

THE HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT, 1875.

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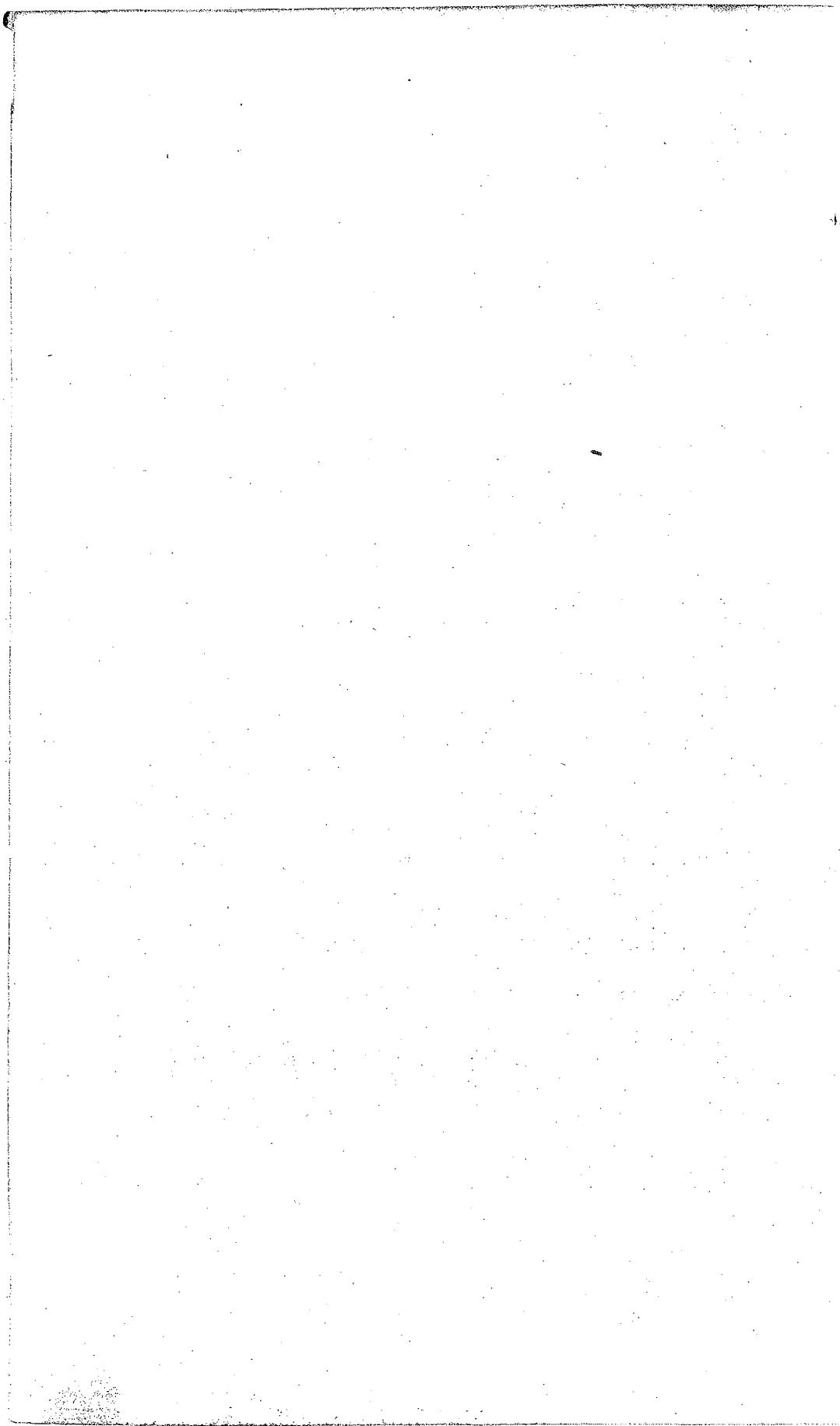
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THE SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.



ACT No. X OF 1875.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th March 1875).

An Act to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875:"

It extends to the whole of British India;

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1875.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule here-to annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule, but not so as to revive any practice thereby abolished.

And all rules made under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act, so far as they are consistent herewith.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"High Court" includes all High Courts established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and

Preamble.

Local extent.

Commence-ment.

Repeal of enactments.

Interpreta-tion-clause.

"High Court."

and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and such other Courts as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, declare to be invested with the powers of a High Court under this Act :

"Chief Justice." "Chief Justice" includes also the Senior Judge of a Chief Court :

"Advocate General." "Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate :

"Clerk of the Crown." "Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown ; and

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" includes also a Police Magistrate in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay :

"European British Subject." "European British Subject" means—

(a) all subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian colonies or possessions of Her Majesty, or in the colonies of New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal ;

(b) the children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent :

"Prosecutor." "Prosecutor" includes every person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty :

"Offence." "Offence" denotes anything made punishable by any law for the time being in force ; and

words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.

OF SESSIONS.

Time of holding sittings.

4. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings.

5. The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place

place (if any) as the Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, and as the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct. But it may, from time to time,

in the case of the High Court at Fort William, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, in all other cases, with the consent of the Local Government,

hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

Notice of sittings.

CHAPTER III.

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS.

6. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all criminal cases triable by the High Court.

Cases tried by High Courts to be tried under this Act.

7. When any person is committed for trial before a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, or, if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, shall, on receipt of the charge, peruse and consider it, and may, if it appear necessary or expedient so to do, alter or redraw the same, having regard to the rules as to the form of charges contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Consideration and amendment of charge.

8. If a prisoner is committed to the Court without any charge at all, the Clerk of the Crown, or, if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court, may draw up a charge, having regard to the rules referred to in section seven. If a prisoner is committed upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court may draw up a charge for any offence or offences which it

How Court may deal with charge.

considers

considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

9. Any accused person may apply to the Court for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend charge.

10. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before the verdict of the jury is delivered. Such amendment shall be explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

11. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

12. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Charge to be recorded.
Copy of charge.

13. The charge, with such alterations (if any) as may have been made therein, shall be recorded in the High Court, and a copy of such charge shall be given to the person gratis, if he demands it.

Copies of depositions.

The person charged shall also be entitled to a copy of his own examination before the committing Magistrate, and to copies of the examinations of witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed, and of all documents read and made exhibits as part of such

such depositions by the committing Magistrate, if the person charged demands them a reasonable time before the case comes on for trial and pays for the same a reasonable sum not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

The Court may for any special reason remit any such payment.

14. When any charge, or portion of a charge, recorded as aforesaid appears to a Judge of the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, to be clearly unsustainable, such Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge (as the case may be), but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged.

Effect of entry.

15. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge during the trial, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

16. If the offence stated in the amended or altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the amended or altered charge was founded.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in amended charge require it.

Joinder of Charges.

17. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

18. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at

the
13
More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section twenty.

Trial of more than one offence.

19. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

One offence falling within two definitions.

II. If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III. If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence, or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(a.) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(b.) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(c.) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also, in the course of the proceedings, falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(d.) A.

1875.] *High Courts' Criminal Procedure.*

(d.) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(e.) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(f.) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt to B, and of assaulting C, a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(g.) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(h.) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(i.) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(j.) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(k.) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcass in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(l.) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court

which

which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(m.) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(n.) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(o.) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(p.) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

20. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

21. If, in the case mentioned in section twenty, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged

under

under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

22. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged, under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(b.) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

23. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

What persons may be charged jointly.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(b.) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(c.) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Effect of errors.

24. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required by the Code of Criminal Procedure to be stated, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(b.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(c.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(d.) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e.) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

25. If any Magistrate or other authority purporting to exercise powers conferred, but not being actually

When irregular commitments may be validated.

actually so empowered, commits an accused person to take his trial before a High Court, the Court may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced, unless objection was made on behalf either of the accused person or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if such objection as aforesaid was so made, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

26. Pending the directions of the Court as to the place of trial, every person committed for trial shall (if not admitted to bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined.

Custody pending direction as to place of trial.

If the trial be directed to be held at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place.

Procedure thereafter.

If the Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its ordinary place of sitting, the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial at the place so directed, or shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried.

27. The Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court,

Intermediate custody of European British subjects.

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named, and may also order that they shall, if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail, being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

Commence-
ment of trial.

28. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of
guilty.

29. If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to
plead or
claim to be
tried.

30. If the accused person refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Right of
accused to be
defended.

31. Every person accused of an offence may of right be defended by any advocate of a High Court.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any person not being an advocate, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

CHAPTER V.

OF JURIES.

(a) Of Juries generally.

Trials to be
by jury.

32. All trials under this Act shall be by jury; and, notwithstanding anything contained in section sixty-four of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under that section or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, Chapter 104, the trial may, if the High Court so direct, be by jury.

Number of
jurors.

33. The jury shall consist of nine persons, who shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors: provided that, in case of a deficiency of such persons, the number required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present.

34. Subject

34. Subject to the right of challenge hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Successive trials by same jury.

35. If before the first juror is called and accepted, any European British subject charged as aforesaid requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Majority of jurors for trial of European British subjects.

36. In any case in which a European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being a European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court, the person so jointly accused shall (if the committing Magistrate thinks that he ought to be tried) also be committed for trial before such High Court, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

Such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately.

37. Provided that, if before the first juror is called and accepted the European British subject requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, and the person not being a European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least five members shall be persons not being Europeans or Americans, the latter person shall be tried separately.

Provisions for European British subject requiring majority of Europeans in jury. Native may claim separate trial.

(b) *Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.*

38. Every person tried in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay shall be tried before a special jury

Trials before special jury.

(a) if charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(b) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs.

39. The jurors' book for the year current when this Act comes into force, shall be taken as containing

Jurors' book.

High Courts' Criminal Procedure. [ACT X

a correct list of persons liable to serve as jurors under this Act;

and those persons whose names are entered in the said book as being liable to serve on special juries only shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this Act during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

Number of special jurors.

40. The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors' list.

Exemption of special jurors.

41. All persons whose names are entered in the special jurors' list shall be exempted from serving on any other than special juries, but so long only as their names are contained in such list.

Lists of common and special jurors.

42. The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare

(a) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors;

(b) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only.

Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list, merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

The Governor General in Council may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

43. The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Publication of lists.

44. Preparatory lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the officer by whom the same have been prepared, shall be published once in the local official

Gazette

Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

45. Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

Number of jurors to be summoned.

No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

If, during the continuance of any sessions, it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

Supplementary summons.

46. Any person summoned under section forty-five who without lawful excuse fails to attend as required by the summons, or who having attended departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable by order of the Judge to such fine as he thinks fit, and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment in the civil jail until the fine is paid.

Failure of jurors to attend.

47. Challenges without cause shown shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Peremptory challenges.

The following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person or persons charged :—

Challenges on cause.

(a) some personal objection, such as alienage, infancy, old age, or deficiency in the qualification required

required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force :

(b) some presumed or actual partiality in the juror :

(c) a previous conviction of the juror of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence under any other law in force in British India :

(d) inability to understand English when spoken.

Trial of challenges.

48. The Judge before whom a person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a challenge without cause shown; and if the Judge allow the challenge, the juror shall be set aside.

The decision of the Judge as to any challenge shall be final.

Powers of Presidency High Courts as to jurors.

49. Save as herein provided, the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay shall retain all their present powers respecting the summoning, empannelling, qualification, challenging, and service of jurors,

and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (consistent with the provisions of this Act) as seem to them to be proper.

All rules relating to jurors now in force in the same High Courts shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) remain in force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this section.

(c) *Of Juries in the Mofussil.*

Summoning jurors.

50. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place (other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by sections 407, 409, 410 and 411 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the summoning of jurors.

Military jurors.

51. In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the Commanding Officer,

Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in the military service, resident within ten miles of its place of sitting, as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of European British subjects charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure; but no Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

52. The juries for the trial of European British subjects as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act from the persons summoned in accordance with sections 50 and 51.

Juries for trial of European British subjects.

53. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Names of jurors to be called.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person, or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Objections to jurors.

54. Any objection made to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

Grounds of objection.

(a) his holding any office in or under the Court or the local Court of Session;

(b) his executing any duties of Police or being entrusted with any Police functions;

(c) his having been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury;

(d) his having by habit or religious vows, relinquished all care of worldly affairs;

(e) his

(e) his standing in the relation of husband, master, servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured, or attempted to be injured, by the offence charged, or to the person accused;

(f) his being in the employment of any of such persons;

(g) his being plaintiff or defendant in any civil suit against any of such persons;

(h) his having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;

(i) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Decision of objection.

55. Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be final.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

56. If the objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury; provided no objection to such other juror or person be made and allowed under section fifty-four.

Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

57. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

(d) *Of the Foreman.*

Foreman of jury.

58. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury or any of the jurors.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE TRIAL.

59. The prosecutor shall then open his case, and the witnesses shall be examined, cross-examined and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses. Examination of witnesses.

60. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial. Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

61. The Court may from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person. Examination of accused.

The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer, or for answering falsely, questions asked under this section, but the Court shall draw such inference as seems just from such refusal or false answer. Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

62. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person are concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding, direct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal. Defence.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person or his Counsel may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

63. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply. Prosecutor's right of reply.

64. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury should view the place View by jury.

place in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court. Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury.

Locking-up
jury.

65. The High Court may from time to time make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial lasting for more than one day, and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

Postpone-
ment of trial.
Adjourn-
ment.

66. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

Jury to
attend at
adjourned
sitting.

67. If a trial is adjourned, the jury shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Power to
prescribe
mode in
which
evidence
shall be
taken down.

68. The Court may, if it think fit, from time to time by general rule prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

Evidence of
jurors.

69. If a jurymen is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined and re-examined, in the same manner as any other witness.

Interpreter.

70. When the services of an interpreter are required by the Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

CHAPTER VII.

OF EVIDENCE.

71. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Evidence of medical witness.

The Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Court may summon medical witness.

72. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner, to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

73. If, after the commencement of the trial, the accused person admits before the Court the commission of an offence, the Court may convict him on his own admission, whether such offence is the same as the offence of which he is accused, or not.

Admission of accused.

74. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Court may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of the deponent.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

75. When a witness is produced, the evidence (if any) given by him before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, be treated as evidence in the case, if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person.

Evidence given at preliminary inquiry.

EXPLANATION.

EXPLANATION.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

Commissions.

When a commission may issue.

76. Whenever, at any time after the commitment, it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Court may dispense with his personal attendance.

Mode of issuing commission.

The Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose, and may exercise, the same powers as in trials of warrant cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Where witness is in a Native State.

When the witness is in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, the commission may be directed to any Justice of the Peace or other officer in the service of the Crown resident in such territories ; and the provisions of the second clause of this section shall apply to such Justice of the Peace or officer.

Where witness is in a Presidency Town.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the commission may be directed to any Police Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness,

or

or the prosecutor may appear personally before the officer to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

Return of
commission.

Tender of Pardon to obtain Evidence.

77. The Court may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence mentioned in column 7 of the fourth schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender, or itself may, at any time before judgment, tender, a pardon to such person or persons, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Court may
direct tender
of pardon.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

78. When a pardon has been tendered under section seventy-seven, if it appears to the Court that any person who has accepted such tender has not conformed to the conditions under which it was made, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, the Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

Commitment
of person to
whom pardon
has been
tendered.

The

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

Of securing Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents.

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

79. The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before the Court.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

80. The Court may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

81. If the Court has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

82. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Court considers that the witness is absconding or concealing himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it may issue a proclamation, requiring his attendance to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which he may be liable under the provisions of the next following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any such moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court by which the order was made ; and if any such moveable property be without the jurisdiction of the said Court, such order when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated

situated shall authorize the attachment of the property last aforesaid.

83. If the witness appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property attached be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as the Court thinks fit.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Court may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court.

If the witness pays to such Court the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

84. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under its seal to bring such person before it to testify as aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

85. The accused person shall be allowed to examine as a witness any person in attendance.

Right of accused as to examination of witness.

86. Whenever the Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, the Court may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

87. If

33

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

87. If there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document as directed in the summons, the Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

Power to impound document produced.

88. The Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document produced before it, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Procedure in case of refusal to answer or produce documents.

89. If a witness refuses to answer any question which is put to him or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, he shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Charge to jury.

90. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Duty of Judge.

91. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, the admissibility of evidence, or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents, which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(a.) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness, under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(b.) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE VERDICT AND THE DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

92. After the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict. Retirement to consider.

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury.

93. It is the duty of the jury— Duty of jury.

(a) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(b) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense, which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(c) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(d) to decide whether general, indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure, or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

Illustrations.

(1.) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(2.) The question is, whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

Foreman to communicate verdict.

94. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Verdict to be given on each charge. Judge may question jury.

95. The jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Court may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

Procedure where jury differ.

96. If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Verdict when to be delivered.

97. A verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the case may be, shall be delivered either when the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them.

Discharge of jury in default of unanimity or majority of six with Judge's concurrence.

98. When the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall then discharge the jury.

If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of juror or prisoner.

99. The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever by reason of illness a jurymen becomes incapable of attending through the trial or the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

100. Whenever

100. Whenever the jury is discharged, the prisoner shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be) and shall be tried by another jury unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

Re-trial of prisoner after discharge of jury.

101. When any person has, in a trial before a Judge of the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of the High Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Power to reserve questions.

If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge think fit, be admitted to bail,

Procedure when question reserved.

and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment and sentence as to the High Court seem fit.

102. When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may direct the withdrawal of, the remaining charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE SENTENCE.

103. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge who issues it.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

104. In

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, sections 303, 304, 305, applied in Mofussil.
Levy of fine.

104. In the case of a High Court holding its sittings elsewhere than in the towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 303, 304 and 305, shall apply to the officers therein mentioned.

105. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

Cases to which section applies.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law in force for the time being for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Payment of fine in compensation.

106. Whenever the Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(a) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(b) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any

any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

107. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the High Court shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64, 65, 68, 69 and 70 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

108. Sentences of whipping shall be executed in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 311, 312 and 313.

Execution of sentences of whipping.

109. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, or transportation, or penal servitude, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years.

Maximum term of imprisonment.

110. When sentence of death or whipping is passed on an escaped convict, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he has escaped.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

When any other sentence is passed on an escaped convict severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall also direct the new sentence to take effect without waiting for the expiration of the sentence from which he escaped.

When the new sentence is not severer than the sentence from which he has escaped, the Court shall direct the new sentence to take effect after such convict has suffered imprisonment, or transportation, or penal servitude, as the case may be, for a further

period

period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

When the former sentence on the escaped convict is or includes transportation or penal servitude for life and the Court does not sentence him to death, the new sentence shall direct that he be, as soon as practicable, sent back to the place from which he escaped.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section—

(a) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment:

(b) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(c) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

111. When sentence is passed on a person actually undergoing sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct such imprisonment or transportation to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced;

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be for transportation or penal servitude, the Court may direct the sentence to commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

112. When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such offender, instead of being

being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

113. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Sentence of death.

114. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

115. When the trial is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any property produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

Any order under this section may be in the form of a reference to a Magistrate, who shall in such case deal with the property as if it had been seized by the Police and the seizure duly reported to him.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

116. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

CHAPTER XI.

OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

117. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 20, or for which he might have been convicted under section 21.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 19, paragraph I.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with the same theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply or with criminal breach of trust.

(b.) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(c.) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(d.) A

(d.) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(e.) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(f.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(g.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(h.) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

118. If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

119. A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the finding and sentence.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

CHAPTER XII.

OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

120. If any person committed for trial appears at his trial to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment

Procedure in case of person committed being lunatic.

judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind of the accused person shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

121. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court, if the offence of which he is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody of lunatic.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Resumption of trial.

122. Whenever a trial is postponed under section 120, the Court may at any time resume the trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before the Court; or, if he has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Court appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section 127.

Procedure on accused appearing before Court.

123. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Court, it appears to such Court that he is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, he shall be put on his trial.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 121.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

124. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of
unsoundness

unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

125. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Court before which the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order him to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

126. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 121 or 125, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

127. If such person is confined under section 121 and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Court, at such time as it appoints, and the Court shall deal with him under the provisions of section 123; and the certificate of such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

128. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 125, and such Inspector General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 125 is declared capable of being discharged.

his

45

his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

129. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 125 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order that the person detained be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to be inspected by such officer, and at such times as the Local Government directs.

The provisions of sections 126 and 128 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, under the said sections.

Procedure where accused does not understand the proceedings.

130. If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the trial; and if such trial results in a conviction, the Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

131. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the said Code, shall not be entertained, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

132. A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which he is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

Sanction when to be given.

In this section the expression 'Government' means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council; and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meanings assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

133. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any High Court, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

134. The

Nature of sanction necessary.

134. The sanction referred to in section 133 may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 133.

135. When the Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in section 133, it may, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorized to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate, instead of completing the inquiry himself.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF BAIL.

Power to direct admission to bail.

136. The Court may in any case direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

137. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, it shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within its jurisdiction.

Such

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

138. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Court is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, it shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Court shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within its jurisdiction.

Such warrant may be executed within such local limits; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Court, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months :

Provided that the Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only :

Remission of part of penalty.

The Court may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such Court.

Court may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited.

139. When any person is required to give bail, the Court may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

Deposit instead of bail.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal
recognizance
to keep the
peace in cases
of conviction.

140. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence,

and the Court is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

the Court may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding three years, with a provision that, if the same be not given, he shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years, unless within such period he executes such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

Security to
keep the
peace.

141. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court empowered to require a personal recognizance may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years.

Power to
restore
possession of
immovable
property.

142. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to the Court that, by such criminal force, any person has been

been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may cause such person to be restored to possession.

No order made for this purpose shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

143. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, or the Prisoners Act, 1871.

Saving of Acts XV of 1869 and V of 1871.

144. The Advocate General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, exhibit to the local High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench or Exchequer.

Advocate General may exhibit informations.

Such proceedings may be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken in case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England, so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said High Courts respectively will admit.

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India.

145. Upon charges preferred by the Advocate General or by any Magistrate or other officer specially empowered by the Government in this behalf, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions herein contained as to the amendment and alteration of charges, and subject also to the provisions of section 24) shall be tried upon the charges so recorded.

Effect of charge preferred by Advocate General.

146. At

Power to enter *nolle prosequi*.

146. At any stage of any proceeding under this Act, before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he think fit, inform the Court on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the information or charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such information or charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal.

Power of Presidency High Court to transfer to itself cases from Police Magistrates.

147. Whenever it appears to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, that the direction hereinafter mentioned will promote the ends of justice, it may direct the transfer to itself of any particular case from any criminal Court situate within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and the High Court shall have power to determine the case so transferred, and to quash or affirm any conviction or other proceeding which may have been had therein, but so that the same be not quashed for want of form, but on the merits only.

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.

148. Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct—

- (a) that a prisoner, legally committed and within the local limits of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, be brought up before it to be bailed:
- (b) that a person within such limits be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law:
- (c) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty:
- (d) that a prisoner detained in any gaol situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court:
- (e) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court Martial or any Commissioners acting

acting under the authority of any commission from the Governor General in Council; for trial, or to be examined touching any matter depending before such Court Martial or Commissioners respectively :

(f) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial :

(g) that the body of a defendant within such limits may be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment ;

and neither the High Court nor any Judge thereof shall hereafter issue any writ of *habeas corpus* for any of the above purposes.

Each of the said High Courts shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section; and till such rules are framed, the practice of such Courts as to the obtaining, granting and serving of writs of *habeas corpus*, and as to the returns thereto, shall apply in such cases.

Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819, or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or the Acts of the Governor General in Council No. XXXIV of 1850 or No. III of 1858.

149. Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court, may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge or Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorized to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.

150. Every High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may

Criminal Courts to be open.

have

have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them :

But the presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compound-
ing offences.

151. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

Judges of
High Courts
to be Justices
of the Peace
virtute officii.

152. Every Judge of a High Court shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace within and for the whole of British India.

Pending
cases.

153. Cases pending, when this Act comes into force, in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2).

ACTS.

| Number and year. | Subject or Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|-------------------|---|--|
| XXXI of 1838 ... | Supreme Courts, Criminal Law | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XXII of 1839 ... | An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| IV of 1849 ... | Criminal Lunatics ... | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVI of 1852 ... | An Act for further improving the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the territories of the East India Company. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVIII of 1859 ... | An Act to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| XVIII of 1862 ... | An Act to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature. | Sections 1 to 25 (both inclusive) : sections 36 to 46 (both inclusive) : and sections 54, 55 and 56. |
| XIII of 1865 ... | An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns. | So much as has not been repealed. |

ACTS—(concluded).

| Number and year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|--|--|
| IV of 1866 ... | An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies. | Sections 21 to 41 (both inclusive), and section 20, except the first twenty-two words. |
| XVI of 1866 ... | An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the commissions mentioned in sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865. | The whole. |
| XXIV of 1866 ... | An Act to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William. | Sections 2 to 17 (both inclusive). |
| XIII of 1869 ... | An Act further to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces. | Sections 1 and 2, and so much of sections 3 and 4 as relates to criminal jurisdiction. |
| XXII of 1870 ... | An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects. | Section 3. |

STATUTES.

| Number and year. | Title or abbreviated title. | Extent of repeal. |
|--------------------|--|---|
| 13 Geo. III, c. 63 | An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe. | Section 34. In section 38, the words "and the Chief Justice and other Judges of the said Supreme Court of Judicature." |

STATUTES—(concluded.)

| Number and year. | Title or abbreviated title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---------------------|---|--|
| 33 Geo. III, c. 52 | <i>An Act whose title begins with the words An Act for continuing, and ends with the words and Bombay.</i> | Sections 153 and 154. |
| 53 Geo. III, c. 155 | <i>An Act whose title begins with the words An Act for continuing, and ends with the words Company's Charter.</i> | Sections 100, 102, 103. |
| 9 Geo. IV, c. 74 | An Act for improving the administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies. | The whole Act except sections one, seven, eight, nine, twenty-five, twenty-six, and fifty-six. |