTS.  
FRANKING.  
HAIR-CUTTING  
HEADMEN, NATIVE.  
HORSES.  
IMPRESSMENT.  
INSOLVENT DEBTORS.  
INTEREST.  
INVOICE.  
JOY OF JEWEL TAX.  
JUDGMENT.  
JURISDICTION.  
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.  
KANDYANS.  
KNIVES, POINTED.  
LANDS.  
LAND-RAADS.  
LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.  
MAGISTRATES.  
MANIFESTS.  
MARRIAGES.  
MATRIMONIAL SUITS.  
MEASURES.  
MERTINGS.  
MORTGAGES.  
NOTES, TREASURY.  
OATHS.  
OULIAM.  
PEARL BANKS.  
PERJURIES.  
PERMITS.  
PETITIONS.  
PILOTS & PILOTAGE

POLICE.

## HEADS IN THE INDEX.

POLICE.  
PORT, & HARBOUR RULES.  
PORT-CLEARANCE.  
POST OFFICE, & POSTAGE OF LETTERS.  
PRISONERS.  
PROHIBITED ARTICLES.  
PROMISES.  
PUNISHMENTS.  
RECOGNIZANCE.  
REGISTERS.  
REGISTRY.  
REGULATIONS.  
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.  
SABBATH.  
SALT.  
SCHOOLS.  
SEARCH.  
SEQUESTRATION.  
SERVICE.  
SLAVES.

SMALL POX.  
SOLDIERS EQUIPMENTS.  
STAMPS.  
STILLS.  
SUBPENA DUCES TECUM.  
SUMMONS.  
SURETIES.  
SURVEY.  
TARIFF.  
TOBACCO.  
TODDY.  
THESE WALEMA.  
THOMBOS.  
TRADE.  
TRADERS.  
TRANSHIPMENT.  
VAGRANTS.  
WAREHOUSE.  
WARRANTS.  
WITNESSES.

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>ACCOUNTS, CIVIL--</b> Regulating them.....	1806	17	6
Rates of pa. and establishment fixed.....	"	"	7
Mode of vouching them.....	"	"	"
Mode of auditing them.....	"	"	"
Nature of fixed and unfixed contingencies.....	"	"	"
Mode of settling and auditing them.....	"	"	"
Forms to be observed in drawing them up.....	"	"	8
<b>ACTIONS, LIMITA- TION TO</b> — Thirty years in cases of landed property .....	1801	Procl.	126
Ten Do. Do. Do. personal Do. ....	"	"	"
Do. Do. Do. Do. landed Do. ....	1801	Procl.	232
Exceptions as to individuals absent or disabled ....	1801	"	126
Do. as to rights of Government ..	"	"	"
<b>ANCHORAGE and HIRE of ANCHORS.</b> Charges at Colombo.....	1813	19	38
At Trincomalie.....	"	"	42
At Galle.....	"	"	45
Charges of anchorage paid on portclearance.....	1820	6	67
Schedules thereof.....	"	"	84
Charges increased.....	1820	12	86
Schedules thereof.....	"	"	88
<b>ANDOL</b> — Meaning of the word defined .....	1821	2	194
<b>APPEAL</b> — — A court of, formed, to hear all cases exceeding £ 200	1799	Procl.	116
Form of proceeding therein .....	"	"	"
Allowed, to the King in his Privy Council, in cases exceeding £ 500 .....	"	"	"
Cases of less amount, wherein appeal allowed to His Majesty.....	"	"	"
Mode of proceeding in such cases .....	"	"	117
Allowed, for less amount in civil suits to the Governor....	"	"	"
Mode of proceeding therein .....	"	"	"
From Landraads, to exceed Rds. 300.....	"	"	"
Allowed, if prayer of a defendant, appearing after judgement by default in certain cases, be refused by Courts .....	1801	Procl.	126
Rules of practice in cases of appeal .....	"	"	131
Do, for ascertaining the value in question.....	"	"	"

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>APPEAL—</b>			
Appealable cases explained .....	1801	Procl.	131
Petition of, how framed & lodged, & may be amended before hearing .....	"	"	132
To be reported by the Court in which it is lodged.	"	"	"
Mode of taking security in such cases .....	"	"	"
In case of slavery.....	"	"	"
In certain cases of judgement by default .....	"	"	133
In questions of jurisdiction ....	"	"	"
When demanded, in cases not appealable.....	"	"	134
Courts of, may direct original Courts to call on the party appellant for the charges of translations ..	"	"	136
Allowed, for sums exceeding Rds. 300 and under Rds. 2000 from the Civil Courts of Jaffna & Galle.	"	"	138
Abolishing the greater and lesser Courts of Appeal.	1802	Procl.	143
Reciting Charter which establishes the High Court of Appeal ..	"	"	"
Not allowed from interlocutory Order, except when having definitive effect .....	1819	5	186
Minor Courts of, formed.....	1809	5	209
Do. Do. form of proceeding therein .....	"	"	"
Do. Do. to receive instructions for their guidance from the Governor in Council.....	"	"	"
Do. Do. not to take cognizance of suits competent to the High Court .....	"	"	210
From Provincial Courts, in cases not exceeding Rds. 200, disallowed.....	1814	9	218
From Magistrates Courts, in cases not exceeding Rds. 25, disallowed.....	"	"	"
In cases wherein titles to land are concerned, still allowed however low the value .....	"	"	"
Minor Courts of, empowered to retain causes before them for further proof.....	"	"	"
Minor Court of Appeal for revenue cases under Rds. 300 established....	1820	13	222
Do. Do. form of proceeding therein .....	"	"	"
Allowed from decisions in favour of persons alledged to be slaves.....	1806	7	237
<b>APPRAISEMENT—</b> How to be made on certain goods imported....	1820	6	65
<b>ARMS AND AMMUNITION—</b>			
Penalty of possessing ordnance without license.....	1815	1	278
Do. Do. fire arms & ammunition.....	"	"	"
Persons allowed to possess arms & ammunition without license.....	"	"	"

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

		YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE	
ARMS AND AMMUNITION	Persons allowed to possess, when licensed.....	1815	1	278	
	Penalty of not having license .....	"	"	279	
	Not to be sold at auction without Collector's license .....	"	"	"	
	May be taken away from any person by Government. ....	"	"	"	
	Penalty of possessing or selling arms or ammunition without license, extended .....	1820	9	284	
	Penalty of importing, without special license.. .....	1820	6	68	
ARRACK,—	Distillation, without license, in Cingalese districts prohibited.....	1820	22	99	
	Do. in Malabar districts, wholly prohibited.....	"	23	104	
	Do. Chilaw do. do. do.....	"	22	99	
	Found in unlicensed places confiscated.....	Cingalese districts Malabar do.	"	110	
			1819	11	57
	License to remove Arrack to be issued to wholesale dealers....	Cingalese districts Malabar do.	1820	22	100
			1819	11	57
	In estates of deceased persons	Cingalese districts Malabar do.	1820	22	103
			1819	11	59
	Not to be introduced into Forts and Garrisons....		1814	8	315
	Penalty on distillers for not giving in returns.....	Cingalese districts Malabar do.	1820	22	99
			1819	11	55
	Do. if returns false.....	Cingalese districts Malabar do.	1820	22	100
			1819	11	55
	Do. for default of returns by wholesale dealers. ....	Cingalese districts Malabar do.	1820	22	100
			1819	11	56
	Do. for introducing Arrack into Forts without license.....		1814	8	315
	Do. for false returns by wholesale dealers.....	Cingalese districts Malabar do.	1820	22	100
			1819	11	56
	Do. for removing Arrack without license.....	Cingalese districts Malabar do.	1820	22	101
			1819	11	57
	Do. on owner or occupier of a building.....	Cingalese districts Malabar do.	1820	22	101
			1819	11	57
	Do. in which Arrack is found not being a licensed place...				
	Do. on unlicensed retail sale..	Cingalese districts Malabar do.	1820	22	93
			1819	11	55
	Do. of unlawful distillation..	Cingalese districts Malabar do. repd.	1820	22	99
	1819		11	55	
Do. how liable.....	Cingalese district Malabar do.	1820	22	102	
		1819	11	58	
Rewards to informers.....	Cingalese districts Malabar do.	1820	22	103	
		1819	11	59	

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

			YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
ARRACK-----	Removal of Arrack, without li-	Cingalese districts }	1820	22	100
	cense unlawful.....	Malabar do. }	1819	11	57
	Still's under 25 gallons prohibited	Cingalese districts }	1820	22	99
	after 1st January 1822.....	Cingalese districts }	"	"	99
	Tax on stills for distilling.....	Cingalese districts }	"	"	100
	Wholesale dealers in, to be re-	Cingalese districts }	1819	11	56
	gistered.....	Malabar do. }	1820	22	100
	Wholesale what.....	Cingalese districts }	1819	11	56
		Malabar do. }			
ASSESSMENT-----	On Houses, within the town, fort and four gravets of		1820	5	62
	Colombo, established.....		"	"	63
	To be made by a Committee.....		"	"	"
	Mode of collection.....		"	"	"
	Do. of assessing.....		"	"	"
	Empty and religious houses exempted.....		"	"	"
	Occupant may contribute personal labour or a substi-		"	"	"
	tute, instead of paying.....		"	"	"
	The appropriation of the funds.....		"	"	"
	Tax on bullock carts transferred to assessment funds.		"	"	"
	Mode of keeping accounts.....		"	"	"
	To be levied on the occupier, instead of the proprietor.		1821	7	108
AUCTIONEERS.-----	In default of payment property liable to seizure....		"	"	"
	Number of members of the Committee reduced.....		"	"	"
	Penalty on refusing to execute the duty.....		"	"	"
	Required to have a license.....		1820	17	91
	For what term granted—securities required and bond—				
	its tenor—how put in suit—one prosecution not to		"	"	"
	cancel the bond.....		"	"	"
	Rules for their guidance—may refuse to deliver goods		"	"	92
	—allowed parate execution.....		"	"	"
	Not required for sale of Government property.....		"	"	"
	Where there is no auctioneer, Collector to select a pro-		"	"	"
	per person.....		"	"	"
	Rules for his guidance.....		"	"	"
BAGGAGE & WEAR-	Do. in cases of executions against effects of debtors.		"	"	"
	ING APPAREL.-----				
	To pass at all hours, on being duly searched.....		1820	6	66
	Wearing apparel free of duty.....		"	"	67
	Declaration of its being for private use may be required		"	"	"
BAIL-----	Cases wherein to be allowed by Magistrates.....		1806	8	146
	To be apportioned to the nature of the offence.....		"	"	147

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>BAIL</b> ——— Deposit to be accepted by Fiscals in certain cases in lieu of bail .....	1821	3	195
Proceedings in such cases .....	"	"	"
<b>BAKERS</b> ——— Rules by which they are to conduct their trade at Colon .....	1806	11	293
Penalties for infraction thereof .....	"	"	"
At Trincomali—rules for their guidance .....	1807	2	300
<b>BANISHED PER- SONS</b> ——— By the authority of the Governor, returning with- out license, how punished.....	1819	2	285
<b>BANISHMENT</b> ——— Offences affecting the public tranquillity which legal proceedings cannot reach, punished by banish- ment.....	1806	12	294
<b>BANKRUPTS.</b> ——— Cases wherein persons considered bankrupts.....	1806	15	143
Cases wherein commissions of bankruptcy granted..	"	"	149
Committee of bankruptcy how composed.....	"	"	"
Do. do. how to proceed in their duty	"	"	"
Creditors how and when convoked — and how allowed to vote.....	"	"	{ 150 153
Administrators how chosen.....	"	"	"
Their power, and rules for their conduct.....	"	"	{ 151 155
Penalty on persons concealing bankrupts property....	"	"	"
Do. do. failing to answer interrogatories....	"	"	"
Do. do. perjurying themselves.....	"	"	"
Do. do. advancing false claims.....	"	"	"
Do. do. on bankrupts non-appearance, and refusing to answer interrogatories.....	"	"	"
Person in goal declared a bankrupt, how examined..	"	"	152
Bankrupt refusing to be examined.....	"	"	"
Do. appearing in due time, allowed to examine his papers.....	"	"	"
Penalty of harbouring a bankrupt.....	"	"	"
Reward for discovering bankrupt's property.....	"	"	"
Goods found in bankrupt's estate.....	"	"	"
Private arrangements made by bankrupts considered a new act of insolvency.....	"	"	"
Dividends how settled.....	"	"	153
Expences and remuneration of administrators.....	"	"	"
Preference regarding Notarial Acts.....	"	"	"
Allowance to bankrupts.....	"	"	154
Certificate of bankruptcy.....	"	"	"

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

		YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>BANKRUPTS</b> —	Certificate of bankruptcy, in what cases a second allowed	1806	15	155
	Governor to settle fees.....	"	"	"
	Grievances to be referred to Governor.....	"	"	"
	Property of bankrupt how sold.....	"	"	"
	Provision for creditors residing out of the Island.....	"	"	156
<i>Baptism ...</i>	<i>of natives how registered .....</i>	1822	3	
<b>BAZAR TAX</b> —	Abolished.....	1813	17	35
<b>BOATS.</b> —	Square-rigged vessels must employ Master Attendant's boats, at Colombo, Galle and Trincomalie .....	1813	19	37
	Boats to be licensed for this purpose by Masters Attendant .....	"	"	40
	Penalty of plying without license.....	"	"	43
	Rate of their hire....at Colombo.....	"	"	"
	Do. Do. ....at Trincomalie.....	"	"	39
	Do. Do. ....at Galle.....	"	"	42
	Bringing goods on shore to be accompanied with a note of contents each trip.....	1820	6	45
	If note false, goods liable to double duty.....	"	"	66
	Penalty of not sending notes.....	"	12	87
	Penalty on employing unlicensed boats.....	1821	10	109
	Ships of War and hired Transports excepted.....	"	"	"
<b>BODEL KAMERS</b> —	The office of, abolished.....	1802	Procl.	203
<i>Bridges ....</i>	<i>Tolls on .....</i>	1828	3	
<b>BULLOCKS &amp; BULLOCK BANDIES</b> —	Tax on licenses to bullock carts transferred to Assessment funds.....	1820	5	63
<b>BUTCHERS</b> —	Licensed to kill cattle .....	1814	3	275
	To furnish registers of cattle killed &c. ....	"	"	"
	Not to be prosecuted after lapse of 3 months.....	"	"	"
	Extending the term of furnishing registers.....	1815	4	280
	See CATTLE			
<b>CANALS</b> —	Obstruction of, provided against .....	1821	9	332
	<i>Tolls on .....</i>	1828	3	
<b>CATHOLICS, ROMAN</b>	Allowed the unmolested exercise of their Religion..	1806	4	4
	Admitted to all civil privileges and capacities .....	"	"	5
	The validity of marriages contracted by them since 1795, admitted .....	"	"	"
<b>CATTLE</b> —	No rewards to be paid for convicting persons killing cattle. .. ..	1814	3	274
	Not to be killed, excepting in Colombo, Galle, Matura, Trincomalie and Jaffna, without license from Magistrate. .. ..	"	"	"



# ALPHABETICAL INDEX

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>CATTLE</b> —			
License how obtained .. .. .	1814	3	274
Possession of beef without leave, proof of its having been stolen .. .. .	"	"	"
Butchers licensed to kill cattle .. .. .	"	"	275
No prosecutions allowed after six months.....	"	"	"
Penalty of receiving stolen cattle .. .. .	"	"	"
Proof of do. do. .. .. .	"	"	"
<b>CHARITABLE FUNDS</b> Funds administered by the several Deaconries transferred to the Sub-Committees of superintendence.....	1802	"	4
<b>CINNAMON</b> —			
Sale of it in small quantities, how allowed.....	1801	Procl.	28
Retailers to be licensed .. .. .	"	"	"
Penalties of retailing without license .. .. .	"	"	"
10 lbs. of it allowed to be exported for private use on permits granted for that purpose .. .. .	"	"	"
Penalties of exporting a larger quantity .. .. .	"	"	29
Cutting or destroying Cinnamon plants without license, prohibited .. .. .	1816	8	49
Cutting grass, firewood, or timber in preserved plantations without license, prohibited .. .. .	"	"	"
No cattle to be kept within their limits .. .. .	"	"	"
Penalty of breaking fences and dams .. .. .	"	"	"
Cattle driven thro' Plantations to be coupled ....	"	"	50
Those straying therein to be seized or killed, & owner fined .. .. .	"	"	"
Precautions against fire .. .. .	"	"	"
No houses or huts to be erected or lands cleared & cultivated within the Plantations, without permission. ....	"	"	"
Penalties how levied and distributed .. .. .	"	"	51
Jurisdiction of Magistrates not increased by Reg. No. 8. of 1816.. .. .	1816	10	"
Fine or imprisonment optional with the convicted .. .. .	"	"	"
Penalties of exporting a larger quantity of Cinnamon than 10 lbs. .. .. .	1820	6	67
Lands in the Cinnamon Gardens not affected by Proclamation 3d May 1800.. .. .	1800	"	226
<i>Exporting cinnamon trees prohibited</i> .. .. .	1820	225	
<b>CIVIL FUND COMMITTEE</b> —			
To lend out sums of money from the Fund, on interest.....	1806	9	5
To call for the advice of others.....	"	"	"
Sums so lent not to exceed Rds. 100,000 .. .. .	"	"	"
Mortgage when sufficient.....	"	"	"
Money how lent on cargoes.....	"	"	6
Applications for loans, how and when made.....	"	"	"

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>CIVIL FUND COM-MITTEE</b> — Parate execution to issue on failure of payment of interest.....	1806	9	6
The purposes for which on y, loans to be made.....	"	"	"
<b>CLOTHS, COTTON-</b> Mode of levying, and rate of duty thereon.....	1820	6	65
<b>COINS-</b> — Dutch Challies circulated.....	1815	3	17
Their rate adjusted.....	"	"	"
Penalty of counterfeiting Coins current in Ceylon	18 14	12	277
Do. of uttering counterfeit do. do.	"	"	"
Do. of possessing instruments for counterfeiting	"	"	"
<b>CONFESSIONS</b> — Procured by torture, abolished .. .. .	1799	Procl.	113
Of prisoners, how to be taken by Magistrates.....	1813	18	170
<b>CONFISCATIONS.</b> — How sold.....	1820	6	69
<b>CONTEMPTS</b> — Proceedings in cases of, before Provincial Judges and other Magistrates .....	1820	15	190
Do. do. to be recorded in criminal diaries ..	"	"	191
Penalty for not answering interrogatories .....	"	"	"
Of Courts, not to be punished by lashes.....	"	"	"
<b>CONVICTS</b> — From New south Wales prohibited landing in Ceylon..	1800	Procl.	273
do. do. penalty of do. do.....	"	"	"
<b>COUNCIL</b> — Established, & Members thereof named.....	1802	Procl.	3
<b>COUNTERFEITING-</b> See Coins			
<b>COURTS</b> — Justice to be administered therein according to the laws established by the late Dutch Government.....	1799	Procl.	111
Proceedings in criminal cases how conducted.....	"	"	112
Criminal, at Colombo, Jaffnapatam and Galle consolidated.....	"	"	114
Of Fiscals, to try inferior offences.....	"	"	"
The power of Civil Courts extended.....	"	"	"
One Judge to form a competent civil Court.....	"	"	115
Three do. do. do. criminal do.....	"	"	"

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>COURTS—</b>			
Jurisdiction of, not to be declined from defect in number of Judges.....	1799	Procl.	115
Majority of Judges to decide—the President to have a casting vote in civil cases.....	"	"	"
In criminal cases, if Judges divided, parties accused acquitted.....	"	"	"
Country, or Land Rands, resumed.....	"	"	"
In Civil cases, proceedings how conducted.....	"	"	116
Of Appeal, see <b>APPEAL</b> .			
Justice to be administered without partiality or delay.....	"	"	117
Civil, only three allowed in these Settlements.....	1801	Procl.	120
All Courts to observe one uniform practice and procedure, excepting in pleas of lands under Rds. 50, and other suits not exceeding Rds. 100....	"	"	"
Permission not necessary to commence suits..	"	"	121
Form of proceedings in detail.....	"	"	"
Fees, see <b>FEES &amp; COSTS</b> .			
Oath of parties required in particular cases.....	"	"	125
Power of, to allow further evidence on either side.....	"	"	"
Proceedings on pleas of land from 25 to 50 Rds. and other suits from 25 to 100 Rds.....	"	"	127
Do. in suits of 25 Rds. and under.....	"	"	"
Jurisdiction of Courts, see <b>JURISDICTION</b> .			
To see the details of the general Regulations duly attended to, and fulfilled .....	"	"	130
To attend to reasonable excuses and representations..	"	"	"
To hear causes in turn.....	"	"	"
Empowered to frame bye-roles.....	"	"	"
Pleadings and evidence and other proceedings in all Courts to be taken in English, or immediately rendered into it.....	1801	Procl.	135
Cases wherein the above order dispensed with.....	"	"	"
Land Rands or Country Courts at Jaffna and Galle suppressed, and their functions and the President and Members thereof transferred to the Civil Courts at those stations.....	"	"	137
Regarding the seat the principal Revenue Officer in each district is to have in the Land-Rands and Civil Courts of Jaffna and Galle.....	"	"	138
Referring to the Charters establishing the Supreme Court of Judicature and High Court of Appeal....	1802	Procl.	143
Establishing Fiscals Courts for trying minor offences..	"	"	"
Extending civil jurisdiction therein.....	"	"	"
Provincial Court of Colombo retained..	"	"	144

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>COURTS—</b>			
Powers and jurisdictions of Magistrate's Courts..	1806	8	145
Mode of keeping diaries, and taking informations in criminal cases, in Provincial Judges and Sitting Magistrate's Courts.....	1813	18	170
Provincial or other inferior Courts not to administer any extraordinary form of oath.....	1819	5	185
Not to pass conditional decrees .....	"	"	186
In proceedings of inferior Courts, the annexation of blank stumps not allowed .....	"	"	"
Of Justices of the peace, abolished .....	1805	1	204
Provincial, composed of one Judge, established at Colombo.....	"	"	"
Putlam and Chilaw....			
Jaffnapatnam.....			
Trincomalie & Batticaloa			
Galle & Matura.....			
Their jurisdiction .....	"	"	"
Provincial, and of Magistrates, to perform circuits	"	"	"
Rules for proceedings and for rates of fees in the inferior Courts, to be issued by the Governor..	"	"	"
Of the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo, jurisdiction extended .....	1805	2	205
Local jurisdiction of Supreme Court, extended....	1807	4	206
Provincial, of Colombo, abolished .....	"	"	"
Of Sitting Magistrates, established for the District of Colombo .....	"	"	"
Of the Sitting Magistrate of Trincomalie, jurisdiction increased .....	1808	5	207
Provincial, of Colombo—re-established .....	1809	2	"
Minor, of Appeal established .....	"	5	208
Provincial, of Calpenteen, re-established..	1812	14	210
Of the Sitting Magistrate of Batticaloa jurisdiction increased.....	1812	15	212
Of Revenue Magistrates, no suits to be instituted therein but by officers of the Crown in behalf of H. M. Revenue.....	1813	1	213
Of the S. M. of Molletivoe, civil jurisdiction enlarged .....	1813	12	213
Provincial, of Calpenteen, to perform two instead of four circuits in the year .....	1813	22	216
Provincial of Trincomalie, established.....	1814	2	216
Commissioners' at Batticaloa—established .....	1814	7	217
Of the S. M. of Negumbo, civil jurisdiction extended	1817	6	219
Minor Court of Appeal, for Revenue cases, established.	1820	13	221

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>COURTS.</b> -----			
Of the S. M. of Manar, jurisdiction increased.	1820	25	223
Supreme, empowered to sell slaves convicted of robbery or violent assault .....	1816	9	244
Of Commissioners established at Jaffna, to try slave cases .....	1818	10	263
Do. when and where to sit .....	"	"	"
Do. what construction put on its decision ....	"	"	265
Do. a competent tribunal in slave cases .....	"	"	"
Of the Magistrate of the port of Colombo established	1806	10	289
See <b>CONTUMPTS</b> and <b>PERJURIES</b>			
See <b>MATRIMONIAL SUITS.</b>			
<b>CUSTOM DUTIES.</b> -----			
To be levied according to tables.....	1820	6	64
Do. on non-enumerated articles, on the price in the invoices; at 10 per cent thereon if imported in British vessels; & 15 per cent in foreign .....	"	"	"
Do. do. where no invoices how levied.....	"	"	65
On goods mentioned in tariffs, imported in foreign vessels how levied.....	"	"	"
No articles to pass the Custom house before duties are paid or security lodged.....	"	"	66
Deposits, see <b>DEPOSITS.</b>			
Drawbacks, see <b>DRAWBACKS.</b>			
Goods to be shipped and landed at regular Ports..	"	"	67
Public property to be passed free.....	"	"	"
Penalty of importing goods illegally.....	"	"	68
Penalty on masters of vessels privy to acts subjecting goods to confiscation.....	"	"	"
Penalty on persons in any way violating the Customs regulations, or molesting or bribing Revenue Officers.....	"	"	"
The above penalties altered.....	1821	10	110
Rewards to informers.....	1820	6	69
On exports in foreign vessels how leviable.....	"	12	86
<i>Deaths Sudden</i>	1814	1	81
<b>DEPOSITS.</b> -----			
For Custom House dues, where and how allowed....	1820	6	66
How appraised, where no invoice.....	"	"	"
Interest when charged thereon.....	"	"	"
Ware-house rent when charged thereon.....	"	"	67
To be accepted by Fiscals, in certain cases, in lieu of bail .....	1821	3	195
Proceedings in such cases .....	"	"	"
<b>DESERTERS.</b> -----			
Penalty of concealing or harbouring deserters.....	1820	10	266

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>DHONIES</b> —			
Those from the Coast exempted from employing the Master Attendant's boats .....	1813	19	37
Coollah Dhonies exempted from all port charges, except for loading or discharging cargo at the wharf..			40
Belonging to the Island to be registered, and have certificate thereof on board.....	1820	6	43
Exception to the above rule.....	1820	12	65
			86
<b>DOCUMENTS</b> —			
Copies of, or extracts from, how to be furnished by heads of departments to Courts of Justice.....	1821	1	192
Originals not to be removed without sanction .....	"	"	193
Copies and extracts, if duly attested, to be received as evidence .....	"	"	"
Do. do. (except to paupers) to be granted on stamped paper .....	"	"	"
Do. do. from documents in certain department exempted from this Regulation .....	"	"	"
	"	"	"
<b>DRAWBACK</b> —			
Cases in which allowed.....	1820	6	66
Mode of applying thereto .....	"	"	"
Form of affidavit.....	"	"	83
Not allowed on extra duty levied as a penalty.....	"	19	95
<b>EDICTILE CITATIONS</b> How to be issued from the Provincial and other Inferior Courts .....	1819	5	185
<i>Elephants - Catching and keeping licenses</i> .....	1828	2	
<b>ESTATES</b> —			
Of deceased natives, not subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, to be managed by a Board of Commissioners .....	1802	Procl.	198
Duties and authority of Commissioners.....	"	"	199
Fees to Commissioners and others.....	"	"	202
Functions of Bodei karners to cease.....	"	"	203
<b>EXECUTION</b> —			
May issue, on property under sequestration at the time of judgement.....	1801	Procl.	125
Allowed, in six days after judgement, in cases not appealable.....	"	"	126
May be had on the judgement of any Court, altho beyond the limits of its jurisdiction .....	"	"	128
Not to issue on cattle or tools used in agriculture, or seed-grain .....	1812	18	169
How granted on appeals to Minor Courts.....	1809	5	209
<b>EX PARTE</b> —			
Trials, under what circumstances .....	1801	Procl.	125

*Private execution against persons borrowing from the funds administered by the Supreme Court. . . . 1814. 9.*

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION	PAGE.
<b>Fees and Costs—</b> in Civil Courts and Land roads .....	1801	Procl.	127
Application of .....	"	"	128
Prohibition against Members of Courts receiving fees, excepting in cases of local inspection .....	"	"	"
Expences of translations to be taxed with cost ..	"	"	136
Rates to be charged for translations .....	"	"	"
Rates of fees to be in proportion to the proceedings of suits .....	"	"	137
Persons allowed to share therein .....	"	"	"
Fees for drawing up or translating petitions, to be presented to persons in authority .....	"	"	139
Penalties of su charging .....	"	"	140
Remitting, temporarily, the fees in the Supreme Court of criminal jurisdiction, the Greater and Lesser Courts of Appeal, and Court of Ordinary Of bankruptcy settled by Governor .....	1806	15	141 155
In slave cases, only charged in trials of contested claims .....	1818	10	265
Of Provincial and Magistrates' Courts to be fixed by the Governor.. ..	1805	1	204
Minor Courts of Appeal, by Governor in Council ..	1809	5	209
<i>Ferries</i> — <i>Tolls on</i> .....	1828	3	
<b>FISCALS</b> — Agent of Revenue of each Province to be Fiscal thereof .....	1805	1	204
Their duties in regard to Prisoners, see PRISONERS			
<i>To make monthly returns of Prisoners—</i> .....	1827	7	
<b>FISH</b> — Fishing boats not to put to sea from the Colombo district without license.....	1820	21	96
Tenor of license—penalty of fishing without it.....	"	"	"
Boats to be conspicuously numbered.....	"	"	97
Penalties of landing at a place in the district not mentioned in the license.....	"	"	"
Do. do. of boats of other districts landing in this.....	"	"	"
Do. do. of Colombo boats landing in other districts ..	"	"	"
Questions as to stress of weather, how decided.....	"	"	"
Unrestricted as to time and place of sale.....	"	"	"
Penalties how levied and distributed.....	"	"	"
The import duty on salt fish increased.....	1821	6	107
Export duty thereon repealed.....	"	"	"
<b>FORTS.</b> — Arrack not to be introduced into, without license from Commandant.....	1814	8	315
Corporal punishment notto be inflicted in the Fort of Colombo, without permission of the Commandant .....	1804	Procl.	146

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

		YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>FORTS</b> -----	Of Colombo, provisions against loose and suspicious persons residing therein . . . . .	1810	4	301
	Penalty against introducing arrack and toddy into forts and fortresses. . . . .	1814	8	315
	Exception of corporal punishment in favour of female offenders . . . . .	"	"	"
<b>FRANKING</b> -----	Persons authorized to frank letters.....	1812	3	34
	Power of, not to be delegated.....	"	"	"
	To what address, letters to pass free.....	"	"	"
	Officers, Civil or Military at out-stations, not allowed to frank.....	"	"	"
	Rules by which the correspondence with the Governments in India and H. M. Navy conducted free.	"	"	"
	Members of Council allowed to frank.....	"	"	35
<i>Frauds</i> -----	<i>For prevention of . . . . .</i>	<i>1817</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>175</i>
<b>HAIR</b> -----	Cutting off of, by way of punishment abolished .	1820	4	186
<b>HEADMEN, NATIVE</b>	Their employ and rank ascer- { Cingalese districts }	1809	6	10
	tained by calling in their acts { Malabar do. }	1820	24	23
	Under whose signatures acts va- { Cingalese districts }	1809	6	10
	lid..... { Malabar do. }	1820	24	24
	Penalty of assuming rank or au- { Cingalese districts }	1809	6	10
	thority without such acts.... { Malabar do. }	1820	24	24
	Fines how distributed..... { Cingalese districts }	1809	6	10
	{ Malabar do. }	1820	24	24
	Schedule of the dress to be worn by Cingalese Headmen	1809	6	11
	Amount of fine fixed.....	1820	24	24
<b>HORSES</b> -----	Not to be sold to persons not British subjects . .	1815	1	278
	The above prohibition repealed . . . . .	1820	9	285
<b>IMPRESSMENT.</b> -----	Declaring the legality thereof, of persons bound to perform service, by their casts, tenure of land, and other customs of the Colony.....	1818	5	21
	Officers, duly authorized, by former usage may seize and employ such persons wheresoever found and in what employ soever.....	"	"	"
	Such officers responsible for unauthorized violence..	"	"	"
<b>INSOLVENT DEBTORS.</b> -----	Released on certain conditions.....	1820	11	187
	Do. do. if debtors to Government.....	"	"	188
	Objections to release of.....	"	"	"
	Notice to creditors omitted, may be renewed in twelve days.....	"	"	"

\*\* *Gambling - see Defeat. Police regulation*  
*in part of Colombo prohibited*  
*No 14 of 1883 p. 3/2*



# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>INSOLVENT DEBTORS</b> — Excluded from other causes, discharged after seven years' confinement.....	1821	11	169
To deliver statement of property and make assignment thereof.....	"	"	"
Future property liable.....	"	"	"
Form of assignment.....	"	"	"
Assignments exempted from stamp.....	"	"	"
Rental of cases exempted from relief by insolvent Regulations.....	1818	7	180
Remanded under those exemptions may renew application in six months after.....	"	"	"
Enlarged, after seven years' confinement, furnishing statement of property, and all future property being liable.	"	"	"
<i>for the permanent relief of</i> .....	1824	8	12
<b>INTEREST</b> — Rates chargeable on mortgages from landholders ..	1800	Procl.	118
Penalties of surcharging .....	"	"	"
On bonds previously existing, how allowed .....	"	"	"
When to cease, by bonds being invalidated ..	"	"	119
Increased on sums lent exceeding Rds. 200 ..	1800	Procl.	"
See MORTGAGES			
<b>INVOICES</b> — To be produced, and sworn to, for ascertaining duties on imports not specified in the Tariff.....	1820	6	64
Where no invoice, value of goods to be appraised..	"	"	65
To be left in the Custom House, when goods are passed on deposit.....	"	"	66
Where no invoice, deposit to be appraised.....	"	"	"
<b>JOY OR JEWEL TAX.</b> Determining to farm out the same.....	1800	Procl.	25
Fixing the amount thereof.....	"	"	"
Defining the persons liable thereto.....	"	"	"
Strangers and travellers exempted.....	"	"	26
Head of a family paying 2 Rds. to exempt the whole family.....	"	"	"
Duty of renters.....	"	"	"
Ornaments liable to the tax.....	"	"	"
No force or abuse allowed to renters.....	"	"	"
Nor habitations to be entered to detect persons wearing joys.....	"	"	27
Penalties on so doing.....	"	"	"
Persons exempted from the tax.....	"	"	"
Penalties not to take effect before 1st of May 1800.	1800	Procl.	"
Combs made of horn not subject to the tax.....	1800	Procl.	28

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>JUDGEMENT</b> —— To be pronounced and recorded without delay . . . . .	1801	Procl.	125
Party to have copy of decree in 24 hours . . . . .	"	"	125
Obtained in one Court may take effect in the jurisdiction of any other . . . . .	"	"	128
<b>JURISDICTION</b> —— of Courts—see COURTS; and in revenue matters, see the respective heads of Revenue for the protection of which particular laws are allowed.			
Ecclesiastical, in the office of ordinary, to be executed by the Governor . . . . .	1729	Procl.	117
Of Courts, not to be declined from defect of number of Judges . . . . .	"	"	115
Of the several civil Courts and Land rules defined	1801	Procl.	129
Defining the limits of the jurisdiction of the District of the town & fort of Colombo . . . . .	1802	Procl.	144
Continuing the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court of Colombo . . . . .	"	"	"
Of Magistrates Courts . . . . .	1806	8	145
Of Revenue Magistrates Courts . . . . .	1809	7	163
Criminal and civil of Provincial Courts . . . . .	1805	1	204
Do. do. of Sitting Magistrates Courts . . . . .	"	"	"
Do. do. do. of Colombo . . . . .	1805	2	205
Local, of the Supreme Court, extended . . . . .	1807	4	206
of Magistrates for the District of Colombo . . . . .	"	"	"
Of the Sitting Magistrate of Trincomalee . . . . .	1808	5	207
Of the Minor Courts of Appeal . . . . .	1809	5	209
Of the Provincial Court of Calpenteen . . . . .	1812	4	211
Civil and criminal of Sitting Magistrate of Batticaloa increased . . . . .	1812	15	212
Of Revenue Courts explained . . . . .	1813	1	213
Civil, of the Sitting Magistrate of Molletivoe, enlarged	1813	12	214
Of civil and criminal of cases within the Fort referred to the Sitting Magistrate of Colombo . . . . .	1813	13	214
Of the Sitting Magistrate of Manar not affected by the Provincial Court of Calpenteen . . . . .	1813	22	215
Of the Provincial Court of Trincomalee . . . . .	1814	2	216
Of the Commissioner's Court at Batticaloa . . . . .	1814	7	217
Civil, of the Magistrate of Negumbo, extended . . . . .	1817	6	219
Over the provinces of the Wanni, how divided . . . . .	1818	6	220
Civil and criminal of the S. M. of Manar increased . . . . .	1820	25	223
Of the Magistrate of the Port of Colombo . . . . .	1806	10	289
Of the Magistrate of Manar, in allowing slaves to purchase freedom, equal to that of the Provincial Court of Calpenteen . . . . .	1821	12	336

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION	PAGE.
<b>JUSTICES of the Peace.</b> — Every Agent of Revenue & his Assistant to be a Justice of the peace for his province . . . . .	1805	1	204
<b>KANDYANS.</b> — Captured during the expedition in 1815, sort of the description of Marabars then resident in the Kandyan Provinces, prohibited to resort to, or continued in Ceylon . . . . .	1816	6	282
<b>KNIVES, POINTED.</b> Penalty on the Cingalese for using them . . . . .	1816	5	281
Ulkatoo Pelieye excepted . . . . .	"	"	"
The Kandyan Country not affected . . . . .	"	"	"
<b>LANDS.</b> — New valuation and survey to be made on every change of possession . . . . .	1803	Procl.	30
Surveyors to be appointed for that purpose . . . . .	"	"	"
And Appraisers . . . . .	"	"	31
Rules for their guidance . . . . .	"	"	"
Government share to be fixed on every transfer . . . . .	"	"	"
Government shares defined, where no titlensd . . . . .	"	"	"
Fees to Surveyors . . . . .	"	"	"
Do. to Appraisers . . . . .	"	"	32
Registers of, to be delivered back to Schoolmasters in Jaffna District, and revised . . . . .	1806	148	158
Appeal to Minor Courts, wherein titles to land are concerned, not affected by Regulation 9. of 1814 . . . . .	1814	9	218
Duty on those held in undivided, tenure by more than one proprietor . . . . .	1800	Procl.	224
Do. do. . . . . after division . . . . .	"	"	"
Do. do. on Ande or other lands the tax on which exceeded $\frac{1}{4}$ . . . . .	"	"	"
Held in joint interest, how to be divided . . . . .	"	"	225
Protests against division how entertained . . . . .	"	"	"
Exceptions as to lands belonging to recognized corporate bodies, and to common and pasturage . . . . .	"	"	"
Without title or grant, how registered and taxed . . . . .	"	"	"
Claims to, in the possession of others, not affected . . . . .	"	"	"
In the Cinnamon Gardens, exceptions as to . . . . .	"	"	226
Held by service tenure, to be retained by persons holding them on payment of what tax . . . . .	"	"	"
Parveny Lands held jointly to be divided . . . . .	"	"	"
Uncultivated, how obtained by grants . . . . .	"	"	"
No produce of, monopolized, but Cinnamon . . . . .	"	"	"
Held by Laccones on service tenure, may be resigned . . . . .	"	"	"
How to be surveyed . . . . .	1800	Procl.	227

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>LANDS</b> ——			
Partial maps of, how rendered valid .....	1801	Procl.	228
Service tenure of wholly abolished .....	"	"	229
Do. do. a tax imposed thereon.. ..	"	"	"
When to be registered .....	"	"	"
The standard whereby lands are to be measured ..	1802	Advt.	230
Repealing certain clauses respecting maps and surveys of Lands .....	1802	Procl.	231
Registry of, how effected .....	1803	Procl.	232
A prescriptive right to, established by ten years undisturbed possession .....	"	"	"
Exceptions as to claims made within 6 months from this date .....	"	"	233
Service Parveny, only to descend to male heirs ..	1809	8	"
Do. do. cannot be aliened and encumbered ..	"	"	"
Do. do. not liable to any legal process ..	"	"	234
Not to be cultivated with Paddy southward of Orr's Hill at Trincomalie .....	1813	9	234
Low and marshy grounds in Trincomalie District drained.....	"	"	"
<b>LAND RAADS</b> —— See Courts .....			
<b>LIBERTY OF CON- SCIENCE</b> ——			
Allowed to all Inhabitants of Ceylon .... ..	1799	Procl.	117
<b>MAGISTRATES</b> ——			
Instructions for the conduct of their duties.....	1806	8	145
The extent of their powers and jurisdictions.....	"	"	146
Not to execute the powers of, without a Warrant of appointment.....	"	"	147
Not to refer criminal cases to others which they are competent to decide themselves.....	"	"	"
Their duty in cases of homicide, or sudden or violent death.. ..	1809	1	181
Jurisdiction of Sitting Magistrates (except Colombo) criminal & civil.....	1805	1	200
Agents of Revenue and their Assistants to be Sitting Magistrates of the station, in the absence of the Provincial Judge.....	"	"	"
Sitting, of Colombo—his jurisdiction.....	1805	2	20
Do. of the District of Colombo—their jurisdiction....	1807	4	20
Do. of Trincomalie—his jurisdiction.....	1808	5	20
Do. of Batticaloa—his jurisdiction.....	1812	15	21
Do. of Revenue Courts—their jurisdiction and powers	1813	1	21
Do. at Molletivoë—his jurisdiction .....	1813	12	21
Do. of Colombo—the jurisdiction within the Fort restored to him.....	1813	13	21

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

		YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>MAGISTRATES</b>	Sitting, of the Port of Colombo—not affected by Regulation No. 13, of 1813 .. .. .	1813	3	215
	Do. of Manar, as to his jurisdiction being affected by the Provincial Court of Calpenteen.....	1813	22	215
	Do. of Negombo—civil jurisdiction extended.....	1817	6	219
	Do. of Manar—civil and criminal jurisdiction enlarged—	1820	25	223
	Do. of the Port of Colombo appointed—his jurisdiction	1806	10	289
	Do. of Manar—equal jurisdiction with the Provincial Court of Calpenteen in slave cas ..	182	12	336
<b>MANIFEST</b>	Of the cargoes of all vessels to be lodged in the Custom House, before goods allowed to be landed.	1820	6	65
	Penalties for goods not mentioned in the manifest....	"	2	87
	Do. do. do, tho' not actually found on board, but proved to have been there.....	"	19	95
<b>MARRIAGES</b>	Of native protestants, by whom may be celebrated..	1815	7	173
	The legality of those already celebrated, established—	"	"	"
	<i>of Natives now registered &amp;c. ....</i>	1822	9	"
<b>MATRIMONIAL SUITS</b>	To be tried by Provincial Courts, as well as matters of cast between natives.....	1802	Procl.	197
	Appeal allowed wherein the value of above 300 Rds. is involved .. .. .	"	"	198
	Wherein no pecuniary interest involved, a petition of redress allowed to the Governor .. .. .	"	"	"
<b>MEASURES</b>	Establishing a fixed standard for those of dry goods....	1816	3	18
	Defining their subdivisions.....	"	"	"
	A set of standard rods and measures to be kept at each Catcherry for reference.....	"	"	"
	Tables of subdivisions.....	"	"	19
	Declaring that no measure for grain or other goods will be deemed a legal measure but those issued by authority of Government and bearing the prescribed Stamp.....	1816	7	20
	The measurement of Land established.....	1802	Advt.	230
<b>MEETINGS</b>	Headmen responsible that no illegal meetings are held .. .. .	1806	12	294

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>MORTGAGES</b> — The interest chargeable thereon, to land holders, on sums exceeding Rds. 200.....	1800	Procl.	118
Penalty of surcharging.....	"	"	"
Interest on sums not amounting to Rds. 200.....	"	"	"
Do. on mortgages previously existing.....	"	"	"
Cases wherein mortgage bonds, cancelled.....	"	"	119
Interest raised, on sums exceeding Rds. 200.....	1800	Procl.	"
Stamp duty on .. .. .	1847	2	174
<b>NOTES, TREASURY</b> — Required to be impressed with their value with a stamp in black ink.....	1820	7	22
Notes not so stamped exchanged for those properly impressed.....	"	"	"
Term of currency of unstamped notes.....	"	"	23
<i>Repealed in the 1827 Act</i> Of parties, in what cases allowed.....	1827	8	"
No extraordinary form of, to be administered by Provincial or other inferior Courts.....	1800	Procl.	125
In what cases only, to be administered to parties..	1819	5	185
<b>OUTLIER</b> — Mooring and Chitties exempted from personal service by paying Outlier duty.....	"	"	"
The persons and ages exempted from paying Outlier	1820	"	29
Exemption of personal service not to be purchased in time of public danger and emergency.....	"	"	30
<b>SHIPS</b> — Boats found near the banks within a certain period and certain limits to be seized.....	1811	3	23
Warrants for making such seizures.....	"	"	"
Courts for condemning such captures.....	"	"	"
Mode of sharing such prizes.....	"	"	"
Proof of being forced on the banks by weather to be on the party alleging such defence.....	"	"	33
<b>TRIALS</b> — For preventing of, in support of frauds.....	1817	4	179
Certain cases of, may be tried by Provincial Judges and S. M. of Colombo .....	1820	15	191
Conviction of, on what evidence.....	"	"	"
Committed before Sitting Magistrates (Colombo excepted) how to be tried.....	"	"	"
<b>TRAVELLERS</b> — Penalty of transshipping without, or not according to permits.....	1820	6	67
<b>WARRANTS</b> — Addressed to the Governor to be signed by the person who drew it up, & the fee specified.....	1800	Procl.	120
Fee modified and regulated by the Governor ....	"	"	"

\* Debt on Mortgages how recoverable from relatives when debtors are dead or not to be proved. . . . . 1825 - 4 -

xv R.P. note except of 2 & 5 R.P. called in 1827 - 8 -

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>PETITIONS</b> ——			
Addressed to other Magistrates, to be signed by the person who drew it up, & the fee specified .....	1800	Procl.	120
Penalty of stating fee falsely .....	"	"	"
Of plaints to Courts, how presented .....	1801	Procl.	121
Of appeal, how framed and lodged .....	"	"	132
Do. may be amended before hearing .....	"	"	"
Fees for drawing up petitions .....	"	"	140
To be signed by the person by whom drawn-up, the number of words and fee to be certified .....	"	"	"
Penalty of certifying falsely or surcharging .....	"	"	141
Rates of stamps on which petitions to be drawn .....	"	"	"
Wherein stamps, dispensed with .....	"	"	"
<b>PILOTS and PILOT-CHARGES</b> at Colombo .....	1813	19	38
<b>AGE</b> —— Do. at Trincomalee .....	"	"	41
Do. at Galle .....	"	"	45
<b>POLICE</b> ——			
To be administered according to the laws of the late Dutch Government .....	1795	Procl.	111
How to be provided for all over the Island, (principal towns & forts excepted) .....	1806	6	257
Of the port of Colombo provided for .....	1806	40	259
Of the petition and four graveyards of Colombo provided for .....	1806	14	260
Provision against loose and suspicious persons residing in the fort of Colombo .....	1810	4	391
For the town & fort of Trincomalee & its graveyards provided for .....	1813	5	363
Do. Do. of Jaffa & Galle Do. Do. .....	1813	6	369
To enforce cleanliness in the fort and town of Colombo & the four graveyards thereof .....	1813	7	312
For the Fort of Colombo provided for .....	1813	14	313
Of the Naval Establishment at Trincomalee provided for .....	1815	5	316
For the town & fort of Malabar & its graveyards Do. Do. .....	1815	6	316 & 2
To enforce the observance of the Sabbath .....	1817	5	322
For the town of Negombo and its graveyards .....	1819	4	323
For the town of Matara and its graveyards .....	1820	14	322
To provide against the obstruction of Colombo canals .....	1821	9	325
See <b>SMALL PORT</b>			
<b>PORT &amp; HARBOUR RULES</b> ——			
For Colombo, Galle and Trincomalee contained in Schedules .....	1813		36
Regulating Boats, see <b>BOATS</b> .			

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>PORT &amp; HARBOUR RULES</b> Goods not to be landed but at the wharf without license;			
Masters Attendant to furnish boats on application			
Mode of settling with owners of boats			
Rates of cooly hire for landing and shipping goods, & hire of Artificers.....at Colombo.....	1813	19	37
at Trincomalie.....	"	"	40
at Galle.....	"	"	43
Boatmen and other servants of the Port under orders of Masters Attendant.....	"	"	"
Penalty of disobedience.....	"	"	"
Hours of attendance.....	"	"	38
Penalties of non-attendance.....	"	"	"
Not to receive fees.....	"	"	41
Pilots excepted.....	"	"	"
A Boat's crew to be always on duty	"	"	44
A notification of the Port and Customs Regulations to be sent on board of vessels in the offing....	1820	6	65
Boats bringing goods on shore to be accompanied by note of contents each trip.....	"	"	66
Penalty in default of compliance.....	"	12	87
If notes false, goods liable duty to double duty....	"	6	66
Hours of shipment and landing from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.....	"	"	"
Goods to be shipped and landed only at regular Ports.....	"	"	66
Penalty of landing elsewhere, or at unlicensed hours....	"	"	68
Do. do. before the state of health of the vessel reported.....	"	"	69
Course pursued if disease on board.....	"	"	"
Penalty of employing other than licensed boats to land or ship cargoes with.....	1821	10	109
Ships of War and hired Transports excepted.....	"	"	"
Rewards to informers.....	"	"	"
<b>PORT-CLEARANCE</b> Not to be countersigned by Masters Attendant before all port charges are settled in currency.....	1813	19	38
Of all vessels, from the last port, to be lodged in the Custom House, before goods allowed to be landed.....	1820	6	41
All vessels to take out port-clearances.....	1820	6	44
Penalties on failing to do so.....	"	"	65
Ships of War and hired Transports excepted.....	"	19	67
Goods not entered in port-clearance confiscated, as well as the vessel in which shipped.....	"	6	95
The above penalty modified.....	"	19	68
	"		95



# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>PORT CLEARANCE</b> Goods shipped without payment of duty before port-clearance is signed, confiscated, & commander fined.	1821	10	110
Fees on port-clearances.....	1820	6	84
Amended do. do.....	"	12	83
As to taking out port-clearances.....	"	"	86
Small craft allowed to navigate, in certain cases, without port-clearance.....	"	19	85
	"	"	86
<b>POST OFFICE &amp; POSTAGE</b> Schedules of rates of postage in maritime provinces.....	1813	20	47
See <b>FRANKING</b> .			
<b>PRISONERS</b> — Allowance to, in mesne process or in execution ....	1801	Procl.	127
Rules for the custody and employment of prisoners sentenced to hard labour .....	1807	6	160
Not to be removed without the authority of the Governor .....	"	"	"
In criminal cases for want of finding sureties, employed at hard labour .....	1808	1	161
Employed out of the jurisdiction wherein committed, to be remitted thereto, on completion of the term of imprisonment .....	1812	8	167
Employment of, under the sole direction of the Governor .....	1812	10	168
To be employed on the public works .....	"	"	"
Statement of employment to be furnished .....	"	"	"
Allowance to, for provisions to be made in cash..	1819	3	182
Schedule of rates .....	"	"	183
<i>Monthly returns of, by Fiscal, .....</i>	1827	"	"
<b>PROHIBITED ARTICLES</b> — Enumerated, and penalty of importing them defined.....	1820	6	68
<b>PROMISES</b> — When required to be written, to be binding .....	1817	4	173
When binding, tho' unwritten .....	"	"	"
<b>PUNISHMENTS</b> — Torture of every description abolished .....	1799	Procl.	112
Of capital crimes—hanging .....	"	"	"
Do, in special cases, decapitation .....	"	"	"
Torture, to compel confession abolished .....	"	"	113
Corporal, not to be inflicted on the parade ground in the Fort of Colombo, without permission of the Commandant .....	1804	Procl.	145
By cutting off hair, abolished .....	1820	4	180
Corporal, allowed to be inflicted on male slaves convicted of misdemeanors .....	1811	2	194

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>RECOGNIZANCE</b> —			
Forfeited, when tried .....	1807	8	161
Forfeited, property of the person when sequestered..	"	"	"
For good behaviour, not to be exacted by inferior Magistrates for a longer period than 12 months .....	1812	2	167
<b>REGISTERS</b> —			
Of Slaves, see SLAVES.			
Drones of the Island to be registered, and have certificates thereof, on board.....	1820	6	65
Exemption to the above.....	"	12	86
Of all vessels to be lodged in the Custom House, before goods allowed to be landed.....	"	6	65
When delivered back.....	"	"	"
Of duties, the value of stamps on which drawn..	1820	6	65
Penalty of navigating without certificate of .....	"	"	"
<i>Of Masters Marriages and baptisms</i> ---	1822	9	
<b>REGISTRY</b> —			
Of Lands how effected .....	1803	Procl.	232
Of Slaves—See SLAVES			
<b>REGULATIONS</b> —			
Form of their enactment and mode of translation and distributing them.....	1812	11	15
Rules for perspicuity and uniformity .....	"	"	16
Mode of publication.....	"	"	17
Signatures under which legislative & other acts valid	1809	7	163
<b>RELIGIOUS WORSHIP</b> —			
Free exercise of, allowed .....	1799	Procl.	117
<b>REVENUE</b> —			
See Regulations for the different branches of Revenue, under their respective heads			
Mode of proceeding in Revenue cases .....	1809	7	163
Debtors on account of Revenue—how proceeded against .....	"	"	164
Rules and forms in Revenue processes .....	"	"	165
Courts—their jurisdictions .....	1813	1	213
Cases, not exceeding £ds. 300 appeal allowed therein .....	1820	13	221
<i>Penalties</i> .....	1828	3	
<b>SABBATH</b> —			
Penalties against not observing the Sabbath .....	1817	5	322
<b>SALT</b> —			
Cattle and carriages employed in stealing salt forfeited.....	1813	21	48
Rewards to informers .....	"	"	"
Stealing and assisting to steal salt, a criminal offence.	"	"	"
Manufacture and sale of, or traffic in salt, without license, unlawful.....	1818	2	52
Removal of a greater quantity than 1 parrah, without license, unlawful.....	"	"	"

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>SALT</b> —————			
Penalty of selling without license.....	1818	2	52
Do. of licensed vender selling more than one parrah to one person in one week.....	"	"	53
Do. of purchasing from unlicensed persons.....	"	"	"
Licensed bottiques to have a board affixed before the door.....	"	"	"
Unlicensed persons not to be possessed of more than one parrah and six keers of salt.....	"	"	"
Salt our hand at the expiration of licenses to be re- ceived back by the Collector.....	"	"	"
Penalties on shipping and landing salt than otherwise for account of Government.....	"	"	"
Courts competent to try offences against Salt Regulations	"	"	54
Shares of fines to prosecutors.....	"	"	"
<b>SCHOOLS</b> —————			
Not to be kept without license.....	1799	Procl.	116
<b>SEARCH</b> —————			
Allowed, to impress Coolies or others, for Govern- ment Service.....	1818	5	21
Prohibited, to Renters for detecting wearers of joys	1800	Procl.	27
Allowed, for seizing unlicensed stills, and liquor found therewith.....	1819	11	58
Allowed, of all vessels for goods prohibited or whereon duties have not been paid.....	1820	6	68
Allowed, for seizing unlicensed stills, and liquor found therewith.....	"	22	102
<b>SEQUESTRATION</b> —————			
Warrant of, when issued & how to be served.....	1801	"	123
Mode of proceeding to trial on.....	"	"	124
Property under, at the time of judgment subject to execution.....	"	"	125
Defendant appearing after judgment by default fac- ing goods sequestered, in what cases allowed to enter on his defence.....	"	"	126
Allowed, when parties impeached abscond.....	1806	8	147
Allowed, of property to the amount of recognizance forfeited.....	1807	8	161
For debts to the Crown, how allowed.....	1803	7	164
How allowed, in cases of appeals, to Inferior Courts.....	1809	5	209
<b>SERVICE</b> —————			
Lands held on tenure of, retained on payment of what tax.....	1800	Procl.	226
Do. Do. held jointly to be divided.....	"	"	"
Do. Do. by Lascarens may be resigned.....	"	"	227
Tenure of, wholly abolished.....	1801	"	229

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION	PAGE.
<b>SERVICE</b> ----- Only to be rendered by natives on special order, and for payment . . . . .	1801	Procl.	229
<b>SLAVES</b> ----- Registers of Covia, Nullua, Palla slaves to be imme- diately completed.....	1806	18	158
Lists of the slaves of bad character required from their proprietors.....	"	"	"
Security for their good conduct required from do.,...	"	"	159
Of bad character to be proceeded against by law, and how employed if committed to hard labour..	"	"	"
How transferred and disposed of.....	1799	Procl.	235
Penalty if disposed of, out of the Island.....	"	"	"
Do. of importing.....	"	"	"
Do. do. in what cases exempted.....	"	"	236
Making frivolous complaints—how punished.....	1801	Procl.	236
Appeal allowed from decisions in favour of per- sons alledged to be slaves.....	1806	7	237
Children born of female slaves, the property of the subscribers of a certain address to the Prince Regent, born on or subsequent to 12th August 1816, free.....	1818	9	238
Proprietors of all domestic slaves, not being of Co- via, Nullua or Palla casts, to register their slaves..	"	"	239
Such registers how effected, and in cases of minors and married women .....	"	"	"
Birth or death of slaves to be registered.....	"	"	"
Acquisition of a slave to be registered.....	"	"	"
Change of property in do. do. ....	"	"	240
Certificates of registry how issued and charged....	"	"	"
Penalty of failing to register—of omission, in num- ber or in notice, of birth or death of children born slaves, or born free of slaves.....	"	"	"
Rewards to informers.....	"	"	"
Proof of compliance with Regulation to lie on defendant	"	"	"
Compensation for unfounded prosecutions.....	"	"	"
Detention of free persons as slaves, unduly, liable moreover to former penalties against that offence..	"	"	"
Proprietor of the mother of children born free, to sup- port and have authority over them until they are 14 years old.....	"	"	241
Free born children under 14, to accompany their mother when she is alienated .....	"	"	"
Joint property in slaves illegal.....	"	"	"
Covia, Nullua, and Palla Slaves free, if not regis- tered by 12th August 1819.....	"	"	"

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.
<b>SLAVES</b> —Register of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves, when and how to be effected.....	1818	9
Slave children not registered before 14 years old, freed.	"	"
Acquisition of Covia, Nallua, and Palla slaves how registered .....	"	"
Default thereof, slave freed.....	"	"
Penalty of not notifying birth or death of a slave.....	"	"
Do. of schoolmasters or headmen for neglecting or withholding registry....	"	"
Slaves desirous of being emancipated to apply to Provincial Courts.....	"	"
Proceedings thereon.....	"	"
Their value how ascertained . . . . .	"	"
Proceedings in cases where slave purchases emancipation . . . . .	"	"
The above benefit in what cases forfeited by slaves	"	"
Supreme Court may order the sale of any slave convicted of robbery or violent assault . . .	"	"
Proceeds to the crown, prosecutors compensated . .	"	"
Forms of keeping registers & issuing certificates of Transcripts of registry of slaves forwarded to the Chief Secretary . . . . .	"	"
Extracts from registries legal evidence . . . .	"	"
Penalties of falsifications in registers . . . .	"	"
Discussion of legality of title of registered slave not prevented . . . . .	"	"
Free person not reduced to slavery . . . . .	"	"
No suit for the recovery or defence of a slave admitted without production of certificate . . .	"	"
Address to the Prince Regent for emancipation of slaves in Ceylon . . . . .	"	"
Schedule of places of registry, of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves . . . . .	"	"
Forms of certificates and registers . . . . . } from to	"	"
Judges and Magistrates in the Districts of Jaffna and Trincomallee, how to receive & dispose of claims to Covia, Nallua & Palla Slave . . .	1818	10
Commissioners appointed at Jaffna with the powers and jurisdiction of a Provincial Court, to try and determine cases regarding the property in Covia Nallua and Palla Slaves.	"	"
The Jaffna Commissioner's Court when & where to sit . . . . .	"	"

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>SLAVES</b> — How to decide claims to, and joint property in, Covia, Nallua & Palla slaves	1816	10	263
Claims to the sixteenth share in a slave not to stay any proceedings, & how decided	"	"	264
Preference given to the claims of proprietors who signed the address to the Prince Regent	"	"	"
Cases wherein all claims together, do not establish ownership to a whole slave	"	"	"
Commissioners to return the list of claims to the Magistrates whence received, with notes of proceedings and decision thereon, for their guidance in registry	"	"	265
Mode of assignment of a person as a slave	"	"	"
No person to be reduced to slavery unless judgment formally obtained and recorded	"	"	"
The term for registry of domestic slaves enlarged	1818	11	266
Do. Do. of Covia, Nallua & Palla Do. Do.	"	"	"
Do. Do. of domestic slaves in Batticaloa District, enlarged	1819	7	267
Do. Do. of Covia, Nallua & Palla slaves further extended whose claims shall be decided by the 31st August 1819.	1819	9	268
Do. Do. of Do. further extended, whose claims have not been decided on, till 31st December 1821.	1820	8	269
All female children of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves born after 24th April 1821, free	1821	6	271
Female children of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves purchased from their proprietors, and emancipated	"	"	"
Certificates of emancipation of such children how granted.	"	"	"
Penalty of obtaining false certificate	"	"	"
Do. of detaining a person as freed as a slave	"	"	272
The freedom of certain Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves recognized by the Crown	"	"	"
The term of registry of Covia, Nallua and Palla slaves further extended, till 30th June 1822.	1821	12	336
The District Magistrate of Mannar to exercise the same jurisdiction in allowing the purchase of freedom by slaves as the Provincial Court of Calcutta.	"	"	"
<b>SMALL POX</b> — Persons, affected, therewith, to be removed to a place of security	1820	2	327
Penalty on persons so affected, disobeying	"	"	"
Instances of the disorder appearing to be reported to Government	"	"	"

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>SMALL POX.</b> —House holders to give notice of . . . . .	1820	26	331
Penalty of failing to give notice, . . . . .	"	"	332
<b>SOLDIERS EQUIP- MENTS</b> —Penalty of purchasing them . . . . .	1814	11	276
Exception as to notice of proceeding female offenders	"	"	"
<b>STAMPS</b> —The duty on conveyances of immoveable property	1817	2	174
Do. Do. moveable Do. . . . .	"	"	"
Conveyances or instruments required to be stamped, invalid if unstamped. . . . .	"	"	175
Penalty of evading duties . . . . .	"	"	176
Accomplices in evasions . . . . .	"	"	"
Cases where stamps cannot be procured . . . . .	"	"	"
Government conveyances not liable to stamps . . . . .	"	"	"
For last wills . . . . .	"	"	"
Schedules of rates . . . . .	"	"	177
Schedules in former Regulation amended . . . . .	1820	1	60
Cases where stamps may be affixed to instruments after execution, restricted . . . . .	"	"	61
Amended Schedules . . . . .	"	"	62
Schedule affecting moveable property further amended . . . . .	"	18	93
In civil suits, temporarily remitted . . . . .	1801	Procl	136
In appeal cases Do. Do. . . . .	"	"	"
Prohibiting the issue of paper with the value of the stamp written, instead of being regularly impress- ed thereon . . . . .	"	"	141
The validity of instruments previously existing not affected, nor those of charitable Institutions. . . . .	"	"	"
Extra charge for paper continued to be allowed . . . . .	"	"	"
Do. Do. repealed . . . . .	1820	1	60
Notarial writings to have legal preference . . . . .	1817	2	174
Government not liable to stamp duties . . . . .	"	"	"
Conveyance for immoveable property alone invalidated by not being duly stamped, by Regt. No. 2 of 1817. . . . .	"	3	178
No instruments invalidated for want of form of execution & registry . . . . .	"	"	"
Rates of, in appeal cases in inferior Courts . . . . .	1819	5	185
Blank stamps not allowed to be annexed to proceedings of inferior Courts . . . . .	"	"	186
Assignments of insolvent debtors property exempted from stamp . . . . .	1820	11	189
Unlawful to annex blank stamp to any deed . . . . .	1821	11	334
Penalty of so annexing stamps . . . . .	"	"	"

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

		YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>STILLS</b>	For distilling Arrack not to be less than of 25 gallons after the 1st January 1822 in Cingalese districts	1820	22	99
	Tax on, in Cingalese districts.....	"	"	"
	Licensed gratuitously in Malabar districts .....	1819	11	55
	For distilling Arrack wholly prohibited in do. do.	1820	23	104
	Penalty for unlicensed..... { Cingalese district }	"	22	99
	{ Malabar do. .... }	1819	11	55
	Rewards to informers touching { Cingalese districts }	1820	22	103
	unlicensed..... { Malabar do. .... }	1819	11	58
	Search for unlicensed..... { Cingalese districts }	1820	22	102
	{ Malabar do. .... }	1819	11	58
	Unlicensed, prohibited in Cingalese Districts.....	1820	22	99
	Confiscated Stills only sold to licensed distillers.....	"	"	102
<b>SUBPENA DUCES TECUM</b>	Not to issue from any Courts to any public officer or department, for the production of papers of the department, excepting those herein excepted . . . See DOCUMENTS	1821	1	193
<b>SUMMONS</b>	For appearance of defendant, how issued . . . Do. . . . . how served	1801	Procl.	121
	Warrant, of arrest in lieu thereof, when granted . . . Proceedings thereupon, in regard to the defendant . . .	"	"	"
<b>SURETIES</b>	See Bail	"	"	"
<b>SURVEY</b>	See Lands			
<b>TARIFF</b>	Of duties on Imports.....	1820	6	71
	Do. how levied on cargoes of foreign vessels....	"	"	64
	Do. on Exports.....	"	"	79
	Do. how levied on cargoes of foreign vessels .....	"	12	86
<b>TOBACCO</b>	Penalties of exporting Tranvancore tobacco without license .....	1820	6	67
	Penalty bond to be exacted from exporters thereof.	1821	5	196
	Made of putting bond in suit .....	"	"	"
	Penalty of uttering forged certificate .....	"	"	107
<b>TODDY</b>	Rules to be framed for retail thereof in Malabar Districts	1828	1	
	Penalties for breach thereof .....	1819	11	59
	Distillers to give monthly returns of toddy used by them	"	"	"
	To be considered in force in the Jaffna district	1820	22	99
<b>THESE WALEMA</b>	Extracts therefrom how to be received as evidence	1800	18	158
<b>THOMBOS</b>	Extracts therefrom how to be received as evidence	1806	18	158



# ALPHABETICAL INDEX

		YEAR.	REGULATION.	PAGE.
<b>TRADE</b> ————	Persons holding offices of trust prohibited from trading	1813	4	14
	Form of the oath prescribed.....	"	"	"
	To be administered by whom.....	"	"	"
<b>TRADERS.</b> ————	When considered bankrupts.....	1806	15	146
<b>TRANSHIPMENT</b> —	Permission necessary for .....	1820	6	67
<b>VAGRANTS</b> ———	To be apprehended by Magistrates .....	1806	12	255
	How disposed of ....	"	"	"
<b>WAREHOUSE</b> ———	Rent to be charged on all goods, except deposits..	1820	6	67
	Schedule of rates.....	"	"	83
	Spirits imported, free of Ware-house rent.....	"	16	99
<b>WARRANTS</b> ———	Of arrest when granted in lieu of summons.....	1801	Procl.	121
	Proceedings, in regard to defendant, thereupon....	"	"	"
	Of arrest only to issue for unsecured amount.	"	"	"
	Do. to be allowed at any stage of suit before judgement .....	"	"	123
	Of attachments for default of appearance .....	"	"	"
	Of sequestration when issued and how served ....	"	"	123
	Proceedings thereupon .....	"	"	"
	Of appointment necessary, before Magistrates can act	1806	6	147
	To be issued by Magistrates for seizing stolen property ..	"	"	"
	Do. Do. for search, if delinquents are sworn to.	"	"	"
	Do. Do. for sequestration if parties impeached abscond .....	"	"	"
	To sequester property of Crown debtors, when allowed .....	1809	7	164
	Of arrest in civil cases to be issued by the Provincial Judge of Colombo, while the Supreme Court is on Circuit .....	1815	2	172
<b>WITNESSES</b> ———	Lists of, to be delivered by, and copies furnished to each party .....	1801	Procl.	124
	Mode of summoning .....	"	"	"
	Allowances to ..	"	"	"
	Do. how taxed .....	"	"	"
	Exceptions to, how made and allowed ....	"	"	"
	Examinations of, how conducted .....	"	"	126
	Competency of, in what way affected .....	"	"	"
	Their evidence how taken and written down, in appealable cases.....	1819	4	185
	Resident in the Kandyan Provinces, their evidence how to be obtained by Courts in the Blanne settlements .....	1819	12	21









