

“Magistrate.” “Magistrate” includes Officers exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate.

“Judge.” “Judge” means the presiding Judicial Officer in every Civil and Sessions Court by whatever title he is designated.

“Court.” “Court” means all Courts subordinate to the High Court, including Courts of Small Causes.

“District.” “District” means the local jurisdiction of the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction; and “District Court” means such Court, and includes Sessions’ Courts, and, for the purposes of this Act, the Courts of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner or any other Court in the Territories known as Non-Regulation, exercising like powers as those of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner or of a Civil and Sessions Judge.

“Local Government.” And in any part of British India in which this Act operates, “Local Government” denotes the person authorized to administer the executive Government in such part: “High Court” denotes the highest Civil Court of Appeal, and “Board of Revenue” denotes the chief Revenue Authority therein.

3. So far as they affect the Territories to which this Act extends, the enactments set forth in the first Schedule hereto are repealed, except so far as they repeal any other enactment, and except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been committed before the commencement of this Act.

Of Pleaders and Mookhtars.

4. The High Court is hereby authorized and required, within six months after this Act shall take effect in the Territories in which such Court exercises jurisdiction, to make rules for the qualification, admission, and enrolment of proper persons to be Pleaders and Mookhtars of the Courts in such Territories, for the fees to be paid for the examination, admission, and enrolment of such persons, and, subject to the

High Court to make rules for qualification, &c., of Pleaders and Mookhtars.

the provisions hereinafter contained, for the suspension and dismissal of the Pleaders and Mookhtars so admitted and enrolled. The High Court may also from time to time vary and add to such rules.

5. Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall appear, plead or act as a Pleader, or appear or act as a Mookhtar in any Court to which this Act extends, unless he shall have been admitted and enrolled and shall be otherwise duly qualified to practise as a Pleader or as a Mookhtar, as the case may be, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, and unless he shall continue to be so qualified and enrolled at the time of his practising as a Pleader or Mookhtar as aforesaid:

No person to practise as a Pleader or as a Mookhtar unless qualified under this Act.
 Provided that every person who at the time at which this Act shall come into operation in any part of British India shall be, or shall be qualified to act as, a Pleader in any Court in such part, by virtue of any law, rule or order in force therein, shall be entitled to be admitted and enrolled as a Pleader in the High Court pursuant to the provisions of this Act, without passing any examination, but subject to the conditions of any certificate or diploma held by him as to the class of Courts in which such certificate or diploma authorizes him to practise.

6. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications mentioned in the fourth Section, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be Examiners for the purposes aforesaid, and make regulations for conducting such examinations.

7. The High Court shall cause the name of every person who shall be admitted a Pleader or a Mookhtar pursuant to the provisions of this Act, to be enrolled in books to be provided and kept for that purpose in such Court. The Courts shall take judicial notice whether a Pleader or Mookhtar is enrolled or not.

8. The High Court shall cause certificates, signed by such Officer as the Court shall appoint, to be issued to persons who have been admitted and enrolled under the provisions of this Act as Pleaders or Mookhtars and are entitled to practise as such. Any such certificate, when renewed as provided in the ninth Section, may be issued and signed by the Officer so appointed or by the Judge of the

the District Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of the certificate shall then ordinarily practise. Every Judge so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the High Court.

9. Every certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be engrossed upon stamp paper to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall be in the form contained in the second Schedule to this Act, and shall authorize the holder to practise for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time, the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practise, shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed, and on every such renewal the certificate then in the holder's possession shall be cancelled and retained by the Officer or Judge signing the renewed certificate.

Form and duration of certificate.

10. The stamp on the certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be of the following value :—

Value of stamp on certificate.

On a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(a.) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—Rupees fifty :

(b.) In the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts—Rupees twenty-five :

(c.) In the Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts and in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars—Rupees fifteen :

(d.) In the Moonsiffs' Courts or any Court of first instance not hereinbefore mentioned—Rupees five.

On a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Mookhtar—

(e.) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—Rupees twenty-five

(f.) In the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts—Rupees sixteen :

(g.) In the Courts of the Commissioners of Circuit, Magistrates and subordinate Magistrates: in Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts, a

in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars—Rupees eight :

(h.) In the Moonsiffs' Courts or any Court of first instance not hereinbefore mentioned—Rupees four.

11. Pleaders duly admitted and enrolled under this Act may appear, plead and act in any Criminal Court, or before any Board of Revenue or in any Revenue Office within the limits of the general jurisdiction of the High Court in which they are enrolled. Mookhtars duly admitted and enrolled as aforesaid may, subject to the conditions of their certificates as to the class of Courts in which they are authorized to practise, appear and act in any Civil Court, and may appear, plead and act in any Criminal Court within the same limits.

Pleaders may practise in Criminal Courts and Revenue Offices.

Mookhtars may plead in Criminal Courts.

12. Every person who shall have been admitted to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar under the provisions hereinbefore contained may, subject to the conditions of his certificate as to the class of Courts in which he is authorized to practise, apply to be enrolled in the Court in which he shall desire ordinarily to practise ; and on such application he shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for that purpose in such Court. Provided that neither this Section nor the last preceding Section shall apply to any Court established by Royal Charter.

Persons admitted in one Court admissible to practise in other Courts of same or subordinate jurisdiction.

13. Except as hereinafter provided, any person who shall practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Civil or Criminal Court or Revenue Office to which this Act extends, without having previously obtained a properly stamped certificate authorizing him so to practise, which certificate shall be then in force, shall be liable by order of such Court or the Officer at the head of such Office to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the stamp required by this Act to be impressed on the certificate which he should then have held, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil jail for a period not exceeding six calendar months. He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit

suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of anything done or any disbursement made by him as such Pleader or Mookhtar whilst he shall have been without such certificate.

High Court may suspend or dismiss Pleader or Mookhtar convicted of a criminal offence.

14. The High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar enrolled under this Act in such Court, who shall be convicted of any criminal offence.

High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar practising therein and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

15. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it may deem proper, suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar enrolled as aforesaid, who shall be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court.

16. If any Pleader or Mookhtar practising in any Court subordinate to the High Court, shall be charged in such subordinate Court with any such conduct as aforesaid, the Judge or Magistrate of the Court, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mookhtar at least ten days before the day so appointed; and on such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the party bringing the charge or by the Pleader or Mookhtar, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Judge or Magistrate shall find the charge established, and consider that the Pleader or Mookhtar should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader or Mookhtar. Such report, when made by any Officer other than the District Judge, shall be submitted to the High Court through the District Judge, who shall accompany the report with any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion on the case. Such report, when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, shall be submitted through the Magistrate of the District to the District Judge, and shall be accompanied by the remarks and opinion of the Magistrate of the District as aforesaid. The Judge or Magistrate may, pending the investigation

Suspension pending investigation.

investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend the Pleader or Mookhtar from practising as such in his Court.

High Court may call for the record in case of acquittal under Section 16.

17. The High Court, in any case in which a Pleader or Mookhtar shall have been acquitted under the last* preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the High Court, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem fit.

18. When any Pleader or Mookhtar shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any Court to which he shall be ordered by the High Court to deliver the same. If he fail to make such delivery, he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months. If during such suspension or after such dismissal, he shall practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Court, he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil jail for a term not exceeding six calendar months.

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Of Agents practising in the Revenue Offices.

19. No person other than a Pleader duly qualified under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or other than persons authorized by such general or special powers of attorney as are hereinafter mentioned, shall practise as an Agent in any proceeding before the Board of Revenue or in any Office subordinate to such Board, unless he shall have obtained a certificate from such Board in the manner hereinafter provided. Any such certificate, when renewed as provided in the twenty-first Section, may be issued and signed by the Secretary of the Board or by any other Officer authorized by the Board in that behalf, or by the Collector of the District within the limits of whose jurisdiction* the holder of the certificate shall practise at the time of renewal.

No person to act as Agent in Revenue Offices or Magistrates' Courts, unless qualified as herein provided.

20. The

20. The Board of Revenue shall cause the name of every person (herein-
Names of Revenue Agents to be enrolled. after called a Revenue Agent) who shall have obtained such certificate to be enrolled in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose by the Secretary of the Board or other Officer authorized by the Board in that behalf.

21. Every such certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be engrossed
Form of certificate. upon stamp paper to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall be in the form contained in the third Schedule to this Act, and shall authorize the holder to practise for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time, the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practise, shall renew his certificate, and on every such renewal the certificate then in his possession shall be cancelled and retained by the Officer or Collector signing the renewed certificate. Every Collector so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the Board of Revenue.

22. The stamp on such certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be
Value of stamp. of the following value :—

On a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Revenue Agent—

In the Board of Revenue or in any Office subordinate to the Board—Rupees fifteen :

In the Office of a Commissioner or in any Office subordinate to a Commissioner—Rupees ten :

In the Office of a Collector or in any Office subordinate to a Collector—Rupees five.

23. The Board of Revenue shall, before they shall grant any such certificate, satisfy themselves of the qualifications and fitness of the
Revenue Board to ascertain qualifications of Revenue Agents. person applying for the same ; and they are hereby authorized and required within six months after the commencement of this Act in the part of British India in which such Board is situate, to prepare rules for the purpose of defining what qualifications shall be required for such certificate.

24. To

24. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications mentioned in the last preceding Section, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be Examiners for the purposes aforesaid and make regulations for conducting the examinations.

Local Government to appoint Examiners.

25. Every person who shall have been admitted to practise as a Revenue Agent under this Act, may, subject to the conditions thereof as to the class of Offices in which he is authorized to practise, apply to be enrolled in the Office in which he shall desire ordinarily to practise, and on such application he shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for that purpose in such Office. Any such Revenue Agent shall also be entitled, on production of the certificate held by him and subject to the conditions as aforesaid, to practise as a Revenue Agent in all other Revenue Offices within the limits of the Territory under the Board of Revenue in which he is enrolled.

Enrolment of Revenue Agent in Office in which he shall usually practise.

26. The Board of Revenue may suspend or dismiss any Revenue Agent practising in any Revenue Office, who shall be convicted of any criminal offence.

Board of Revenue may suspend or dismiss Revenue Agent convicted of criminal offence.

27. The Board of Revenue may also, after making such enquiry as it may think proper, suspend or dismiss any Revenue Agent practising before such Board, who may be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Board may suspend or dismiss Revenue Agent practising before it and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

28. If any Pleader shall, while practising before such Board, be charged with fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his duty in such practise, the Board shall enquire into the charge and report the result to the High Court, and the High Court, after making such further enquiry as it shall think fit, shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader, and shall thereupon send notice of such acquittal, suspension or dismissal to the said Board. Pending the investigation and the receipt of the notice last aforesaid, the Board may suspend the Pleader from practising before it.

Procedure when a Pleader is charged with unprofessional conduct before the Board of Revenue.

29. If

29. If any Pleader or Revenue Agent shall be charged with any such conduct in any Office subordinate to the Board of Revenue, the Officer at the head of such Office shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least ten days before the day so appointed; and on such day or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Officer shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the person bringing the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Officer find the charge established, and consider that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and report the same to the Board of Revenue, and the Board shall, if the person charged be a Revenue Agent, proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss him, and shall, if he be a Pleader, forward such report to the High Court in which he is enrolled. The High Court, after making any further enquiry which it shall think necessary, shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Pleader so charged, and shall thereupon send notice of such acquittal, suspension or dismissal to the Board by whom such report was forwarded. If the Officer shall be subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall forward the report through such Commissioner, who shall accompany the same with any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion on the case.

30. The Board of Revenue, in any case in which a Pleader or Revenue Agent shall have been acquitted under the last preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the High Court or Board, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem fit, subject, in the case of a Pleader, to the provisions of the twenty-eighth Section.

31. Whenever a Revenue Agent who has been dismissed or suspended by order of the Board of Revenue shall also be a Mookhtar enrolled under the provisions of this Act, the Board of Revenue shall forward a report of the case to the High Court in which he shall be enrolled; and such Court, after making any

Procedure when Pleader or Revenue Agent is so charged in any Office subordinate to Board of Revenue.

Power to Board to call for record.

Report to High Court when dismissed Revenue Agent is also an enrolled Mookhtar.

any enquiry which it may think necessary, may suspend or dismiss him as such Mookhtar.

Section 18 to apply to Vakeel or Mookhtar suspended or dismissed under Sections 28, 29 or 31.

32. The provisions of the eighteenth Section shall apply to any Pleader or Mookhtar suspended or dismissed under the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth or thirty-first Section.

33. When a Revenue Agent shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Board of Revenue or the Officer at the head of the Office in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any other officer whom the Board may order to receive the same. If he fail to make such delivery, he shall be liable by order of the Board or such Officer as aforesaid to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months.

34. Every person who shall practise as a Revenue Agent in any Revenue Office in the Territories to which this Act extends, without holding a certificate then in force and without being duly qualified to practise as herein provided, shall be liable by order of the Board or Officer in whose Office he shall so practise to a fine not exceeding Rupees two hundred, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil jail for a period which may extend to three calendar months. The person so fined as aforesaid shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of anything done or any disbursement made by him in the course of such practising.

35. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent any person from employing any other person, though not a Revenue Agent enrolled under the provisions of this Act, to commence and prosecute all business or any particular business in which the employer may be concerned in any Revenue Office: Provided that the person so commencing and prosecuting all or any such business as aforesaid shall hold a general or a special power of attorney, as the case may be, in that behalf, from

from the person so employing him : Provided also that no person shall act as
 last aforesaid, unless he shall have received the general or
Sanction required. the special sanction, as the case may be, in that behalf,
 of the Board of Revenue or other Officer authorized by the Local Government
 to grant such sanction.

36. Such general or special sanction, as the case may be, may at any time
Sanction may be revoked or suspended. be revoked or suspended by the Board of Revenue or other
 Officer as aforesaid by whom it was granted ; and any person
 who, having received such sanction, shall practise under the nineteenth Section
 during the continuance of such revocation or suspension, shall be liable to the
 penalties and incur the disabilities mentioned in the thirty-third Section.

Of the Remuneration of Pleaders and Revenue Agents.

37. The High Court shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees which
High Court and Revenue Board to fix fees on Civil and Revenue proceedings. shall be payable upon all proceedings in the Courts
 by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's
 Pleader ; and the Board of Revenue shall from time
 to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings
 in the Revenue Courts and Offices by any party in respect of the fees of his
 adversary's Pleader or Revenue Agent. Tables of the fees so fixed shall
 be published in the Official Gazette.

38. The provisions of the last preceding Section
Section 37 not to apply to Agents appointed under Section 35. shall not be applicable to Agents appointed under
 the thirty-fifth Section.

39. Parties employing Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents, in any
Clients may make private agreements with their Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents, as to remuneration. Court or Office, shall be at liberty to settle with them
 by private agreement the remuneration to be paid
 for their professional services, and it shall not be
 necessary to specify such agreement in the power under which such Plead-
 ers, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents for the time being act. Such agreements
 shall not be enforced otherwise than by regular suit.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

40. Any suitor may appear, plead and act in any suit, appeal or other proceeding on behalf of any co-suitor. And in all Criminal Courts, any person defending a case may (with the permission of the presiding Judge or Magistrate) employ any other person, though not a Pleader or Mookhtar duly qualified under the provisions of this Act, to assist him in such defence. But no suitor nor person so appearing, pleading, acting or assisting, shall be entitled to recover any fee or reward therefor.

Suitors may appear, &c., for co-suitors.

Prosecutors or prisoners may employ any assistant.

Fees not recoverable by such persons.

41. The rules mentioned in the fourth and twenty-third Sections and all variations of and additions to such rules, shall be published in three consecutive numbers of the Official Gazette. Rules made under this Act by a High Court not established by Royal Charter shall, before such publication, be submitted to and approved by the Local Government.

Rules to be published in the Gazette.

42. Every order for imposing a fine which shall be passed under this Act, shall be subject to revision by the High Court if the order shall have been passed by a Court subordinate to the High Court, or by the Board of Revenue if the order shall have been passed by an Officer subordinate to such Board.

Fines subject to revision.

43. Any person who at the time that this Act shall come into operation in any part of British India shall be practising as a Pleader in any Court in such part, and who shall wish to be enrolled as a Pleader under this Act, may apply to be so enrolled to the Court in which he is practising. Such Court, if subordinate to the High Court, shall forward the application to the High Court. The High Court shall cause the applicant to be enrolled under the provisions of this Act, and, if he be practising in a subordinate Court, shall authorize the District Judge to grant a certificate to the applicant as provided in the eighth, ninth and tenth Sections. Applications for enrolment under this Section, when made by any Pleader practising in a Court subordinate to the District Court, shall be forwarded to the High Court through the District Judge.

Pleaders in subordinate Courts may apply to District Judge for enrolment.

44. With

44. With the exception of Section thirty-nine this Act shall not apply to Advocates, Vakeels and Attorneys-at-law, admitted and enrolled by any High Court under the Letters Patent by which such Court is constituted, nor to Mookhtars practising in such Court: Provided that the High Court shall have power to make rules for the qualification, admission, enrolment, suspension and dismissal of the Mookhtars practising on the appellate side of such Court and to prescribe penalties for persons practising contrary to such rules or any of them, and from time to time to vary such rules and penalties. Provided also that the High Court may from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable on all proceedings on the appellate side of such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Vakeel. The rules, penalties and fees so made, prescribed and fixed and every variation thereof shall be published in three consecutive numbers of the Official Gazette.

45. Every person now or hereafter enrolled as an Advocate or Vakeel on the Roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose Roll he is not enrolled, or in any such Court with the permission of the Court, and in any Revenue Office, subject nevertheless to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court or Office is to be addressed by Pleaders or Revenue Agents. Provided that no such Vakeel shall be entitled to practise under this Section before a Judge of the High Court, Division Court or High Court exercising original jurisdiction.

46. Every person now or hereafter enrolled as an Attorney on the Roll of any High Court shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court of British India other than a High Court established by Royal Charter and in any Revenue Office.

47. This Act shall take effect in the Territories under the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the first day of

of January 1866, and may be extended by order of any other Local Government to the Territories subject to such Government. Every such order shall be published in the Official Gazette.

48. From the date on which this Act shall be extended by the Local Government under the provision contained in the last preceding Section to the Territories subject to such Government, so much of the Regulations in force therein as is in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, any of the provisions of this Act, shall cease to have effect in such Territories except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been incurred before such extension of the Act.

Repeal of inconsistent enactments in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, &c.

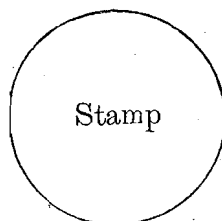
FIRST SCHEDULE.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed so far as they affect the Territories to which this Act extends.

Number and date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation XXVII, 1814.	Bengal Code.	For reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed regarding the office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	So much as has not already been repealed.
Regulation VII, 1822.	Bengal Code.	For declaring the principles according to which the settlement of the land revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including Cuttack, Puttaspore, and its dependencies, is to be hereafter made, and the powers and duties belonging to Collectors or other Officers employed in making, revising, or superintending Settlements; for continuing, with certain exceptions, the existing leases within the said Provinces for a further term of five years; for defining, settling, and recording the rights and obligations of various classes and persons possessing an interest in the land, or in the rent or produce thereof; and for vesting the Revenue Authorities with judicial cognizance in certain cases of suits and claims relating to land, the rent, and produce of land.	
Regulation IX, 1825.	Bengal Code.	For extending the operation of Regulation VII, 1822; for authorizing the Revenue Authorities to let in farm estates under temporary leases, on the default of the Malguzars, or to hold the same khas for a term of years; for modifying and adding to the rules contained in Regulation II, 1819; and for making certain other amendments in the existing Regulations.	Section 25. Somuch of Clause Section 5, as provides that Section 25 Regulation VII, 1822, shall be applicable to cases investigated by Collectors under the rules of Regulation II of 1819 or under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1825.

Number and date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act I of 1846.	For amending the law regarding the appointment and remuneration of Pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company.	} The whole.
Act XVIII of 1852.	To amend the law relating to Pleaders in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	} The whole.
Act XX of 1853.	To amend the law relating to Pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company.	} The whole.
Act X of 1859.	To amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	[So much of Section 71 as directs that no fee for any Agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under the said Act, and the whole of Section 149.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Pleader or Mookhtar's Certificate.

Pursuant to "The Pleaders, Mookhtars and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865,"
 I hereby certify that A. B.
 Pleader [or Mookhtar] whose place [or places] of business is [or are] at
 hath this day delivered and left with me a declaration in writing signed by him, and
 containing his name and place [or places] of business and the Court [or Courts] of
 which he is admitted a Pleader [or Mookhtar], together with the year in which he
 was so admitted; and I hereby further certify that he is duly enrolled in the High
 Court

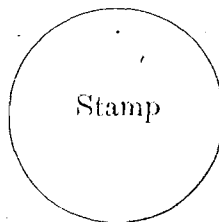
Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [*or the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, or as the case may be*], and that he is entitled to practise as a Pleader [*or Mookhtar*] in the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts [*or the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, and any subordinate Court, or the Sudder Ameens' Courts, or the Moonsiffs' Courts, as the case may be*], and to practise as a Revenue Agent before the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces [*or of the North-Western Provinces, or as the case may be*] for the period of one year from the date hereof. Given under my hand this day of 186 .

C. D.

Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [*or of the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, or as the case may be.*]

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form of Revenue Agent's Certificate.



Pursuant to "The Pleaders, Mookhtars and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," I hereby certify that A. B. of is entitled to practise as a Revenue Agent before the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces [*or of the Lower Provinces, or as the case may be*], and in any Office subordinate thereto in such Provinces, for the period of one year from the date hereof. Given under my hand this day of 186 .

C. D.

Secretary to the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces [*or the Lower Provinces, or as the case may be.*]