

from such persons or lodgers or travellers, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier of such house.

VI. The Magistrate may cause a name to be given to any street, and affixed in such place or places as he may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house in any street or mohulla for the purpose of identifying such house; and if any person shall wilfully remove, obliterate, or destroy such name or number, he shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

VII. The Magistrate shall determine the number of Chowkeydars to be maintained in any city, town, or other such place as aforesaid; but the number of Chowkeydars so to be maintained shall not exceed one to every twenty-five houses.

VIII. The Chowkeydars appointed under this Act may be of different grades, and the wages to be paid to the several grades shall be determined by the Magistrate.

IX. The Magistrate shall determine the total amount required to be raised in any year in any city, town, or other such place as aforesaid, for the purpose of maintaining the Chowkeydars appointed to be maintained therein, and for the purposes specified in Sections XXXIII. XXXIV. XXXV. and XXXVI. of this Act, together with such sum as the Magistrate may consider necessary to provide against the contingency of losses from defaulters in the current year, and the amount of losses, if any, actually sustained from defaulters in the preceding year.

X. The tax to be levied in any city, town, or other place as aforesaid, for the purposes of this Act, may be either an assessment according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to the same, or a rate on houses and grounds according to the annual value thereof. The Local Government, on the report of the Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit, shall determine in each case whether the tax to be levied shall be such assessment or such rate.

XI. If the tax be an assessment according to the circumstances, and the property to be protected of the persons liable to the same, the aggregate sum to be raised by such tax shall not exceed the average rate of two annas per mensem for each house, and the amount assessed in respect to any one house shall not be more than the pay of a Chowkedar of the lowest grade. If the tax be a rate on houses and grounds, it shall not exceed five per centum of the annual value thereof.

XII. For the purpose of making a rate under this Act, the annual value of the houses and grounds liable to the rate shall be computed and ascertained upon an estimate of the gross annual rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year. Grounds used for purposes of trade shall be liable to the rate, but grounds used for the purpose of cultivation or for depasturing cattle shall not be liable.

XIII. The Magistrate may, at his discretion, exempt from the assessment or rate, or may relieve from the payment of his assessment or rate, any occupier who may be unable from poverty to pay the same.

XIV. For the purposes hereinafter mentioned, the Magistrate shall constitute and appoint a punchayet for each such city, town, or other place as aforesaid, or when he may see fit to divide any such city, town, or place into convenient divisions, for each division thereof, and shall issue a sunnud of appointment, specifying the names, residence, business, or other description of the persons appointed, and the period for which the appointment is made. Every punchayet shall consist of three or five respectable persons residing or carrying on business in or near to any such city, town, or other place, or in or near to any such division thereof. Provided that instead of any one such person, the Magistrate may appoint any person whom he may think fit to be a member of the punchayet, notwithstanding such person may not reside or carry on business in or near to such city, town, or other place, or in or near to any such division thereof.

XV. The punchayet so appointed, or the majority of them, shall, once in every year, if required so to do by the Magistrate, prepare and make, in accordance with the rules laid down in the requisition, an assessment or rate upon the several persons liable to be assessed or rated in respect of their occupation of property within the district (whether city, town, or other place as aforesaid, or any division thereof) for which the punchayet shall be appointed, and shall enter the same in a list, which shall specify the names of the several occupiers of property within the district liable to be assessed or rated under the provisions of this Act, the trade, business, or other description of such occupier, the property occupied, and the amount payable monthly by such occupier. If the tax be a rate on the annual value of the property occupied, such annual value and the total amount of the annual rate shall also be specified. The requisition of the Magistrate to the punchayet to make out such list shall be in the form marked A or B, as the case may be, set forth in the Appendix to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

XVI. The punchayet shall, if required by the Magistrate so to do, instead of making a new assessment or rate, revise and amend the assessment or rate then in force.

XVII. When an assessment or rate shall have been made or revised, as the case may be, the punchayet shall forward to the Magistrate the list containing the same; and the Magistrate shall revise, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

XVIII. When the assessment or rate shall have been settled, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a Notification prepared according to the form marked C in the Appendix to this Act, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the Province in which the city, town, or place is situate, to be stuck up in some conspicuous place in the district for which the assessment or rate has been made; and another copy, together with a like Notification, at the nearest Police Thanna; and shall also cause a third copy to be deposited in his own office.

XIX. Unless revised or corrected as hereinafter provided, every assessment or rate under this Act shall stand good for one whole year, and until a new one is made, and in case the occupier of any property included in any assessment or rate shall be changed before a new one is made, the new occupier shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the assessment or rate which shall have become payable during his occupation, instead of the former occupier thereof;

each such city, town, or other place as aforesaid, or when he may see fit to divide any such city, town, or place into convenient divisions, for each division thereof, and shall issue a sunnud of appointment, specifying the names, residence, business, or other description of the persons appointed, and the period for which the appointment is made. Every punchayet shall consist of three or five respectable persons residing or carrying on business in or near to any such city, town, or other place, or in or near to any such division thereof. *Provided that instead of any one such person, the Magistrate may appoint any person whom he may think fit to be a member of the punchayet, notwithstanding such person may not reside or carry on business in or near to such city, town, or other place, or in or near to any such division thereof.

XV. The punchayet so appointed, or the majority of them, shall, once in every year, if required so to do by the Magistrate, prepare and make, in accordance with the rules laid down in the requisition, an assessment or rate upon the several persons liable to be assessed or rated in respect of their occupation of property within the district (whether city, town, or other place as aforesaid, or any division thereof) for which the punchayet shall be appointed, and shall enter the same in a list, which shall specify the names of the several occupiers of property within the district liable to be assessed or rated under the provisions of this Act, the trade, business, or other description of such occupier, the property occupied, and the amount payable monthly by such occupier. If the tax be a rate on the annual value of the property occupied, such annual value and the total amount of the annual rate shall also be specified. The requisition of the Magistrate to the punchayet to make out such list shall be in the form marked A or B, as the case may be, set forth in the Appendix to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

XVI. The punchayet shall, if required by the Magistrate so to do, instead of making a new assessment or rate, revise and amend the assessment or rate then in force.

XVII. When an assessment or rate shall have been made or revised, as the case may be, the punchayet shall forward to the Magistrate the list containing the same; and the Magistrate shall revise, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

XVIII. When the assessment or rate shall have been settled, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a Notification prepared according to the form marked C in the Appendix to this Act, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the Province in which the city, town, or place is situate, to be stuck up in some conspicuous place in the district for which the assessment or rate has been made; and another copy, together with a like Notification, at the nearest Police Thanna; and shall also cause a third copy to be deposited in his own office.

XIX. Unless revised or corrected as hereinafter provided, every assessment or rate under this Act shall stand good for one whole year, and until a new one is made, and in case the occupier of any property included in any assessment or rate shall be changed before a new one is made, the new occupier shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the assessment or rate which shall have become payable during his occupation, instead of the former occupier thereof;

XV. The punchayet so appointed, or the majority of them, shall, once in every year, if required so to do by the Magistrate, prepare and make, in accordance with the rules laid down in the requisition, an assessment or rate upon the several persons liable to be assessed or rated in respect of their occupation of property within the district (whether city, town, or other place as aforesaid, or any division thereof) for which the punchayet shall be appointed, and shall enter the same in a list, which shall specify the names of the several occupiers of property within the district liable to be assessed or rated under the provisions of this Act, the trade, business, or other description of such occupier, the property occupied, and the amount payable monthly by such occupier. If the tax be a rate on the annual value of the property occupied, such annual value and the total amount of the annual rate shall also be specified. The requisition of the Magistrate to the punchayet to make out such list shall be in the form marked A or B, as the case may be, set forth in the Appendix to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

XVI. The punchayet shall, if required by the Magistrate so to do, instead of making a new assessment or rate, revise and amend the assessment or rate then in force.

XVII. When an assessment or rate shall have been made or revised, as the case may be, the punchayet shall forward to the Magistrate the list containing the same; and the Magistrate shall revise, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

XVIII. When the assessment or rate shall have been settled, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a Notification prepared according to the form marked C in the Appendix to this Act, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the Province in which the city, town, or place is situate, to be stuck up in some conspicuous place in the district for which the assessment or rate has been made; and another copy, together with a like Notification, at the nearest Police Thanna; and shall also cause a third copy to be deposited in his own office.

XIX. Unless revised or corrected as hereinafter provided, every assessment or rate under this Act shall stand good for one whole year, and until a new one is made, and in case the occupier of any property included in any assessment or rate shall be changed before a new one is made, the new occupier shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the assessment or rate which shall have become payable during his occupation, instead of the former occupier thereof;

XV. The punchayet so appointed, or the majority of them, shall, once in every year, if required so to do by the Magistrate, prepare and make, in accordance with the rules laid down in the requisition, an assessment or rate upon the several persons liable to be assessed or rated in respect of their occupation of property within the district (whether city, town, or other place as aforesaid, or any division thereof) for which the punchayet shall be appointed, and shall enter the same in a list, which shall specify the names of the several occupiers of property within the district liable to be assessed or rated under the provisions of this Act, the trade, business, or other description of such occupier, the property occupied, and the amount payable monthly by such occupier. If the tax be a rate on the annual value of the property occupied, such annual value and the total amount of the annual rate shall also be specified. The requisition of the Magistrate to the punchayet to make out such list shall be in the form marked A or B, as the case may be, set forth in the Appendix to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

XVI. The punchayet shall, if required by the Magistrate so to do, instead of making a new assessment or rate, revise and amend the assessment or rate then in force.

and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupier. Every assessment or rate which shall be revised according to the provisions of Section XVI, shall be deemed a new assessment or rate. Provided always, that, if no new assessment or rate is made within the first three months of any year, the list of the previous year shall be republished, according to the provisions of Section XVIII., and shall thereupon be deemed to be the assessment or rate for the current year, and shall be open to appeal under the next succeeding Section.

Revised assessment or rate to be deemed a new one.

Provido. that, if no new assessment or rate is made within the first three months of any year, the list of the previous year shall be republished, according to the provisions of Section XVIII., and shall thereupon be deemed to be the assessment or rate for the current year, and shall be open to appeal under the next succeeding Section.

XX. Any person assessed or rated, who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment or rate, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed or rated, may appeal on unstamped paper to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he deems necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or rate or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment or rate, he may award costs against the appellant. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment or rate, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or rated be questioned in any other manner or by any other Court.

Limitation of appeal. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment or rate prescribed by Section XVIII., or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section XIX., unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

XXI. The Commissioner of Circuit, with the consent of the Local Government, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise the assessment or rate of any city, town, or other place as aforesaid, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary; and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise, and, if necessary, amend the same.

XXII. The Magistrate may require the punchayet to revise the assessment or rate at any period during the year; but on every such occasion he shall address a written order to the punchayet, specifying the reasons which render such revision necessary, and requiring an amended return within a stated period.

XXIII. Whenever any assessment or rate is revised during the year, as provided in the two last preceding Sections, a revised list, together with a Notification as prescribed in Section XVIII., shall be prepared and published in the manner therein directed. And all objections to such revised assessment or rate shall be made and dealt with in the manner prescribed in Section XX.

XXIV. If any person appointed a member of a punchayet refuse to undertake the office, or omit to perform the duties thereof, and do not, within fifteen days from the date of his appointment, show satisfactory grounds for his refusal or omission, or provide such a substitute as the Magistrate approves, the Magistrate may fine such person in a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXV. If the persons appointed a punchayet, or a majority of them, refuse, or omit, for a period of fifteen days after the receipt of an order from the Magistrate,

to perform the duties required of them, the Magistrate may himself make or revise the assessment or rate, and may enforce the same as if it had been made or revised in the first instance by the punchayet. Provided that the functions of the punchayet shall not thereby absolutely cease and determine, but may be resumed at any time, only not so as to invalidate any act done by the Magistrate under this Section.

Provido.

XXVI. No person shall be bound to act on a punchayet unless he shall reside or carry on business within the limits of the district for which the punchayet is to be appointed.

XXVII. Every punchayet shall be appointed for the period of one year, and no person shall be compelled to serve on a punchayet for more than one year at a time, or within less than three years after the expiry of previous service; but nothing in this Section shall prevent any person from being appointed to serve on a punchayet at any time whatsoever with his own consent.

XXVIII. If a majority of the persons assessed or rated in any district for which a punchayet shall be appointed, not being in arrears, make application in writing to the Magistrate for the removal of any member of the punchayet appointed for such district, the Magistrate, if he think it expedient, may remove such member from the punchayet.

XXIX. If any vacancy shall occur among the members of a punchayet, or if any member appointed shall refuse or decline, or be unable to act, the Magistrate may nominate and appoint another person to supply the vacancy or to act in the stead of such member, subject to the rules already laid down as to the original appointment of members; but such appointment may be made by a written communication to the person appointed, and it shall not be necessary to issue a new sunnud under Section XIV. of this Act.

XXX. The punchayet shall give notice to the Magistrate of any neglect or misconduct on the part of any Chowkeydar within the district for which they are appointed which shall come to their knowledge; and shall also give notice of any vacancy which shall occur in consequence of the death or absence of any Chowkeydar or from any other cause.

XXXI. In cities and large towns containing three or more divisions or districts, the Magistrate may appoint a sudder punchayet, consisting of not less than five members, who may be selected either from the members of the local punchayet or from any other residents of the city or town. It shall be the duty of the sudder punchayet to assist the Magistrate, when required so to do, in carrying out generally the objects of this Act, and particularly in revising the assessment or rate made by the district punchayets, and inquiring into and reporting on appeals preferred against the same.

XXXII. The Chowkeydars to be employed under this Act shall be appointed by the Magistrate, and the Magistrate shall cause to be kept a Register in which shall be entered the name, age, place of residence, and previous occupation of every person so appointed, with the date of his appointment.

XXXIII. Subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Circuit, the Magistrate may appoint such number of Jemadars and Inspectors as may be necessary for the supervision

Residents only bound to act on a punchayet.

Duration of punchayet and limitation of service thereon.

Member of punchayet removable only on application of rate-payers.

Vacancies in punchayet how to be supplied.

Punchayet to report misconduct of Chowkeydars, or death or absence.

Appointment and duty of sudder punchayet.

Appointment and registry of Chowkeydars.

Appointment of Jemadars and Inspectors.

and control of the Chowkeydars. Provided that the number of these officers shall not be greater than one Jemadar to fifteen Chowkeydars, and one Inspector to sixty Chowkeydars.

XXXIV. Subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Circuit, the Magistrate may appoint one or more Tax Collectors or Darogahs, and such other servants as may be necessary for preparing, or assisting the punchayet in preparing, the assessment or rate, for copying the same, for collecting the tax, keeping the accounts and records, and otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act. The Magistrate shall take from every Tax Collector or Darogah such security for the due disposal of the sums collected by him as may be thought necessary.

XXXV. The Magistrate may further incur any reasonable expense in the purchase of stationery, in providing badges, dresses, and weapons for the Chowkeydars, and for any other contingencies that may seem to him necessary.

XXXVI. After paying the wages of the Chowkeydars, and defraying the charges specified in the three last preceding Sections of this Act, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of Circuit, appropriate any sum which may be available, to the purpose of cleansing the city, town or place, or of lighting or otherwise improving the same.

XXXVII. The Tax-Darogahs shall prepare, from the lists hereinbefore mentioned, a Register, which shall be attested by the Magistrate, or his Deputy or Assistant, and shall contain the names of all persons assessed or rated so far as they can be ascertained, the property in respect of which the assessment or rate in each case is imposed, and the amount payable monthly by each person.

XXXVIII. On the 10th of each calendar month, or so soon after as possible, the Tax-Darogah shall proceed in person, or through some one of his office establishment, to collect the amount due for the current month from each person subject to the tax; and for all sums so collected, the Darogah shall grant a receipt. Provided that, with the sanction of the Commissioner of Circuit previously obtained, the collection may be made quarterly instead of monthly; and in such case, the amount due for each quarter shall be collected in the last month of that quarter.

XXXIX. The Tax-Darogah shall remit to the Magistrate, in such manner as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment; and the Magistrate, or some officer of his establishment authorised on that behalf, shall give the Darogah a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to a separate Fund, to be called the Chowkeydaree Fund of the city, town, or place, in or on account of which they are collected.

XL. The Tax-Darogah shall prepare all summonses and processes to be issued against defaulters, and shall make the usual returns thereto, and shall keep a regular account of all distresses levied and sales made by him for the realisation of arrears.

XLI. On the 20th of each calendar month, or as soon after as possible, the Tax-Darogah shall deliver or transmit to the Magistrate, in one list, a statement of all defaulters, the property in

respect to which they are assessed or rated, the amount of the monthly assessment or rate, and the amount due from each.

XLII. On receipt of the aforesaid list, the Magistrate shall issue a summons against each of the defaulters therein mentioned, requiring him either to pay the demand or to attend at the Cutcherry of the Magistrate within a reasonable time, to be specified in the summons, to show cause for his refusal.

XLIII. If any defaulter fail to appear in answer to the summons, or, having appeared, fail to satisfy the Magistrate that no arrear is due from him, the Magistrate may issue a warrant to the Tax-Darogah, authorising him to levy the whole or any part of the demand by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter, or being at any time upon the premises in respect of which the arrear is due; and the Magistrate's order as contained in the warrant shall be final.

XLIV. The Tax-Darogah shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give previous notice of the sale, and the time and place thereof, by beat of drum in the district in which the property is situated. If the arrear be not paid with costs, or the warrant be not in the mean time discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The

XLV. Any Tax-Darogah or other servant appointed under this Act, and any Chowkeydar or Officer of Police, who shall purchase any property at any such sale as aforesaid, shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and the property shall be confiscated.

XLVI. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter, or being upon the premises in respect of which he is assessed or rated, can be found within the district in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate may issue his warrant to the Nazir of his Court for the distress and sale of any personal property or effects belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any personal property belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever; and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed, and the amount, if levied, to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

XLVII. All goods and chattels, except tools or implements of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress, or by reason of

Assessment to be levied from defaulters by distress and sale.

Proceeds how to be applied.

Returns of sale.

Costs.

Penalty for Tax-Darogah purchasing at such sales.

Sale of property beyond limits of town, &c.

All goods found on premises liable to sale.

any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no distress shall be made for any arrears due under this Act after the expiration of six calendar months from the time when such arrears became due.

XLVIII. Every person who shall wilfully obstruct or molest any Tax-Darogah or any of his establishment, in the performance of their duties under this Act, or shall fraudulently conceal, remove, or dispose of any of his property, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, or shall knowingly assist any other person in so doing, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XLIX. The Magistrates shall receive and try all complaints preferred on oath or solemn affirmation against any Tax-Darogah, or other person appointed under this Act, for extortion, malversation, or other misconduct in the discharge of his duty. On proof of any such offence, the Tax-Darogah or other person as aforesaid shall

be liable to dismissal from office, and to imprisonment, with or without labour, for a period not exceeding six months, and may also be compelled to refund any money corruptly or unduly exacted or received, and to deliver up any effects which may have been illegally distrained or sold, or the value thereof, or in default, and until such delivery or refund be made, shall be liable to further imprisonment, with hard labour, for not more than six months. But nothing in this Section shall be taken to prevent the Magistrate from committing any Tax-Darogah or other person as aforesaid for trial before the Sessions Court, or to limit the power of the Sessions Court in regard to the punishment of such offences under the general law.

L. The Chowkeydars, and the Jemadars and Inspectors appointed under this Act, shall exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties, and be subject to all the liabilities of Police officers, as prescribed in the General Regulations of the Bengal Code or Acts of the Government of India for the time being in force, so far as such powers, duties, and liabilities are not inconsistent with, or otherwise expressly provided for by this Act. The Chowkeydars and the Jemadars and Inspectors are in all respects subordinate to the Police Darogah of the Thanna within the limits of which they may be employed.

LI. Every Chowkeydar appointed under this Act shall wear a badge with a number, and the name of the city, town, place, or division for which he is appointed, engraved thereon.

LII. Every Chowkeydar and every Jemadar and Inspector appointed under this Act shall have power, without warrant, to apprehend and convey immediately, to the nearest Police Station, any person or persons taken in the act of committing any heinous offence, or whom he shall have just cause to suspect to be about to commit or to have committed a heinous offence, or against whom a hue and cry shall be raised.

Second.—He shall have power to prevent obstructions and nuisances on the roads and streets.

Third.—He shall give immediate intelligence to the Police Darogah of the resort to his division of any receivers of stolen goods, or of any robbers or other persons of notorious or suspected character, or of any circumstances likely to occasion a breach of the peace.

Penalty for obstructing Tax-Darogah in execution of duty.

Penalty for extortion, &c.

Proviso.

Powers, duties, and liabilities of Chowkeydars, Jemadars, and Inspectors.

Fourth.—He may stop, examine, and if necessary detain, any person who shall be reasonably suspected at any time of having or conveying anything stolen, or who shall be found between sunset and sunrise lying or loitering in any highway, yard, or other place, and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, and may convey such person to the nearest Police Station.

LIII. If a Chowkeydar or other Police Officer be unable to effect an arrest, he may require all persons present to assist him; and any person who refuses or neglects to comply with such requisition shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding two months.

LIV. On the fifteenth day of each month, or on such other day not later than the fifteenth day of the month, as the Magistrate may appoint, the Chowkeydars and the Jemadars and Inspectors (if any) shall be mustered at the Thanna to which they are attached, and the Police Darogah or Mohurrer of the Thanna shall there pay them the wages due to them up to the close of the preceding month, and shall at the same time take the receipt of each Chowkeydar in an official register of receipts prepared for the purpose; and the Darogah, after signing the register in attestation of its correctness, shall transmit the same to the Magistrate.

LV. Any Chowkeydar and any Jemadar or Inspector appointed under this Act, who is convicted of neglect of duty or misconduct, shall be liable to fine to an extent not exceeding half a month's wages, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

LVI. The Magistrate may suspend or dismiss any Officer appointed under this Act, whom he shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or otherwise unfit for the same.

LVII. All fines levied under this Act shall be credited to the Chowkeydaree Fund, and held available for the purposes of this Act.

LVIII. Assistants to Magistrates vested with special powers, and Deputy Magistrates vested with special powers, when posted at stations other than the sudder station of the Magistrate, and empowered, under Act X. of 1854, to try cases without reference from the Magistrate, may exercise all the powers hereby vested in a Magistrate; and any Assistant or Deputy Magistrate vested with special powers may perform any of the duties hereby assigned to a Magistrate, when referred to him by the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

LIX. All the proceedings of a Magistrate under this Act, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control of the Commissioner of Circuit; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of Circuit shall be subject to the control of the Local Government.

LX. Nothing contained in this Act shall extend to the Town of Calcutta.

LXI. Wherever in this Act, or in any Appendix thereto, there is nothing in the context requiring a different interpretation—

The word "Magistrate" shall include a Joint Magistrate and any person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation of Act.

Proceedings of Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit respectively subject to control of Local Government.

Act not to apply to Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation

The word "House" shall include any shop or warehouse.

The word "Bazaar" shall mean any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses.

The word "District" shall mean a city, town, bazaar, or union, or any division thereof.

The expression "Police Darogah" shall include any Tuhseeldar or Naib Tuhseeldar entrusted with Police jurisdiction.

APPENDIX A.

To

[Here insert the names, places of abode, business, or other description of the punchayet.]

I do hereby require you, the punchayet appointed under Act XX. of 1856, with all reasonable expedition, not exceeding (Here insert a period to be fixed by the Magistrate) from the date hereof, to make out and forward to me, the undersigned Magistrate of the Zillah of a fair and equitable assessment upon the several occupiers of houses, shops, and buildings, in the (Here describe the city, town, place, or division), for the purpose of raising the sum of Rupees required for the maintenance of Chowkeydars for the year commencing on and other expenses authorised by Act XX. of 1856. You shall regulate and determine the amount of assessment to be levied from every such occupier according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of each person. But the amount assessed in respect of any one house shall not exceed Rupees

(Here insert the pay of a Chowkeydar of the lowest grade), and the aggregate amount assessed shall not exceed the average rate of 2 annas per mensem for each house, shop, or building in the district. If the occupier of any house in the said district shall be unable, on the ground of poverty, to pay the assessment to which he is liable under this Act, you shall exempt him from the same; but the property occupied, together with the name and description of such occupier, shall be specified in the list, together with the ground of exemption.

If any house be let out in portions to different persons, or be let out to or occupied by lodgers or travellers, the person who shall so let the same, or who shall receive the rents or payments from such persons or lodgers or travellers, shall be deemed the occupier of such house, and shall be assessed accordingly.

The assessment which you are hereby required to make shall specify the name of every occupier of property liable to be assessed, the name, trade, or business or other description of the person assessed, the annual assessment, and the quota payable monthly; and may be in the following form, or to the like effect:—

Property occupied.	Name of occupier.	Profession or business or other description.	Amount of monthly payment.

APPENDIX B.

To

[Here insert the names, places of abode, business, or other description of the punchayet.]

I do hereby require you, the punchayet appointed under Act XX. of 1856, with all reasonable expedition,

not exceeding (Here insert a period to be fixed by the Magistrate) from the date hereof, to make out and forward to me, the undersigned Magistrate of the Zillah of a fair and equal rate upon the several occupiers of houses, shops, and buildings, and of grounds occupied for the purpose of trade or business, in the (Here describe the city, town, place, or division), for the purpose of raising the sum of Rupees required for the maintenance of Chowkeydars for the year commencing on and other expenses authorised by Act XX. of 1856. You shall regulate and determine the amount of the rate to be levied from every such occupier according to the annual value of the property occupied.

The rent at which any such property may reasonably be expected to let for one year shall be deemed the annual value of such property. The rate shall be an equal percentage, not exceeding 5 per cent. of such annual value.

Any person occupying ground for the purpose of trade is to be rated in respect thereof, but a person occupying ground for the purpose of cultivation, or for depasturing cattle, is not to be rated in respect thereof.

If the occupier of any house or ground in the said district shall be unable, on the ground of poverty, to pay the rate to which he is liable under this Act, you shall exempt him from the same; but the property occupied, together with the name and description of such occupier, shall be specified in the list, together with the ground of exemption.

If any house be let out in portions to different persons, or be let out to or occupied by lodgers or travellers, the person who shall so let the same, or who shall receive the rents or payments from such persons or lodgers or travellers, shall be deemed the occupier of such house, and shall be rated accordingly.

The rate which you are hereby required to make shall specify the name of every occupier of property liable to be rated, the name, trade, or business or other description of the person rated, the annual ratable value of the property, the annual rate, and the quota payable monthly; and may be in the following form, or to the like effect:—

Property occupied.	Name of occupier.	Profession or business or other description.	Annual value of property.	Annual rate.	Amount of monthly payment.

APPENDIX C.

An assessment (or rate, as the case may be) made for (Here describe the city, town, village, or other place or division for which the rate is made) upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said district, pursuant to Act XX. of 1856, for the purpose of maintaining Chowkeydars for such district:—

Property occupied.	Names of occupiers.	Profession or business.	Amount of monthly (or quarterly) assessment (or rate).

Whereas the above assessment (or rate, as the case

may be), has been duly made pursuant to Act XX. of 1856, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment (or rate) are hereby required to pay the monthly (or quarterly) contribution set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax-Darogah or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the 10th day of the month next succeeding the date of this Notification, and every subsequent payment on or before the 10th day of each succeeding month (if the tax is to be collected quarterly, the months in which the payment is to be made must be specified), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realised by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed (or rated), and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as are allowed by law.

Dated this _____ day of _____
Magistrate of _____

APPENDIX D.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of Defaulters.	Amount of Defaultation.	Amount, Cost, or Penalty.	Inventory of Property seized under Distress.	Date of Distress.	Date of Sale.	Property sold.	Amount realised on each article.	Purchaser's Name.	Balance.

APPENDIX E.

Table of Fees payable in Distraints under this Act.

Sum distrained for.	Fee.	
	Rs.	As.
Under 1 Rupee	0	4
1 and under 3 Rupees	0	8
3 " 5 "	1	0
5 " 10 "	1	8
10 " 15 "	2	0
15 " 20 "	2	8
20 " 25 "	3	0
25 " 30 "	3	8
30 " 35 "	4	0
35 " 40 "	4	8
40 " 45 "	5	0
45 " 50 "	5	8
50 " 60 "	6	0
60 " 80 "	7	8
80 " 100 "	9	0
Above 100	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when pens are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case 3 annas must be paid daily for each man.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

6th December 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable

the Governor General on the 5th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XXII. of 1856.

An Act for Establishing a Toll on Boats and Timber passing through the Kurratiya River in the District of Bogra.

Whereas it is expedient, with a view to afford facilities for the internal commerce of the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra, to adopt measures for the improvement of the navigation of that part of the Kurratiya river, which lies within the district of Bogra, and whereas any measure which may be adopted for this purpose will necessarily occasion a considerable outlay at the first, and an annual expense thereafter, and it is just and reasonable that, to defray the same, a moderate toll should be levied on all boats, timber, rafts, and floats passing through or within such part of the said river; and whereas it is expedient to encourage individual enterprise, and the employment of private capital on works of public utility; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Tolls, at the rates specified in the Schedule annexed to this Act, may be levied on all boats, timber, rafts, and floats, passing through or within the aforesaid part of the Kurratiya river, at such stations or places as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may from time to time appoint. The said tolls shall be levied by such persons, and under such rules, as the said Lieutenant Governor may direct; and all such rules shall be duly notified in the English and Vernacular Gazettes for public information.

II. Provided that no such toll shall be levied until the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall be satisfied, by the report of a competent person, that effective measures have been taken to render the passage through the said part of the Kurratiya river navigable throughout the year. Provided, also, that the levy of the said tolls shall be continued only so long as the passage is kept so navigable.

III. Any person duly appointed or authorised to collect the said tolls may detain any boat, timber, raft, or float, for which the toll chargeable under this Act is not paid; and, on the report of such person, which report shall be made within twenty-four hours, the Deputy Collector of Bogra, or other public officer duly authorised by Government in that behalf, may publish a notice appointing a day for the sale of the same. At or after the time appointed by the notice, which shall not be less than fifteen days from the date of the publication thereof, if the toll be not paid, or sufficient cause for non-payment be not shown to the satisfaction of the Deputy Collector or other officer as aforesaid, such officer may sell the thing detained, or, in the case of a boat, such part of the tackle or lading thereof, or, in the case of a raft or float, such part of the same as may be necessary for the recovery of the toll, and shall pay the overplus, if any, to the owner on demand.

IV. Any person who, under colour of this Act, shall unlawfully detain any boat, timber, raft, or float, or shall neglect, or, without lawful excuse, delay to report the detention of any boat, timber, raft, or float, to the Deputy Collector or other officer as aforesaid, or shall demand or receive as toll any larger sum than is authorised by the Schedule annexed to this Act, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of Magistrate, forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

V. For the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may authorise any public officer to cut any canal, clear and Government may authorise any person to carry out objects of Act,

deepen any channel, stop any water-course, or take any other measures which may be judged necessary for making the river navigable as aforesaid, or may grant the like authority to any private person who may undertake to carry out those objects at his own expense; and may take possession, as for a public purpose, of any land that may be necessary for the execution of any of the abovementioned works, under the provisions of Regulation I. of 1824, or of any Act that may hereafter be in force for taking possession of land for public purposes, whether the said works are to be executed at the expense of Government, or of such private person as aforesaid.

VI. If the Lieutenant Governor shall grant authority to any private person to carry out the objects of this Act at his own expense, he may also make a grant of the said tolls to such person, upon such conditions and for such a term as to the said Lieutenant Governor shall appear just and proper, and may authorise such person, or any person or persons employed by him, to collect the said tolls.

Schedule

Of tolls chargeable on boats, timbers, rafts, and floats, passing into or through the Kurratiya river within the district of Bogra :—

Budgerows, Bauleahs, and other Boats for personal accommodation 4 annas per oar.
Boats of burthen, empty. At the rate of 2 annas per 100 mds. burthen.

Ditto ditto laden with bricks, tiles, and earthen-ware; straw, grass, reeds, and fire-wood, fruit, and vegetables At the rate of 4 annas per 100 mds. burthen.

Ditto ditto with grain, pulse, seeds, and any other article not expressly enumerated. At the rate of 12 annas per 100 mds. burthen.

Timbers in rafts or otherwise, not being in boats, 2 annas each timber.

Bamboos in floats, 4 annas per 100 bamboos.
Every boat less than 50 maunds burthen shall be rated as 25 maunds; every boat of 50 maunds and less than 75 maunds shall be rated as 50 maunds; every boat of 75 maunds and less than 100 maunds shall be rated as 75 maunds; every boat of 100 maunds and less than 125 maunds shall be rated as 100 maunds, and so on.

Any number of bamboos less than an even hundred shall be rated as 100.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

6th December 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 5th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIII. of 1856.

An Act for the better Recovery of Arrears of Revenue under Ryotwar Settlements in the Madras Presidency.

Whereas doubts have arisen whether the provisions of Section XXXVIII. Regulation XXVIII. 1802 of the Madras Code are applicable to lands under Ryotwar Settlements; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. The collection of the Government Revenue, due

Section 38 Regulation XXVIII. 1802 applicable to lands under Ryotwar Settlements.

on account of lands under settlement direct with the ryots, shall be deemed a Khas collection on the part of Government within the meaning of Section XXXVIII. Regulation XXVIII. of 1802.

II. All past arrears of such revenue shall be collected according to the provisions of this Act: and every Collector and other Revenue Officer is hereby indemnified for anything heretofore done for the recovery of arrears of such Revenue in accordance with the provisions of the said Section XXXVIII. Regulation XXVIII. of 1802.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

22nd November 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 22nd November 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 26th February next :—

A Bill for repealing Act I. of 1844.

Whereas it is expedient to repeal Act I. of 1844: It is enacted as follows :—

I. Act I. of 1844 is hereby repealed, except as to all contracts made, liabilities incurred, and acts done, prior to the passing of this Act, by His Highness the late Nawaub of the Carnatic, and by any person or persons declared by the list last published by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, under Section I. of the aforesaid Act, to be entitled to privilege from Civil and Criminal process under the provisions of such Act.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

22nd November 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 22nd November 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, with an instruction (under suspension of the 69th Standing Order) to report thereon at the next Meeting of the Council :—

A Bill for declaring the Law for the recovery of Arrears of Revenue under Ryotwar Settlements in the Madras Presidency.

Whereas doubts have arisen whether Regulation XXVIII. 1802 of the Madras Code is applicable to arrears of Government Revenue under Ryotwar Settlements :

Preamble.

It is hereby declared and enacted that the said Regulation XXVIII. 1802 is and shall be available for the recovery of arrears of Government Revenue under settlement direct with the ryots.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

6th December 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 6th December 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 10th of March next :—

A Bill for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without limited liability of the Members thereof.

Whereas it is expedient that the law relating to the

Preamble. incorporation and regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations should be amended, and that the members of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations should be enabled to limit their liability for the debts and engagements thereof; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Registry.

I. Seven or more persons, associated for any lawful purpose, may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form themselves into an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability. Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorise any persons to form themselves into a Joint-Stock Company or Association, with limited liability, for the purpose of Banking or Insurance.

II. Not more than twenty persons shall, after the day of , carry on in partnership, in any part of the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, any trade or business having gain for its object, unless they are registered as a Company under this Act, or are authorised so to carry on business by an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, or by an Act of the Governor General of India in Council; and if any persons carry on business in partnership contrary to this provision, every person so acting shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the partnership, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other members of the partnership.

III. The memorandum of association shall contain the following things; (that Matters required to be prescribed by memorandum of association is to say,)

1. The name of the proposed Company;
2. The part of the said territories in which the registered office of the Company is to be established;
3. The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established;
4. The liability of the shareholders, whether it is to be limited or unlimited;
5. The amount of the nominal Capital of the proposed Company;
6. The number of shares into which such Capital is to be divided, and the amount of each share.

In the case of a Company formed with limited liability, and hereinafter called a limited Company, the word "limited" shall be the last word in the name of the Company.

IV. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive; and if any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar, and shall, if required by him so to do, change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the Register in the place of the former name; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company or of any member thereof, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company; and any legal

proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name, that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

V. The memorandum of association shall be in the form marked A in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; and it shall, when registered, bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto, or otherwise duly executed the same, and there were in such memorandum contained, on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, a covenant to conform to all the regulations of such memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

VI. Every subscriber of the memorandum of association shall take one share at the least in the Company; the number of shares taken by each subscriber shall be set opposite his name in such memorandum of association; and upon the incorporation of the Company, he shall be entered in the Register of shareholders hereinafter mentioned as a shareholder to the extent of the shares he has taken.

VII. The memorandum of association may be accompanied by, or have annexed thereto, or endorsed thereon, articles of association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and prescribing regulations for the Company; but if no such regulations are prescribed, or so far as the same do not extend to modify the regulations contained in the Table marked B in the Schedule hereto, such lastmentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company, and shall bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if they had been inserted in articles of association, and such articles had been registered.

VIII. The articles of association shall be in the form marked C in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; they shall, when registered, bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto or otherwise duly executed the same, and there were in such articles contained, on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, a covenant to conform to all the regulations of such articles, subject to the provisions of this Act.

IX. Any person signing a printed copy of the memorandum of association, or articles of association, shall be deemed to have signed such memorandum and articles respectively. The execution by any person of the memorandum of association or articles of association shall be attested by one witness at the least.

X. The memorandum of association and articles of association shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall retain and register the same; there shall be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked D in the Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time direct; and all fees so paid shall be accounted for to Government.

XI. Upon any such memorandum of association, either with or without articles of association as afore-

said, being registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a limited Company, that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become shareholders in the Company, shall thereupon be a body corporate by the name prescribed in the memorandum of association having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to hold lands, but with such pecuniary liability on the part of the shareholders as is hereinafter mentioned: the certificate of incorporation given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with; and the date of such certificate shall be deemed to be the date of the incorporation of the Company.

XII. If the Directors of any such Company shall declare and pay any dividend contrary to the provisions of this Act, or when the Company is known by them to be insolvent, or any dividend the payment of which would, to their knowledge, render it insolvent, they shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the Company then existing, and for all that shall be thereafter contracted, so long as they shall respectively continue in office; provided always, that the amount for which they shall all be so liable shall not exceed the amount of such dividend, and that, if any of the Directors shall be absent at the time of making the dividend or dividends so declared or paid, or shall object thereto, and shall file their objection in writing with the Clerk of the Company, they shall be exempted from the said liability.

XIII. As soon as a certificate of incorporation has been granted by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, the Company may issue certificates of shares to the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and to all other persons to whom shares may be allotted, of such number and amount as may be prescribed by the memorandum of association, but not of any greater number or amount: the shares so issued shall be personal estate, and shall not be of the nature of real estate, and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Register of Shareholders.

XIV. Every Company registered under this Act hereinafter referred to as "the Company," shall cause to be kept in one or more books a Register of shareholders, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars:—

1. The names, addresses, and occupations, if any, of the shareholders in the Company, and the shares held by each of them, distinguishing each share by its number.
2. The amount paid on the shares of each shareholder.
3. The date at which the name of any person was entered in the Register as a shareholder.
4. The date at which any person ceased to be a shareholder in respect of any share.

XV. Once at the least in every year a list shall be made of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting of the Company, or, if there is more than one ordinary meeting in each year, the first of such ordinary general meetings is held, are holders of shares in the Company; and such list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the persons therein mentioned and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:—

1. The amount of the nominal Capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided.

2. The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary.
3. The amount of calls made on each share.
4. The total amount of calls that have been received.
5. The total amount of calls unpaid.
6. The total amount of shares forfeited.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the Register, and shall be in the form marked E in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit: such list and summary shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this Section, and a copy thereof, authenticated by the seal of the Company, shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar; and any person may inspect and take copies of the same, subject to the regulations under which a person is hereinafter declared to be entitled to inspect and take copies of any documents kept by the Registrar.

XVI. If any Company registered under this Act makes default in keeping a Register of shareholders, or in sending a copy of such list and summary as aforesaid to the Registrar, in compliance with the foregoing rules, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which such default continues.

XVII. No notice of any trust, expressed or implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register or be receivable by the Company; and every person who has accepted any share in a Company registered under this Act, and whose name is entered in the Register of shareholders, and no other person (except a subscriber to the memorandum of association in respect of the shares subscribed for by him), shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a shareholder.

XVIII. The transfer of any share in the Company shall be in the form marked F in the Schedule hereto, or to the like effect, and shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee; the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register book in respect thereof.

XIX. A certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying any share or shares held by any shareholder, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder to the share or shares therein specified.

XX. The amount of calls for the time being unpaid on any share, shall be deemed to be a debt due from the holder of such share to the Company.

XXI. The Register and annual list of shareholders commencing from the incorporation of the Company, shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company hereinafter mentioned; except when the Register is closed as hereinafter mentioned, such Register and annual list shall, during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be opened to the inspection of any shareholder gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one rupee, or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection; and every such shareholder or other person may require a copy of such Register, and annual list, or of any part thereof, on payment of two annas for every one hundred words required to be copied; if such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding Twenty Rupees for every day during which such refusal continues.

XXII. The Company may, upon giving notice by

Power to close Register. advertisement in some newspaper circulating in that part of the said territories in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, close the Register of shareholders for any time or times not exceeding on the whole twenty-one days in each year; and the period during which the books are closed shall not be reckoned as part of the time within which a transfer is to be registered.

XXIII. If the name of any person is without sufficient cause entered or omitted to be entered in the Register of shareholders of any Company, such person, or any shareholder of the Company, may, by petition to the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, apply to such Court for an order that the Register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application, with or without costs to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the Register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such motion or petition, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained; and if the Company makes default or is guilty of unnecessary delay in registering any transfer of shares, they shall be responsible to any person injured by such default or delay for the amount of damage he may thereby have sustained.

XXIV. The Register of shareholders shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters Register to be evidence. by this Act directed or authorised to be inserted therein.

XXV. Copies of the memorandum of association and articles of association shall be forwarded by the Company to every shareholder, at his request, on payment of the sum of one Rupee for each copy, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company.

PART II.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES.

General.

XXVI. The Company shall have a registered Office, to which all communications and notices may be addressed; Registered Office of Company. if any Company registered under this Act carries on business without having such an Office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which business is so carried on.

XXVII. Notice of the situation of such registered Office, and of any change therein, shall be given to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and recorded by him; until such notice is given, the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act with respect to having a registered Office.

XXVIII. Every limited Company registered under this Act, shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every Office or place in which the business of the Company is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible in the English language and also in the language required to be used in judicial proceedings in the Courts of the East India Company in the District in which the registered Office is situate, and shall have its name engraven in legible characters in such languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such languages in all notices, advertisements, and other official publications

of such Company, and in all Bills of Exchange, Hoondees, Promissory Notes, Endorsements, Cheques, and orders for money or goods, purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all Bills of parcels invoices, receipts, and letters of credit of the Company.

XXIX. If any limited Company registered under this Act does not paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name in manner aforesaid, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept painted or affixed; and if any Officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorises the issue of any notice, advertisement, or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorises to be signed on behalf of such Company any Bill of Exchange, Hoondee, Promissory Note, Endorsement, Cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorises to be issued any Bill of parcels, invoice, receipt, or letter of credit of the Company, wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of Five hundred Rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such Bill of Exchange, Hoondee, Promissory Note, Cheque, or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

XXX. A general meeting of the Company shall be held once at the least in every year.

XXXI. The Directors shall cause true accounts to be kept—

Of the Stock-in-Trade of the Company; Of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matter in respect of which such receipt and expenditure takes place; and Of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

XXXII. A balance-sheet shall be made out and filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies within twelve months after the incorporation of the Company, and once at least in every year afterwards within twelve months from the filing of the balance-sheet immediately preceding. Such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table B in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

XXXIII. The balance-sheet shall be signed by the Directors or any three or more of them, who shall certify at the foot thereof that the same, to the best of their belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company.

XXXIV. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company including interest on capital.

XXXV. The accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained, by one or more auditor or auditors who shall certify, at the foot of such balance-sheet, that the same, to the best of their belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company, or make such special report thereon as they think necessary.

XXXVI. A copy of every balance-sheet and of the

Inspection of balance-sheet and of report of auditors thereon.

report thereon by the auditors shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company, and shall be open to inspection in the same manner as the Register of shareholders kept at such Office.

XXXVII. Unless other provisions shall be contained in the regulations of the Company for the appointment of auditors, the auditors shall be appointed at the first general meeting of the Company in every year, and, in the case of any casual vacancy occurring in such office, at an extraordinary general meeting called for the purpose of supplying the same. No Director or other Officer shall be eligible as an auditor.

XXXVIII. Any Company registered under this Act may, in general meeting, from time to time, by such special resolution as is hereinafter mentioned, alter and make new provisions in lieu of or in addition to any regulations of the Company contained in the articles of association or the Table marked B in the Schedule.

Power of Company to alter regulations by special resolution.

XXXIX. A resolution shall be deemed to be a special resolution of the Company whenever the same has been passed by three-fourths in number and value of such shareholders of the Company, for the time being entitled to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy (in cases where, by the regulations of the Company, proxies are allowed) at any meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such shareholders, for the time being entitled to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy at a subsequent meeting, of which notice specifying the intention to propose such confirmation has been duly given, and held at an interval of not less than one month nor more than three months from the date of the meeting at which such special resolution was first passed: unless a poll is demanded by at least five shareholders, a declaration of the Chairman of any such meeting as is mentioned in this Section that a special resolution has been carried or confirmed, shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the same: notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held, whenever such notice is given and meeting held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company.

XL. A copy of any special resolution that is passed by any Company registered under this Act shall be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and recorded by him; if such copy is not so forwarded within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees for every day after the expiration of such fifteen days during which such copy is omitted to be forwarded.

XLI. A copy of any special resolution shall be given to any shareholder on payment of one Rupee or of such less sum as the Company may direct.

Copies of special resolutions.

XLII. The Company, if authorised so to do by its regulations, may increase its nominal capital in manner directed by such regulations, but notice of any increase so made shall be given to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution by which such increase has been authorised, and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase; if such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty

Rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues.

XLIII. If any Company registered under this Act carries on business when the number of its shareholders is less than seven, for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, then every Director of such Company, during the time that it so carries on business after such period of six months, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the Company contracted during such time, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other person.

XLIV. The Company shall cause minutes of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company to be duly entered in books to be from time to time provided for the purpose, and any such minute as aforesaid, if signed by any person purporting to be the Chairman of such meeting, shall be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings; and, until the contrary is proved, every general meeting in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made, shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened.

Evidence of proceedings at Meetings.

Legal Instruments of Company.

XLV. Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows (that is to say), all contracts for the sale or purchase of immoveable property shall be under the common seal of the Company: all other contracts may be made on behalf of the Company under the common seal of the Company, and such contracts may be in the same manner varied or discharged: or they may be made verbally on behalf of the Company, by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contracts may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law, and shall be binding upon the Company and their successors, and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, as the case may be.

Deeds.

XLVI. Any Company registered under this Act may, by instrument or writing under their common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as their attorney, to execute deeds on their behalf in any place; and every deed signed by such attorney, on behalf of the Company, and under his seal, shall be binding on the Company, to the same extent as if it were under the common seal of the Company.

XLVII. A Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Hoondee shall be deemed to have been made, accepted, or endorsed on behalf of any Company registered under this Act, if made, accepted, or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company.

Examination of Affairs of Company.

XLVIII. Upon the application of one-fifth in number and value of the shareholders of any Company reported by the local Government under this Act, the local Government may appoint one or more competent inspectors to examine into the affairs of the Company, and to report thereon in such manner as the local Government directs.

XLIX. It shall be the duty of all Officers and Agents of the Company to produce, for the examination of the inspectors, all books and documents in their cus-

Power of inspectors.

tody or power : any inspector may examine the Officers and Agents of the Company in relation to its business, and may, if he thinks fit, administer an oath or affirmation to such person ; if any Officer or Agent refuses to produce any such book or document, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees in respect of each offence.

L. Upon the conclusion of the examination, the inspectors shall report their opinion to the local Government ; a copy shall be forwarded to the registered Office of the Company and shall be open to the inspection of any shareholder who shall be at liberty to take a copy thereof ; and a further copy shall, at the request of the shareholders upon whose application the inspection was made, be delivered to them or to any one or more of them : all expenses of and incidental to any such examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the shareholders upon whose application the inspectors were appointed.

LI. Any Company registered under this Act may, in general meeting, appoint inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company ; the inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as inspectors appointed by the local Government, with this exception, that, instead of making their report to the local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in general meeting directs ; and the Officers and Agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties, in case of any refusal to produce any book or document to such inspectors, or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if such inspectors had been appointed by the local Government.

LII. A copy of the report of any inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the Company into whose affairs they have made inspection, shall, without further proof be admissible as evidence of the report in any legal proceeding.

Notices.

LIII. Any summons or notice requiring to be served upon the Company may, except in cases where a particular mode of service is directed, be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the post addressed to the Company at their registered Office, or by giving it to any Director, Secretary, or other principal Officer of the Company.

LIV. Notices by letter shall be posted in such time as to admit of the letter being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the giving of such notice ; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that such notice was properly directed, and that it was put into the Post Office at such time as aforesaid.

LV. Any summons, notice, writ, or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company may be signed by any Director, Secretary, or other authorised officer of the Company, and need not be under the common seal of the Company ; and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

LVI. All offences under this Act, made punishable by any penalty, may be prosecuted summarily before a Magistrate or any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate. The provisions of Act XIII. of 1836, relating to the adjudication of fines and penalties and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the

Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Alteration of Forms.

LVII. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the Forms and Tables contained in the Schedule hereto as may be deemed requisite : any Form or Table, when altered, shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and, after the expiration of one month from the date of such publication, shall have the same force as if it were included in the Schedule to this Act.

PART III.
WINDING-UP.
Preliminary.

LVIII. The provisions of this Act relating to the winding-up of Companies shall apply to all Companies registered under this Act, and to all Companies registered under Act XLIII. of 1850 or duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, from and after the date at which they have obtained registration under this Act in manner hereinafter mentioned, but not to any other Companies.

LIX. The expression "the Court," as used in the Third Part of this Act, shall mean the principal Court having original Civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate.

LX. In the event of any Company being wound-up by the Court or voluntarily, the existing shareholders shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient to pay the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, with this qualification, that, if the Company is limited, no contribution shall be required from any shareholder exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by him.

LXI. In the event of any Company other than a limited Company being wound-up by the Court, any person who has ceased to be a shareholder within the period of three years prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall be liable to contribute, in respect of the shares held by him within that period, towards payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, and shall have in all respects the same rights, and be subject to the same liabilities to creditors in respect of such shares, as if he had not so ceased to be a shareholder, with this exception, that he shall not be liable in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a shareholder.

LXII. In the event of any limited Company being wound-up by the Court, any person who has ceased to be a holder of any share or shares within the period of one year prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall be liable in respect of such share or shares to contribute towards payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, and shall have in all respects the same rights and be subject to the same liabilities to creditors in respect of such share or shares as if he had not so ceased to be a shareholder.

LXIII. The winding-up shall, if the Company is

Commencement of winding-up of Company defined.

such petition as is hereinafter required to be presented to the Court; and, if the Company is wound-up voluntarily, be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorising such winding-up.

LXIV. Any existing or former shareholder upon

Definition of "contributory," and legal character of his liability.

shall be liable in a due course of administration to the same extent as such contributory would be liable under this Act, if alive.

LXV. For the purpose of ascertaining the liability

Rights of contributories between themselves.

shall be adopted in the absence of any express contract to the contrary; (that is to say,)

1. In the case of a Company other than a limited Company, every transferee of shares shall, in a degree proportioned to the shares transferred, indemnify the transferor against all existing and future debts of the Company.

2. In the case of a limited Company, every transferee shall indemnify the transferor against all calls made or accrued due on the shares transferred subsequently to the transfer.

Winding-up by Court.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound-up by Court.

LXVI. A Company may be wound-up by the Court under the following circumstances; (that is to say,)

1. Whenever the Company in general meeting has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound-up by the Court;

2. Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year;

3. Whenever the shareholders are reduced in number to less than seven;

4. Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts;

5. Whenever three-fourths of the capital of the Company have been lost or become unavailable.

LXVII. A Company shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

1. Whenever a creditor, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding Five hundred Rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving or causing to be left at their registered Office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company have, for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand, neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

LXVIII. Any application for the winding-up of a

Application for winding-up to be by petition.

petitioner stating that he verily believes the same to be true: such petition may, in cases where the Company is unable to pay its debts, be presented either by a creditor or a contributory; but where any other ground is alleged for winding-up the Company a contributory alone is entitled to present the petition.

LXIX. Upon the hearing of any petition presented

Course to be pursued by Court on petition of a creditor.

make an order directing the Company, by a day to be named in the order, to pay or secure payment to the creditor of all monies that may be proved due to him, together with such costs as the Court may direct; or the Court may, if it so thinks fit, on the hearing of such petition, make an order or decree for winding-up the Company in the first instance, or such other order as it deems just.

LXX. If, at the expiration of the time named in such order, such payment is not made, or security given, the Court may thereupon make an order or decree for winding-up the Company.

LXXI. Upon the hearing of a petition presented by a contributory, the Court may dismiss such petition with or without costs to be paid by the petitioner, or it may make an order or decree directing the Company to be wound-up, or such other order or decree as it deems just.

LXXII. After the date of such order or decree for winding-up the Company, all suits and actions against the Company shall, if the Court so orders, be stayed: no Director or other officer of the Company shall, without the sanction of the Court, dispose of any of the property, effects, or things in action of the Company; and no transfer of any shares shall be valid without the sanction of the Court: a copy of such order or decree shall forthwith be reported by the Company to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall make a minute thereof in his books relating to the Company.

Effect of the order for winding-up Company.

LXXIII. As soon as may be after making an order or decree for winding-up the Company, the Court shall cause the assets of the Company to be collected, and applied in discharge of its liabilities, in a due course of administration.

Collection and application of assets.

LXXIV. Any conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, or other act relating to property, if made, done, or suffered voluntarily by any Company registered under this Act whilst in insolvent circumstances with a view to give any undue or fraudulent preference to any creditor of such Company, shall be void, if made, done, or suffered within three months before the commencement of the winding-up of such Company.

Fraudulent preference.

LXXV. After an order or decree for winding-up the Company has been made, any person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, and any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate, or effects of the Company, may be compelled to give evidence, and to produce any books, papers, deeds, writings, or other documents in his custody or power which may appear to the Court requisite to the full disclosure of any of the matters which the Court thinks necessary to be enquired into for the purpose of winding-up the Company, in the same manner as a witness may be compelled to give evidence and to produce documents in any action or suit depending in such Court.

LXXVI. If any Director, officer, or contributory of any Company registered under this Act destroys, mutilates, alters, or falsifies any books, papers, writings, or securities, or makes or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any Register, book of account, or other document belonging to the Company, with intent to defraud the

Power of Court to summon persons suspected of having property of Company.

Penalty on falsification of books.

by a creditor, the Court may dismiss such petition with or without costs to be paid by the petitioner, or it may make an order directing the Company, by a day to be named in the order, to pay or secure payment to the creditor of all monies that may be proved due to him, together with such costs as the Court may direct; or the Court may, if it so thinks fit, on the hearing of such petition, make an order or decree for winding-up the Company in the first instance, or such other order as it deems just.

creditors or contributories of such Company or any of them, or any other person, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years.

LXXVII. If, upon any judgment or decree voluntarily suffered by any Company being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of the Company, any attachment, sequestration, or execution is issued against such Company, by virtue whereof the estate and effects of the Company, or any of them, are attached, sequestered, or taken in execution, at any time within three months next before the filing or presentation of the petition for winding-up the Company, such attachment, sequestration, or taking in execution shall be void in favour of the liquidators of the Company, as against the attaching, sequestering, or execution creditor, whether the same has been completely executed or not, except that such creditor shall, if the attachment, sequestration, or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain, out of any money already realised, his costs of suit, and of the attachment, sequestration, or execution, or to proceed with the attachment, sequestration, or execution for the purpose of realising such costs; but on satisfaction of such costs, or on tender of the amount thereof by the liquidators to the creditor, it shall be lawful for the liquidators to recover from such creditor the property so attached, sequestered, and taken in execution, and the proceeds of such property, or the residue thereof, as the case may be.

LXXVIII. All books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the liquidators hereinafter mentioned, shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of all matters therein contained and purporting to be therein recorded.

LXXIX. The Court may, at any time after making an order or decree for winding-up a Company and before it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, or the debts in respect of which the several classes of contributories are liable, make calls on all or any of the contributories, to the extent of their liability, for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of winding it up; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same; and every such call shall be deemed a debt due to the Company.

LXXX. The Court may at any time make calls upon any former holder of a share who is liable under Section LXI. or LXII. of this Act in respect of such share as well as upon the existing holder of that share; but any payment made or obtained from any contributory in respect of a share shall operate for the benefit of every other contributory in respect of such share.

LXXXI. All monies received under the direction of the Court on account of the sale or conversion of any of the assets of the Company, or in respect of calls made on any contributories, or of any other matter, with the exception of such balance, if any, as the official liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, retain in their hands for the payment of current expenses, shall be paid into Court or deposited in such manner as the Court may direct; and no money standing to such account shall be paid out by the Bank except upon cheques signed in such manner as the Court directs.

LXXXII. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company, and either before or after making an order for winding-up the same, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of such Company, restrain further proceedings in any action or suit against the Company, or appoint a receiver of the estate and effects of the Company; it may also, by notice or advertisement, require all creditors to present and prove their claims within a certain time, or be precluded from the benefit of any distribution which may be made before such claim is proved.

LXXXIII. The Court may, at any time after an order has been made for winding-up a Company, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding-up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

LXXXIV. As soon as the creditors are satisfied, the Court shall proceed to adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and to distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto; and for the purposes of such adjustment it may make calls on the contributories to the extent of their liability for payment of such sums as it deems necessary; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same. Nothing in this Section shall preclude any former shareholder entitled to indemnity under Section LXV. of this Act from enforcing such indemnity by due course of law.

LXXXV. The Court may make such order as to the priority and payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in winding-up any Company as it thinks just.

LXXXVI. For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding-up a Company, and assisting the Court therein, there shall be appointed a person or persons to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators; and such appointment shall be made as follows; (that is to say,) The Court having jurisdiction may, after requiring due security, appoint such persons or person, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of official liquidators; it may from time to time remove any person or persons so appointed, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal or by the death or resignation of any such appointee or appointees; if one person only is appointed, he shall have all the powers hereby given to several liquidators; if more persons than one are appointed, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorised to be done by the official liquidators may be done by all or any one or more of such persons.

LXXXVII. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company, and either before or after making an order for winding-up the same, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of such Company, restrain further proceedings in any action or suit against the Company, or appoint a receiver of the estate and effects of the Company; it may also, by notice or advertisement, require all creditors to present and prove their claims within a certain time, or be precluded from the benefit of any distribution which may be made before such claim is proved.

LXXXVIII. The Court may, at any time after an order has been made for winding-up a Company, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding-up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

LXXXIX. As soon as the creditors are satisfied, the Court shall proceed to adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and to distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto; and for the purposes of such adjustment it may make calls on the contributories to the extent of their liability for payment of such sums as it deems necessary; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same. Nothing in this Section shall preclude any former shareholder entitled to indemnity under Section LXV. of this Act from enforcing such indemnity by due course of law.

LXXXV. The Court may make such order as to the priority and payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in winding-up any Company as it thinks just.

LXXXVII. The official liquidators or liquidator shall be described by the style and duties of official liquidators or official liquidator of the particular Company in respect of which they or he are or is appointed, and not by their or his individual names or name; they or he shall take into their or his custody all the property, effects, and things in action of the Company, and shall perform such duties in reference to the winding-up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

LXXXVIII. The official liquidators shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things:—

To bring or defend any action, suit, or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, Civil or Criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company; and in such name to claim, prove, and draw dividends under any bankruptcy, insolvency, or sequestration;

To carry on the business of the Company, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same;

To sell the property, moveable or immovable, effects, and things in action of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power, if they think fit, to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels;

To execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts, and other documents they may think necessary, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal;

To refer disputes to arbitration, and compromise any debts or claims;

To draw, accept, make, and endorse any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money; and the drawing, accepting, making, or endorsing of every such Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note as aforesaid on behalf of the Company shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such Bill or Note had been drawn, accepted, made, or endorsed by such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof;

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

LXXXIX. There shall be paid to the official liquidators such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court directs.

XC. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound-up, the Court shall make an order or decree declaring the Company to be dissolved from the date of such order or decree, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

XCI. Any order or decree so made shall be reported by the official liquidators to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall make a minute accordingly in his books of the dissolution of such Company.

Voluntary winding-up of Company.

XCII. A Company may be wound-up voluntarily, whenever the Company in general meeting has passed a special resolution to that effect. In such case the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding-up, cease to carry on its business, except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding-up thereof, but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in its articles of association, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound-up.

XCIII. Notice of any special resolution to wind-up a Company voluntarily shall be given as respects Companies registered in any Presidency in the *Official Gazette* of that Presidency, and also in some newspaper, if any, circulating in the place where the registered Office of the Company is situate; and, as respects a Company registered in any other part of the said Territories in some newspaper circulating in that part of the said Territories, and also in some newspaper circulating in the part of the said Territories in which the registered Office is situate.

XCIV. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding-up of a Company:—

1. The property of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities, and, subject thereto, shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the articles of association, be distributed amongst the shareholders in proportion to their shares.

2. Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property.

3. The Company in general meeting may appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit to be a liquidator or liquidators, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them.

4. If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several liquidators shall apply to him.

5. When several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by any two of them.

6. The liquidators may, at any time after the passing of the resolution for winding-up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, or the debts and liabilities in respect of which the contributories are liable, call on all or any of the contributories to the extent of their liability to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of winding it up; and they may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

7. The liquidators shall have all powers hereinbefore vested in official liquidators, and may exercise the same without the intervention of the Court.

8. All books, papers, and documents in the hands of the liquidators shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the shareholders.

9. When the creditors are satisfied, the liquidators shall proceed to adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and for the purposes of such adjustment they may make calls on all the contributories to the extent of their liability for any sums they may deem necessary, and they may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

10. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound-up, the liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of; and such account, with the vouchers thereof, shall be laid before such person or persons as may be appointed by the Company to inspect the same; and upon such inspection being concluded the liquidators shall proceed to call a general meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of considering such account; but no such meeting shall be deemed to be duly held, unless two months' previous notice, specifying the time, place, and object of such meeting, has been published in the manner specified in Section XCIII. of this Act.

11. Such general meeting shall not enter upon any

business except the consideration of the account; but the meeting may proceed to the consideration thereof, notwithstanding the quorum required by any regulation of the Company to be present at general meetings is not present thereat; and if, on consideration, the meeting is of opinion that the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound-up, they shall pass a resolution to that effect, and thereupon the liquidators shall publish a notice of such resolution in the manner specified in Section XCIII. of this Act, and shall also make a return to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies of such resolution, and on the expiration of one month from the date of the registration of such return, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved.

12. If within one year after the passing of a resolution for winding-up the affairs of the Company such affairs are not wound-up, the liquidators shall immediately thereafter make up an account showing the state of the affairs and the progress which has been made in winding-up down to that date, and they shall add thereto a report stating the reason why the winding-up has not been completed, and a general meeting shall be called to consider the same, and so on from year to year until the winding-up of the affairs of the Company is completed.

All costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding-up of a Company, including the remuneration of the liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims.

XCIV. The voluntary winding-up of a Company shall not prejudice the right of any creditor of such Company to institute proceedings for the purpose of having the same wound-up by the Court.

PART IV.
Registration.

XCVI. The registration of Companies shall be conducted as follows; (that is to say.)

1. The local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the creation of any such offices, from time to time appoint such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure.

2. The local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as aforesaid.

3. The local Government may from time to time determine the place or places at which Offices for the registration of Companies are to be established: Provided always, that there shall be at all times maintained in each of the three Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay at least one such Office, and that every Company whose registered Office is within any Presidency shall be registered in that Presidency.

4. Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies; and there shall be paid for such inspection a fee of one Rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document, to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever.

5. There shall be paid to any Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Clerk, or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of Joint-Stock Companies, such salary as the local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct.

6. Whenever any act is herein directed to be done

to or by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, such act shall, until the local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the keeper of the records of the Supreme Court of the Presidency in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, if such registered Office is situate within a Presidency; otherwise by the keeper of the records of the Supreme Court of the Presidency of Bengal.

PART V.

REPEAL OF FORMER ACT AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

Repeal.

XCVII. Act XLIII. of 1850 is hereby repealed, except as to acts done or liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act. But such repeal shall not take effect with respect to any Company registered under the said Act, until such Company has obtained registration under this Act as hereinafter mentioned.

Temporary Provisions.

XCVIII. Any Company registered under the said Act, and any other Company Registration of existing Companies. duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, may at any time hereafter register itself as a Company under this Act, with or without limited liability, subject to this proviso, that no Company, established for the purpose of Banking or Insurance shall be registered under this Act, as a limited Company, and that no Company shall be registered under this Act unless an assent to its being so registered has been given by three-fourths in number and value of such of its shareholders as may have been present, personally, or by proxy in case where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, at some general meeting summoned for that purpose.

XCIX. Previously to the registration under this Act of any existing Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies the following documents; (that is to say.)

1. In the case of a Company registered under the said Act, if such Company is not intended to be registered as a limited Company, a list showing the names, addresses, and occupations, of all persons who, on the day of registration, are holders of shares in the Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing each share by its number.

2. If such Company is intended to be registered as a limited Company under the provisions of this Act, the above list shall be accompanied with a statement specifying the following particulars:—

The nominal capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided;

The number of shares taken, and the amount paid on each share; and

The name of such Company, with the addition of the word "Limited" as the last word thereof;

3. In the case of any other Company duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, if it is not intended to be registered as a limited Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies such list of shareholders as is hereinbefore mentioned, and also a copy of any Law, Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company;

4. If any such Company as last aforesaid is intended to be registered as a limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars; (that is to say,)

The nominal capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided;

The number of shares taken, and the amount paid on each share; and

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word "Limited" as the last word thereof.

C. The list of shareholders and any other particulars relating to the Company, hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar,

shall be verified by declaration of the Directors of the Company delivering the same, or any two of them, or of any two other principal officers of the Company.

CI. Upon compliance with the foregoing requirements, the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies shall certify under his hand that the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and, in the case of a limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated accordingly, and all provisions contained in any Deed of Settlement, Law, Royal Charter, or Letters Patent, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, shall be deemed to be regulations of the Company within the meaning of this Act, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such Company in the same manner in all respects as if it had been originally incorporated under this Act; subject, nevertheless, to the reservations hereinafter contained with respect to the existing rights of creditors and other persons; and subject to this proviso, that, except in so far as is hereinafter permitted, no Company, constituted by any special law, shall have power to alter any of the provisions contained in such law; and no Company constituted by Royal Charter or Letters Patent shall have power by a special resolution or otherwise, to alter any of the provisions contained in such Charter or Letters Patent.

CII. Any existing Company may, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limited liability, change its name by adding thereto the word "Limited," or do any other act that may be necessary.

CIII. The certificate of incorporation given to any existing Company, in pursuance of this Act, shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with; and the date of such certificate shall be deemed to be the date on which the Company is incorporated under this Act.

CIV. The registration of any existing Company under this Act shall not, nor shall any act of the Company subsequent to such registration, prejudice any right which previously to such registration, has, or which would, if no such registration had taken place, have accrued to any creditor or other person against the Company in its corporate capacity in respect of any act done or liability incurred previously to such registration, or against any person then being or having been a member of such Company; but every such creditor or other person shall be entitled, in respect of any such act or liability, to all such remedies against the Company in its corporate capacity, and against every person then being or having been a member of such Company, as he would have been entitled to in case such registration had not taken place.

SCHEDULE.
FORM A.

Memorandum of association of "The Company Limited."

1. The name of the Company is "The Company Limited."

2. The registered Office of the Company is to be established in Calcutta.

3. The objects for which the Company is established are "the and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4. The liability of the shareholders is "Limited."

5. The nominal capital of the Company is Rupees, divided into one thousand shares of Rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association; and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. A. B.	200
2. B. C.	25
3. C. D.	30
4. E. F.	15
5. G. H.	38
6. I. J.	42
7. K. L.	70
Total shares taken.	420

Dated the _____ day of _____
Witness to the above Signatures,
A. B.

TABLE B.
REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

SHARES.

1. No person shall be deemed to have accepted any share in the Company unless he has testified his acceptance thereof by writing under his hand, in such form as the Company from time to time directs.

2. The Company may from time to time make such calls upon the shareholders in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call, and each shareholder shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Company.

3. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution authorising such call was passed.

4. If before or on the day appointed for payment any shareholder does not pay the amount of any call to which he is liable, then such shareholder shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

5. The Company may, if they think fit, receive, from any of the shareholders willing to advance the same, all or any part of the monies due upon their respective shares beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the shareholder paying such sum in advance and the Company agree upon.

6. If several persons are registered as joint holders of any shares, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

7. The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a shareholder who is indebted to them.

8. Every shareholder shall, on payment of such sum not exceeding eight annas as the Company may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate, under the common

seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

9. If such certificate is worn out or lost, it may be renewed, on payment of such sum, not exceeding eight annas, as the Company may prescribe.

10. The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES.

11. The executors or administrators or representatives of a deceased shareholder shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his share.

12. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female shareholder, or in any way other than by transfer, may be registered as a shareholder upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

13. Any person who has become entitled to a share in any way other than by transfer, may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some person to be named by him registered as a holder of such share.

14. The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee a transfer of such share.

15. The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company, accompanied with such evidence as they may require to prove the title of the transferor, and thereupon the Company shall register the transferee as a shareholder.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

16. If any shareholder fails to pay any call due on the appointed day, the Company may, at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him, requiring him to pay such call, together with any interest that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

17. The notice shall name a further date, and a place or places being a place or places at which calls of the Company are usually made payable, on and at which such call is to be paid: it shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at the time and place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

18. If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect.

19. Any shares so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company thinks fit.

20. Any shareholder whose shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

21. The Company may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in general meeting, increase its capital.

22. Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the same provisions in all respects, whether with reference to the payment of calls, or the forfeiture of shares on non-payment of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

23. The first general meeting shall be held at such time not being more than twelve months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the Directors may determine.

24. Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Com-

pany in general meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the day of _____ in every year, at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

25. The abovementioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

26. The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any number of shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-fifth part of the shares of the Company, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

27. Any requisition so made by the shareholders shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered office of the Company.

28. Upon the receipt of such requisition the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting: if they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists, or any other shareholders holding the required number of shares, may themselves convene a meeting.

29. Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the time, the hour of meeting, and the purpose for which any general meeting is to be held, shall be given by advertisement, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company.

30. Any shareholder may, on giving not less than three days' previous notice, submit any resolution to a meeting beyond the matters contained in the notice given of such meeting.

31. The notice required of a shareholder shall be given by leaving a copy of the resolution at the registered office of the Company.

32. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business, and such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: (that is to say,) if the shareholders belonging to the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional shareholders up to fifty, and one for every ten additional shareholders after fifty, with this limitation, that it shall not be necessary for any quorum in any case to exceed forty.

33. If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting the required number of shareholders is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of shareholders, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the following day at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting the required number of shareholders is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

34. The Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall preside as Chairman at every meeting of the Company.

35. If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the shareholders present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

36. The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

37. At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five shareholders, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

38. If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the

same shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs; and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting.

VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS.

39. Every shareholder shall have one vote for every share up to ten; he shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares held by him beyond the first hundred shares.

40. If any shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee; and if any shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians if more than one.

41. If more persons than one are jointly entitled to a share or shares, the person whose name stands first in the Register of shareholders as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

42. No shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, nor until he shall have been possessed of his shares three calendar months, unless such shares shall have been acquired or shall have come by bequest, or by marriage, or by succession to an intestate's estate, or by any deed of settlement after the death of any person who shall have been entitled for life to the dividends of such shares.

43. Votes may be given either personally or by proxies: a proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointor, or, if such appointor is a corporation, under their common seal.

44. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a shareholder, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution.

DIRECTORS.

45. The number of the Directors, and the names of the first Directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

46. Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be Directors.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

47. The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by this Act, or by the articles of association, if any, declared to be exercisable by the Company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulations of the articles of association, to the provisions of this Act, and to such regulations, not being inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS.

48. The office of Director shall be vacated—

If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent;

If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the Company;

If he participates in the profits of any work done for the Company:

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions: that no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a shareholder in any incorporated Company, which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Company of which he is Direct-

or; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work; and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted, and he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Five hundred Rupees.

ROTATION OF DIRECTORS.

49. At the first ordinary meeting after the incorporation of the Company, the whole of the Directors shall retire from office; and at the first ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the Directors for the time being, or if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

50. The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the incorporation of the Company shall, unless the Directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot: in every subsequent year the one-third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

51. A retiring Director shall be re-eligible.

52. The Company, at the general meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid, shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

53. If at any meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place no such election is made, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the next day, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting no election takes place, the former Directors shall continue to act until new Directors are appointed at the first ordinary meeting of the following year.

54. The Company may from time to time, in general meeting, increase or reduce the number of Directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

55. Any casual vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled up by the Directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS.

56. The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business: questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes: in case of an equality of votes the Chairman, in addition to his original vote, shall have a casting vote; a Director may at any time summon a meeting of the Directors.

57. The Directors may elect a Chairman of their meetings, and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

58. The Directors may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit: any Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the Directors.

59. A Committee may elect a Chairman of their meetings: if no such Chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

60. A Committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper: questions at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present; and in case of an equal division of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

61. All acts done by any meeting of the Directors, or of a Committee of Directors, or by any person acting as a Director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the ap-

pointment of any such Directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

62. The Directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose—

1. Of all appointments of Officers made by the Directors;

2. Of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of Directors and Committees of Directors;

3. Of all orders made by the Directors and Committees of Directors; and,

4. Of all resolutions and proceedings of meetings of the Company, and of the Directors and Committees of Directors.

And any such minute as aforesaid, if signed by any person purporting to be the Chairman of any meeting of Directors, or Committee of Directors, shall be receivable in evidence without any further proof.

63. The Company, in general meeting, may, by a special resolution, remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint another qualified person in his stead: the person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

DIVIDENDS.

64. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders in proportion to their shares.

65. The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund, to meet contingencies, or for equalising dividends, or for repairing, or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company, or any part thereof; and the Directors may invest the sum so set apart as a reserved fund upon such securities as they, with the sanction of the Company, may select.

66. The Directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any shareholder all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

67. Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each shareholder, or sent by post, or otherwise to his registered place of abode, and all dividends unclaimed for three years, after having been declared, may be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company.

68. No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

ACCOUNTS.

69. Once at the least in every year the Directors shall lay before the Company in general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

70. The statement so made shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expense of the establishment, salaries, and other like matters; every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

71. A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year, and laid before the general meeting of the Company; and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the

property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the Form annexed to this Table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

72. A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting, be delivered at or sent by post to the registered address of every shareholder.

AUDIT.

73. The accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more Auditor or Auditors to be elected by the Company in general meeting.

74. If not more than one Auditor is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to Auditors shall apply to him.

75. The Auditors need not be shareholders in the Company: no person is eligible as an Auditor who is interested otherwise than as a shareholder in any transaction of the Company; and no Director or other officer of the Company is eligible, during his continuance in office.

76. The election of Auditors shall be made by the Company at their ordinary meeting, or, if there are more than one, at their first ordinary meeting in each year.

77. The remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by the Company at the time of their election.

78. Any Auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

79. If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of Auditor, the Directors shall forthwith call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

80. If no election of Auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the local Government may, on the application of one-fifth in number of the shareholders of the Company, appoint an Auditor for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

81. Every Auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

82. Every Auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and he shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company; he may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may in relation to such accounts examine the Directors or any other officer of the Company.

83. The Auditors shall make a report to the shareholders upon the balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have been given by the Directors, and whether they have been satisfactory; and such report shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at the ordinary meeting.

NOTICES.

84. Notices requiring to be served by the Company upon the shareholders may be served either personally, or by leaving the same, or sending them through the post in a letter addressed to the shareholders, at their registered places of abode.

85. All notices directed to be given to the shareholders shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of the said persons is named first in the Register of shareholders; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the proprietors of such share.

FORM of BALANCE-SHEET referred to in TABLE B.

DR. BALANCE-SHEET of the

Co. made up to

18

CR.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.				PROPERTY AND ASSETS.				
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I. CAPITAL.	Showing:—			III. PROPERTY held by the Company.	Showing:—			
	1	The total amount received from the Shareholders; showing also:—			4	Immoveable Property, distinguishing—		
		(a.) The Number of Shares..				(a.) Land (describing tenure)..		
		(b.) The Amount paid per Share				(b.) Buildings.. .. .		
	(c.) If any Arrears of Calls, the Nature of the Arrear, and the names of the Defaulters.			5	Moveable Property, distinguishing—			
	Any Arrears due from any Director or Officer of the Company to be separately stated.				(c.) Stock in Trade			
	(d.) The Particulars of any forfeited Shares.				(d.) Plant			
	The Cost to be stated with Deductions for Deterioration in Value as charged to the Reserve Fund or Profit and Loss.							
II. DEBTS & LIABILITIES of the Company.	Showing:—			IV. DEBTS owing to the Company.	Showing:—			
2	The Amount on Loans on Mortgage or Debenture Bonds.		6		Debts considered good for which the Company hold Bills or other Securities.			
3	The Amounts of Debts owing by the Company, distinguishing—		7		Debts considered good for which the Company hold no Security.			
	(a.) Debts for which Acceptances have been given.		8		Debts considered doubtful and bad			
	(b.) Debts to Tradesmen for Supplies of Stock-in-Trade or other Articles.				Any Debt due from a Director or other Officer of the Company to be separately stated.			
	(c.) Debts for Law Expenses.							
	(d.) Debts for Interest on Debentures or other Loans.			V. CASH AND INVESTMENT	Showing:—			
	(e.) Unclaimed Dividends.			9	The Nature of Investment and Rate of Interest.			
	(f.) Debts not enumerated above.			10	The Amount of Cash, where lodged, and if bearing Interest.			
VI. RESERVE FUND.	Showing:—							
	The Amount set aside from Profits to meet Contingencies.							
VII. PROFIT AND LOSS.	Showing:—							
	The disposable Balance for Payment of Dividend, &c.							
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as Debts.							
	Monies for which the Company is contingently liable.							

FORM C.

Memorandum of Association of "The Company, Limited," with Articles of Association annexed.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

- The name of the Company is "The Company, Limited."
- The registered Office of the Company is to be established in
- The objects for which the Company is established are
- The liability of the shareholders is "Limited."
- The capital of the Company is Rupees divided into shares of Rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed are desirous of being formed into a Company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers.	Number of shares taken by Subscribers.
1. A. B.	1
2. B. C.	5
3. C. D.	2
4. E. F.	2
5. G. H.	3
6. I. J.	4
7. K. L.	1
Total shares taken..	18

Witness to the above Signatures.

A. B.

Articles of Association of the Company, Limited.

It is agreed as follows:—

- No shareholder shall transfer his shares, without the consent of the Directors expressed in writing.
- If any shareholder feels aggrieved with the refusal of the Directors to allow him to transfer his shares, the matter shall be settled by arbitration.
- Calls on the shares of the Company, not considered as paid-up shares, shall be made at such time as the Directors think fit; but no call shall exceed one hundred Rupees per share.
- The Company shall not be obliged to register the transferee under the regulations numbered 13 and 14 in the Table B, unless he is approved by the Directors; but, in the event of their disapproving, the matter may be decided by arbitration.
- The regulations of Table B, as to general meetings, numbered 23, 24, and 26, shall not apply.
- The first general meeting of the Company shall be held on the first day of next, and subsequent general meetings shall be held on the first day of in every succeeding year, or if that day is a Sunday on the succeeding Monday.
- An extraordinary general meeting may be summoned at any time by any two shareholders of the Company.
- All matters in question between the shareholders shall be decided by an arbitrator appointed by
- The regulation of Table B as to votes of shareholders, numbered 39, shall not apply; and every shareholder shall have one vote in respect of every share that he holds.

The several persons hereinafter named, subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, shall be the first Directors of the Company, that is to say, A. B., B. C., C. D., E. F., G. H., and I. J.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers.

1. A. B.
2. B. C.
3. C. D.
4. E. F.
5. G. H.
6. I. J.
7. K. L.

Witness to the above signatures.

A. B.

TABLE D.

TABLE OF FEES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For Registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed 10,000 Rupees	50	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
For every 10,000 Rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 Rupees, after the first 10,000 Rupees, and up to 10,00,000 Rupees, an additional fee of	2	8	0
For every 10,000 Rupees, or part of 10,000 Rupees, after the first 10,00,000 Rupees, an additional fee of	0	8	0
For Registration of any increase in the Capital of a Company for every 10,000 Rupees, or part of 10,000 Rupees up to 10,00,000 Rupees in the whole	2	8	0
For every 10,000 Rupees, or part of 10,000 Rupees, beyond the first 10,00,000 Rupees, an additional fee of	0	8	0
For registering any document hereby required or authorised to be registered other than the Memorandum of Association, a fee of	2	8	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorised or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	2	8	0

FORM E.

Summary of Capital and Shares of the Company, made up to the day of

Nominal Capital Co.'s Rupees	divided into	Shares of Co.'s Rupees	each
Number of shares taken up to the	day of		
There has been called up on each Share, Co.'s Rupees			
Total amount of calls received, Co.'s Rupees			
Total amount of calls unpaid, Co.'s Rupees			
Total amount of shares forfeited, Co.'s Rupees			

List of persons holding shares in the Company, on the day of and of persons who have held shares thereon at any time during the year immediately preceding the said day of showing their names and addresses and an account of the shares so held.

Folio in Register Ledger containing particulars.	NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND OCCUPATIONS.			ACCOUNT OF SHARES.				REMARKS.	
	Name.	Address.	Occupation, if any, or other description.	Shares held by existing shareholders on the day of	Additional shares held by existing shareholders during preceding year.		Shares held by persons no longer shareholders.		
					Number.	Date of transfer.	Number.		Date of transfer.

FORM F.

FORM OF TRANSFER OF SHARES.

I of (a) in consideration of the sum of - paid to me by of do hereby transfer to the said share [or shares] numbered in "The Company," standing in my

(a) These words will be omitted, if no consideration is paid.

name in the books of the Company, to hold unto the said his executors, administrators, representatives, or assigns [or successors and assigns], subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I the said do hereby agree to take the said share [or shares] subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands, the day of

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Notice is hereby given, that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 500 TONS of COAL, or of any smaller quantity, not less than 50 tons, for Mint use.

The Coal is to be the best steam coal, and certificates of its quality and description, with a sample, should be forwarded with the tender.

The rate tendered should include all landing and other charges, and also the expense of weightment and of storage on the Mint premises.

The coal shall, if deemed necessary by the Mint Master, be subject to the inspection and approval or otherwise of a Committee of Government Officers, and be at the risk of the tenderer until actual delivery and receipt at the Mint.

The form of tender below given should be adopted without alteration, and Government reserves to itself the right to reject, without assigning reason, any tender, although it may appear to be the lowest.

(Form of Tender.)

To the MINT MASTER, Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the Notice in the Bombay Gazette dated the 9th October 1856, we hereby tender, for the service of Government, Coal of the undermentioned description, and at the price hereunto annexed:—

Description of Coal.	Per what Ship.	No. of Tons.	Price per Ton of 20 cwt. including all charges.			Amount in Words.
			Rs.	a.	p.	

We agree to each and all of the conditions contained in the Notification above referred to.

We are, &c.

Bombay (Date).

J. H. BURKE, Captain,
Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 9th October 1856.

जिल्हें नासु.

डोअंला पुरा पाडवा विरोना अरलो.

ओड्डुंले टंकरालनां कामसार ५०० टन अथवा ओछाभां ओछा ५० टन डोअंला पुरा पाडवा विरोना अरलो मीठे मास्तर लेसे.

पाडुना अंत लाओक सारा अवल जतनां डोअंला लोअंमि अने ते डेडुवा छे तथा कुडी जतना छे अने विरोनी सरडिशिट तथा तेना नमुना अरल साथे मोकुलवा.

अरलभां भाव लपवा ते डोअंला कीनारे उतावना तो तथा लोअंमिने टंकरालभां भरी आपवा वगेरे सर्वे अर्थ सुधां लपवा.

मीठे मास्तरने लखर पडसे तो सरकारी अंमलदारनी कामेठी पास डोअंलानी तथास करवीने परशंद करीने लेसे अने टंकरालभां डोअंला लोअंमिने सोपवाभां आपवरो तांहां सुधीनु लोअंम अरलदारने भाथे रेडुसे.

अरलनो नीचे नमुना लपवा छे ते प्रभांछे डोअंलारकर न करतां अरल करवी लोअंमि अने अंकादी अरलभां लपवा. दर सर्वेथी कमी हुसे तो ओपयु तेनुं करयु क्वावगर ते अरल रद करवाने सरकार सुभ्यार छे.

अरलनो मसुदा.

मुंअधना मीठेमास्तर साहेब लोअं.

सेने १८५६ डिसेंबरीना अंम्योअर मडीनानी नवमी तारीअ-

ना मुंअधग्यालुठना वर्तमानपत्रभां जिल्हेंअपर छापी छे ते उरथी नीचे लपेली जतना तथा भावथी डोअंला सरकारी काम सार आपवाने अने राखु छीअ.

डोअंलानी जत.	कुवायु वल्लि कुवायु आपवा.	असुक टंन.	सर्वे अरय सुधां २० हुंअरे उठना टंनो भाव.	अंके.
			र. आ. चे.	

सदरहुं जिल्हेंअपरभां लपेली सर्वे सतीं अमारे कुखुल छे.

अरल करवानेनी सडी.

मुकाम मुंअधता.

मीठे मास्तर कपतान जेम्स हेनरी वर्क साहेब वाहादुरनी सडी.

जाहिरनामा.

कोळसे पुरविण्या विषयीं अर्ज.

ऐसा जे टांकसाळेंतील कामाकरितां ५०० टन किंवा कमीत कमी ५० टन कोळसे पुरविण्याविशींचे अर्ज मिंट मास्तर घेतील.

वाफेचे यंत्रालायक चांगले उत्तम प्रतीचे कोळसे असावेत आणि ते कसे आहेत व कोणते प्रतीचे आहेत याविशींचीं सर्टिफिकेटें व त्याचा नमुना अर्जा बराबर पाठवावा.

अर्जांत दर लिहिणे तो कोळसे किनाऱ्यास उतरण्याचे व जोखून टांकसाळेंत भरून देण्याचे खर्चा सुध्दां ल्याहावा.

मिंट मास्तर यांस जरूर वाटेळ तर सर्कारी अंमलदाराचे कमिटी जवळून कोळशाची पाहणी करून पसंत करून घेतील आणि टांकसाळेंत कोळसे सोपऊन देण्यांत येत तोंपर्यंत त्याचें जोखिम अर्जदाराचे माथी राहिल.

अर्जांचा खालीं नमुना लिहिला आहे त्या प्रमाणे काहीं फेरफार केल्या वांचून अर्जा केली पाहिजे आणि एखादे अर्जांत लिहिलेला दर सर्वोदून कमी असेल तथापि कारण सांगितल्या वांचून तो अर्ज रद्द करायला सरकार मुक्त्यार आहे.

अर्जांचा मसुदा.

मुंबईचे मिंट मास्तर साहेब यांस.

सन १८५६ इ.स.वीच्या अक्टोबर महिन्याच्या नव्वे तारखेच्या मुंबई ग्याझेट या नावाच्या वर्तमानपत्रांत जाहिरखबर छापली आहे त्यावरून खाली लिहिलेले प्रकारचे व दराने कोळसे सर्कारी कामाकरितां देण्यास आम्ही राजी आहोंत.

कोळशाचा प्रकार.	असुक टांक.	सर्वे खर्चासुद्धां वीस हुंडे उचटाचे टांका भाव.	रकम अक्षरीं.
		र. आ. चे.	

सदरहुं जाहीर खबर लिहिलेल्या सर्व शर्ती आम्हास कबूल आहेत.

मुा मुंबई तारीख

अर्ज करणाराची सही.
मिंट मास्तर कपतान जेम्स हेनरी वर्क साहेब वाहादुर यांची सही.

VENAYEK WASSOODER,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
KURRACHEE BAR.

Notice is hereby given, that the Bar off Kurrachee Harbour has been entirely re-surveyed since the close of the South-West Monsoon, and that the deepest channel over the East extreme of the Bar has been again buoyed with the same buoys as heretofore used.

These two large buoys in one line show the deep water-track into the inner harbour; but to the left of these buoys (sailing inwards) there is a

smaller buoy painted red, and surmounted with a staff and white ball, which indicates a patch having only nine feet on it at low-water spring-tides. Sailing ships should pass to the eastward of it, giving it a berth of from 50 to 100 yards before hauling up for the inner channel buoy.

By order of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy,
E. F. T. FERGUSSON, Lieut. I. N.,
Indian Naval Draftsman.

I. N. Draftsman's Office,
Bombay, 20th October 1856.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :-

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Bhimson Esvant . . . . .	.....	Hindoo	Without the Fort, in Khetwaddy.	3rd	Dec.	1856
Jumnadass Heera	A Broker	Hindoo	Without the Fort, in Poydownee Street.	"	"	"
John Thomas Hannah	A Chemist and Druggist	Portuguese	Without the Fort, at Byculla.	4th	"	"
Dorabjee Fuckeerjee	Formerly a Servant in the shop of Ruttonjee Cursetjee.	Parsee	Without the Fort, in Chundunwaddy.	11th	"	"
Hajee Aga Surraff	An Assistant Bookbinder	Mahomedan	Without the Fort, on the Bhendy Bazar Road, in Mir Baber Ali Street.	12th	"	"
Venayeck Trimbeck	A Clerk in the Office of the Gun Carriage Manufactory.	Hindoo	Without the Fort, on Gargaum Road.	13th	"	"
Crustnath Hurrychundjee	A Clerk in the Sheriff's Office.	Hindoo	Without the Fort, in Colebhath Waddy.	"	"	"
Gunputrao Manickjee	An English Writer, at present unemployed.	Hindoo	Lately without the Fort, in Old Hanuman Gully (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	15th	"	"
Trimbeck Raghoo-nath	An English Writer	Hindoo	Without the Fort, in Colebhath Waddy.	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Tricum Durgajee and Senna Durgajee	1st Monday	January next	11 o'clock.
Jumnadass Heera	3rd Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Runsord Rowjee, Soonderrao Rowjee, and Crustnarao Rowjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shapoorjee Hoosungjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dorabjee Fuckeerjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Venayeck Trimbeck	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Crustnath Hurrychundjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Trimbeck Raghoo-nath	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Opposing Creditors must file their Claims, verified by Affidavit, and pay the usual Fees, at my Office, at least three days before the Hearing. The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their Debts, Estates, and Effects in my Office.

J. A. McKENZIE,

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of December 1856.

Clerk of the Court.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોરટ મધે.

નાદાર અપર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે ને, વિગત સાથે હેની હેકળ ને જુદી જુદી આરામીઓનાં નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેલુદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે ને વિકેટરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરસો ને ધારો કરીને ડરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં બાબમાંનો ધલાલ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઈમધે રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાતી તારીખ.		
				દાહાડા.	માસ.	વરસ.
ભીમરોન યશવંત .....	.....	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ખેતવાડીમો ..	૩ જાને.	ડીસેમ્બર.	૧૮૫૬.
જમનાદાસ હિરા	દલાલ	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર પામ્પેથુલીના રસ્તા ઉપર.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
જન ઠામસ હેના	ધાંધી	પોર્ટુગીઝ.	કોટબાહાર ભામ્પેખલાઉપર.	૪ થો.	એજ.	એજ.
દોરાબજી કુકીરજી	આગળ રતનજી અરોદજીની દુકાનમાં આકર.	પારસી.	કોટબાહાર ચંદનવાડીમો.	૧૧ મો	એજ.	એજ.
હાજીઆગા સરક	જીલદ ધાંધનારનો આશીરોટ	મુસલમાન.	કોટબાહાર ભીંડીબજારના રસ્તા ઉપર મિરજા ખા-ખરમ્પલીના મોલામો.	૧૨ મો	એજ.	એજ.
વિનાયેક ત્રિંબક	ગનકારીએજ મેનીહેકેકચરીની હાંશીસમાં લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ગીરગામનારસ્તા ઉપર.	૧૩ મો	એજ.	એજ.
કુરાનનાથ હરીચંદજી ..	શરીફની હાંશીસમો લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર કોળભાટવાડીમો.	૧૩ મો	એજ.	એજ.
ગણપતરાવ માણીકજી ..	અંગરેજ લખનાર હાલ ખેકાર.	હીંદુ.	આગળ કોટબાહાર જુની હનુમાન ગણીમાં ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૧૫ મો	એજ.	એજ.
ત્રિંબક રઘુનાથ	અંગરેજ લખનાર	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર કોળભાટવાડીમો.	૧૫ મો	એજ.	એજ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે, ને ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મજકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજવસ્તુ આ નામદાર કોરટનાં આર્કિસિઆલ આરામ્નેનીના તાબામાં આવે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવારા ડરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
ત્રીકમ દુરગાજી તથા રોના દુરગાજી	૧ જો સોમવાર.	આવતો જાનેવારી.	૧૧.
જમનાદારા હિરા	૩ જો સોમવાર.	એજ.	એજ.
રઘુજીડાવજી તથા શુંદરરાવ રાવજી તથા કુશ્યુરાવ રાવજી ..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
શાપુરજી હુંગાજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
દોરાબજી કુકીરજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
વીનાએક ત્રિંબક	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
કુશ્યુનાથ હરીચંદજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ત્રિંબક રઘુનાથ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આજ આવનાર લેણુદારોએ, થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણુ દાહાડા અગાઉ, સોગણુનાંમાથી સાખીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા હમારી આપીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાણે તેઓને શી આપવી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની, તથા માલ મિલકતની, ઠીપો હમારી આપીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

મુંબઈનાં કોરટમધે, કોર્ટના કલાર્કની આપીસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૧૬ મી ડિસેમ્બર સને ૧૮૫૬.

જે. એ. મેકેનજી,
કોર્ટના કલાર્કની સહી.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the SUM on account of the ESTATE of the undermentioned DECEASED NATIVE SEAMAN, of the Ship specified herein, has been received into my Office, and the same will be paid by me to his legal representative, on application, with full particulars (post-paid) :—

Seaman's Name.	No. of Register Ticket.	From what Port held.	Capacity.	To what Ship belonged.	Of the Port of	Amount.
Husson Belang.....	17846	Bombay..	Lascar	Clarendon.....	Liverpool..	Rs. a. p. 51 3 0

(Signed) C. KINGCOME,
Registrar of Merchant Seamen.
Register of Seamen Office, Bombay, 12th December 1856.

إشهار نامہ

ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے کہ کچھ روپے بابت مال اور اسباب خلاصی متوفی کے جسکا اور جسکے جہاز کا نام نیچے لکھا گیا ہے میری آفیس میں جمع ہوئے ہیں جو کوئی آسکا وارث ہوگا اور اپنی درخواست مع اثبات اپنی حقیقت کے ڈاک کا محصول دیکر میرے پاس پہنچایا تو وہ روپے آسکو دئے جائینگے

منبع	کونے بندرگا	کونے جہاز پر نوکرتھا	مہدہ	رجسٹر ٹکٹ کونے بندر سے رجسٹر ٹکٹ ملا	رجسٹر ٹکٹ کا نمبر	خلاصی کا نام
۵۱ ۳ ۰	لیورپول	کلیرینڈن	خلاصی	بہلی	۱۷۸۴۶	حسن بلانگ

چارلس کننگھوم صاحب (صحیح)
رجسٹرار آف مورچنٹ سیمن

رجسٹرار آف سیمن آفیس
بہلی تاریخ ۱۲ ماہ ۵ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۵۶
VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

Grant Medical College.

NOTIFICATION.

The following SCHOLARSHIPS and PRIZES will be OPENED for COMPETITION at the close of the Session 1856-57, viz. in the month of April 1857 :—

I.

To Fourth Year Students.

A CARNAC Scholarship, of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Clinical Clerk, and in knowledge of Practical Medicine and Pathology. The Examination will be conducted in the Clinical Ward, and in the Dissecting-room.

An ANDERSON Scholarship, of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Surgical Dresser, and in knowledge of Practical Surgery, and Surgical Anatomy. The Examination will be conducted in the Clinical Surgical Ward, and in the Dissecting-room.

II.

To Third Year Students, who have qualified for "First Examination Certificates."

A REID Scholarship, of Rs. 20 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology. The Examination will be partly conducted in the Dissecting-room.

A FARISH Scholarship, of Rs. 20 monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica, and Practical Pharmacy. The Examination will be partly conducted in the Laboratory.

III.

To Second Year Students.

An ANDERSON Scholarship, of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy.

A CARNAC Scholarship, of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.

A FARISH Scholarship, of Rs. 15 monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica; and Practical Pharmacy.

IV.

To First Year Students.

A CARNAC Scholarship, of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy.

An ANDERSON Scholarship, of Rs. 10 monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry.

A FARISH Scholarship, of Rs. 10 monthly, for practical proficiency in Compounding Medicines.

After the completion of the General and First Certificate Examinations at the close of the Session, those for the Scholarships will be held, subject to the following conditions of the College Regulations, viz :—

Students who, at the General Examinations, have evinced deficiency in any of the branches of study, or whose written English exercises have been careless, or inaccurate in composition, spelling, or penmanship, or who have been absent without satisfactory reason at more than fifteen roll-calls during the Session, are not permitted to compete.

Students desirous of competing for Scholarships are required to intimate their wish in writing to the Principal of the College, and to specify the particular Scholarship or Scholarships, before the commencement of the Annual Examinations.

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY'S Medical Prize of Rupees 250, open for competition to the Graduates of the Session, will be awarded for great proficiency in Practical Medicine and Surgery.

The McLENNAN Scholarship, of Rs. 25 monthly, with a Silver Prize Medal, open for competition to the Graduates of the Session, will be awarded for great proficiency in the Principles and Practice of Midwifery.

The Examinations for this Prize and Scholar-

ship will be conducted, after the close of the Diploma Examinations, by the Principal and Professors of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, chiefly in the Clinical Ward of the Hospital, and in the Dissecting-room.

Graduates desirous of competing are required to intimate their intention to the Principal of the College after the termination of the Diploma Examination.

(Signed) C. MOREHEAD,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, Grant Medical College,
20th December 1856.

EDWARD I. HOWARD,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Notice.

It is hereby notified for general information, that in order to give present License-holders a longer notice of the change about to be introduced in granting such Licenses, the SALE BY AUCTION of "ARBAK SHOP" Licenses, advertised to be held on Friday the 26th instant, is postponed till Tuesday the 17th day of March next.

2. Existing Liquor Shop Licenses will be renewed for three months, from the 1st January to the 31st March 1857, and the holders are hereby required to produce them to the Commissioner of Police for that purpose, paying into this Office the proportion of the fees for that period, according to the rates last paid.

3. Every Liquor License-holder who shall not have his License renewed on or before the 10th day of January next will be deemed to be keeping his Shop without a License, and proceeded against in accordance with the provisions of Section L. of Act XIII. of 1856.

W. CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Office,
22nd December 1856.

Notice

Is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received in this Office, on the 8th proximo, for the SUPPLY of COUNTRY BROWN PAPER, in such quantities as may be from time to time required during a period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st February 1857.

Tenders to be forwarded to this Office in sealed envelopes, and they will be opened at 12 o'clock on the 8th proximo.

The Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which the article will be supplied, according to the sample kept in this Office, for prompt payment.

The Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion in executing the agreement; and a deposit of Rs. 500 will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted, for the due performance of the agreement.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

The form of agreement to be entered into can be seen, and any other particulars can be ascertained, at this Office daily (Sundays excepted).

F. HUTCHINSON,

Collector of Bombay,

In charge Stationery Department.

Bombay, 22nd December 1856.

अह्तरनामु.

अह्तरुं ले तारीख १ एी इश्वारी शने १८५७ थी पार महिनानी मुदतमुधी वपते वपते लेधम्मि ते प्रभांले गांमडी पय्यां कागण पुरा पाडवाविरोना अरने आवता महिनानी तारीख ८ मी ने दीने आम्मे इयेरीमां खरो.

मोहोरपंद अरने आम्मे इयेरीमां मोकुलवा तथा ते अरने आवता महिनानी तारीख ८ मी ने दीने पार वागते उधाश्रो.

आम्मे इयेरीमां नमुना छे ते प्रभांले सहू कागण रोड अं नाणुं आपाथी आंछांमां आंछा शीमा आवथी पुरा पडारो ते अरनां लपपुं.

अरनां शाये शो इपेआ अवन अनांमत रापवो ते अवन करानांभांडिपर सडी करवा विलंअ अथवा आनाकांती कररो तो सरकार दापल थारो. तथा ले मांलुसनी अरनां मंशुर थारो तेले करार पशपर अवनवासाइ इपीया ५०० अनांमत रापवा लेधम्मि.

कोधम्मे अरनां २६ करवानुं करलु डेहेरो नहीं.

करानांभांनो मुरादो आम्मे इयेरीमां रविवार शिवाय दररोल लेवाने मणरो तथा भिणुं कंधि पुछुं हरो ते पलु मालंम थारो.

सडी.

अेक. हाचीनसन,

मुंयधनी कुलेकटर, इंच्यार्ड स्टेशनेरी डिपार्टमेंट.

तारीख २२ मी माहे डिसेंबर शने १८५६

धसवी मुकांम मुंयध.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसाजे तारीख १ एी फेब्रुवारी सन १८५७ पासून बारा महिन्याचे मुदतीपर्यंत वेळोवेळीं लागतील त्याप्रमाणे गावठी खर्ची कागद पुरविण्याविषयीचे अर्ज येते महिन्याची तारीख ८ रोजी या कचेरीत घेतील.

मोहोरबंद अर्ज या कचेरीत पाठवावे व ते अर्ज येते महिन्याची तारीख ८ रोजी बारा वाजता उघडतील.

या कचेरीत नमुना आहें त्याप्रमाणे सहू कागद रोख नाणे दिन्हें असता कर्मात कमी कोणते भावांने पुरवतील ते अर्जांत ल्याहवें.

अर्जां बराबर १०० रुपये ऐवज अमानत ठेवावा तो ऐवज करारनाम्यावर सही करण्यास दिरंग अथवा टाळाटाळ केल्यास सरकार दाखल होईल व ज्या मनुष्याचा अर्ज मंजूर होईल त्याणे करार बराबर चालविण्याकरितां ५०० रुपये अमानत ठेविले पाहिजेत.

कोणताही अर्ज रद्द करण्याचें कारण सांगणार नाहींत.

करारनाम्याचा मसुदा या कचेरीत रविवार खेरीज करून दर रोज पाहावयास मिळेल व दुसरें काहीं पुसणे असल्यास तेंही मालुम होईल.

सही.

एफ. हचीनसन,

मुंबईचे कलेकटर, इंच्यार्ड स्टेशनेरी डिपार्टमेंट.

तारीख २२ वी माहे डिसेंबर सन १८५६ इसवी

मुकाम मुंबई.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR TRIBE.											Total—Exclusive of Still-born.							
	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	" Vascular System.	" Respiratory System.	" Alimentary System.	" Urinary System.		" Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	" Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Cause.
Buddhist.—Jain, &c.	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	10
Brahmun.	4	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Lingaet and Bhatia	4
Hindoo of other Caste	1	14	..	6	72	2	..	9	12	..	4	4	10	..	1	2	..	136
Hindoo Out-caste	1	..	2	10	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20
Moosulman	2	5	2	..	33	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	58
Parsee	1	1	..	6	2	1	3	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	19
Jew	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native-Christian.	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Indo-European	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
European.	4
Negro-African	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Other and Unknown Caste
Total.	3	24	3	8	132	8	1	22	33	5	6	22	..	2	2	..	..	268
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Eight Years.	50	2	..	128	11	..	28	40	1	2	1	11	1	4	3	..	282

A. H. LEITH,

In charge of Mortuary Returns.

Bombay, 24th December 1856.

Notice.

Government, in Resolution No. 2887, dated the 25th October last, has ordered the Levy of Tolls at certain places in and around the City of Poona, on Vehicles and Animals, at the rates specified below, under Act VIII. of 1851 :—

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
For each Elephant.....	1 0 0
For each Camel, Horse, Tatoo, Mule, Bullock, and Male Buffalo	0 0 6
For each Ass, Cow, Calf, and Female Buffalo.....	0 0 1
For each Bullock or Buffalo Cart, of whatever description	0 1 0
For each Horse Cart or Carriage, of whatever description	0 2 0

The Tolls, as fixed above, will be exacted from the 1st of January 1857. Printed tickets will be furnished on payment, which will clear pass and re-pass at any and all the Toll Gates, for the date on which they are issued.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Magistrate.

Poona, Magistrate's Office, 10th December 1856.

जाहिरनामा.

डंकन डेविडसन साहेब इस्कायर माजिस्ट्रेट जिल्हा पुणे यांजकडून-

तमाम लोकांस कळविण्यांत येतें कीं सरकारचे ठरावाची नकल नंबर २८८७ तारीख २५ वी माहे अक्टोबर सन १८५६ पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंटची आल्यांत पुणे शहरांत नेमिले नाक्याचे ठिकाणीं खालीं लिहिल्या प्रमाणे गाडी, बैल वगैरेवर दस्तुरी घेण्याचें सांक्षान झालें त्याचा तपशील :—

	र.	आ.	पै.
दर एक हत्तीस.	१	०	०
दर एक उंट, घोडा, तडू, खेंचर, बैल व टोणगा.	०	०	६
दर एक गाढव, गाय, वांसरू व ढैस.	०	०	१
दर एक बैलाची व टोणगाची गाडी कोणतेही प्रकारची.	०	१	०
दर एक घोड्याची गाडी कोणतेही प्रकारची.	०	२	०

येणे प्रमाणे दस्तुरी तारीख १ ली माहे ज्यानेवारी सन १८५७ पासून दर दिवस घेण्यांत येईल; व त्या दस्तुरीबद्दल त्या दिवसाच्या ठिकिटा गाडी, घोडा वगैरे नेणार आणनार माणसास पैसा घेऊन दिल्या जातील; व त्या ठिकिटा सर्व दरवाज्यांस त्या दिवशीं उपयोगी पडतील हें समजावें.

मुा पुणे माजिस्ट्रेटचें आफिस, तारीख १० वी माहे डिसेंबर सन १८५६ इसवी.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Magistrate.

Notice.

Rules for the Receipt of Bullion in the Bombay Mint. (Published under the authority of the Mint Committee.)

1. Tenders of GOLD or SILVER BULLION will be received from individuals at the Bombay Mint, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted), provided the parcel of Gold is of not less than Fifty Tolas weight, and of Silver One thousand Tolas weight, and provided it be of a malleable quality, adapted for coinage.

2. Bullion or Coin must be tendered by the proprietor in the following form, lithographed copies of which will be supplied on application at the Mint:—

To the MINT MASTER, Bombay.

SIR,

beg to tender for coinage, at the Mint rate, the undermentioned Bullion, for which request you will have the goodness to grant me a Bullion Certificate, payable at the Treasury at Twenty days' sight after the Bullion has been received and registered, and its actual out-turn value ascertained at the Mint.

Marks on Boxes.	Mark on Silver.	No. of Boxes.	Description of Bullion.	Assumed Amount in Tolas.	Actual Weight in Troy lbs.

have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Bombay,

185

3. All Gold and Silver Bullion and Coins that may be tendered to the Mint for coinage must be melted and cast into Bars by the Mint Premelting Establishment, prior to their being received or assayed.

4. No transfer of Bullion from the name of one proprietor to that of another can be permitted after it has once been tendered to the Mint. No Bullion can be withdrawn previous to registry, except sweepings and spillages of Bullion actually melted, without the payment of a fee of Rupees two for each Pass prepared for the purpose.

5. It is to be understood that, until the Bullion or Coin has been thus delivered at the Mint Scales in the Bullion Receiving Room, it is in the custody and at the risk of the importer, to whom, however, every facility shall be afforded for securing it in the Bullion Strongholds.

6. On the receipt of the Assay Report, an account current, which has been verified by the Assistant Bullion Keeper, showing the produce of the Bullion or Coin with reference to its weight and value, after deducting the authorised amount of Mint Duty, of Refining and of Premelting charges, shall be submitted to the importer for his examination and signature, when a Bullion Certificate on the General Treasury, prepared in the Mint Master's Office, shall be delivered to him, authorising the holder to receive the amount at (20) twenty days' sight.

7. The Seignorage on Gold Bullion or Coin shall be at one per cent. of the standard value. The Seignorage on Sica Rupees shall be one per cent. There shall be no Seignorage on short weight Madras, Furruckabad, or Company's Rupees.

The Seignorage on all other descriptions of Silver Coins and Bullion shall be two per cent.

8. The Refinage charge on Silver below six dwts. in assay worse than the Indian Standard shall be at the rate of 4 per cent. per dwt. of worseness. The Refinage charge on Gold shall be at the rate of one-half per cent. for every five carat grains of worseness below the Indian Standard.

9. The Premelting charge on Gold shall be at the rate of Company's Rupees three and annas twelve per one thousand tolas of Standard Gold, and on Silver at the rate of one Company's Rupee per one thousand standard tolas.

10. Importers of Bullion or Coin shall be at liberty to withdraw the same after registry, within the day following the receipt of the Assay Report, but at no later period, on payment of an Assay fee of four Rupees for each Assay of Gold, and two Rupees for each Assay of Silver; and the Premelting charges above mentioned in the event of the Bullion tendered having been premelted.

11. Should Bullion, after being premelted, prove to be brittle, and not adapted for coinage, it shall be returned to the proprietor, and passed out of the Mint, under a written Pass signed by the Mint Master, and by the Assistant Bullion Keeper, and the proprietor shall pay the charge for premelting the same at the prescribed rate calculated on the gross weight in tolas.

J. H. BURKE, Captain,

Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 23rd December 1856.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned MAPS are on SALE at the Chief Engineer's Office, for CASH:—

Map of the Dharwar Collectorate, 4 miles	Scale.	Price of each.
to an inch.		
Ditto Sholapoor ditto ditto.		} or Rs. 3 mounted on cloth.
Ditto Rutnagherry ditto ditto.		
Ditto Poona ditto ditto.		
Ditto Ahmednuggur ditto ditto.		
Ditto Sattara Territory ditto.		
Ditto Surat Collectorate 2 miles to an inch.		
Ditto Broach ditto ditto.		
Ditto Malcolmpeth 500 feet to an inch.		
Ditto Matheran Hill, one furlong to an inch.		
Ditto Kaira Collectorate 2 miles to an inch, Rs. 1-12-0 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.		
Ditto City of Poona 300 feet to an inch, Rs. 1-4-0 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.		
Ditto Peint State 2 miles to an inch, Rs. 0-12-0 or Rs. 1 mounted on cloth.		
Ditto Roads in the Bombay Presidency 20 miles to an inch, Rs. 3-8-0 or Rs. 4 mounted on cloth.		

CHARLES WADDINGTON,

Major General, Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Chief Engineer's Office,
10th December 1855.

Pilot Station is about the Outer Floating Light situated in the Eastern Channel as above, and vessels coming in should make directly for that mark. The Pilot Vessels cruise in the day-time spreading east and west of, sometimes a little to the southward of, the Light Vessel; and at night anchor in positions not far from her. At this season she shows a maroon or torch-light every half hour and a blue light every hour.

DIVIE ROBERTSON,
Master Attendant.

Fort William, the 1st March 1856.

Notice.

It is hereby notified, that the undermentioned Rates will be PAID for SALT SHIPPED after the 30th instant, on delivery, at the different Ports of the Malabar District, respectively:—

	Per Garco of 120 Indian Mds.
At Cannanore	Rs. 23 8 0
„ Tellicherry	„ 23 8 0
„ Calicut	„ 26 0 0
„ Poonany	„ 27 0 0
„ Chowghat	„ 26 0 0
„ Cochin.....	„ 26 0 0

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Acting Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office on Circuit,
Poulhat, 20th Nov. 1856.

(True copy)

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, and Opium, S. D.

ಅಡ್ವರ ನಾಮ.

ಆಪವಾಸಾಂ ಆವೇ ಡೀ ಲೆ ತಾರೀಖ ೩೦ ನೆ ನವೆಂಬರ ಸನೆ ೧೮೫೬ ಪಥಿ ಲೆ ಮಿಡು ವಾಡಾಂಘಡಿಬರ ಮಹಾಭರೋ ತೆ ಮಲಬಾರ ಉಲ್ಲಾನಾ ಷ್ರುದಾ ಷ್ರುದಾ ಪಂದೊರೊಂ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಕರವಾಥಿ ತೆನೊ ಅವೆಂ ನಾಚಿ ದಂಜೊ ಭಾವ ಪ್ರಾಂಘಿ ಆಪರೊ.

ಕಾನಾನೊರೊಂ ೧೨೦ ಬಂಗಾಲಿ ಮಳುನಾ ದರ ಗಾರಸನಾ ೩.	೨೩.
ತಾಲಚೆರೊಂ	೨೩.
ಕಾಲಿಕೊಟಂ	೨೬.
ಪೊನಾನಿಂ	೨೭.
ಚೌಘಾಟಂ	೨೬.
ಕೊಚಿಂ	೨೬.

ಸಹಿ.

ಡಲಿಮ್‌ಸ ರಾಫಿನಸನ,
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಛೇರಿ.

ತಾರೀಖ ೨೦ ನೆ ಮಿಡು ನವೆಂಬರ ಸನ ೧೮೫೬ ಛಿರಲಿ
ಮುಕ್ತಾಂ ಮಲಬಾರನಾ ಕಛೇರಿನಿ ಕಛೇರಿ
ಸ್ವಾರಿ ಪಾಲಘಾಟ.

ಅರಿ ನಕಲ.

ಸಹಿ.

ಜೆಮಸ ವಾಕ್ರ ರಾವರ್ಟಸನ,

ಡಕ್ಷಾಘ ಡುಕ್ಡಿಡಿನಾ ನಕಾತ ತಥಾ ಮಿಡು ತಥಾ ಆಶೀಘುನ
ಡಿಪುಡಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे तारीख ३० नवंबर सन १८५६ चे नंतर जें मीठ मलबतावर चढेल तें मलबार जिल्ह्याचे निरनिराळे बंदरांत पोचतें केल्यावर त्याचा एवज खाली लिहिलेले दरा ममाणे देतील.

कानानोर येथे १२० बंगाली मणाचे दर गारसास रुपये २३॥			
तालचैरी येथे	किता	किता	२३॥
कालिकोट येथे	किता	किता	२६.
पोनानी येथे	किता	किता	२७.
चौघाट येथे	किता	किता	२६.
कोचीन येथे	किता	किता	२६.

सही.

उलीएम राबिनसन,
आक्टिंग कलेक्टर.

तारीख २० माहे नवेंबर सन १८५६ इसवी मुा.
मलबारचे कलेक्टरची कचेरी स्वारी पालघाट.
असल बरहुकुम नकल.

सही.

जेमस वाकर रावर्टसन,
दक्षिण तुकड्याचे जकात व मीठ व आफिणाचे
डेपुटी कमिशनर.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 8 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 } 10 ditto.
Months

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government } 8 per cent.
Notes and Railway Shares.. }
On Open Loans on ditto..... 9 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts 9 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods.. 10 ditto.

Bills payable within one month are discounted under the above rate, and Discount at 3 per cent. under the rate charged will be refunded on all Bills paid before maturity, for the unexpired portion of the time such Bills may have to run.

The Rate of Advance on deposit of 5 per Cent. Government Notes is 95 per cent., on 4 per Cent. Notes 75 per cent., on Railway Shares three-fourths the paid-up value of the Shares, and on Goods three-fourths the approved value.

Loans on Goods, &c.

Advances are granted on the security of Goods not of a perishable nature, deposited in private Godowns situated either in the Fort, or in Grant Buildings, Colaba.

Government Agency.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Securities, Bank Shares, and other Indian Stock Certificates; also the purchase or sale of the same, and realises the Interest and Dividends as they become due; and is also authorised to transact the business hitherto carried on by the Government Agents for the public Creditors of Government and others, and to remit the interest, dividends, and principal by Bills of Exchange payable in England to Constituents, Shareholders, and others, whether resident in Europe or elsewhere.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 18th December 1856.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1856.

No. 948 of 1856.—Lieutenant F. Schneider, of the 3rd European Regiment, Cadet of the Season 1841, is promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain from the 10th December 1856.

No. 949 of 1856.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are posted to the Corps of Engineers to fill vacancies, and to stand immediately above Second Lieutenant H. R. Meiklejohn :—

Regimental Rank as Second Lieutenant.

William George Douglas Dick	9th December 1854.
John Greenlaw Forbes	9th December 1854.

No. 950 of 1856.—The following appointment is made :—

9th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant G. W. Hanson to be Adjutant, in succession to Thacker, promoted.

No. 951 of 1856.—Brevet Major G. H. Robertson, of the 25th Regt. N. I., is appointed Officiating Military Paymaster at the Presidency, during the absence of Captain Barr, or until further orders.

No. 952 of 1856.—Under the authority of the Government of India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Recruit Boys of the Bombay Army shall henceforth be provided with Clothing at the expense of the State, and that the Clothing shall, in every respect, be similar to that worn by the Regiments to which they belong.

No. 953 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that Heads of Departments are vested with the same authority as General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigadiers Commanding Stations, to grant leave of absence, for short terms, to European Staff Officers serving immediately under their authority and orders.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1856.

No. 954 of 1856.—The following temporary appointment is made :—

Captain G. E. Ashburner, of the 8th Regt. N. I., to be Acting Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Sind Division of the Army, during the absence of Captain Maude, on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

No. 955 of 1856.—The undermentioned Cadets, for the Engineers and Infantry, are promoted to Second Lieutenants and Ensigns respectively, and Rank is assigned to them from the dates specified opposite their names :—

For the Engineers.

Date of Rank.

William George Douglas Dick	9th December 1854.
John Greenlaw Forbes	9th December 1854.

For the Infantry.

Colville Frankland	7th September 1856.
Gordon Forbes Birdwood	20th September 1856.
Maurice Tweedie	20th September 1856.
Walter Leckie Hallett	20th September 1856.
Thomas Trueman	20th October 1856.
Edward Hume Townsend Tyndall	20th October 1856.
John Jopp	20th October 1856.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1856.

No. 956 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules, taken from those obtaining under the Bengal Presidency, on the subject of privileged leave of absence :—

“ If an Officer obtain privilege leave for one month, and, in extension thereof, obtain one month's leave on private affairs in the following month, he is entitled to count the first month as privilege leave ; but in the case of an Officer obtaining leave to proceed to the Presidency preparatory to embarking for Europe on furlough, under the New Furlough Regulations, no portion of such preparatory leave can be treated as privilege leave.

“ Should an Officer, who is on privilege leave, not rejoin his Corps, but be absent in continuation, on not more than five months' leave on private affairs, or one year and eleven months' leave on medical certificate, he will retain his full salary, or allowances for the thirty days of privilege leave, which will also count as service ; but he will nevertheless forfeit all military allowances on completing six months' or two years' absence, as the case may be, reckoned from the date that he quitted his Corps and Station.”

No. 957 of 1856.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 7th October 1856.—By Brevet Colonel Macan, appointing Lieutenant Preston, of the 14th Regt. N. I., to act as Line Adjutant at Shikarpoor, during the absence of Lieutenant Wahab, on leave to Kurrachee, or until further orders.

Dated 24th October 1856.—By Brigadier Coghlan, directing Assistant Surgeon Steinhäuser, Civil Surgeon, to receive medical charge of the Artillery and Details at Aden, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Pinkerton to Bombay, until further orders.

Dated 18th November 1856.—By Brigadier Trevelyan, directing Assistant Surgeon Miller, Acting Civil Surgeon, to continue in medical charge of the 23rd Regt. N. L. I., Staff, and Details, at Rajkote, until further orders.

Dated 22nd November 1856.—By Major Munro, appointing Lieutenant Ross to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing 16th Regt. N. I., during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

Dated 24th November 1856.—By Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Turnbull, appointing Lieutenant Crowe to act as Adjutant to the Horse Brigade, until further orders, vice Lieutenant Wallace.

Dated 29th November 1856.—By Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Carstairs, appointing Lieutenant J. A. Smith to act as Quartermaster to the 6th Regt. N. I., on the departure of Lieutenant Glasspoole from Poona, until further orders.

Dated 14th December 1856.—By Brigadier Wilson, K.H., appointing Assistant Surgeon Ebdon, of the Bengal Establishment, to receive medical charge of the Sanitarium, Mount Aboo, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Lownds, on special duty, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1856.

No. 958 of 1856.—The leave of absence granted to Captain W. G. Arrow, 28th Regt. N. I., Commanding the Nagpore Irregular Force, announced in General Order No. 655, dated the 25th of August last, is to be considered as under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 959 of 1856.—The discharge granted in General Order No. 868, dated the 19th ultimo, is to be considered a free discharge.

No. 960 of 1856.—Surgeon R. Collum, M.D., of the 18th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for fifteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 961 of 1856.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 13th November 1856.—By Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar, directing Lieutenant Nicholetts to assume Command, and Lieutenant Knight, in addition to his duties of Adjutant, to act as Second in Command, of the 1st Belooch Battalion, during such time as the Lieutenant Colonel may be in Command of the Kurrachee Brigade.

Dated 8th December 1856.—By Lieutenant Colonel Carstairs, appointing Captain Field to act as Interpreter to the 6th Regt. N. I., until further orders.

No. 962 of 1856.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 17th November 1856.—By Brigadier Morris, directing Assistant Surgeon James, Civil Surgeon at Hyderabad, to receive medical charge of the 13th Regt. N. I., from 13th idem, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon Remington, or until further orders.

Dated 1st December 1856.—By Brigadier Hale, appointing Lieutenant Donne, of the 3rd European Regiment, to act as Interpreter to the 6th Regt. N. I. until further orders.

Dated 3rd December 1856.—By Lieutenant Colonel Crispin, appointing Captain Bates to act as Quartermaster to the 8th Regt. N. I., during the indisposition of Lieutenant Parker, or until further orders.

Dated 6th December 1856.—By Lieutenant Colonel Foulerton, appointing Lieutenant Hanson to act as Quartermaster to the 9th Regt. N. I., until further orders, vice Lieutenant Dods, appointed Acting Assistant Inam Commissioner.

Dated 8th December 1856.—By Lieutenant Colonel Carstairs, appointing Captain Field to act as Interpreter to the 6th Regt. N. I., until further orders, vice Lieutenant Donne.

Dated 9th December 1856.—By Brigadier Shortt, appointing, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief of the Garrison, Lieutenant A. A. Des Vœux, of the 5th Regt. N. I. I., to act as Quartermaster and Interpreter to the Marine Battalion, until further orders, vice Oliver, promoted.

No. 963 of 1856.—Conductor J. Poyntz, of the Ordnance Department, has been placed on the Pension List by the Honorable the Court of Directors. This vacancy takes effect from the 1st October 1855.

No. 964 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 4th December 1856, No. 1497 :—

“The following Extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 17th and 24th October 1856 are published for general information :—

‘ BREVET.

War Department, 17th October 1856.

The undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's Service, retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz :—

Colonel George Borlase Tremenheere, Bengal Engineers, to be Major General. Dated 17th October 1856.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major John Harding Mayow, Bengal Infantry. Dated 17th October 1856.

Major Charles Robert Hobart, Madras Infantry. Dated 17th October 1856.

Major John Sims Freshfield, Madras Light Cavalry. Dated 17th October 1856.’

War Department, 24th October 1856.

Captain William E. Evans, of the 1st Regiment of Bombay European Infantry, to be Major in the Army. Dated 25th January 1855.”

No. 965 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 5th December 1856, No. 1504 :—

“Under the authority of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following modifications in the Rules laid down in General Order by the Governor General of the 1st September 1849, for the establishment and maintenance of Bands and Music in the several Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry in the Armies of the three Presidencies, with effect from the 1st proximo.

“The Monthly Subscription will be limited to one day’s net pay of Regimental rank.

“An allowance of Rupees (100) one hundred per mensem will be made towards the maintenance of each Regimental Band in the Native Cavalry and Infantry, and of Rupees (200) two hundred per mensem to each European Infantry Regiment.

“It will be left optional with the Officers of Regiments to continue to maintain, under these altered conditions, the Bands already established.”

No. 966 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 5th December 1856, No. 1505:—

“The undermentioned alteration of rank and promotion will take place:—

BREVET.

Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
<i>Alteration of Rank.</i>		
Brevet Colonel Alexander Peter LeMessurier, Bombay Infantry.....	13th April 1855....	Vice Major General E. Gwatkin, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel Philip Anstruther, C.B., Madras Artillery	1st May 1855....	Vice Major General W. N. Forbes, Bengal Engineers, deceased.
Brevet Colonel Albert Pinson, Madras Infantry....	7th May 1855....	Vice Major General D. Williamson, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel John Francis Bird, Madras Infantry.	3rd August 1855....	Vice Lieut. General R. Tickell, C.B., Bengal Engineers, deceased.
Brevet Colonel George Monro Carmichael Smyth, Bengal Cavalry.....	22nd August 1855....	Vice Lieut. General A. Watson, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel William Lang, Bombay Infantry ..	15th Sept. 1855....	Vice General H. S. Osborne, Bombay Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel Walter Rutherford, (deceased,) Bengal Infantry	5th Dec. 1855....	Vice Lieut. General B. Roope, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel Peter Melvill Melvill, Bombay Infantry	10th Feb. 1856....	Vice Major General Sir W. H. Sleeman, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel William Brett, Bombay Artillery .. [Cancels the rank assigned to the above Officers in G. G. O. No. 1187, of the 16th September 1856.]	18th Feb. 1856....	Vice Lieut. General Sir J. H. Littler, G.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel St. George Daniel Showers, Bengal Infantry	18th March 1856....	Vice Lieut. General Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., and G.C.B., Bombay Infantry, deceased.
[Cancels the rank assigned to him in G. G. O. No. 757, of the 20th May 1856.]		
Brevet Colonel William Couperus McLeod, Madras Infantry	2nd April 1856....	Vice Lieut. General T. Wilson, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
[Cancels the rank assigned to him in G. G. O. No. 1187, of the 16th September 1856.]		
<i>Promotion.</i>		
Lieutenant Colonel John Free, (deceased,) Bengal Cavalry, to be Brevet Colonel in the Army, from the.....	9th April 1856....	Vice General J. Greenstreet, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel Colin Troup, Bengal Infantry [Cancels the rank assigned to him in G. G. O. No. 823, of the 6th June 1856.]	18th May 1856....	Vice Major General J. D. Syers, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel George Alexander Baillie, Madras Infantry	8th June 1856....	Vice Lieutenant General D. McLeod, Bengal Engineers, deceased.
[Cancels the rank assigned to him in G. G. O. No. 1158, of the 5th September 1856.]		
Brevet Colonel George Moyle Sherer, Bengal Infantry	4th July 1856....	Vice General Sir J. Prendergast, Kt., Madras Infantry, deceased.
[Cancels the rank assigned to him in G. G. O. No. 1244, of the 30th September 1856.]		
Brevet Colonel Peter James Begbie, Madras Artillery	18th July 1856....	Vice General M. White, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
[Cancels the rank assigned to him in G. G. O. No. 1158, of the 5th September 1856.]		

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Military Department.”

No. 967 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 5th December 1856, No. 1507:—

“The following para. of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 57, dated 2nd July 1856, is published in General Orders.

12. We desire that in all cases, whether of Civil Servants, or Military Servants holding Civil appointments,

'Letter from, dated 18th January 1856, No. 18.

Report having resolved that the Rule laid down on the 14th November last, dispensing with the taking of security from Civil Servants on leave under Medical Certificate, or on private affairs, retaining their appointments, shall equally apply to Military Officers holding Civil appointments.'

in which a certificate of "No Demands" cannot be given before the departure of the Servants, such a certificate may be forwarded to us at the earliest practicable period, in order to prevent the personal inconvenience which may otherwise be occasioned in the event of the Servant requesting permission to resign our Service in this Country at or before the termination of his leave.'

"With reference to the foregoing, and to Government General Orders noted in the margin, the Right Honorable G. G. O. Nos. 195 of the 4th February, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the 'No and 779 of the 27th May, 1856. Demand' Certificate from Military Officers holding Civil, Military Staff, or other detached appointments, shall be forwarded from the Offices of Accounts and Audit to which the absentees may be responsible."

No. 968 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 5th December 1856, No. 1508 :—

"The following para. of a Military letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 173, of 22nd October 1856, is published for general information :—

Per Sir Thomas Gresham, to Calcutta.

Ensign Gordon, 6th Bengal N. I.

Per Queen Victoria, to Bombay.

Brevet Major Holloway, 42nd Madras N. I.
Captain Bannister, 2nd Bombay Cavalry.

Per Windsor, to Madras.

Brevet Major Pears, Madras Artillery.
Lieutenant Bingham, 1st Bombay Fusiliers.

Per Devonshire, to Madras.

Brevet Major Cooke, Madras Artillery.
Captain Raitt, Bombay Invalids.
Lieutenant Williams, 72nd Bengal N. I.

The Officers named in the margin, proceeding with Recruits on certain vessels, will be entitled as follows.

The undermentioned to be considered as having returned to duty Overland by the respective Mails with which they would have proceeded had their services not been required on the voyage round the Cape, viz :—

Per Mails leaving England

Ensign Gordon, 6th Bengal Native Infantry	20th Aug 1856.
Brevet Major Holloway, 42nd Madras Native Infantry .	4th Sept. 1856.
Captain Bannister, 2nd Bombay Cavalry	20th Oct. 1856.
Brevet Major Pears, Madras Artillery	5th Oct. 1856.
Lieutenant Bingham, 1st Bombay Fusiliers	20th Oct. 1856.
Brevet Major Cooke, Madras Artillery	20th Oct. 1856.

The undermentioned will be entitled to Indian allowances, from the date of arrival at the Presidency to which they are proceeding with Recruits, and a free passage thence to the Presidency to which they respectively belong, viz :—

Captain Raitt, Bombay Invalids.
Lieutenant Williams, 72nd Bengal N. I.

The undermentioned will be entitled to free passage from Madras to Bombay, viz :—

Lieutenant Bingham, 1st Bombay Fusiliers."

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1856.

No. 969 of 1856.—The following appointment is made :—

8th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant A. Becher to be Adjutant, vice Bates, promoted.

No. 970 of 1856.—Lieutenant J. Harrison, of the 17th Regt. N. I., is permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service from the 1st proximo.

No. 971 of 1856.—The furlough to Europe, granted in G. G. O. No. 908, dated 3rd instant, to Lieutenant Colonel Whittle, C.B., of the Regiment of Artillery, is commuted to fifteen instead of eighteen months, on the same account, at that Officer's solicitation.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1856.

No. 197 of 1856.—The following promotion is made :—

Mr. R. J. Mignon, Senior Captain's Clerk, to be Purser, vice Hora, retired. Date of promotion 28th June 1856.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1856.

No. 198 of 1856.—The undermentioned Document will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the next Overland Mail :—

A Supplementary Roll of Family Remittances to Europe, made by the Officers, Engineers, and Seamen of the Indian Navy, for the Quarter ending the 31st October 1856.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1856.

The services of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dhirajram Dulputram, at present attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for duty at the detached Outpost of Kotra.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1856.

Captain C. Walker, Superintendent of Police at Tanna, having returned from leave of absence on medical certificate to Europe, is permitted to rejoin his appointment.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1856.

Mr. A. W. Jones, Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence, for one month, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, from the 1st of, or the 1st week in, January next.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1855.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted, under date the 30th October last, to Mr. W. Sandwith, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, is cancelled.

Mr. F. Souter, Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence from 5th to 20th January next, under Section VI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Under the provisions of Act VII. of 1853, Captain A. B. Church, Acting Superintendent of Bazars and Police at Poona, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate, within the Cantonment in which his duties lie, and to which the exercise of the said powers is to be strictly confined.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Malcolm, Commandant of the Southern Muratha Irregular Horse, is appointed, under Act XIV. of 1835, an Assistant Magistrate in the Sholapore, Belgaum, and Dharwar Collectorates, and is vested, under Section IV. of Act IV. of 1851, with the powers of a Magistrate. Colonel Malcolm is to exercise the Magisterial authority now vested in him only over the men under his Command.

Lieutenant J. Harpur, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanna, acted as Superintendent from the 9th August to the 8th of September last, both days inclusive, and from the 1st ultimo.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. L. ANDERSON, *Secretary to Government.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1856.

Lieutenant H. R. Parker, Acting Superintendent of Matheran, and Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, assumed charge of his duties on the 8th instant.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1856.

Mr. A. F. Davidson, Superintendent of the Khandeish Revenue Survey and Assessment, resumed charge of his duties on the 19th instant.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

Mr. M. Melvill has been appointed Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara. The appointment is to have effect from the 18th instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. YOUNG, *Offg. Chief Secretary.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1856.

Mr. Ramchunder Amrut Dugle, Acting Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate, and Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Acting Foujdar, are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Ahmednuggur.

The Reverend Dr. Glasgow assumed charge of his duties as Translator in the Educational Department on the 5th December 1856.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1856.

Mr. Cowasjee Shapoorjee is appointed Deputy Inspector of the Guzerathee Schools in Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1856.

Mr. Henry Liddell has been permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Civil Service from the 4th December 1856.

The leave of absence granted, under date the 9th April 1856, to Assistant Surgeon C. J. Sylvester, Civil Surgeon, Sholapore, on medical certificate, has been extended to the 30th June 1856, on the same account.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1856.

Captain Lockhart, Assistant Executive Engineer, Khandeish Collectorate, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 27th November to the 26th December, inclusive, to proceed from Malligaum to Nassick.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1856.

Mr. J. S. Alexander, Sub-Assistant Executive Engineer, Sholapore Collectorate, was allowed leave of absence from the 22nd to the 29th October 1856, both days inclusive, under Section V. para. 4, Chapter II. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1856.

Lieutenant T. Hills is appointed an Assistant Executive Engineer in the Northern Province.

Lieutenant J. G. T. Griffith has been appointed an Assistant Executive Engineer in the Southern Province.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. HART, Secretary to Government.*

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
CIVIL.**

Acting Second Hospital Assistant Ellapa Kurada, Charitable Dispensary, Malligaum, is appointed to the Southern Muratha Irregular Horse.

First Hospital Assistant J. M. Carlos, general duty, Sind, is directed to return to his duties at Jerruck.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 20th December 1856.

By order of the Medical Board,

W. C. COLES, M.D., Assist. Surg.,
Acting Secretary Medical Board.

Notice

Is hereby given, that LISTS of ARTICLES required by the Superintendent of Stationery are now open for inspection at this Office.

Tenders will be received in this Office on the 16th January next, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY, in such quantities as may be from time to time required, one for a period of six months, commencing from the 1st February to 31st July next, and the other for a period of one year, from 1st August 1857 to 31st July 1858.

Tenders to be forwarded to this Office in sealed envelopes,—“Tenders for the Supply of Stationery,”—and they will be opened at 12 o'clock on the 16th January next, in the presence of such Tenderers as may be present.

Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which each article will be supplied of the best quality, for prompt payment.

The Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 200, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion in executing the agreement, and a deposit of Rupees 1,000 will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The form of agreement to be entered into can be seen, and any other particulars can be ascertained, at this Office daily (Sundays excepted).

F. HUTCHINSON,

Collector of Bombay,

In charge Stationery Department.

Bombay, 24th December 1856.

Notification.

With reference to the Notification dated 18th, and published in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th December 1832, requiring Members of “Warden's Official Fund” who have been, or may hereafter be, pensioned on the ground of incapacity for further service, to furnish renewed Medical Certificates of their continued disqualification every six months, the Civil Auditor publishes the following LIST OF PENSIONERS who are affected by the Rule, for the guidance of the Disbursing Officers:—

Anundrow Baboorow.	Moroba Govindjee.
Amrootrow Suckaram.	Narro Kessow.
Ballajee Sewram.	Pestonjee Pallunjee.
Dajee Ramchunder.	Poondlic Govind.
Eswunt Rajaram.	Pandoorung Bappoojee.
Fernandes, S.	Ramrow Gopall.
Gunness Nuthoo.	Ramchunder Pandoorung.
Hurribhoy Gunputram.	Ramrow Mullar.
Khooshaldass Kukoobhoy.	Ramcrustn Venktesh.
Luxumon Suckaram.	Suckarain Moreswer.
Ladoo Crustnarow.	Urzoonal Heeralal.
Madowrow Mullar.	Venaik Govind.
Mullar Jayram.	Wisswanath Tooljaram.
Miranda, Bonefacio de.	

A. K. CORFIELD,
Civil Auditor.

Bombay, 23rd December 1856.

Notice

Is hereby given by the Collector of Land Revenue in Bombay, under Act No. XI. of 1853, that the obstruction to the safe navigation of the Harbour, caused by a portion of the WRECK of a "COTIA" (a native coasting vessel) lying off the Mazagon Bunder, is to be removed within one month from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be removed by the said Collector, under the authority of the said Act. Dated the 24th December, in the year of our Lord 1856.

F. HUTCHINSON,
Collector.

BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Notice is hereby given, that a fixed Green Light will be shown on the Dolphin Rock on and after the night of the 1st January 1857.

From high-water mark of spring-tides the height will be 20½ feet to the centre of the Light, and 36½ feet at low-water mark of spring-tides.

It will bear from the Sunken Rock Floating Light N. 4¼° E., distant 1'89" miles. Pilots or others, after rounding the Rock Light Vessel at a cable's length, should steer so as to pass the Dolphin Light at the same distance, keeping it on the Port side.

J. W. YOUNG, Comdr. I. N.,
Master Attendant.

*Master Attendant's Office,
Bombay, 10th October 1856.*

MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1856	ARRIVALS.
17th Dec.	Captain C. T. Trower, 1st Fusiliers, on duty, from Kurrachee.
" "	2nd Lieutenant E. W. Trevor, 1st Fusiliers, on duty, from Kurrachee.
" "	2nd Lieutenant J. S. Graves, 1st Fusiliers, on duty, from Kurrachee.
" "	Major R. Shortrede, 2nd European L. I., on duty, from Punjaub.
" "	Cornet R. N. Newberry, 1st Light Cavalry (Lancers), on leave, from Poona.
" "	Lieutenant Thompson, 58th Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, from Punjaub.
" "	Lieutenant C. M. Young, Bengal Artillery, on furlough to Europe, from Kurrachee.
" "	Lieutenant C. W. Wahab, 14th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
19th "	Lieutenant Colonel J. Jacob, 27th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Kutch.
" "	Lieutenant M. W. Parker, 8th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, from Baroda.
20th "	Assistant Surgeon W. Peach, Medical Establishment, from Surat.
" "	Major W. F. Curtis, 1st Light Cavalry (Lancers), on duty, from Belgauin.
" "	Captain J. W. Cottell, 20th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Sattara.
21st "	Captain J. Pogson, 17th Regt. N. I., in Command of Recruits, from England.
" "	Lieutenant W. A. Armstrong, 3rd European Regt., on duty, from England.
" "	Lieutenant Dynely, 1st Madras Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
" "	Lieutenant R. Litchfield, 21st Regt. N. I., on duty, from England.
" "	Assistant Surgeon Eddowes, Bengal Establishment, on duty, from England.
22nd "	Lieutenant General J. Outram, K.C.B., on duty, from England.

" "	Captain M. Green, Sind Horse, on duty, from England.
" "	Captain C. Hervey, 2nd European L. I., on duty, from England.
" "	Captain R. M. Hammond, 20th Regt. N. I., from furlough, from England.
" "	Captain H. Shewell, 2nd Eur. L. I., from medical certificate, from England.
" "	Ensign Heathfield, Infantry, to join, from England.
" "	Lieutenant St. J. Mildmay, 3rd European Regt., from medical certificate, from England.
" "	Lieutenant D. H. Hickman, 5th Regt. N. L. I., from furlough, from England.
" "	Captain E. P. Arthur, 1st Light Cavalry (Lancers), from furlough, from England.
" "	Lieutenant W. A. Park, 3rd European Regt., to join, from England.
" "	Cadet F. P. H. Bird, Infantry, to join, from England.
" "	Lieutenant F. C. Donne, 3rd European Regt., on leave, from Poona.
23rd "	Lieutenant J. Campbell, 22nd Regt. N. I., on sick leave, from Malligaum.
" "	Lieutenant Colonel H. Jacob, 22nd Regt. N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

1856 DEPARTURES.

17th Dec.	Captain W. H. Weaver, H. M's 86th, to join, to Aden.
" "	Captain J. J. Pollexfen, 15th Regt. N. I., on private affairs, to England.
18th "	Surgeon T. B. Larkins, Medical Staff, to join, to Poona.
19th "	Lieutenant C. Douglas, 15th Regt. N. I., on sick certificate, to Mahableswar.
21st "	Captain W. D. Graham, Engineers, to rejoin, to Poona.
22nd "	Major W. F. Curtis, 1st Light Cavalry (Lancers), on duty, to Poona.
23rd "	Captain C. W. Walker, Superintendent of Police, Tanna, to join, to Tanna.

*Bombay, Town Major's Office,
25th December 1856.*

ORIENTAL BANK & CORPORATION.

Bombay Agency.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grants Drafts on London on Demand and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on Demand, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, New South Wales, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	2s. 1¼d. "
" " 2 " "	2s. 1d. "
" " 1 " "	2s. 0¼d. "
" " 1 day's sight	2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland on demand	2s. 0¼d. "
On Ireland	" " "
Circular Notes	2s. 0¼d. "
On Paris at 3 days' sight	" " "

No Draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay is one-quarter per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation takes charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of Business	10 to 4
Saturdays	10 to 1

Bombay, 24th December 1856.

NOTICE.—LONDON, MORLAND, and LONDON, Military Tailors and Accoutrement Makers, 7, New Burlington Street (late of 17 Jermyn Street), London, beg to acquaint the Officers of the Bombay Army and others that, from this date, Messrs. PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co., 1, Military Square, Bombay, will act as their Agents for the receipt of Monies, and to whom only Accounts are to be paid when not remitted direct to London.

London, November 19th, 1856.

LONDON & EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

The Bombay Branch of this Corporation transacts business on the following terms:—

INTEREST.

On Deposits for 1 month	3	per cent.
2 months	3½	"
3 do.	4	"
6 do.	5	"
12 do.	6	"

Bank Post Bills will be given for sums deposited on the above terms. The Bank does not reserve the right of paying of deposits till the expiry of the term for which they have been received.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
On deposits for 15 days, and thereafter requiring 15 days' notice previous to withdrawal	3	per cent.
On deposits payable at call, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on all sums withdrawn	4½	per cent.

Deposits may be withdrawn without the usual notice if taken in the Bank's Bills on London at the advertised rates of the day. No Cheques cashed nor money received under Rs. 10.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills	7	per cent. per annum.
On Private Bills at 15 days	8	"
" 1 month	9	"
" 2 "	10	"
" 3 "	11	"

Private Bills secured by Government Paper will be discounted at reduced rates.

Robate on uncovered Bills is allowed at Government rate.

CASH CREDIT

Granted on Government or other approved Securities, for sums ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 30,000, at 7 and 9 per cent. per annum respectively.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 "	2s. 1¼d.	"
" 3 "	2s. 1¼d.	"
" 2 "	2s. 1d.	"
" 1 "	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1 day's sight	2s. 0¼d.	"
Bills on Scotland at 30 days' sight	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 1 day's sight	2s. 0¼d.	"

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay, the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "The London and Eastern Banking Corporation or Order"; and to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the term at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government or other Securities	One-Half per Cent.
On the Collection of Foreign Bills, &c.	One-Half per Cent.
On realising Interest or Dividends	One-Quarter per Cent.

If the funds realized on account of Constituents are to be remitted in Bills of the Corporation, no Commission will be charged.

The Bank grants Drafts on Calcutta, Agra, Simla, Delhi, &c.
C. F. BARCLAY, Sub-Manager in charge.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th December 1856.

INDIA AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Scales of Premiums of this Company are now greatly reduced, and the Lives of healthy persons, Civil or Military, in any part of the world, are assured at as low rates of Premium as can be taken consistently with perfect security.

Extract from the Tables of Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, or £100, at the Reduced Rates

Age.	CIVILIANS.			MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
18	18	20	27	24	26	32
25	22	23	31	28	29	36
30	25	26	34	31	32	39
35	28	30	38	34	36	43
40	31	33	43	37	39	47
45	35	37	48	41	43	52

Prospectuses and every requisite information obtained on application to the Agents of the Company.

GREY & Co.

At the Bombay Education Society's Press.

MACHINE RULING

TO ANY PATTERN in RED, BLUE, and BLACK INKS.

By this Process all Kinds of ACCOUNT BOOKS, LEDGERS, FAINT BLUE LINES, &c. &c. are ruled without disturbing the smooth surface of Writing Paper.

ALSO,

BOOK BINDING,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,

IN

RUSSIA, MOROCCO, AND FANCY CALF LEATHER.

As well as all other kinds of Binding.

Great care is taken in arranging the Plates, also in lettering the Titles of Books.

MAPS SKILFULLY MOUNTED ON CLOTH.

The above Branches are personally conducted and overlooked by a skilled EUROPEAN BINDER.

Bombay Education Society's Press,
1st July 1856.

Post Office Notifications.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "PEKIN," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at the usual Office hour, 6 P. M.

An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until two hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

Letters for the United Kingdom, directed either *via* Marseilles or *via* Southampton, may be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender.

The Inland and Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign Europe, *via* Marseilles, or *via* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Suez, remains unaltered: eight annas per 1/2 oz., with Inland Postage, must be prepaid as heretofore.

Letters for the United Kingdom, Foreign Europe, and for places in the Mediterranean, if insufficiently paid by Stamps, will be forwarded to London *via* Southampton; and Letters for places in Egypt will be detained, and treated as Unclaimed Letters.

Post Office Packets for COCHIN, CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAE, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "CADIZ," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at the usual Office hour, 6 P. M.; an After-Packet being kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until two hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

Post Office Packets for KURRACHEE and SIND, per Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "VICTORIA," will be closed about 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected about the 5th proximo.

W. BLOWERS,
Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 24th December 1856.

NOTICE.

From and after the 1st January 1857 the Mails for Khandeish, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjaub, will be closed at the same hour (6 P. M.) as all other Mails, and not at the hour stated in the Postal Notice of the 8th October 1856.

W. BLOWERS,
Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 24th December 1856.

SHIP LETTERS.

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the usual Regulations, by any of the following Ships. N.B.—The Post Office takes every means in its power to ascertain the exact date on which the vessels enumerated below will leave the Harbour, but it cannot in any way guarantee their departure on the days mentioned in this List.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS' NAMES.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	WHERE TOUCHING.
Steamer Cadiz	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	1st proximo	Hongkong	Cochin, Galle, Penang, and Singapore.
" Pekin	Ditto ditto	3rd ditto	Suez	Aden.
" Victoria	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	About 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail, expected on or about the — proximo ..		
Ship Howden	Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.	26th instant	Liverpool.	
" Surprise	" Vinay, Fils, & Co.	26th ditto	Havre.	
" David Malcolm	" Campbell, Mitchell, & Co.	27th ditto	Mauritius.	
" Seringapatam	" Wallace & Co.	1st proximo	London.	

As a general rule, the Packets for sailing vessels will be closed the evening preceding the date of departure.

LIST OF PACKETS MADE UP during the last Week at the Bombay Post Office, for despatch by the following Vessels:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	TO WHAT PORT.
Steamer Singapore	18th December	Suez.
" Shanghae	19th ditto	Hongkong.
" Elphinstone	19th ditto	Sural.
" Carnac	22nd ditto	Do.
" Victoria	23rd ditto	Kurrachee.

W. BLOWERS,
Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 24th December 1856.

The Mails from the undermentioned Stations reached the Bombay Post Office in time for despatch by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "SINGAPORE," which started with the Overland Mails on the morning of the 18th December 1856:—

1856		1856		1856		1856	
Agra	13 Dec.	Deesa	12 Dec.	Kurrachee, per		Peshawar	8 Dec.
Allighur	12 "	Dinapore	7 "	Steamer	14 Dec.	Pallee	9 "
Ajmere	10 "	Dapoolee	15 "	Khandalla	16 "	Paunipore	12 "
Asseerghur	14 "	Dhar	13 "	Kamptee	12 "	Poona	15 "
Ahmedabad	12 "	Dharwar	13 "	Kirkee	16 "	Panwell	16 "
Allahabad	9 "	Dholka	11 "	Karanjah	13 "	Punderpore	14 "
Alleppy	7 "	Dhollera	13 "	Kurrar	14 "	Paulghaut	9 "
Arrah	7 "	Damaun	14 "	Kisnaghur	9 "	Ponany	7 "
Aurangabad	14 "	DeraGazeeKhan	7 "	Khangaum	12 "	Quilon	7 "
Akote	11 "	Erinpoorah	11 "	Kulladghee	12 "	Rawulpindee	8 "
Abottabad	6 "	Ellichpoor	12 "	Kutrapass	10 "	Ramghur	8 "
Augur	12 "	Futtoghur	11 "	Khull	15 "	Rutlam	13 "
Asnee	8 "	Futtypore	8 "	Kullianwaree	14 "	Rutnagherry	14 "
Aboo	11 "	Gwailior	13 "	Kotree	13 "	Rajamundry	11 "
Bignore	10 "	Goruckpore	8 "	Lucknow	10 "	Ranjandroog	12 "
Barreily	12 "	Ghazeepoor	8 "	Lahore	10 "	Raichore	12 "
Banda	9 "	Gyah	8 "	Linsooogoor	12 "	Rahdree	13 "
Boorhanpoor	14 "	Gohogur	14 "	Luchmungur	8 "	Rajkote	13 "
Bhopawar	14 "	Gootee	11 "	Loodianah	9 "	Sehor	13 "
Benares	9 "	Gungakhair	12 "	Mehidpoor	14 "	Saugor	12 "
Bellimora	14 "	Gogo	13 "	Meerut	12 "	Sealkote	9 "
Baroda	12 "	Honore	11 "	Mooltan	8 "	Sungumhair	15 "
Bolaram	12 "	Hoomnabad	12 "	Murree	8 "	Seerpoor	15 "
Buxar	8 "	Hydrabad (Dec.)	12 "	Mundissore	13 "	Surat	14 "
Bangalore	12 "	Ditto (Sind)	12 "	Malligaum	16 "	Suckur	11 "
Belgaum	14 "	Hoosingabad	9 "	Matharan	16 "	Sholapore	8 "
Broach	13 "	Hansie	10 "	Masulipatam	9 "	Sattara	15 "
Booldanah	12 "	Hurryhur	12 "	Mangalore	9 "	Shemoga	10 "
Beawur	9 "	Hingolee	13 "	Madras	10 "	Secunderabad	12 "
Beejapore	13 "	Hoogly	13 "	Mysore	10 "	Sassoor	18 "
Bhownuggur	13 "	Indore	15 "	Mahableschwur	15 "	Sircee	12 "
Bhilisa	12 "	Jooria	13 "	Malwan	13 "	Seringapatam	10 "
Bellary	12 "	Jumbooseer	12 "	Mirzapore	10 "	Shikarpoor	12 "
Ballapore	12 "	Jooneer	15 "	Madapolam	8 "	Seeroor	15 "
Bhewudy	16 "	Jhelum	9 "	Mhar	15 "	Seonee	12 "
Bulsar	14 "	Jawud	12 "	Mundleshur	14 "	Shajunpore	14 "
Bhoj	12 "	Jeypore	10 "	Mahim	16 "	Sekour	7 "
Cawnpore	11 "	Julgaum	14 "	Mominabad	13 "	Tanna	17 "
Cullian	17 "	Jacobabad	10 "	Mannantody	7 "	Tarrapore	15 "
Cambay	12 "	Joudpore	10 "	Muttra	12 "	Tatta	11 "
Cannanore	9 "	Jumbooseer	12 "	Mandvie	11 "	Tellicherry	9 "
Culicut	9 "	Jaulnah	14 "	Nagpore	13 "	Trevandrum	4 "
Coonoor	9 "	Jejooree	15 "	Nusseerabad	11 "	Tuticorin	6 "
Coompta	12 "	Jubbulpore	11 "	Neemuch	13 "	Tillara	11 "
Chiploon	14 "	Jackatala	9 "	Nassick	16 "	Trichinopoly	9 "
Campoolee	16 "	Jaunsie	11 "	Nursingpore	10 "	Thanasur	10 "
Calcutta	7 "	Jhoonghoon	8 "	Nuggur	15 "	Umballa	11 "
Cochin	8 "	Jawra	18 "	Oojein	14 "	Vingorla	13 "
Chanda	10 "	Kolapoor	14 "	Ootacamund	9 "	Vizianagram	6 "
Chandore	15 "	Kotah	12 "	Oomrawuttee	12 "	Wassind	16 "
Delhi	12 "	Kaira	12 "	Oossoor	11 "	Wagotna	13 "
Dhurrungaum	14 "	Kherwara	10 "	Oodepoor	11 "	Waree	13 "
Dhoolia	15 "	Kurnool	11 "	Oomergaum	14 "	Yeolah	13 "

W. BLOWERS,
Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 24th December 1856.

NOTICE.

Notice is given, for public information, that OVERLAND Letters will be ready for delivery at the Post Office about two hours after the Steamer has anchored, which is known by the hauling down of the Steamer Flag.

The Delivery will be made generally in 14 hour from the receipt of the last Mail Box.

Bombay Post Office, 17th November 1856.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.