

CHAPTER 3.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

1 of 1949.
7 of 1949.
10 of 1950.
17 of 1954.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW
RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

[1st April, 1949.]

Part I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Administration of Justice Ordinance.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance unless the context otherwise requires:

"Civil case" means process for the recovery of individual right or redress of individual wrong and includes an action by the Government for the recovery of fines or penalties.

"Complaint" includes an information.

"Court" means a magistrate sitting either alone or with other justices or one or more justices sitting to hear any cause which they may be empowered to hear.

"Criminal case" means a case which might result in the infliction of a fine or imprisonment or one in which money claimed to be due is recoverable on information as well as on complaint.

"Judge" means the person nominated or acting as Judge under section 8 hereof.

"Judgment" includes a decree, order, rule or sentence.

"Record" means all pleadings, proceedings, notes of evidence and judgments relating to an appeal to be laid before His Majesty in Council on the hearing of an appeal.

"Supreme Court" means the Judge sitting either alone or with jury or assessors or in Chambers.

[Note. This Ordinance is declared to be in force in the Dependencies by the Application of Colony Laws Ordinance, Cap. 1 (D.S.).]

Part II.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

3. (1) The Governor may appoint such magistrates and justices as he may deem necessary, and every such magistrate or justice shall have jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as hereinafter provided within the district specified in his warrant of appointment, and if no district be so specified he shall have jurisdiction throughout the Colony.

Appoint-
ment and
powers, etc.,
of magis-
trates and
justices.

(2) A justice shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of a justice of the peace in the United Kingdom subject to any limitation thereof contained in this or any other Ordinance.

4. A magistrate shall unless the contrary be expressed in this or any other Ordinance, have power

Powers of
Magistrate.

(1) to hear, try, determine and adjudge criminal cases which may be summarily dealt with: but he shall not have power to impose a term of imprisonment greater than one year;

(2) to inquire into all charges of indictable offences and make such order in respect thereof as the evidence shall justify;

(3) to hear and determine civil cases where the amount claimed does not exceed £100, or in the case of a claim for the recovery of possession of land the annual rent or value thereof does not exceed £100.

5. The jurisdiction of the Court when no magistrate is present shall be

Jurisdiction
of Court
when
Magistrate
not present.

(1) when one justice is sitting alone, to hear and determine any information relating to an offence against any law not containing any provision to the contrary, but he may not impose a fine greater than £5 or imprisonment exceeding one month;

10 of 1950.

(2) when two or more justices (who must be present during the whole hearing and determination) are sitting to hear and determine any information relating to

17 of 1954.

(a) any offence against any law not containing any provision to the contrary;

(b) any offence for which the offender is liable under any law, not containing any provision to the contrary,

upon summary conviction to be imprisoned or fined or otherwise punished:

Provided they shall not have power to impose any term of imprisonment greater than one year.

Assessors to
Magistrate.

6. A magistrate may summon two or more justices to sit with him as assessors at any trial.

Assessors.

7. (1) Any assessor who shall, without reasonable cause fail to attend Court or refuse to act as an assessor shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10 which the magistrate may impose summarily.

(2) An assessor shall have no voice in the decision of any case but should he dissent from the judgment of the Court, his name together with a note of the grounds of such dissent shall be recorded on the proceedings and signed by him.

Part III.

SUPREME COURT.

8. The Judge of the Supreme Court

(a) shall be appointed by Letters Patent under the Public Seal issued by the Governor in pursuance of a warrant under His Majesty's Signet and Sign Manual, or of instructions received through the Secretary of State, and shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure, and shall not be removed from office except in accordance with His Majesty's pleasure signified under His Sign Manual:

Provided that the Governor may, with the advice of the Council, for good cause suspend the judge from executing his office until His Majesty's pleasure is known;

(b) shall be a member of the Bar of England, Ireland or Scotland, or of some other Commonwealth country, of at least five years' standing:

Provided that, whenever the office of judge is vacant, or the holder thereof is suspended, or is incapable of performing his duties by reason of illness, absence from the Colony or otherwise, the Governor may act as judge, or may appoint a fit person to act as judge until His Majesty's pleasure be known, or until the judge becomes capable of resuming his duties.

Appoint-
ment of
Judge.
10 of 1950.

9. The Supreme Court shall have within the Colony:

Jurisdiction.

(1) all the power, jurisdiction and authority expressly or impliedly vested in it by any law;

(2) all the power, jurisdiction and authority vested in the High Court of Justice, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery and Quarter Sessions in the United Kingdom.

10. The Judge may cause any member of Council or justice to be summoned to sit with him as an assessor at any trial and any assessor so summoned shall be subject to the liability and condition contained in section 7 of this Ordinance.

Assessors.

11. The Judge may cause jurors to be summoned to attend at any sitting of the Supreme Court and may give such directions as to time and place to which they shall be summoned and as to the numbers to be summoned as he may deem fit.

Juries.

12. (1) The Supreme Court shall sit in Stanley as and when the Governor shall so order.

Sittings.

(2) The Governor may direct the Supreme Court to sit at any time and place for trial of any civil or criminal case.

Part IV.

JURIES.

13. Every person except as hereinafter mentioned, between the ages of 21 and 60 years being the owner or occupier of real estate of the value of not less than £10 per annum shall be qualified and liable to serve on juries in all civil and criminal proceedings:

Qualifications for Jury.

Provided that no person whose normal place of residence is beyond a radius of six miles from Stanley shall without the order of the Judge be summoned to serve on a Jury other than a coroner's jury or at a sitting of the Supreme Court ordered under section 12 (2).

Persons
disqualified.

14. The following are disqualified from serving on juries:

- (1) aliens,
- (2) persons who have been convicted of treason, felony or perjury or of an infamous crime unless they have received a free pardon.

Exemptions.

15. The following persons are exempt from serving on juries: Members of and Clerks to the Legislative and Executive Councils, members of H.M. Armed Forces, Officers of the Supreme Court, Barristers, Solicitors and Attorneys, Ministers of Religion, Justices, Registered Medical Practitioners, Police Officers, and licensed pilots and Customs Officers when not on actual duty.

Jurors' book.
Chapter 37

16. (1) It shall be the duty of the registration officer under the Legislative Council (Elections) Ordinance in preparing the register of electors for any year to mark in the prescribed manner the names of such persons included in the lists as are qualified and liable to serve as jurors.

(2) Any person who is marked as a juror in the register of electors who claims that by reason of some disqualification or exemption he should not be so marked may within seven days of the publication of the electors' list apply to the registration officer to have the mark placed against his name removed and the registration officer shall within seven days of the receipt of the application notify the applicant of his decision thereon.

(3) If the registration officer refuses to comply with the application made under the last preceding subsection, or fails to notify the applicant of his decision thereon as prescribed, the applicant may within seven days of the notification of refusal to comply, or on the expiration of the prescribed time, apply to a Court for a declaration that he ought not to be marked as a juror.

(4) The registration officer shall within fourteen days of the completion of compilation of the electors list or as soon as all claims under subsection (2) of this section have been disposed of forward a list marked in the prescribed manner to the Registrar who shall therefrom compile a Jurors' Book.

(5) If a registration officer refuses neglects or fails without reasonable cause to perform any of his duties under this section, or wilfully marks as a juror any person who ought

not to be so marked, or fails to mark as a juror any person who ought to be so marked, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100.

17. Every person whose name is included in the Jurors' Book shall be liable to serve as a juror, notwithstanding that he may have been entitled to claim that he ought not to be marked in the electors' list as a juror: Persons in Jurors' Book.

Provided that any such person shall be excused from attendance on a jury on production of a certificate signed by a registered medical practitioner stating that he is unfit to attend. 7 of 1950.

Provided also that nothing in this section shall affect the power of the Judge to excuse any person from attending on a jury.

18. (1) Every case in which the prisoner is arraigned on a capital charge shall be tried by a jury of twelve persons and unless otherwise ordered by the Judge twenty-four persons shall be summoned. Number.

(2) Every other criminal case, and every civil case if tried by a jury, shall be tried by a jury of seven persons and unless otherwise ordered by the Judge fourteen persons shall be summoned.

(3) The Judge, on the application of the parties, or either of them, in a civil case, or of the prosecution or accused in a criminal case or in his discretion, may order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only.

19. A summons to serve on a jury shall be sent by post or served personally upon the juror or upon some responsible person at the normal place of abode of the juror at least three days before the day appointed for the sitting of the Court. Summons.

20. If any person duly summoned shall fail to attend as a juror or after appearance shall withdraw himself without the permission of the Judge the Judge may summarily impose a fine not exceeding £10. Failure to attend.

21. The persons whose names are first drawn from a box in open court shall, subject to the provisions of section 22 of this Ordinance, be sworn and form the jury: Ballot.

Provided that in case the number of the jurors summoned shall be exhausted by reason of challenges or otherwise the Supreme Court may complete the number from among the bystanders and any bystander refusing to act may be summarily fined a sum not exceeding £10.

Challenges.

22. The prosecution, and the accused, and the parties to a civil action shall have the right to challenge members of the jury before they are sworn as follows:

10 of 1950.

(1) An accused charged with treason or felony shall be entitled to challenge six jurors peremptorily.

(2) The prosecution and the accused, and a party to a civil action may challenge for cause without limitation.

(3) Each challenge for cause shall be tried forthwith by the Judge or Court by whom the case is to be tried.

Absence of Juror.

23. If during the trial a juror dies or becomes incapable of acting or is absent the jury shall subject to consent being given in writing by or on behalf of the prosecutor and the accused, or by or on behalf of both parties in a civil case, be deemed properly constituted:

Provided that should the prosecutor or accused not assent or the jury be reduced below ten on a trial for a capital offence or six on a trial for any other offence a fresh jury shall be sworn:

Provided also that should both parties in a civil case not assent or the jury be reduced below five a fresh jury shall be sworn.

Viewing.

24. The Judge may, when he shall deem it expedient, make an order for the jury, together with two persons named by him, one being appointed by each party, to view the place in which any transaction material to the trial is alleged to have occurred.

Separation.

25. The Judge may permit jurors to separate after being sworn except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony.

Verdict.

26. (1) The verdict of the jury shall be unanimous except that in civil cases the verdict of the majority may be taken by consent of both parties.

(2) The verdict shall be given in Court, and, in a criminal case, in the presence of the accused.

27. (1) A party in a civil case, who has applied for and been granted a jury, shall pay to the Registrar not less than three days before the date of hearing the sum of three shillings for each juror summoned and a further sum of five shillings for each juror sworn to serve and the Registrar shall pay such sum or sums to each juror accordingly. Civil cases:
fee.

(2) In the event of the trial not being concluded in one day such party shall pay daily in advance to the Registrar a further sum of five shillings for each juror so serving.

(3) Where both parties have applied for a jury the above fees shall be payable by them in equal shares. 10 of 1950.

28. Any person who—

(a) attempts to corrupt or influence a juror by any means other than evidence and argument in open court at the trial; or Offences.
10 of 1950.

(b) gives money to a juror in consideration of his giving, or having given, a verdict favourable to one of the parties; or

(c) by improper means procures himself or others to be sworn upon a jury for the purpose of giving a verdict favourable to one of the parties; or

(d) induces a juror not to appear; and

(e) any juror who consents to or assists in the commission of any of the acts mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) hereof 10 of 1950.

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to a fine not exceeding £100 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Part V.

CORONERS.

29. Every magistrate shall be the coroner within the district specified in his warrant of appointment and shall have and exercise all the powers and shall subject to the provisions hereof perform the duties of a coroner according to English law and practice. Magistrate
to be
Coroner.

30. Any person who shall know that a person has died from other than natural causes shall forthwith inform the Information
of death.
10 of 1950.

coroner, or the nearest justice or police officer thereof; and any such person who, not having reasonable grounds for believing that information has already been given, wilfully fails to give such information shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10.

Inquest by
Justice of the
Peace.

31. Whenever a justice shall receive such information he shall, if he cannot inform the coroner in time, or if in his opinion the coroner would be unable to act by reason of his being at too great a distance from where the body is lying, or if the coroner shall so request, hold such inquest and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of a coroner in respect thereof.

Inquest by
Coroner.

32. Whenever a coroner shall receive such information he shall, if the circumstances so require, proceed to the spot where the body may be lying and there hold an inquest.

Procedure.

33. The coroner shall take all evidence in the form of depositions which shall be signed by the witnesses, and shall where a verdict of murder, manslaughter or infanticide is given forthwith transmit such depositions with the verdict of the jury to the Registrar.

Jury: when
required.

34. If it appears to the coroner either before he proceeds to hold an inquest or in the course of an inquest begun without a jury that there is reason to suspect

- (a) that the deceased came to his death by murder, manslaughter, or infanticide;
- (b) that the death occurred in prison;
- (c) that the death was caused by an accident arising out of the use of a vehicle in a street or public highway;
- (d) that the death occurred in circumstances the continuance or possible recurrence of which is prejudicial to the health or safety of the public or any section of the public

he shall proceed to summon a jury in the manner required under this Ordinance, and in any other case, if it appears to him, either before he proceeds to hold an inquest or in the course of an inquest begun without a jury, that there is any reason for summoning a jury he may proceed to summon a jury in the manner aforesaid.

35. The coroner shall summon not less than seven nor more than eleven jurors and such summons shall be served in the manner provided for in section 18 except that the summons may be made returnable immediately or at such time and place as the coroner may order. Summons to Jury.

36. If any person duly summoned shall fail to attend as a juror or after appearance shall withdraw himself without the permission of the coroner the coroner may summarily impose a fine not exceeding £5. Failure to attend.

37. The jury shall be composed of the seven jurors whose names are first drawn from a box in open court, who shall be sworn to serve. Number on Jury.

38. The coroner, if the jury fails to agree on a verdict, may accept the verdict of the majority provided the minority consists of not more than two, or he may cause another jury to be summoned. Verdict.

39. Any person who buries or otherwise disposes of or assists in the burial or disposition of the body of a person who has apparently not died a natural death, without an order from the coroner or justice performing the duties of a coroner under section 31, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100. No burial without order.

40. The Governor may by order under his hand and the Public Seal authorise the disinterment of any body. Exhumation.

41. When any qualified medical practitioner not holding any appointment under the Government gives evidence at any inquest by direction of a coroner he shall receive a fee of one pound, and when he holds a post-mortem examination by direction of a coroner he shall receive a fee of two pounds. Medical fees.

Part VI.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

42. The Judge shall, with the approval of the Governor, appoint a Registrar and such other officers as shall from time to time be necessary for the administration of justice whose duties shall correspond to those officers appointed to similar posts by the High Court of Justice in England. Appointment of Registrar, etc.

Notary
Public.

43. The Governor may from time to time appoint any person to be a notary public who shall have all the powers and authorities of a notary public appointed under the law in England and shall use a seal inscribed "Supreme Court of the Falkland Islands, Notarial Seal".

Part VII.

PROCEDURE.

English pro-
cedure to be
followed.

44. Unless otherwise provided by this or any other Ordinance the practice and procedure in the High Court of Justice in England shall as far as possible be adopted in the Supreme Court, the practice and procedure in a Court of summary jurisdiction in England shall as far as possible be adopted in a Court sitting to hear and determine a criminal case, and the practice and procedure in a County Court in England shall as far as possible be adopted in a Court sitting to hear and determine civil cases.

Errors in
proceedings.

45. (1) Textual or technical errors in any process or proceeding shall not invalidate such process or proceeding provided that no party is deceived, misled or prejudiced thereby.

(2) The Court trying the case shall decide whether any such textual or technical error is calculated to deceive, mislead or prejudice a party, and shall amend such errors or make such order in respect thereof as it may deem fit.

Want of
form not to
invalidate.

46. The conviction of an offender shall not be quashed or set aside on the ground of want of form in the order, judgment, warrant or other proceeding made in connection therewith.

Complaints.

47. All complaints in respect of any offence punishable summarily, shall unless any limitation of time is especially provided for, be laid within six calendar months after the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Summons in
civil cases.

48. (1) When a civil claim within the limits prescribed by section 4 (3) is laid before a magistrate ^{on a summons} he shall issue a summons under his hand and seal.

17 & 1954

(2) When a party in such civil action desires a person to be summoned as a witness to give oral evidence in Court or produce at the hearing in Court a document in the control or possession of such person a magistrate ^{or a justice} shall issue a summons under his hand and seal accordingly.

49. (1) Where the plaintiff in any action shall prove to the satisfaction of the Judge that the plaintiff has good cause of action against the defendant and that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to leave the Colony, and that the absence of the defendant will materially prejudice the plaintiff in the prosecution of his action, the Judge may order such defendant to be arrested and imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months, unless and until he give security, not exceeding the amount claimed in the action, that he will not leave the Colony without the permission of the Court:

Absconding
defendants.
10 of 1950.

Provided that where the action is for a penalty or sum in the nature of a penalty in respect of a contract it shall not be necessary to prove that the absence from the Colony will materially prejudice the plaintiff in the prosecution of his action.

(2) The expenses incurred for the subsistence in prison of any person arrested under this section shall be paid by the plaintiff at the rate of five shillings a day or such other sum as the Court may from time to time direct and shall be paid monthly in advance and the costs thereof shall be recoverable as costs in the action unless the Court shall otherwise order. The Court may, on failure of the plaintiff to pay the subsistence, order that the defendant be released.

50. A justice, magistrate, or Judge sitting without a jury in any civil or criminal case shall record his judgment in writing and every such judgment shall contain the point or points for determination, the decision thereon and the reason therefor and shall be dated by the justice, magistrate or Judge at the time of pronouncement.

Reasons for
Judgment to
be given.

51. (1) Any person sentenced to penal servitude shall be deemed to have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour.

Sentences.

(2) The Governor may by Order commute the sentence of any prisoner to a lesser sentence and such Order shall have the force and effect of a warrant of commitment.

Re-hearing.
7 of 1949.

52. (1) The Judge shall in every case heard in the Supreme Court have the power to order a new trial to be had upon such terms as he thinks reasonable and in the meantime to stay the proceedings.

(2) A new trial may be ordered on any question without interfering with the finding or decision on any other question.

Appeals to
the Supreme
Court.
10 of 1950.

53. An appeal to the Supreme Court shall lie—

- (a) in civil cases from every decision of a Court;
- (b) in criminal cases from every decision of a Court by which an accused person has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding one month or to a fine exceeding £2:

Provided that where the accused shall have pleaded guilty an appeal shall not lie save as to the amount or legality of the sentence.

Part VIII.

APPEALS TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

When an
appeal lies.

54. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance an appeal to His Majesty in Council shall lie

- (a) as of right, from any final judgment of the Supreme Court, where the matter in dispute on the appeal amounts to or is of the value of five hundred pounds sterling or upwards, or where the appeal involves, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of five hundred pounds sterling or upwards; and
- (b) at the discretion of the Supreme Court, from any other judgment of the Supreme Court, whether final or interlocutory, if, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision.

Procedure on
application
for leave to
appeal.

55. An application for leave to appeal shall be made by motion or petition to the Supreme Court within twenty-one days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from. The

applicant shall forthwith give notice of his application to all other parties in the action.

56. Leave to appeal shall be granted in the first instance: Conditional leave to appeal.

(1) upon condition of the appellant, within a period to be fixed by the Supreme Court, but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal, entering into good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court, in a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds, for the due prosecution of the appeal, and the payment of all such costs as may become payable to the respondent in the event of the appellant not obtaining an order granting him final leave to appeal, or of the appeal being dismissed for non-prosecution, or of His Majesty in Council ordering the appellant to pay the respondent's costs of the appeal (as the case may be);

(2) upon such conditions (if any) as to the time or times within which the appellant shall prepare and despatch the record to the Registrar of the Privy Council as the Supreme Court may deem fit; and

(3) upon such conditions as to payment of the sum awarded under the judgment of the Supreme Court, and costs, or the giving of security in respect thereof, or as to compliance with an order of the Supreme Court as that Court may deem fit.

57. An appellant who has obtained an order granting him conditional leave to appeal may, at any time prior to the making of an order granting him final leave to appeal, withdraw his appeal on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Supreme Court may direct. Withdrawal of appeal prior to order for final leave to appeal.

58. When an appellant, having complied with the conditions imposed on him by an order granting him conditional leave to appeal, fails to apply with due diligence to the Supreme Court for an order granting him final leave to appeal the Supreme Court may, on the application of a respondent, rescind the order granting conditional leave to appeal and may give such directions as to the costs of the appeal and the security entered into by the appellant or make such further or other order as it may deem fit. When order for conditional leave may be rescinded.

When order
for final
leave may be
deferred.

59. On an application for final leave to appeal the Supreme Court may defer the granting thereof until it is satisfied that sufficient notice has been given to all respondents or may give such other directions as it may deem fit.

Withdrawal
of appeal
before
despatch of
record to
England.

60. When an appellant, prior to the despatch of the record to the Registrar of the Privy Council, applies to withdraw his appeal the Supreme Court may grant him a certificate to the effect that the appeal has been withdrawn and thereupon the appeal shall be deemed dismissed, without express order from His Majesty in Council, and the Supreme Court may make such order as to costs of the appeal and the security entered into by the appellant as it may deem fit.

Prosecution
of appeal.

61. An appellant who has obtained final leave to appeal shall prosecute his appeal in accordance with the rules for the time being regulating the practice and procedure in appeals to His Majesty in Council.

When an
appeal shall
be dismissed
for non-
prosecution.

62. When an appellant fails to show due diligence in procuring the despatch of the record to the Registrar of the Privy Council any respondent may, after giving the appellant due notice, apply to the Supreme Court for a certificate that the appeal has not been effectively prosecuted and if the Supreme Court shall grant such certificate, the appeal shall be deemed dismissed without express order from His Majesty in Council and the Supreme Court may make such order as to costs of the appeal and the security entered into by the appellant as it may deem fit.

Consolida-
tion of
appeals.

63. Where there are two or more applications for leave to appeal arising out of the same cause of action the Supreme Court may direct that the appeals be consolidated and grant leave to appeal by a single order.

Substitution,
etc., of
parties.

64. When the record becomes defective by reason of the death or change of status of a party to the appeal:
(1) before the despatch of the record to the Registrar of the Privy Council, the Supreme Court shall on an application made by any person interested grant a certificate showing the proper person to be substituted or entered on the record in the place of or in addition to the party who has died or suffered a change of status and the name of such

person shall be deemed to be substituted or entered on the record without express order of His Majesty in Council;

(2) after the despatch of the record as aforesaid, the Supreme Court shall on an application made by any person interested cause a certificate to be transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council showing the proper person to be substituted or entered on the record in the place of, or in addition to the party who has died or suffered a change of status.

65. The preparation of the record shall be in accordance with rules made under this Ordinance and shall be subject to the supervision of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall give such directions on any disputed question arising in connection therewith as it may deem fit.

Preparation
of the record.

66. The Supreme Court shall conform with and execute any order which His Majesty in Council may make on an appeal in like manner as any original judgment of the Supreme Court should be executed.

Execution of
order of His
Majesty in
Council.

67. Where His Majesty in Council directs a party to bear the costs of an appeal such costs shall be taxed by an officer appointed by the Supreme Court so to do. Such officer shall inquire into any unnecessary prolixity in a case and shall disallow the costs occasioned thereby.

Taxation of
Costs.

68. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of His Majesty upon the humble petition of any person aggrieved by any judgment of the Supreme Court to admit his appeal therefrom upon such conditions as His Majesty in Council shall think fit to impose.

Right of His
Majesty in
Council to
admit appeal
from any
judgment.

Part IX.

GENERAL.

69. The Governor in Council may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure, the pleadings, fees and costs, and the conduct of all civil and criminal matters in the Supreme Court and Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, the duties and powers of officers of the Supreme Court and the preparation of the record in appeals to His Majesty in Council.

Rules.