

## COURTS.

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## 1 OF 1878.

## FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

G. J. WOLSELEY.]

[January 17, 1879.

**W**HEREAS, pending the organization of a complete system of Judicature, it is expedient to make temporary provision for the administration of criminal and civil justice:

Be it therefore enacted:—

1. This Law may be cited as the High Court of Justice Law, 1879. Short title.
2. This Law shall remain in force until other provision is made for carrying on the business of the said Court. Duration.
3. In this Law “ Ottoman Court ” means a Court formerly of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan which existed in Cyprus at the making of the Convention of 4th of June, 1878, between Her Majesty the Queen and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. Interpretation.
- 4.—(a.) There shall be, and there is hereby established, a Court styled the Queen’s High Court of Justice for Cyprus (in this Law referred to as the High Court or the Court). Constitution of High Court.
- (b.) The members of the Court shall be the High Commissioner and a Judicial Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, respectively appointed as in this Law provided.
10. All jurisdiction, criminal and civil, over all persons and in all cases other than such as would have been under the sole jurisdiction and authority of the Ottoman Courts if the said Convention had not been made, shall, subject and according to the provisions of this Law, be vested in and exercised by the High Court. Jurisdiction.
- 69.—(a.) The Court shall be a Court of bankruptcy, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the Court of Bankruptcy and the County Courts in England, or to any other judicial authority having for the time being jurisdiction in bankruptcy in England. Bankruptcy jurisdiction.

(b.) Proceedings in bankruptcy shall commence by writ of summons to the party to be made bankrupt to show cause why he should not be adjudicated bankrupt; or by a writ of summons issued by a debtor himself to his creditor or creditors to show cause why he (the debtor) should not be adjudicated bankrupt.

(c.) On or at any time after the issue of such a writ, the Court may stay further proceedings in the Court in any action, execution, or other legal process, against the debtor, in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy, or may allow such proceedings, whether pending at the commencement of the bankruptcy, or begun during the continuance of the bankruptcy, to proceed, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(d.) The Court may, on or at any time after the issue of such a writ, appoint a receiver or manager of the property or business of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and may direct immediate possession to be taken by an officer of the Court, or under the control of the Court, of that property or business, or of any part thereof.

Custody of property and persons of lunatics.

70. The Court, by the Judicial Commissioner, shall, as far as circumstances admit, have all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of persons of unsound mind as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other person in England intrusted by virtue of the Queen's sign-manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found by inquisition in England to be idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind.

Jurisdiction in matrimonial causes.

71. The Court, by the Judicial Commissioner, shall be a Court for matrimonial causes, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have all such jurisdiction, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the High Court of Justice in England in matrimonial causes.

NOTE.—The rest of this Law is omitted, the "other provision" referred to in section 2 having been made by the Cyprus Courts of Justice Orders. Section 72 (Probate Jurisdiction) was repealed by Law 16 of 1894 s. 34. As to the transfer of the jurisdiction of the High Court see the Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1883. Under the last-named order the jurisdiction in bankruptcy, lunacy and matrimonial causes, described in ss. 69-71, is vested in the Supreme Court.