

Bombay Government Gazette.

Vol. 31.]

Published by Authority.

[No. 7.]

Three Rs. per Quarter.]

THURSDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY 1859.

[Eight annas per copy.]

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having sanctioned the publication of a weekly paper, to be styled the "BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE," notice is hereby given, that after this day all advertisements and other public papers of the Government will be printed in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE only: and all orders or other public notices appearing in that paper, under the signature of the Secretaries, or other public officers of the Government, are hereby ordered and directed to be conformed to and obeyed accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

When official notifications from the Government are inserted in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, no communication on the same subject will be made in writing to any department concerned; but all public officers are required to take notice of such official notifications in the same manner as if they had been directly communicated to them by letter from the Secretary's office, and as heads of offices alone will be furnished by Government with the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, they will be expected to communicate to their subordinate officers all orders which may in any manner concern them.

The Bombay Government Gazettes furnished by Government to public offices are to be lodged with the records, and are not to be removed from the office.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, Secy. to Govt.

NOTICE.

The Government Printing and Lithographing Departments having been transferred to the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, all Printing and Lithographing required by any Department should be sent to the Office at Byculla.
Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Legislative Council of India.

29th January 1859.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 25th January 1859, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I. OF 1859.

An Act for the Amendment of the Law relating to Merchant Seamen.

Whereas the law for the registry of Seamen and the grant of Register Tickets has been found to be ineffective for the purposes intended; and whereas, by Section CCLXXXVIII. of an Act of the Imperial Parliament called "the Merchant Shipping Act 1854," it is enacted that, "if the Governor General of India in Council, or the respective Legislative Authorities in any British possession abroad, by any Acts, Ordinances, or other appropriate legal means, apply or adapt any of the provisions in the third part of this Act contained to any British ships registered at, trading with, or being at any place within their respective jurisdictions, and to the owners, masters, mates, and crews thereof, such provisions, when so applied and adapted as aforesaid, and as long as they remain in force, shall, in respect of the ships and persons to which the same are applied, be enforced, and penalties and punishments for the breach thereof shall be recovered and inflicted

throughout Her Majesty's dominions, in the same manner as if such provisions had been hereby so adapted and applied, and such penalties and punishments had been hereby expressly imposed;" and whereas it is expedient to discontinue the practice of registry and the grant of Register Tickets, and to apply to ships registered at, trading with, or being at any Port or place in India, certain provisions of the third part of the said Act with such adaptations and modifications as are required, and for the purposes aforesaid to repeal the laws now in force in India relating to Merchant Seamen: It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XXVII. of 1850, entitled "An Act for the registry of Merchant Seamen," and Act XXVIII. of 1850, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Merchant Seamen," are hereby repealed, except as to acts done, and agreements made, before the passing of this Act.

SHIPPING OFFICES.

II. A Shipping Office shall be established at each of the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and at such other Ports as the Governor General of India in Council shall hereafter deem necessary. For every such Office there shall be a Superintendent, to be called a "Shipping Master," with such necessary Deputies, Clerks, and Servants, at such salaries, and subject to such regulations, as the local Government shall, from time to time,

with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, direct and appoint. Every act done by or before any Deputy duly appointed shall have the same effect as if done by or before a Shipping Master.

III. The local Government shall have power to

Appointment, removal, and control of Shipping Masters and Deputies. appoint and remove such Shipping Masters and Deputies; who shall respectively be subject to the control of

that Government, or of any intermediate authority which it may appoint.

IV. It shall be the general business of Shipping Masters. Business of Shipping Masters. Masters appointed under this Act, to superintend and facilitate the engagement and

discharge of seamen in manner hereinafter mentioned, to provide means for securing the presence on board at the proper times of men who are so engaged, and to perform such other duties relating to Merchant Seamen and Merchant Ships as are hereby or under the said Merchant Shipping Act 1854, or as may hereafter, under the powers herein contained, be committed to them. It shall also be the duty of Shipping Masters to give to all persons desirous of apprenticing boys to the sea-service, and duly authorised so to do by Act XIX. of 1850 (concerning the binding of apprentices), and also to masters and owners of ships requiring apprentices, such assistance as may be in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships.

V. Such fees, not exceeding the sums specified in the Table marked (A) in the Schedule to this Act, as are, from time to time, fixed by

Fees to be paid upon engagements and discharges. the local Government, shall be payable upon all engagements and discharges effected before Shipping Masters as hereinafter mentioned. Scales of the fees payable for the time being shall be conspicuously placed in the Shipping Offices; and all Shipping Masters, their Deputies, Clerks, and Servants, may refuse to proceed with any engagement unless the fees payable thereon are first paid.

VI. Every owner or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seamen in a Shipping Office or before a Shipping Master, shall pay

Fees by whom to be paid, &c. to the Shipping Master the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of such engagement or discharge, and may, for the purpose of in part reimbursing himself, deduct, in respect of each such engagement or discharge, from the wages of all persons (except apprentices) so engaged or discharged, and retain any sums not exceeding the sums specified in that behalf in the Table marked (B) in the Schedule hereto. Provided that, if in any cases the sums which the owner is so entitled to deduct, exceed the amount of the fee payable by him, such excess shall be paid by him to the Shipping Master in addition to such fee.

VII. Any Shipping Master, Deputy Shipping Master, or any Clerk or Servant in any Shipping Office, who demands or receives any remuneration whatever, either directly or indirectly, for hiring or supplying any seaman for any merchant ship, excepting the lawful fees payable under this Act, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and shall also be dismissed from his Office.

VIII. The local Government may direct that, at any place at which no separate Shipping Office is established, the whole or any part of the business of

Business of Shipping Office may be transacted at Custom House, or elsewhere.

the Shipping Office shall be conducted at the Custom House, or at the Office of the Master Attendant, or Harbour Master, or at such other Office as the Government shall direct, and thereupon the same shall be there conducted accordingly; and in respect of such business such Custom House or Office as aforesaid shall for all

purposes, be deemed to be a Shipping Office, and the Officer of Customs or other Officer there, to whom such business is committed, shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be a Shipping Master within the meaning of this Act.

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF MASTERS AND MATES.

IX. Examinations shall be instituted for persons who intend to become Masters or Mates of Foreign-going ships or of Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, or who wish to procure certificates of competency hereinafter mentioned.

X. The local Government or any Board or Officer duly authorised by the local Government in that behalf shall, from time to time, nominate two or more competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of the applicants for examination. The local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General of

India in Council, make rules for the conduct of such examinations and as to the qualifications to be required; and such rules shall be strictly adhered to by all examiners. Fees at the following rates shall be paid by all applicants for examination:—

For a certificate as Master ..	10 Rupees.
Ditto ditto as Mate ..	5 ..

XI. The local Government or such Board or Officer as aforesaid shall deliver to every applicant who is reported by the examiners to have passed the examination satisfactorily, and to have given satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience, ability, and general good conduct on boardship, a certificate (hereinafter called a "certificate of competency") to the effect that he is competent to act as master or mate of a Foreign-going ship or of a Home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, as the case may be.

XII. Certificates of service differing in form from certificates of competency shall be granted as follows, (that is to say)—

1. Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as master in the British merchant service, or as master of any Foreign-going ship registered under Act X. of 1841, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of Lieutenant, Master, passed Mate, or second Mate, or any higher rank, in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as Master for Foreign-going ships.

2. Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as mate in the British merchant service or as mate of any such ship as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as mate for Foreign-going ships.

3. Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as master or mate of a Home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as master or mate (according to such previous service) for such Home-trade ships.

And each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is delivered; and the local Government or such other authority as aforesaid shall deliver such certificates of service to the various persons so respectively entitled thereto upon their proving themselves to have attained such rank or to have served as aforesaid, and upon their giving a full and satisfactory account of the particulars aforesaid.

XIII. No Foreign-going ship or Home-trade ship

No Foreign-going ship and no Home-trade ship above three hundred tons to go to sea without certificate of master, &c. of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall go to sea from any Port in India, unless the master and one officer besides the master have obtained and possess valid and appropriate certificates either of competency or service under this Act or under the Merchant Shipping Act 1854; and whoever, having been engaged to serve as master or mate, goes to sea as aforesaid as such master or mate without being at the time entitled to, and possessed of, such a certificate as herein-before required, and whoever employs any person as such master or mate without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to and possessed of such certificate, shall, for each such offence, be liable to a penalty of five hundred Rupees.

XIV. Every certificate of competency for a Foreign-going ship shall be deemed

Certificates for Foreign-going ships available for Home-trade ships. to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a Home-trade ship, and shall entitle the lawful holder thereof to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such last-mentioned ship; but no certificate for a Home-trade ship shall entitle the holder to go to sea as master or mate of a Foreign-going ship.

XV. All certificates, whether of competency or

Record of grants; cancellations, &c. of certificates. service, shall be made in duplicate; and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the local Government shall direct. A note of all orders made for cancelling, suspending, altering, or otherwise affecting any certificate in pursuance of the powers herein contained, shall be entered in the record of certificates.

XVI. Whenever any master or mate proves to the

Loss of certificate. satisfaction of the local Government or such other authority as aforesaid that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate already granted to him, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record so kept as aforesaid, he appears to be entitled shall be delivered to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

XVII. The foregoing Sections, relating to examina-

Foregoing provisions not to apply to ships registered under Act X. of 1841, navigated by Asiatic seamen, and trading between Indian and Arabian Ports. tions and certificates of masters and mates, shall not apply to ships registered under Act X. of 1841, and trading between Ports in India and the Coast of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, Lascars, or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

ENGAGEMENT OF SEAMEN.

XVIII. The local Government, or any Board, or

Licenses to procure seamen. Officer duly authorised by the local Government in that behalf, may grant to such persons as may be deemed fit, licenses to engage or supply seamen for merchant ships, to continue for such periods, to be upon such terms, and to be revocable upon such conditions as the Government thinks proper.

XIX. The following offences shall be punishable as

Penalties hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say)—
1. If any person not licensed as aforesaid, other than the owner or master or mate of the ship, or some person who is *bond fide* the servant and in the constant employ of the owner, or a Shipping Master duly appointed as aforesaid, engages or supplies any seaman to be entered on board any ship, he shall, for each seaman so engaged or supplied, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

2. If any person employs any unlicensed person,

For employing unlicensed persons. other than persons so accepted as aforesaid, for the purpose of engaging or supplying any seaman to be entered on board any ship, he shall, for each seaman so engaged or supplied, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and, if licensed, shall, in addition, forfeit his license.

3. If any person knowingly receives or accepts to

For receiving seamen illegally supplied. be entered on board any ship any seaman who has been engaged or supplied contrary to the provisions of this Act, he shall, for every seaman so engaged or supplied, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XX. If any person demands or receives, either

Penalty for receiving remuneration from seamen for shipping them. directly or indirectly, from any seaman, or from any person seeking employment as a seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever, other than the fees hereby authorised for providing him with employment, he shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and, if licensed as aforesaid, shall, in addition, forfeit his license.

XXI. The master of every ship, except ships of a

Agreements with seamen. burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the Home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he carries to sea from any Port in India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof; (that is to say)—

1. The nature, and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement.
2. The number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors.
3. The time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work.
4. The capacity in which each seaman is to serve.
5. The amount of wages which each seaman is to receive.
6. A scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman.

7. Any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions, or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Government as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

And every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations, to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law. Provided that, if the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew made in due form according to the law of the place to which such ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages single seamen in any Port in India, such seamen may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for them to sign an agreement under this Act. Provided also that, in the

Proviso as to forms for British or Colonial ships. case of lascars or other native seamen, when it shall be agreed that the service of any such seamen shall end at any Port not in India, the agreement shall contain stipulations for providing for such seamen fit employment on board some other vessel bound to the Port at which he was shipped.

shipped, or such other Port as may be agreed on, or for providing for him a passage to some such Port as aforesaid free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on; and every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the vessel or by the master on his behalf.

XXII. In the case of all Foreign-going ships, in whatever part of Her Majesty's Dominions the same are registered, the following rules shall be observed with respect to agreements; (that is to say)—

For Foreign-going ships such agreements, except in special cases, to be made before and attested by a Shipping Master.

1. Every agreement made in any Port in India (except in such cases of agreements with substitutes as are hereafter specially provided for) shall be signed by each seaman in the presence of a Shipping Master.

Agreement to be signed by seaman.

Shipping Master to cause agreement to be explained to seaman.

Shipping Master to cause agreement to be explained to seaman.

2. Such Shipping Master shall cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, in a language understood by him, or shall otherwise ascertain that each seaman understands the same before he signs it, and shall attest each signature.

3. When the crew is first engaged the agreement shall be signed in duplicate, and one part shall be retained by the Shipping Master, and the other part shall contain a special place or form for the descriptions and signatures of substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship, and shall be delivered to the Master.

To be in duplicate.

4. In the case of substitutes engaged in the place of seamen who have duly signed the agreement, and whose services are lost within twenty-four hours of the ship's putting to sea by death, desertion, or other unforeseen cause, the engagement shall, when practicable, be made before some Shipping Master duly appointed in the manner hereinbefore specified; and whenever such last-mentioned engagement cannot be so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and if not as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to the seamen; and the seamen shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest their signatures.

Provision for substitutes.

XXIII. In the case of Foreign-going ships making voyages averaging less than six months in duration, running agreements with the crew may be made to extend over two or more voyages, so that no such agreement shall extend beyond the next following 30th day of June, or 31st day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her Port of destination in India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival; and every person entering into such agreement, whether engaged upon the first commencement thereof, or otherwise, shall enter into and sign the same in the manner hereby required for other Foreign-going ships; and every person engaged thereunder, if discharged in any Port in India, shall be discharged in the manner hereby required for the discharge of seamen belonging to other Foreign-going ships.

Foreign-going ships making short voyages may have running agreements.

XXIV. The master of every Foreign-going ship for which such a running agreement as aforesaid is made, shall, upon every return to the final termination of the agreement, discharge or engage before the Shipping Master at such Port any seaman whom he is required by law so to discharge or engage; and shall, upon every such return, endorse on the agreement a statement (as the case may be) either that no such discharges or engagements have been made or are intended to be made

Engagement and discharge of seamen in the meantime.

any Port in India before the final termination of the agreement, discharge or engage before the Shipping Master at such Port any seaman whom he is required by law so to discharge or engage; and shall, upon every such return, endorse on the agreement a statement (as the case may be) either that no such discharges or engagements have been made or are intended to be made

before the ship again leaves Port, or that all such discharges or engagements have been duly made as hereinbefore required; and shall deliver the agreement so endorsed to the Shipping Master: and any master who wilfully makes a false statement in such endorsement shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Shipping Master shall also sign an endorsement on the agreement, to the effect that the provisions of this Act relating to such agreement have been complied with, and shall re-deliver the agreement so endorsed to the master.

XXV. For the purpose of determining the fees to be paid upon the engagement and discharge of seamen belonging to Foreign-going ships which have running agreements as aforesaid, the crew shall be considered to be engaged when the agreement is first signed and to be discharged when the agreement finally terminates; and all intermediate engagements and discharges shall be considered to be engagements and discharges of single seamen.

XXVI. In the case of Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, crews or single seamen may, if the master thinks fit, be engaged before a Shipping Master in the manner hereinbefore directed with respect to Foreign-going ships; and in every case in which the engagement is not so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, and the seaman shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest his signature.

In Home-trade ships agreement to be entered into before a Shipping Master or other witness.

XXVII. In cases where several Home-trade ships belong to the same owner, the agreement with the seamen may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be made by the owner instead of by the master, and the seamen may be engaged to serve in any two or more of such ships, provided that the names of the ships and the nature of the service are specified in the agreement; but, with the foregoing exception, all provisions herein contained which relate to ordinary agreements for Home-trade ships shall be applicable to agreements made in pursuance of this Section.

XXVIII. If in any case a master carries any seaman to sea without entering into an agreement with him in the form and manner, and at the place and time hereby in such case required, the master shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for shipping seamen without agreement duly executed.

XXIX. The master of every Foreign-going ship, of which the crew has been engaged before a Shipping Master, shall, before finally leaving India, sign and send to the nearest Shipping Master a full and accurate statement, in a form sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council, of every change which takes place in his crew before finally leaving India, and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and such statement shall be admissible in evidence subject to all just exceptions.

XXX. For the purpose of preventing any seamen from being shipped at any Port in India contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Shipping Master, by himself, or his Deputy, may enter, at any time, on board any ship upon which he shall have reason to believe that seamen have been shipped, and may muster and examine the several seamen employed therein; and any person who shall obstruct the said Shipping Master or Deputy in such duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

To prevent infraction of Act, Shipping Master may board vessels and muster seamen.

any time, on board any ship upon which he shall have reason to believe that seamen have been shipped, and may muster and examine the several seamen employed therein; and any person who shall obstruct the said Shipping Master or Deputy in such duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XXXI. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the production of agreements and certificates of competency or service for Foreign-going ships; (that is to say)—

1. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, on signing the agreement with his crew, produce to the Shipping Master before whom the same is signed the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess; and upon such production being duly made, and the agreement being duly executed as hereby required, the Shipping Master shall sign and give to the master a certificate to that effect.

2. In the case of running agreements for Foreign-going ships, the Shipping Master shall, before the second and every subsequent voyage made after the first commencement of the agreement, sign and give to the master, on his complying with the provisions herein contained with respect to such agreements, and producing to the Shipping Master the certificate of competency or service of any mate then first engaged by him, a certificate to that effect.

3. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, before proceeding to sea, produce the certificate so to be given to him by the Shipping Master as aforesaid to the Collector of Customs, or, if there be no Collector of Customs, to the Officer whose duty it is to grant a Port-clearance. No Officer of Customs or other Officer shall clear any such ship outwards without such production; and if any such ship attempts to go to sea without a clearance, any such Officer may detain her until such certificate, as aforesaid, is produced.

4. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final Port of destination in India, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver such agreement to a Shipping Master at the place; and such Shipping Master shall thereupon give to the master a certificate of such delivery; and no Officer of Customs or other Officer shall clear any Foreign-going ship inwards without the production of such certificate.

And if the master of any Foreign-going ship fails to deliver the agreement to a Shipping Master at the time and in the manner hereby directed, he shall for every default incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXXII. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the production of agreements and certificates of competency or service for Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons; (that is to say)—

1. No such agreement shall extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June, or thirty-first day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her final Port of destination in India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival.

2. The master or owner of every such ship shall, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, or, if the ship is not at any Port in India within twenty-one days after either the 30th day of June or the 31st day of December in any year, within forty-eight hours after her next arrival at any Port in India, transmit or deliver to some Shipping Master in India every agreement made within the six calendar months next preceding such days respectively, and shall also produce to the Shipping Master the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess.

The Shipping Master shall thereupon give to the master or owner a certificate of such delivery and production; and no Officer of Customs or other Officer authorised to grant a Port-clearance shall grant a clearance for any such ship without the production of such certificate; and if any such ship attempts to go to sea without such clearance, any such Officer may detain her until the said certificate is produced.

And if the agreement for any Home-trade ship is not delivered or transmitted by the master or owner to a Shipping Master at the time and in the manner hereby directed, such master or owner shall, for every default, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXXIII. Every erasure, interlineation, or alteration in any such agreement with seamen as is required by this Act (except additional so made as hereinbefore directed for shipping substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship) shall be wholly inoperative, unless proved to have been made with the consent of all the persons interested in such erasure, interlineation, or alteration by the written attestation (if made in Her Majesty's Dominions) of some Shipping Master, Justice, Officer of Customs, or other public functionary, or (if made out of Her Majesty's Dominions) of a British Consular Officer, or, where there is no such Officer, of two respectable British Merchants.

XXXIV. The master shall, at the commencement of every voyage or engagement, cause a legible copy of the agreement, and if necessary a translation thereof in a language understood by the majority of the crew (omitting the signatures), to be placed or posted up in such part of the ship as to be accessible to the crew, and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXXV. Any seaman who has signed an agreement, and is afterwards discharged before the commencement of the voyage or before one month's wages are earned, without fault on his part justifying such discharge and without his consent, shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may have earned, due compensation for the damage thereby caused to him, not exceeding one month's wages, and may, on adducing such evidence as the Court or Magistrate hearing the case deems satisfactory, of his having been so improperly discharged as aforesaid, recover such compensation as if it were wages duly earned.

REGULATION OF ADVANCES.

XXXVI. No advance of wages shall be made or advance-note given to any person but the seaman himself; and no advance of wages shall be made or advance-note given for any greater sum than the amount of one month's wages, nor unless the agreement contains a stipulation for the same and an accurate statement of the amount thereof; and no advance-note shall be given to any seaman who signs the agreement before a Shipping Master, unless in the presence of such Shipping Master.

XXXVII. If any advance of wages is made or any advance-note given to any seaman in any such manner as to constitute a breach of any of the above provisions, the wages of such seaman shall be recoverable by him as if no such advance had been made or advance-note given; and in the case of any advance-note so given, no person shall be sued thereon under the provisions hereinafter contained unless he was in person or by his agent a party to the irregular or improper manner of giving the same.

ALLOTMENT OF WAGES.

XXXVIII. All stipulations for the allotment of any part of the wages of a seaman during his absence, which are made at the commencement of the voyage, shall be inserted in the agreement, and shall state the

amounts and times of the payments to be made. All allotment-notes shall be in forms sanctioned by the local Government, and shall be made for the benefit only of a relative of the seaman or some member of his family to be named in the note, and shall be payable to the Shipping Master on account of such relative of the seaman or member of his family. Such allotment shall not in any case exceed one-third of the wages of the seaman.

XXXIX. The Owner or any Agent who has authorised the drawing of an allotment-note shall pay to the Shipping Master on demand the sums allotted by the note, when and as the same are made payable, unless the seaman is shown in manner hereinafter mentioned to have forfeited or ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid; and in the event of such sums not being paid to the Shipping Master on demand, the Shipping Master may sue for and recover them with costs. The seaman shall be presumed to be

duly earning his wages, unless the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate, either by the official statement of the change in the crew caused by his absence made and signed by the master, as by this Act is required, or by a duly certified copy of some entry in the official log-book to the effect that he has died or left the ship, or by a credible letter from the master of the ship to the same effect, or by such other evidence, of whatever description, as the Court or Magistrate trying the case considers sufficient to show satisfactorily that the seaman has ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid.

XL. The Shipping Master, on receiving any such sum as aforesaid, shall pay it over to the person named in the allotment-note. All such receipts and payments shall be entered in a book, and all entries in the said book shall be authenticated by the signature of the Shipping Master or his Deputy; and the said book shall be, at all times, open to the inspection of the parties concerned.

Evidence.
Receipts and payments by Shipping Master on account of allotment-notes.

XL. The Shipping Master, on receiving any such sum as aforesaid, shall pay it over to the person named in the allotment-note. All such receipts and payments shall be entered in a book, and all entries in the said book shall be authenticated by the signature of the Shipping Master or his Deputy; and the said book shall be, at all times, open to the inspection of the parties concerned.

DISCHARGE AND PAYMENT OF WAGES.

XLI. All seamen discharged from any Foreign-going ship at any Port in India, in whatever part of Her Majesty's Dominions the ship is registered, shall be discharged and receive their wages in the presence of a Shipping Master duly appointed under this Act, except in cases where some competent Court otherwise directs; and any master or owner of any such ship who discharges any seaman belonging thereto, or except as aforesaid pays his wages in any other manner, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and in the case of Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, seamen may, if the owner or master so desires, be discharged and receive their wages in like manner.

XLII. Every master shall, not less than twenty-four hours before paying off or discharging any seaman, deliver to him, or, if he is to be discharged before a Shipping Master, to such Shipping Master, a full and true account, in a form sanctioned by the local Government, of his wages and of all deductions to be made therefrom on any account whatever, and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and no deduction from the wages of any seaman (except in respect of any matter happening after such delivery) shall be allowed unless it is included in the account so delivered; and the master shall during the voyage enter the various matters

in respect of which such deductions are made, with the amounts of the respective deductions as they occur, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall, if required, produce such book at the time of the payment of wages and also upon the hearing before any competent authority of any complaint or question relating to such payments.

XLIII. Upon the discharge of any seaman or upon payment of his wages, the master shall sign and give him a certificate of his discharge, in a form sanctioned by the local Government, specifying the period of his service and the time and place of his discharge; and if any master fails to sign and give to any such seaman such certificate of discharge, he shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the master shall also, upon the discharge of every certificated mate whose certificate of competency or service has been delivered to and retained by him, return such certificate, and shall in default incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

XLIV. Every Shipping Master shall hear and decide any question whatever between a master or owner and any of his crew which both parties agree in writing to submit to him; and every award so made by him shall be binding on both parties, and shall, in any legal proceeding which may be taken in the matter before any Court or Magistrate, be deemed to be conclusive as to the rights of the parties; and any document purporting to be such submission or award shall be *prima facie* evidence thereof. An award made by a Shipping Master under this Section may be enforced by a Magistrate in the same manner as an order for the payment of wages made by such Magistrate under the provision of Section LV.

XLV. In any proceeding relating to the wages, claims, or discharge of any seaman carried on before any Shipping Master under the provisions of this Act, such Shipping Master may call upon the owner or his agent, or upon the master or any mate or other member of the crew, to produce any log-books, papers, or other documents in their respective possession or power relating to any matter in question in such proceeding, and may call before him and examine any of such persons being then at or near the place on any such matter; and every owner, agent, master, mate, or other member of the crew who, when called upon by the Shipping Master, does not produce any such paper or document as aforesaid if in his possession or power, or does not appear and give evidence, shall, unless he shows some reasonable excuse for such default, for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XLVI. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the settlement of wages, (that is to say) —

1. Upon the completion before a Shipping Master of any discharge and settlement, the master or owner and each seaman shall respectively, in the presence of the Shipping Master, sign, in a form sanctioned by the local Government, a mutual release of all claims in respect of the past voyage or engagement, and the Shipping Master shall also sign and attest the release and shall retain the same.
2. Such release so signed and attested shall operate as a mutual discharge and settlement of all demands

To be a discharge.

between the parties thereto in respect of the past voyage or engagement.

3. A copy of such release, certified under the hand of such Shipping Master to be a true copy, shall be given by him to any party thereto requiring the same, and such copy shall be receivable in evidence upon any future question touching such claims as aforesaid, and shall have all the effect of the original of which it purports to be a copy.

4. In cases in which discharge and settlement before a Shipping Master are hereby required, no payment, receipt, settlement, or discharge otherwise made shall operate or be admitted as evidence of the release or satisfaction of any claim.

5. Upon any payment being made by a master before a Shipping Master, the Shipping Master shall, if required, sign and give to such master a statement of the whole amount so paid, and such statement shall, as between the master and his employer, be received as evidence that he has made the payments therein mentioned.

LEGAL RIGHTS TO WAGES.

XLVII. A seaman's right to wages and provisions shall be taken to commence either at the time at which he commences work or at the time specified in the agreement for his commencement of work or presence on board, whichever first happens.

XLVIII. No seaman shall by any agreement forfeit his lien upon the ship or be deprived of any remedy for the recovery of his wages to which he would otherwise have been entitled; and every stipulation in any agreement inconsistent with any provision of this Act, and every stipulation by which any seaman consents to abandon his right to wages in the case of the loss of the ship or to abandon any right which he may have or obtain in the nature of salvage, shall be wholly inoperative.

XLIX. No right to wages shall be dependent on the earning of freight; and every seaman and apprentice who would be entitled to demand and recover any wages if the ship in which he has served had earned freight, shall, subject to all other rules of law and conditions applicable to the case, be entitled to claim and recover the same notwithstanding that freight has not been earned; but in all cases of wreck or loss of the ship, proof that he has not exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo, and stores shall bar his claim.

L. If any seaman or apprentice to whom wages are due under the last preceding Section dies before the same are paid, they shall be paid and applied in the manner hereinafter specified with regard to the wages of seamen who die during a voyage.

LI. In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, and also in cases where such service terminates before such period as aforesaid by reason of his being left on shore at any place abroad under a certificate of his unfitness or inability to proceed on the voyage, granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination as aforesaid, but not for any further period.

LII. No seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to wages for any period during which he unlawfully refuses or neglects to work when required, whether before or after the time fixed by the agreement for his beginning work; nor, unless the Court or Magistrate hearing the case otherwise directs, for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offence committed by him.

LIII. The master or owner of every ship shall pay to every seaman his wages within three days after the cargo has been delivered or within five days after the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens; and the seaman shall at the time of his discharge be entitled to be paid on account a sum equal to one-fourth part of the balance due to him; and every master or owner who neglects or refuses to make payment in manner aforesaid without sufficient cause, shall pay to the seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay for each of the days not exceeding ten days during which payment is delayed beyond the respective periods aforesaid; and such sum shall be recoverable as wages.

LIV. When any monies are payable in India to any seaman or apprentice for wages or otherwise under any agreement wherein such monies are expressed to be payable in some denomination of coin other than the current coin of the Port or place wherein the same have become payable, the seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to demand and recover, in the current coin of such Port or place, the amount due to him estimated according to the established par value of the coin wherein the same is so expressed to be payable.

MODE OF RECOVERING WAGES.

LV. Any seaman or apprentice or any person duly authorised on his behalf may sue, in a summary manner, before any Magistrate acting in or near to the place at which the service has terminated, or at which the seaman or apprentice has been discharged, or at which any person upon whom the claim is made is or resides, for any amount of wages due to such seaman or apprentice not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Every order made by such Magistrate in the matter shall be final.

LVI. When an order for the payment of wages is made by a Magistrate under the last preceding Section, and the wages are not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed, the sum mentioned in the order, with such further sum as may be thereby awarded for costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person directed to pay the same under a warrant to be issued for that purpose by the Magistrate.

LVII. No suit or proceeding for the recovery of wages under the sum of five hundred Rupees shall be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman or apprentice in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or in any Court of Civil Judicature other than the Court of Small Causes, where such Court exists, unless the owner of the ship is adjudged bankrupt or declared insolvent, or unless the ship is under arrest or is sold by the authority of any such Court, or unless the Magistrate, acting under the authority of this Act, refers the case to be adjudged by such Court.

LVIII. Every master of a ship shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens, and remedies for the recovery of his wages which by this Act or by any law or custom any seaman, not being a master, has for the recovery of his wages; and if in any proceeding in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty touching the claim of a master to wages, any right of set-off or counter-claim is set up, it shall be lawful for such Court to enter into and adjudicate upon all questions, and to settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and to direct payment of any balance which is found to be due.

WAGES AND EFFECTS OF DECEASED SEAMEN.

LIX. Whenever a seaman or apprentice, on a voyage which is to terminate at any Port in India, dies during such voyage, the master shall take charge of all money, clothes, and effects which he leaves on board, and shall enter in the official log-book a statement of the amount of money and a description of the effects left by the deceased, and, in case of a sale of such effects, the sum received for each article sold.

LX. The master shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his port of destination in India, deliver any such effects as aforesaid, and pay any money which he has taken charge of or received, and also the wages due to deceased, to the Shipping Master at such Port, and shall give to such Shipping Master an account of the effects, money, and wages so to be delivered and paid; and no deductions claimed in such account shall be allowed unless verified, if there is an official log-book, by the entry therein hereinbefore required, and also by such other vouchers (if any) as may be reasonably required by the Shipping Master to whom the account is rendered.

LXI. If the master fails to take such charge of the money or other effects of a seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage, or to make such entries in respect thereof, or to make such payment or delivery, or to give such account as hereinbefore respectively directed, he shall be accountable for the money, wages, and effects of the seaman or apprentice to the Shipping Master as aforesaid, and shall pay and deliver the same accordingly; and such master shall, in addition, incur a penalty not exceeding treble the value of the money or effects, or, if such value is not ascertained, not exceeding five hundred Rupees. All money, wages, and effects of any seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage shall be recoverable in the same Courts and by the same modes of proceeding by which seamen are hereby enabled to recover wages due to them.

LXII. When money or effects left by, or due to, any deceased seaman or apprentice, are paid or delivered to a Shipping Master, then, subject to such deductions for expenses incurred in respect of the seaman or apprentice, or of his said money and effects, as the Shipping Master thinks proper to allow, the Shipping Master may pay and deliver the said money and effects to any claimants who can prove themselves, to the satisfaction of the said Shipping Master, to be entitled thereto, and the said Shipping Master shall be thereby discharged from all further liability in respect of the money and effects so paid and delivered; or, if he think fit so to do, the Shipping Master may require probate or letters of administration or a certificate under Act XX. of 1841 to be taken out, and thereupon pay and deliver the said money and effects to the legal representative of the deceased.

LXIII. In cases of wages or effects of deceased seamen or apprentices received by any Shipping Master to which no claim is substantiated within one year from the receipt thereof by such Shipping Master, it shall be the duty of the Shipping Master to cause such effects to be sold, and to pay the proceeds of the sale and the unclaimed wages into the Public Treasury. If any subsequent claim is made to such money and is established to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master, the amount, or so much as shall appear to be due to the claimant, shall be paid out of the Public Treasury. If the claim is not established to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master, the claimant may apply by petition in a summary way to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Presidency, or in any station of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Court of Judicature there; and such Court, after taking evidence, either orally or on affidavit, shall make such order on the petition as shall seem just.

If subsequent claim be made thereto.

Provided that, after the expiration of six years from the receipt of such wages, or effects by the Shipping Master, no such claim shall be entertained without the sanction of the local Government.

Proviso.

PROVISIONS, HEALTH, AND ACCOMMODATION.

LXIV. Any three or more of the crew of any Ship registered at, trading with, or being at any Port or place in India, may complain to any Shipping Master or other Officer duly appointed in this behalf by the local Government, that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use, or deficient in quantity; and such Officer may thereupon examine the said provisions or water or cause them to be examined; and if, on examination, such provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or to be deficient in quantity, the person making such examination shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship; and if such master does not thereupon provide other proper provisions or water in lieu of any so signified to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any so signified to be insufficient in quantity, or uses any provisions or water which have been so signified as aforesaid to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, he shall, in every such case, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and upon every such examination as aforesaid, the Officers making or directing the same shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the official log, and shall send a report thereof to the Shipping Master, and such report, if produced out of the custody of such Shipping Master, shall be received in evidence in any legal proceeding.

LXV. If the Officer to whom any such complaint as last aforesaid is made, certifies in such statement as aforesaid, that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall be liable to forfeit to the owner out of his wages a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

Forfeiture for frivolous complaint.

LXVI. In the following cases, (that is to say)—

1. If, during a voyage, the allowance of any of the provisions which any seaman has by his agreement stipulated for is reduced (except in accordance with any regulations for reduction by way of punishment contained in the agreement, and also except for any time during which such seaman wilfully and without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to perform his duty, or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct, either on board or on shore);

2. If it is shown that any of such provisions are or

Master to have same remedies for wages as seaman.

Master to take charge of effects of deceased seaman.

Effects and wages to be paid to Shipping Master with full accounts.

Penalties for not taking charge of or accounting for such monies and effects.

Wages and property of deceased seaman may be paid without probate.

Disposal of wages or effects of deceased seamen not claimed within one year.

If subsequent claim be made thereto.

Proviso.

PROVISIONS, HEALTH, AND ACCOMMODATION.

LXIV. Any three or more of the crew of any Ship registered at, trading with, or being at any Port or place in India, may complain to any Shipping Master or other Officer duly appointed in this behalf by the local Government, that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use, or deficient in quantity; and such Officer may thereupon examine the said provisions or water or cause them to be examined; and if, on examination, such provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or to be deficient in quantity, the person making such examination shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship; and if such master does not thereupon provide other proper provisions or water in lieu of any so signified to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any so signified to be insufficient in quantity, or uses any provisions or water which have been so signified as aforesaid to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, he shall, in every such case, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and upon every such examination as aforesaid, the Officers making or directing the same shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the official log, and shall send a report thereof to the Shipping Master, and such report, if produced out of the custody of such Shipping Master, shall be received in evidence in any legal proceeding.

LXV. If the Officer to whom any such complaint as last aforesaid is made, certifies in such statement as aforesaid, that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall be liable to forfeit to the owner out of his wages a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

Forfeiture for frivolous complaint.

LXVI. In the following cases, (that is to say)—

1. If, during a voyage, the allowance of any of the provisions which any seaman has by his agreement stipulated for is reduced (except in accordance with any regulations for reduction by way of punishment contained in the agreement, and also except for any time during which such seaman wilfully and without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to perform his duty, or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct, either on board or on shore);

2. If it is shown that any of such provisions are or

have during the voyage been bad in quality and unfit for use;

The seaman shall receive, by way of compensation for such reduction or bad quality, according to the time of its continuance, the following sums, to be paid to him in addition to, and to be recoverable as wages, (that is to say) :—

1. If his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified in the agreement, a sum not exceeding Three Annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or One Anna in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

2. If his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, Six Annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or Two Annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

3. In respect of such bad quality as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding Eight Annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or Three Annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

But if it is shown, to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate trying the case, that any provisions, the allowance of which has been reduced, could not be procured or supplied in proper quantities, and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof, such Court or Magistrate shall take such circumstances into consideration, and shall modify or refuse compensation as the justice of the case may require.

LXVII. All Foreign-going ships and all Home-

Medicines, &c. to be provided and kept on board certain ships.

trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall have always on board a sufficient supply of medicines

and appliances, suitable for diseases and accidents likely to happen on sea voyages, according to such scale as shall be from time to time issued by the local Government, with the approval of the Governor General of India in Council, and published at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in the *Government Gazette*, and in the Straits Settlement in such manner as the Governor shall notify; and in default thereof, the owner or master of every such ship shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees. Provided, however, that

Proviso.

this Section shall not apply to ships navigating from the United Kingdom and coming within the provisions of Section CCXXIV. of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854.

LXVIII. Every master shall keep on board proper

Masters to keep weights and measures on board.

weights and measures for the purposes of determining the quantities of the several

provisions and articles served out, and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out such provisions and articles in the presence of a witness whenever any dispute arises about such quantities, and in default shall, for every offence, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

LXIX. Whenever the master or any seaman of any

Expense of medical attendance and subsistence in case of illness, how to be defrayed.

ship registered at any place in India shall receive any hurt or injury in the service of the vessel, the expense of

providing the necessary surgical and medical advice and attendance with medicines, and of his subsistence, until he shall be cured or shall be brought back to the Port from which he was shipped or other Port agreed upon, shall be defrayed, with the cost of his conveyance to such Port, by the owner of the vessel without any deduction on that account from the wages of such master, officer, or seaman; and if paid by himself, may be recovered as part of his wages; and if paid or allowed out of any monies forming part of the Revenues of India, shall be a charge upon the ship, and may be recovered with full costs of suit by the Secretary of State in Council.

3

LXX. A place or places of shelter shall be provided below a well-caulked and substantial deck for the men engaged under this Act; such place or places shall be so arranged as to allow for the men the following spaces :—

1. For each European seaman or apprentice or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, nine superficial feet if the place be not less than six feet in height from deck to deck; or fifty-four cubic feet if the height from deck to deck be less than six feet.

2. For each lascar or native seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a lascar, four superficial feet; and if the place allotted be under the top-gallant fore-castle, such fore-castle-deck shall be not less than four feet six inches above the one below it.

Every such place shall be kept free from stores or goods of any kind, not being the personal property of the crew in use during the voyage; and if any such place in any ship is not in

Penalty if place be not properly constructed. whole sufficiently large to give such space for each

seaman and apprentice as hereinbefore required, or is not properly caulked and in all other respects securely and properly constructed and well-ventilated, the owner shall, for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this Section, incur a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees; and if any such space

Penalty for not keeping space clear. as aforesaid is not kept free from goods and stores as aforesaid, the master shall,

for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this Section, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

LXXI. The Shipping Master at any Port in India,

by himself or his deputy, may enter at any time on board of any ship upon which seamen have been shipped at such Port, and inspect the

provisions and water provided for the use of the crew, and the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for seamen prescribed by this Act or by the Merchant Shipping Act 1854. If on inspection the provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use or to be deficient

Procedure if provisions, &c. are found to be of a bad quality. in quantity, the Shipping Master shall proceed, as provided in Section LXIV. of

this Act, and the penalty prescribed in the said Section shall be incurred by any default of the master of the ship in respect of such provisions or water.

POWER OF MAKING COMPLAINTS.

LXXII. If any seaman or apprentice, whilst on board any ship, states to the master

Seamen to be allowed to go ashore to make complaint to a Magistrate. that he desires to make complaint to a Magistrate against the master or any of the crew,

the said master shall, if the ship is then at a place where there is a Magistrate, so soon as the service of the ship will permit, and if the ship is not then at such a place, so soon after her first arrival at such a place as the service of the ship will permit, allow such seaman to go ashore, or send him ashore in proper custody, so that he may be enabled to make such complaint, and shall, in default, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

PROTECTION OF SEAMEN FROM IMPOSITION.

LXXIII. No wages due or accruing to any seaman or apprentice shall be subject to attachment from any

Sale of, and charge upon wages to be invalid. Court; and every payment

of wages to a seaman shall be valid in law, notwithstanding any previous sale or assignment of such wages or of any incumbrance thereon; and no assignment or sale of such wages, or of salvage made prior to the accruing thereof, shall bind the party making the same; and no power of attorney or authority for the receipt of any such wages or salvage shall be irrevocable.

LXXIV. No debt exceeding in amount Three Rupees incurred by any seaman after he has engaged to serve shall be recoverable until the service agreed for is concluded.

No debt exceeding Three Rupees recoverable till end of voyage.

LXXV. If any person demands or receives from any seaman or apprentice payment in respect of his board or lodging in the house of such person for a longer period than such seaman or apprentice has actually resided or boarded therein, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

Penalty for over-charges by lodging-house-keepers.

LXXVI. If any person receives or takes into his possession or under his control any monies, documents, or effects of any seaman or apprentice, and does not return the same or pay the value thereof when required by such seaman or apprentice, subject to such deduction as may be justly due to him from such seaman or apprentice in respect of board or lodging or otherwise, or absconds therewith, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees; and any Magistrate may, besides inflicting such penalty by summary order, direct the amount or value of such monies, documents, or effects, subject to such deduction as aforesaid, to be forthwith paid to such seaman or apprentice.

LXXVII. Every person who, not being in the service of Her Majesty and not being duly authorised by law, goes on board any ship about to arrive at the place of her destination, before her actual arrival at the place of her discharge, without the permission of the master, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees; and the master or person in charge of such ship may take any such person so going on board as aforesaid into custody, and deliver him up forthwith to any Police Officer, to be by him taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this Act.

LXXVIII. If, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship at any Port in India, any person then being on board such ship solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes out of such ship any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction and with the permission of the master, he shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

DISCIPLINE.

LXXIX. Any master or officer, or any seaman or apprentice belonging to, any ship registered at, trading with, or being at any Port or place in India, who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board of such ship, or who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of such ship from immediate

danger to life or limb, shall, for every such offence, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

LXXX. Any Court having Admiralty jurisdiction in India may, upon application by the owner of any ship being within the jurisdiction of such Court, or by the part-owner or consignee, or by the agent of the owner, or by any certificated mate, or by one-third or more of the crew of such ship, and upon proof on oath to the satisfaction of such Court that the removal of the master of such ship is necessary, remove him accordingly; and may also, with the consent of the owner or his agent, or the consignee of the ship, or if there is no owner or agent of the owner or consignee of the ship within the jurisdiction of the Court, then without such consent, appoint a new master in his stead, and may also make such order and may require such security in respect of costs in the matter as it thinks fit.

LXXXI. If the local Government, on the information of any Shipping Master, or on any other ground, has reason to believe that any master or mate who has obtained a certificate of competency or service from such Government, is, from incompetency or misconduct, unfit to discharge his duties, it may direct any Board or Officer at or near to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, to institute an investigation; and thereupon such Board or Officer shall conduct the investigation, and may summon the master or mate to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence either in person or otherwise, and shall, for the purpose of such investigation, have all the powers vested in Magistrates of summoning and examining witnesses, and may make such order, with respect to the costs of such investigation, as they may deem just, and shall, on the conclusion of the investigation, make a report upon the case to the local Government.

LXXXII. The local Government may suspend or cancel the certificate (whether of competency or service) granted under this Act to any master or mate in the following cases, (that is to say) :—

1. If, upon any investigation made in pursuance of the last preceding Section, he is reported to be incompetent, or to have been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness, or tyranny.
2. If, upon any investigation conducted under the provisions of Sections C. CI. and CII. of this Act, it is reported that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default.
3. If, upon any investigation conducted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, or upon any investigation made by a Naval Court constituted as is provided by the said Act or any other law for the time being in force, or upon any investigation made by any Court or tribunal authorised or hereafter to be authorised by the Legislative Authority in any British possession to make inquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters or mates of ships, or as to shipwreck or other casualties affecting ships, it is reported that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he has been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness, or tyranny. Provided always that, in the case of any report by any such last-mentioned Court or tribunal, the report shall have been confirmed by the Governor or person administering the Government of such possession.
4. If he is superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court or of any Naval Court constituted as is

provided by the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, or any other law for the time being in force.

5. If he is shown to have been convicted of any offence. And every master or mate whose certificate is cancelled or suspended shall deliver it to the Shipping Master, or to such other person as the local Government shall direct, and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees; and the local Government may at any subsequent time grant to any person whose certificate has been cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade.

LXXXIII. Whenever any seaman who has been lawfully engaged, or any apprentice, to the sea-service, commits any of the following offences, he shall be liable

Offences of seamen and apprentices and their punishments.

to be punished summarily as follows (that is to say):—

1. For desertion he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour, and also to forfeit all or any part of the clothes and effects he leaves on board, and all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned; and also, if such desertion takes place at any Port or place not in India, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit all or any part of the wages or emoluments he may earn in any other ship in which he may be employed until his next return to any Port or place in India, and to satisfy any excess of wages paid by the master or owner of the ship from which he deserts to any substitute engaged in his place at a higher rate of wages than the rate stipulated to be paid to him.

2. For neglecting or refusing to join or to proceed to sea, absence within twenty-four hours before sailing, and absence without leave. Neglecting or refusing to join or to proceed to sea, absence within twenty-four hours before sailing, and absence without leave. cause to join his ship or to proceed to sea in his ship, or for absence without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of the ship's sailing from any Port either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, or for absence at any time without leave, and without sufficient reason, from his ship or from his duty not amounting to desertion or not treated as such by the master, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding ten weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay, and in addition for every twenty-four hours of absence, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.

3. For quitting the ship without leave after her arrival at her Port of delivery and before she is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay.

4. For wilful disobedience to any lawful command he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding four weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay.

5. For continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands, or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.

6. For assaulting any master or mate he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour.

7. For combining with any other or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands, or to neglect duty, or

to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour.

8. For wilfully damaging the ship, or embezzling or wilfully damaging any of her stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal in amount to the loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour.

9. For any act of smuggling of which he is convicted, and whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner, he shall be liable to pay to such master or owner such a sum as is sufficient to reimburse the master or owner for such loss or damage; and the whole or a proportionate part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction or on account of such liability, without prejudice to any further remedy.

LXXXIV. Upon the commission of any of the offences enumerated in the last preceding Section, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and shall be signed by the master and also by the mate or one of the crew; and the offender, if still in the ship, shall, before the next subsequent arrival of the ship at any Port, or, if she is at the time in Port, before her departure therefrom, either be furnished with a copy of such entry or have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him, and may thereupon make such reply thereto as he thinks fit; and a statement, that a copy of the said entry has been so furnished or that the same has been so read over as aforesaid, and the reply (if any) made by the offender, shall likewise be entered and signed in manner aforesaid; and in any subsequent legal proceeding, the entries hereinbefore required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and in default of such production or proof, the Court hearing the case may, at its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offence.

LXXXV. Every seafaring person whom the master of any ship is, under the authority of this Act or any law, compelled to take on board and convey, and every person who goes to sea in any ship without the consent of the master or owner or other person entitled to give such consent, shall, so long as he remains in such ship, be subject to the same laws and regulations for preserving discipline, and to the same penalties and punishments for offences constituting or tending to a breach of discipline, to which he would be subject if he were a member of the crew and had signed the agreement.

LXXXVI. Whenever, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, any seaman or apprentice neglects or refuses to join, or deserts from, or refuses to proceed to sea in any ship in which he is duly engaged to serve, or is found otherwise absenting himself therefrom without leave, the master or any mate, or the owner, ship's husband, or consignee, may, with or without the assistance of Police Officers, who are hereby directed to give the same, if required, apprehend him without first procuring a warrant; and may thereupon in any case, and shall, in case he so requires and it is practicable, convey him before some Court capable of taking cognisance of the matter, to be dealt with according to law; and may, for the purpose of conveying him before such Court, detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or such shorter time as may be necessary; or may, if he does not so require, or if there is no such Court at

or near the place, at once convey him on board; and if any such apprehension appears to the Court, before which the case is brought, to have been made on improper or on insufficient grounds, the master, mate, owner, ship's husband, or consignee who makes the same or causes the same to be made, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees; but such penalty, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment in respect of such apprehension.

LXXXVII. Whenever any seaman or apprentice is brought before any Court on the ground of his having neglected or refused to join or to proceed to sea in any

Deserters may be sent on board in lieu of being imprisoned.

ship in which he is engaged to serve, or of having deserted or otherwise absented himself therefrom without leave, such Court may, if the master or the owner or his agent so requires, instead of committing the offender to prison, cause him to be conveyed on board for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or deliver him to the master or any mate of the ship, or the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed, and may in such case order any costs and expenses properly incurred by, or on behalf of, the master or owner by reason of the offence, to be paid by the offender, and, if necessary, to be deducted from any wages which he has then earned, or which, by virtue of this then existing engagement, he may afterwards earn.

LXXXVIII. If any seaman or apprentice is imprisoned on the ground of his having neglected or refused to join or to proceed to sea in any ship in which he is engaged to serve, or of having

Seamen imprisoned for desertion or breach of discipline may be sent on board before termination of sentence.

deserted or otherwise absented himself therefrom without leave, or of his having committed any other breach of discipline; and if, during such imprisonment and before his engagement is at an end, his services are required on board his ship, any Magistrate may, at the request of the master or of the owner or his agent, cause such seaman or apprentice to be conveyed on board his said ship for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or to be delivered to the master or any mate of the ship or to the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed, notwithstanding that the termination of the period for which he was sentenced to imprisonment has not arrived.

LXXXIX. In all cases of desertion from any ship registered at a Port or place in India while such ship is at any place out of India, the master shall produce the entry of such desertion in the official log-book to the person or persons required by the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, to endorse on the agreement a certificate of such desertion; and such person or persons shall thereupon make and certify a copy of such entry, and also a copy of the said certificate of desertion; the master shall forthwith transmit such copies to the Shipping Master at the Port where such seaman was engaged, who shall, if required, cause the same to be produced in any legal proceeding; and such copies, if purporting to be so made and certified as aforesaid, shall, in any legal proceeding relating to such desertion, be received as evidence of the entries therein appearing.

XC. Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to, the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any Port or place in India, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book; and thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of

Facilities for proving desertion so far as concerns forfeiture of wages.

wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore contained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge or can otherwise show, to the satisfaction of the Court, that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

XCI. Whenever, in any proceeding relating to seamen's wages, it is shown that any seaman or apprentice has, in the course of the voyage, been convicted of any offence by any competent tribunal and rightfully punished therefor by imprisonment or otherwise, the Court hearing the case may direct a part of the wages due to such seaman, not exceeding Thirty Rupees, to be applied in reimbursing any costs properly incurred by the master in procuring such conviction and punishment.

XCVI. Whenever any seaman contracts for wages by the voyage, or by the run, or by the share, and not by the month or other stated period of time, the amount of forfeiture to be incurred under this Act shall be taken to be an amount bearing the same proportion to the whole wages or share as the period hereinbefore mentioned in fixing the amount of such forfeiture (as the case may be) bears to the whole time spent in the voyage; and if the whole time spent in the voyage does not exceed the period for which the pay is to be forfeited, the forfeiture shall extend to the whole wages or share.

XCVII. All clothes, effects, wages, and emoluments which, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, are forfeited for desertion, shall be applied in the first instance in or towards the reimbursement of the expenses occasioned by such desertion to the master or owner of the ship from which the desertion has taken place, and may, if earned subsequently to the desertion, be recovered by such master or by the owner or his agent in the same manner as the deserter might have recovered the same if they had not been forfeited; and in any legal proceeding relating to such wages, the Court may order the same to be paid accordingly; and, subject to such reimbursement, the same shall be paid into the Public Treasury and carried to the account of Government; and in all other cases of forfeiture of wages under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the forfeiture shall, in the absence of any specific directions to the contrary, be for the benefit of the master or owner by whom the wages are payable.

XCVIII. Any question concerning the forfeiture of, or deductions from, the wages of any seaman or apprentice, may be determined in any proceeding lawfully instituted with respect to such wages, notwithstanding that the offence in respect of which such question arises, though hereby made punishable by imprisonment as well as forfeiture, has not been made the subject of any criminal proceeding.

XCV. If any seaman, on or before being engaged, wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of the name of his last ship, or last alleged ship, or wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of his own name, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and such penalty may be deducted from any wages he may earn by virtue of such engagement as aforesaid, and shall, subject to reimbursement of the loss and expenses (if any) occasioned by any previous desertion, be paid and applied in the same manner as other penalties payable under this Act.

XCVI. Whenever any seaman commits an act of misconduct for which his agreement imposes a fine, and which it is intended to punish by enforcing such fine,

Amount of forfeiture how to be ascertained when seamen contract for the voyage.

Application of forfeitures.

Questions of forfeitures may be decided in suits for wages.

Penalty for false statement as to last ship or name.

Fines to be deducted from wages, and paid to Shipping Master.

an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and a copy of such entry shall be furnished or the same shall be read over to the offender, and an entry of such reading over, and of the reply (if any) made by the offender, shall be made, in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinbefore specified with respect to the offences against discipline specified in and punishable under this Act; and such fine shall be deducted and paid over as follows (that is to say): if the offender is discharged at any Port or place in India, and the offence, and such entries in respect thereof as aforesaid, are proved, in the case of a Foreign-going ship, to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master before whom the offender is discharged, and in the case of a Home-trade ship, to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged, the master or owner shall deduct such fine from the wages of the offender and pay the same over to such Shipping Master; and if, before the final discharge of the crew in India, any such offender as aforesaid enters into any of Her Majesty's ships or is discharged at any place not in India, and the offence and such entries as aforesaid are proved to the satisfaction of the Officer in command of the ship into which he so enters, or of the Consular Officer, Officer of Customs, or other person by whose sanction he is so discharged, the fine shall thereupon be deducted as aforesaid, and an entry of such deduction shall then be made in the official log-book (if any) and signed by such Officer or other person; and on the return of the ship to India, the master or owner shall pay over such fine, in the case of Foreign-going ships, to the Shipping Master before whom the crew is discharged, and in the case of Home-trade ships to the Shipping Master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged; and if any master or owner neglects or refuses to pay over any such fine in manner aforesaid, he shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding six times the amount of the fine retained by him; provided that no act of misconduct for which any such fine as aforesaid has been inflicted and paid shall be otherwise punished under the provisions of this Act.

XCVII. Every person who, by any means whatever, persuades or attempts to persuade any seaman or apprentice to neglect or refuse to join or to proceed to sea in, or to desert from his ship, or otherwise to absent himself from his duty, shall, for each such offence in respect of each such seaman or apprentice, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees; and every person who wilfully harbours or secretes any seaman or apprentice who has deserted from his ship, or who has wilfully neglected or refused to join or has deserted from his ship, knowing or having reason to believe such seaman or apprentice so harboured or secreted, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

XCVIII. Any person who secretes himself and goes to sea in any ship without the consent of either the owner, consignee, or master, or of a mate, or of any person in charge of such ship, or of any other person entitled to give such consent, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees, or be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding Four weeks.

XCIX. If, during the progress of a voyage, the master of any ship registered at any Port or place in India is superseded, or for any other reason quits the ship and is succeeded in the command by some other person, he shall deliver to his successor the various documents relating to the navigation of the ship and to the crew thereof which are in his custody; and shall in default incur a penalty not exceeding One Thousand Rupees; and such successor shall, immediately on assuming the command

of the ship, enter in the official log a list of the documents so delivered to him.

INQUIRIES INTO WRECKS.

Inquiry may be instituted C. In any of the cases in cases of wreck and casualty. following, that is to say:—

Whenever any ship is lost, abandoned, or materially damaged on or near the coasts of India;

Whenever any ship causes loss or material damage to any other ship on or near such coasts;

Whenever, by reason of any casualty happening to, or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life ensues;

Whenever any such loss, abandonment, damage, or casualty happens elsewhere to or on board any ship registered at any Port or place in India under the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, or under Act X. of 1841— it shall be the duty of any European Civil Officer of Government residing at or near the place where such loss, abandonment, damage, or casualty occurred, if the same occurred in India, but if elsewhere, at or near the place where such witnesses as aforesaid arrive or are found, to give notice of the same to the local Government. It shall be lawful for the local Government, whether such notice be given or not, if a formal investigation appears to it to be requisite or expedient, to appoint two persons to make the same. The investigation shall be held at such place as the local Government shall deem best for the convenient examination of the witnesses. One of the persons to be so appointed shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is held; the other may be any person conversant with maritime affairs.

CI. The persons appointed shall proceed to make the investigation and shall, for that purpose, so far as relates to compelling the attendance of witnesses, and the regulation of the proceedings, have the same powers as if the same were a proceeding relating to an offence or cause of complaint upon which such Magistrate has power to convict summarily, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

CII. Upon the conclusion of the case, the persons appointed to investigate shall send a report to the local Government, containing a full statement of the case and of their opinion thereon, accompanied by such report of, or extracts from, the evidence, and such observations (if any) as they may think fit.

OFFICIAL LOGS.

CIII. An official log-book of every ship registered at any Port or place in India, except Home-Trade ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons, shall be kept in a form sanctioned by the local Government; and such official log may, at the discretion of the master or owner, either be kept distinct from the ordinary ship's log or united therewith, so that in all cases the blanks in the official log be duly filled up.

CIV. Every entry in every official log shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence, and of the entry respecting it; and in no case shall any entry therein in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final Port of discharge be made more than twenty-four hours after such arrival.

CV. Every master of a ship for which an official log-book is hereby required, shall make or cause to be made therein entries of the following matters (that is to say):—

1. Every legal conviction of any member of his crew, and the punishment inflicted.
Convictions.
2. Every offence committed by any member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute, or to enforce a forfeiture, or to exact a fine, together with such statement concerning the reading over such entry and concerning the reply (if any) made to the charge, as hereinbefore required.
Offences.
3. Every offence for which punishment is inflicted on board, and the punishment inflicted.
Punishments.
4. A statement of the conduct, character, and qualifications of each of his crew, or a statement that he declines to give an opinion on such particulars.
Conduct, &c. of crew.
5. Every case of illness or injury happening to any member of the crew, with the nature thereof, and the medical treatment adopted (if any).
Illness and injuries.
6. Every case of death happening on board, and of the cause thereof.
Deaths.
7. Every birth happening on board, with the sex of the infant and the names of the parents.
Births.
8. Every marriage taking place on board, with the names and ages of the parties.
Marriages.
9. The name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by death, with the place, time, manner, and cause thereof.
Quitting ship.
10. The amount of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's Service during the voyage.
Wages of men entering Navy.
11. The wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom.
Wages of deceased seamen.
12. The sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold, and of the sum received for it.
Sale of deceased men's effects.
13. Every collision with any other ship, and the circumstances under which the same occurred.
Collisions.

CVI. The entries hereby required to be made in official log-books shall be signed as follows (that is to say):— every such entry shall be signed by the master and by the mate or some other of the crew, and every entry of illness, injury, death, or birth shall be also signed by the surgeon or medical practitioner on board (if any); and every entry of wages due to, or of the sale of the effects of, any seaman or apprentice who dies, shall be signed by the master and by the mate and some other member of the crew, and every entry of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's Service shall be signed by the master and by the seaman, or by the Officer authorised to receive the seaman into such service.

CVII. The following offences in respect of official log-books shall be punishable as hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):—

1. If in any case an official log-book is not kept in the manner hereby required, or if any entry hereby directed to be made in any such log-book is not made at the time and in the manner hereby directed, the master shall, for each such offence, incur the specific penalty herein mentioned in respect thereof, or, where there is no such specific penalty, a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.
2. Every person who makes, or procures to be made, or assists in making any entry in an official log-book,

in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final Port of discharge in India, more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding Three Hundred Rupees.

3. Every person who wilfully destroys or mutilates or renders illegible any entry in any official log-book, or who wilfully makes, or procures to be made, or assists in making any false or fraudulent entry or omission in any such log-book, shall, for each such offence, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding One year.

CVIII. All entries made in any official long-book as hereinbefore directed shall be received in evidence in any proceeding in any Court of Justice, subject to all just exceptions.

CIX. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final Port of destination in India, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver to the Shipping Master before whom the crew is discharged the official log-book of the voyage; and the master or owner of every Home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall, within twenty-one days after the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in every year, transmit or deliver to some Shipping Master in India the official log-book for the preceding half-year; and every master or owner who refuses or neglects to deliver his official log-book as hereby required, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees.

CX. If any ship ceases, by reason of transfer of ownership or change of employment, to fall within the operation of Section CIII. of this Act, the master or owner thereof shall, if such ship is then in any Port in India, within one month, and if she is elsewhere, within six months, deliver or transmit to the Shipping Master at the Port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book duly made out to the time at which she ceased to be within such operation, and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees; and if any ship is lost or abandoned, the master or owner thereof shall, if practicable, and as soon as possible, deliver or transmit to the Shipping Master at the Port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book (if any) duly made out to the time of such loss or abandonment, and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

CXI. Whenever, in the course of any legal proceedings instituted at any Port or place in India before any Judge or Magistrate, or before any person authorised by law or by consent of parties to receive evidence, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that such witness may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's Dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same local Government as the Port or place where such proceedings are instituted), or any British Consular Officer elsewhere, shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer, be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceedings are instituted. Provided that, if the proceeding is criminal, such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused, and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer. It shall not be necessary in any case to, prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding,

Depositions to be received in evidence when witnesses cannot be produced.

such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

CXII. 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 1856, 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.

CXIII. In all cases where any Court or Magistrate has power to make an order directing payment to be made of any seaman's wages, penalties, or other sums of money, then if the party so directed to pay the same is the master or owner of a ship, and the same is not paid at the time and in manner prescribed in the order, the Court or Magistrate who made the order may, in addition to any other powers which such Court or Magistrate may have for the purpose of compelling payment, direct the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said ship, her tackle, furniture, and apparel.

CXIV. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any ship belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty, or to any ship belonging to any Foreign Prince or State; and nothing in this Act, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, shall extend to any ship belonging to the subjects of any Foreign Prince or State.

Act not to extend to ships belonging to Her Majesty or to any Foreign Prince or State.

Or (except certain Sections) to ships belonging to the subjects of any Foreign Prince or State.

CXV. When the master of a Foreign ship being at any Port in India engages any lascar or other native seaman to proceed to any Port out of India, he shall with such seaman, and the before a Shipping Master in provided for the making of agreements in the case of Foreign-going ships, and all the provisions of Sections XXI. and XXII. of this Act, respecting the form of such agreements and the stipulations to be contained in them and the making and signing of the same, shall be applicable to the engagement of such seaman; and the master of such Foreign ship shall give to the Shipping Master a bond, with the security of some approved person resident in India, for an amount calculated at the rate of One Hundred Rupees for every such seaman and conditioned for the due performance of the said agreement and stipulations.

CXVI. The fees prescribed in Section VI. of this Act shall be payable in respect of every such engagement, and deductions from the wages of seamen so engaged may be made to the extent and in the manner allowed by the said Section.

CXVII. If any lascar or other native seaman is engaged by the master of any Foreign ship otherwise than is allowed in the two last preceding Sections, such master shall be liable to a penalty of One Hundred Rupees for every such seaman so engaged. It shall be lawful for the Shipping Master, by himself or his deputy, to enter on board any Foreign ship upon which he shall have reason to believe that any such seaman has been shipped, and the provisions of Section XXX. of this Act shall be applicable in respect of every such ship.

Penalty for master of Foreign ship engaging native seamen otherwise than is allowed by two last preceding Sections.

Shipping Master may board Foreign ships suspected of unlawfully shipping native seamen.

CXVIII. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say):

The word "India" shall mean the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vict. c. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India. The expression "Local Government" shall mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of any portion of the said territories. The expression "Home-trade ship" shall include every ship employed in trading between any Ports of the said territories, or between any Port of the said territories and any Port or place on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon. The expression "Foreign-going ship" shall include every ship employed in trading between any Port of the said territories and any Port or place not in the said territories, nor on the Continent of India, nor in the Island of Ceylon. The word "Master" shall include every person (except a Pilot) having command or charge of any ship. The word "seaman" shall include every person (except masters, pilots, and apprentices) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females. The word "person" shall include a corporation.

TABLE A.

Fees to be charged for matters transacted at Shipping Offices.

1. Engagement or discharge of crews:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In Ships under 100 tons	3	0	0
From 100 to 200 ,,	7	0	0
200 to 300 ,,	10	0	0
300 to 400 ,,	12	8	0
400 to 500 ,,	15	0	0
500 to 600 ,,	17	8	0
600 to 700 ,,	20	0	0
700 to 800 ,,	22	8	0
800 to 900 ,,	25	0	0
900 to 1,000 ,,	27	8	0
above 1,000 ,,	30	0	0

and so on for ships of larger tonnage, adding for every one hundred tons above one thousand, Two Rupees and Eight Annas.

2. Engagement or discharge of seamen, separately, One Rupee for each Seaman.

TABLE B.

Sums to be deducted from wages by way of partial repayment of fees in Table A.

1. In respect of engagements and discharges of crews, upon each engagement and each discharge:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From wages of any Mate, Purser, Engineer, Surgeon, Carpenter, or Steward	0	12	0
From wages of all others, except apprentices.	0	8	0

2. In respect of engagements and discharges of seamen, separately, upon each engagement and each discharge

0	8	0
---	---	---

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

29th January 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 22nd January 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd of May next:—

A Bill for the Prevention of Fraudulent Transfers of Property and of Secret Trusts.

For the prevention of fraudulent Transfers of property and of secret trusts; Preamble. It is enacted as follows:—

I. No transfer of any interest whatever in any immovable property shall be valid unless it be by instrument in writing, signed by the party transferring or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, and attested by two or more witnesses.

II. No agreement for the transfer of any such interest shall be enforced unless the same or some memorandum or note thereof shall be in writing and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or by some person thereunto lawfully authorised.

No agreement for the transfer of such interest to be enforced unless it is in writing.

III. Whenever any interest in immovable property is transferred to any person by any written instrument and no declaration of trust in relation thereto shall be expressed in the body of the same instrument or in some memorandum endorsed or written thereon at the time of the execution thereof, such person and every other person claiming under him shall be entitled to hold and absolutely dispose of such interest for his own use and benefit free from all trust,—as against every person (capable of entering into a lawful contract) who shall claim that the property, though transferred to the name of another was, by agreement, purchased in reality for his use and benefit,—and as against every person claiming under such party or person: saving, nevertheless, to every person who shall prove that he was at the time of the transfer and continues to be a *bond fide* creditor of the transferor, or of any person for whose use and benefit the transfer was really intended, every such right and remedy whether by suit or otherwise as he would have had if this Act had not been passed: and saving also all such right, title, and interest in the property transferred of any other person other than the transferor or person for whose use and benefit the transfer was really intended, or persons claiming under them, as he would have had if this Act had not been passed.

If the written instrument of transfer declares no trust of the property;—

transferee may hold the property for his own benefit free from all trust,—

as against the party transferring,—

contract) who shall claim and as against every person claiming that the purchase was really for his use and benefit.

Saving of rights of creditors,—

the transfer and continues to be a *bond fide* creditor of the transferor, or of any person for whose use and benefit the transfer was really intended, every such right and remedy whether by suit or otherwise as he would have had if this Act had not been passed: and saving also all such right, title, and interest in the property transferred of any other person other than the transferor or person for whose use and benefit the transfer was really intended, or persons claiming under them, as he would have had if this Act had not been passed.

and of other persons.

IV. Whoever, not being the party for whose use and benefit any such transfer is really intended, wilfully and knowingly allows himself to be named therein as transferee without any declaration therein of the trust on which he is to hold, shall be liable to a fine which may amount to one-half more than the value of the interest transferred.

Person wilfully allowing himself to be named as transferee in the written instrument to be liable to fine if the transfer is really intended for the benefit of another.

he is to hold, shall be liable to a fine which may amount to one-half more than the value of the interest transferred.

V. Whoever fraudulently executes, attests, or becomes a party to, or fraudulently instigates or assists another to execute, attest, or become a party to any such transfer which contains

Penalty for fraudulently attesting, &c. any written transfer which contains certain false statements.

any false statements relating to the consideration thereof, or relating to the person for whose benefit it is really intended to operate, or which does not correctly name such person, shall be punished with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to a fine.

VI. No testamentary disposition of any description of property shall be valid unless it shall be in writing, and signed by the testator or by some other person in his presence, and by his direction, nor unless such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator as the signature to such testamentary disposition in the presence of at least two witnesses who shall subscribe the same in the presence of the testator. But no particular form of attestation shall be necessary. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to the wills of persons whose personal property cannot, by the law of England, pass to their representatives without probate or letters of administration obtained in one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature.

Testamentary disposition of property of any description to be in writing, signed, and attested.

Proviso. shall be necessary. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to the wills of persons whose personal property cannot, by the law of England, pass to their representatives without probate or letters of administration obtained in one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature.

VII. No testamentary disposition so made or any part thereof shall be revoked otherwise than by a subsequent testamentary disposition executed in manner hereinbefore required, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same, and executed in the manner in which a testamentary disposition is hereinbefore required to be executed, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

VIII. No obliteration, interlineation, or other alteration made in any testamentary disposition after the execution thereof, shall be valid or have any effect except so far as the words thereof before such alteration shall not be apparent; unless such alteration shall be executed in like manner as hereinbefore is required for the execution of the testamentary disposition; but the testamentary disposition with such alteration as part thereof shall be deemed to be duly executed if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses be made in the margin, or some other part of the testamentary disposition opposite or near to such alteration, or at the foot or end of, or opposite or near to, such alteration, or at the foot or end of or opposite to a memorandum referring to such alteration, and written at the end or some other part of the testamentary disposition.

Revocation of testamentary disposition.

Alterations of testamentary dispositions.

IX. No authority to adopt a son shall be valid so as to confer any rights of succession or inheritance unless it be by instrument in writing, signed by the person authorising the adoption, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, nor unless such signature shall be attested by at least two witnesses.

X. No contract for the sale of any moveable property for the price of one hundred Rupees or upwards shall be allowed to be good, except the buyer shall accept part of the goods so sold and actually receive the same or give something in earnest to bind the bargain or in part payment, or that some note or memorandum in writing of the said bargain be made and signed by the parties to be charged by such contract or their agents thereunto lawfully authorised.

Authority to adopt to be conferred by writing signed and attested.

Contract for the sale of moveable property of the value of 100 Rupees, or upwards.

XI. This Act shall not extend to any transfers, agreements, testamentary dispositions, contracts, or authorities to adopt, made or given before this Act shall come into operation.

Act not to extend to transfers, &c. made before the Act shall come into operation.

shall come into operation.

XII. In the construction of this Act, unless the contrary appear from the context, words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number; words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Commencement of Act.

XIII. This Act shall come into operation on the day of 185 .

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned MAPS are ON SALE at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Public Works, for Cash:—

	Scale.	Price of each
Map of the Belgaum Collectorate,	4 miles to an inch; Rs. 2-8-0, or Rs. 3 mounted on cloth.	
Ditto Dharwar ditto,	ditto.	} <i>Rs. a. p.</i> 2 0 0 or Rs. 2-8 mounted on cloth.
Ditto Rutnagherry ditto,	ditto.	
Ditto Tanna 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 Malcolmpoit,	500 feet to an inch.	
Ditto Matheran Hill,	1 furlong to an inch.	
Ditto Kaira Collectorate,	2 miles to an inch.	} <i>Rs. a. p.</i> 1 8 0 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.
Ditto Ahmedabad ditto,	4 miles to an inch.	
Plan of the City of Poona,	300 feet to an inch, Rs. 1-4-0, or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.	
Map of the Peint State,	2 miles to an inch, Rs. 0-12-0, or Rs. 1 mounted on cloth.	
Plan of the Native Town of Bombay,	300 feet to an inch, Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.	
Ditto Fort of Bombay,	300 feet to an inch, Rs. 1-8-0 mounted on cloth.	

E. SOUTHEY, Lieutenant,
Assist. to the Chief Engineer of P. W.

Bombay, Office of the Chief Engineer
of Public Works, 15th February 1858.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills.....	8 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 } Months	12 ditto.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government } Notes and Railway Shares.. }	11 per cent.
On Open Loans on ditto.....	12 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts	12 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods..	12 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 80 per cent., on 4 per Cent.

Government Notes 70 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, 29th January 1859.

No. 77 of 1857.

Notice

Is hereby given, that a small supply of ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, referred to in the undermentioned Notice of the Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India, dated Calcutta, the 29th November 1856, have been received by this Department from Calcutta. Officers in charge of Local Depôts, requiring any, should prefer their Indent to this Department, as directed in the above notice.

"NOTICE.

"The Officers in charge of Treasuries and Depôts or the custody and sale of Postage Stamps are informed that Adhesive Envelopes, stamped with the value of One Anna, have been received from England, and, being now in charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, are now available on Indent.

"2. These Envelopes are in packets of 16, and each packet is enclosed in a wrapper, on which is marked the price, Rs. 1-2-0.

"3. The Rules for the sale of Postage Stamps are applicable to the sale of the Stamped Envelopes; but discount is allowed on the actual value of the latter, and not the extra charge of 2 annas on every 16 Envelopes, which is added to cover the cost of the paper and manufacture.

"4. The Superintendent of Stamps will not supply the Stamped Envelopes in a smaller quantity than one Ream at a time, which consists of 30 Packets, and is of the value of Rs. 33-12-0, including the extra charge of 2 annas on each Packet."

J. W. MUSPRATT,

Superintendent of Stamps.

Bombay, General Stamp Office,
4th February 1857.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની આખતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મચ્કુરોની સ્થાવર તથા નંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજવસ્તુ આ નામદાર કોર્ટના આફિસિઆલ આસામ્નેનીના તાબામાં આપે.

હુકમ લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાનાર ઠરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
ગોવીંદજી ખીમજી	૩ જી સોમવાર.	ચાલતો ફેબ્રુવારી.	૧૨.
માધુ ખીન લખમજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રામજી ખીન રાઘોબા તથા લખમી બાઈ કાંમઠેજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
વીઠોબા દાદુબા તથા લખમજી દાદુબા	૧ જી સોમવાર.	ચાલતો માર્ચ.	એજ.
ભીમજી નયુ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રોષ કોડાજી ખીન રોષ લાદજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ઓધવ વરા તથા પીતાંબર ઓધવ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
મહમદ ઈનુરા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
લુઈરા મેનુએલ ડીકાંનશીરાઆંઈ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રાધુબા મદ્યુદંનજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
પીરાજી રાઘોજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
લખશુ બાઈ તે રઘુનાથ વીરાવનાથની વીધવા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આજ આવનાર લેગુદારોએ યોડામાં યોડ સાંભળવાના તથુ દાહાડા અગાઉ સોગયુનાંમાંથી સાખીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવો હમારી આપીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાણે તેઓને શી આપી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા માલ મિલકતની ડીપો હમારી આપીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

નીચે લખેલા ઈસ્ટેટમાંથી ક્લા આપવાને ઠરાવીઆ છે તેહની વીગત.

નેમ્સ સીમીંગટન રાઈટ, ૩ જી સોમવાર ચાલતો ફેબ્રુવારી ૧૨ ટકા, ૧ લા તથા ખીજ દેવાવાલાના હીરાખમાં.
રંજુછેડ રાવજી તથા મુંદરાવ રાવજી તથા કૃષ્ણરાવ રાવજી, ૩ જી સોમવાર ચાલતો ફેબ્રુવારી ૬ ટકા.

મુંબઈનાં કોર્ટમધે, કોર્ટના ક્લાર્કની આપીસમાં, જે. એ. મેકનજી, કોર્ટના ક્લાર્કની રાહી.

(A true translation)
J. FLYNN, Chief Translator.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR RACE.	CAUSE OF DEATH.														Total—exclusive of Still-born.			
	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Menses.	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.	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
Brahmun.	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Lingnet and Bhatia	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Hindoo of other Caste	1	..	13	..	70	11	..	12	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	135
Hindoo Out-caste	4	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
Moosulman	2	..	1	..	28	1	..	5	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	43
Parsee	2	3	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	12
Jew
Native-Christian.	7	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
Indo-European
European	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Negro-African	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other and Unknown Caste or Race
All Castes and Races...	3	..	21	..	126	21	..	22	30	..	2	2	15	1	5	1	..	246
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Ten Years	..	38	24	8	125	12	..	25	41	..	3	1	11	1	4	2	1	296

Bombay, 16th February 1859.

A. H. LEITH,
In charge of Mortuary Returns.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1859.

No. 118 of 1859.—The following Order by Brigadier Smith, dated Camp Sisye, 5th September 1858, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant Anderson, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, is appointed Assistant Field Engineer, from the 2nd September, to superintend works to be constructed at Sepree.

No. 119 of 1859.—The following gentleman is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment, as Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment:—

Infantry.

Date of Arrival at Bombay.

No. 41, Mr. Patrick Murray 26th January 1859.

Major J. C. Graves, of the 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council. Date of arrival at Bombay, 26th January 1859.

No. 120 of 1859.—Captain H. D. Twysden, of the 33rd Regt. Bengal N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1859.

No. 121 of 1859.—Conductor J. Davis, of the Public Works Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 122 of 1859.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Government of India, dated Fort William, 18th January 1859, No. 77:—

“The following Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 70, of the 30th November 1858, and the War Office Circular therein referred to, are published for general information:—

‘EAST INDIA HOUSE, London, 30th November 1858.

MILITARY,
No. 70.

MY LORD,—Enclosed you will receive three copies of a War Office Circular, No. 325, dated 27th September 1858, directing, with reference to the Circular letter of the 22nd April last, No. ²²²₂₂₂, that Soldiers who may re-enlist after the 1st October 1858 after expiration of the first period of service, shall be placed on precisely the same footing as a Recruit, and receive a free kit, or, should he not require a fresh kit, the value of it in money. The Infantry kit being estimated at £3 3s. 0d., the Cavalry kit at £6 12s. 0d., horse appointments being deducted.

I have, &c.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

(Signed) STANLEY.’

‘Circular No. 325.

27
General No.
905

WAR OFFICE, 27th September 1858.

SIR,—Referring to the Circular letter from this Department, dated the 22nd April last, No. ²²²₂₂₂, which sanctioned the issue of the sum of £2 to each Soldier who, on the termination of his first period of service, should re-enlist for the further term of years required to complete a total service of 21 years in the Infantry or Artillery, or 24 years in the Cavalry, under the Acts named in the margin, and which also provided that to each of 10 & 11 Vic. c. 37. the Soldiers so re-enlisting, who might be complete in necessities, the sum of One Pound 12 & 13 Vic. c. 73. (£1) would be allowed in lieu of a new kit, I am directed by Secretary Major General Peel to inform you that he considers it expedient that certain modifications should be made in the provisions of the Circular above quoted, and that he has therefore decided that each Soldier who, after the 1st of October next, may re-enlist after the expiration of his first period of service of 10 or 12 years, shall be placed on precisely the same footing as a Recruit, and shall receive a free kit on re-enlistment; or, should he not require a fresh kit, he shall be paid the value of the kit: that of the Infantry kit being estimated at £3 3s. 0d., and of the Cavalry kit at £6 12s. 0d., horse appointments being deducted.

I have, &c.

The Officer Commanding.

(Signed) JOHN ROBT. GODLEY.’

(Signed) FRED. D. ATKINSON, Major,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.”

No. 123 of 1859.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Government of India, dated Fort William, 18th January 1859, No. 79:—

“The following Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 87, of the 15th December 1858, is published for general information:—

‘THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

East India House, London, 15th December 1858.

MILITARY,
No. 87.

MY LORD,—The undermentioned Officers have proceeded in charge of Troops under the terms of the Circular, dated 16th March last, copy of which was transmitted in letter dated 21st April, No. 98, and will be entitled,

according to their respective circumstances, to the advantages conceded by that Circular. Those who would have proceeded Overland, but for their services being required to proceed round the Cape of Good Hope, will be entitled to draw Indian Pay and Allowances and reckon service from the dates of arrival of the Mails specified opposite their names respectively, and those who are not proceeding in charge to their own Presidencies will be entitled to free passages to those Presidencies, viz :—

Brevet Major Hugh Mackenzie, 2nd Bengal European Fusiliers	Per <i>Gosforth</i> , to Calcutta	Per Mail, 4th August 1858.
Lieutenant J. P. Cambridge, 2nd Bengal N.I.	Per <i>Blervie Castle</i> , to Kurrachee.	.....
Lieutenant J. R. Gordon, 15th Madras N. I.	Per <i>Walter Morrice</i> , to Madras.	.....
Lieutenant G. W. Farquhar, 1st Madras N. I.	Per <i>Lady Octavia</i> , to Calcutta	Per Mail, 4th October 1858.
Lieutenant J. DeHavilland, 48th Madras N. I.	Per <i>Adamant</i> , to Calcutta.	.....
Captain B. M. Loveday, 15th Bengal N. I.	Per <i>Ellenborough</i> , to Calcutta	Per Mail, 20th October 1858.
Captain W. T. Williams, 32nd Madras N. I.	Ditto ditto	Per Mail, 20th Sept. 1858.
Brevet Captain W. N. Dyett, 3rd Bombay European Regiment, Brigade Major, Rajkote	Ditto ditto	Per Mail, 20th October 1858.
Brevet Major H. A. Thompson, 50th Madras N. I.	Per <i>Seringapatam</i> , to Madras...	Per Mail, 4th October 1858.
Lieutenant W. G. Ellice, 15th Bengal N. I.	Ditto ditto	Per Mail, 20th October 1858.
Captain H. Y. Beale, 12th Bombay N. I.	Per <i>Kennington</i> , to Bombay	Per Mail, 14th October 1858.
Captain C. W. Wahab, 14th Bombay N. I.	Ditto ditto	.....
Brevet Major S. W. Hennah, 4th Madras Light Cavalry	Per <i>Tudor</i> , to Calcutta	Per Mail, 4th Nov. 1858.
Lieutenant F. W. J. Sewell, 36th Madras N. I.	Ditto ditto	Per Mail, 20th October 1858.
Brevet Major W. J. Church, 17th Madras N. I.	Per <i>Eveline</i> to Calcutta	Per Mail, 20th Nov. 1858.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas E. Powell, 43rd Bengal N. I.	Ditto ditto	Per Mail, 20th Nov. 1858.
Lieutenant R. D. Campbell, 63rd Bengal N. I., and Adjutant 3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry	Ditto ditto	Per Mail, 4th Dec. 1858.
Captain E. Gage, 15th Madras N. I.	Per <i>Lincheden Castle</i> , to Bombay.	Per Mail, 4th Dec. 1858.
Captain R. E. Glasspool, 6th Bombay N. I.	Ditto ditto.	Per Mail, 27th Nov. 1858.
Lieutenant George Stedman, 23rd Madras N. I.	Ditto ditto.	Per Mail, 4th Dec. 1858.

(Signed) FRED. D. ATKINSON, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department."

No. 124 of 1859.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Government of India, dated Fort William, 21st January 1859, No. 94 :—

"Under instructions from the Home Authorities, and in continuation of Government General Order No. 1238, of 27th August 1858, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to notify that of the Lieutenant Colonels and Lieutenants of Royal Artillery and Engineers serving in India, those who in England would be restricted to Majors and 2nd Lieutenants' pay shall, in India, receive the pay and allowances of Major and 2nd Lieutenant respectively.

2. In like manner three-fourths the fixed establishment of Lieutenant Colonels in the Artillery, and four-fifths in the Engineers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, also two-thirds of the fixed complement of Lieutenants in either Corps, counting from the top of the list, shall receive the pay and allowances of those ranks, and the residue the pay and allowances of Major and 2nd Lieutenant respectively.

3. Second Captains in the Royal or Indian Horse Artillery or Engineers shall receive the pay and allowances

	In Garrison or Cantonment within the 200 miles limit.	In the field or beyond the 200 miles limit.
Pay and Indian Allowance.....	251 2 8	251 2 8
Regimental House-rent.....	50 0 0	.....
Tentage.....	75 0 0	75 0 0
Extra Batta.....	.....	91 5 0
Total.. Rupees	376 2 8	417 7 8

Rupees 123-13-8.

of Captains, but in the Foot Artillery they shall receive Thirteen Pence *per diem* less. This exceptional rate for the 2nd Captains of Foot Artillery is shown in the margin. The sum held to be included as Military Pay, in any consolidated Civil salaries of 2nd Captains of Foot Artillery, is Company's Rupees One hundred and Twenty-three, Thirteen Annas, and Eight Pies per month, or Thirteen Pence *per diem* less than in the case of a Captain.

4. This Order has effect from 27th August last, and is applicable to the three Presidencies.

(Signed) FRED. D. ATKINSON, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department."

No. 125 of 1859.—Lieutenant J. S. Ledwith, of the 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I., is allowed leave of absence for fifteen months, to proceed to Sea and Australia, on medical certificate.

No. 126 of 1859.—The following Order is confirmed :—

Dated 12th December 1858.—By Major General Sir H. Rose, G.C.B., directing Lieutenant Fenwick, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to receive charge of the Commissariat Department with the Head Quarters of the Field Force from Lieutenant DesVœux.

No. 127 of 1859.—The following appointment is made :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what Rank promoted.	From what Date.	In whose Room.
2nd Belooch Battalion.	Subedar Petamber	Subedar Major.	30th Sept. 1858.	{ To complete the Establishment.

No. 128 of 1859.—The following Adjustments of rank and promotions are made:—

INFANTRY.

Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Grimes to take rank from the 28th November 1858, vice Hawkins, retired.

2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.

Major J. W. Schneider, Captain DeLacy McDougall Gleig, and Lieutenant Stanley DeBurgh Edwards, to take rank from the 28th November 1858, in succession to Grimes, promoted.

INFANTRY.

Promotion.

Senior Major Henry Vincent, from the 10th Regt. N. I., to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 2nd December 1858, vice Blood, retired.

10th Regt. N. I.

Captain J. S. Gell to be Major, Lieutenant R. W. Richards to be Captain of the Company, and Ensign Charles Peter Newport to be Lieutenant, from the 2nd December 1858, in succession to Vincent, promoted.

No. 129 of 1859.—The following Native promotion is made:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what Rank promoted.	From what Date.	In whose Room.
24th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Synac Sewnac	Je nedar	29th Sept. 1858.	Amrootjee Soorwah, transferred to the 31st Regt. N. I.

No. 130 of 1859.—The following gentleman is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment, as Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment:—

Infantry.

Date of Arrival at Bombay.

No. 602, Mr. Maxwell Graham 29th January 1859.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1859.

No. 131 of 1859.—Brevet Captain M. G. Brabazon, of the 60th Regt. Bengal N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, from the date of his departure from Kurrachee, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1859.

No. 132 of 1859.—Captain G. R. Brown, of the Bengal Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Sea for twelve months, on medical certificate, under the O. d Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1859.

No. 133 of 1859.—Brevet Major R. B. Brett, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 134 of 1859.—With reference to G. G. O., No. 55, of the 21st ultimo, Captain H. Y. Beale, of the 12th Regt. N. I., and Captain C. W. Wahab, of the 14th Regt. N. I., are considered as having returned to duty without prejudice to their Rank, on the 11th November 1858, the date of the arrival at Bombay of the Overland Mail, which left England on the 11th October last.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

M A R I N E D E P A R T M E N T.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1859.

No. 16 of 1859.—Mr. L. Osborn, Purser, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1859.

No. 17 of 1859.—Messrs. William Wilson Cooke, Volunteer, and Archibald Kennedy Arnot, Captain's Clerk, for the Indian Navy, are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointments, from the date of arrival, the 6th instant.

No. 18 of 1859.—The following 3rd Class Engineers are promoted to 2nd Class, to fill vacancies on the Establishment, from the 1st instant:—

Messrs. William Smith.
George Reid.
Charles F. Calaway.
Samuel McNamara.
Frederick L. Edmonds.
Cornelius Curtain.
John H. Shand.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1859.

No. 19 of 1859.—The following Engineers, for the Indian Navy, arrived from England by the ships, and on the dates specified against their names :—

Messrs. William Jackson Hunter.....	} 3rd Class, per "Lauderdale," 20th January 1859.
Henry Ditlef Konse.....	
Alexander George Paterson....	
William Moylan.....	
Walter Clare Webb.....	
George Hutchinson.....	
Richard Short.....	} 3rd Class, per "Hurricane," 29th January 1859.
James Masson.....	
William Sangster.....	
John Watson.....	
Robert Gray.....	
William Crimp Harinafood....	
Thomas Maver.....	
William Duncan.....	}
James Rattray.....	
George William Homer.....	}

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1859.

Mr. H. B. Lockett, Acting Political Agent in the Southern Muratha Country, has been permitted to proceed on duty into the Native States under his Political charge, from the 26th January last.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1859.

Assistant Surgeon H. Colvill was placed in charge of the Civil Medical duties at the Bushire Residency, in conjunction with his own duties on board the "Falkland," from the 12th November 1858.

Lieutenant G. G. Leathes, 12th Regt. Bombay N. I., resumed charge of his duties as Third Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, on the 2nd instant.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1859.

Colonel W. Lang, Political Agent in Kattywar, is allowed leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1859.

Lieutenant G. R. C. Westropp, Acting Adjutant of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, assumed charge of his duties on the 9th instant.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise M. Henri Eugene Angelucci as Vice-Consul for France, at Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1859.

Captain Birch, Commandant of the 2nd Khandeish Bheel Corps, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate, preparatory to his application for leave on the same grounds to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1859.

Captain Birch, Commandant of the 2nd Khandeish Bheel Corps, made over charge of his Office to Lieutenant Atkins, Second in Command, on the 21st ultimo.

Mr. Praed to be Assistant to the Magistrate of Tanna, retaining his appointment under the Magistrate of Poona.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. C. M. Harrison to be Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. C. J. Erskine to be Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun.

Mr. A. K. Forbes to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish.

Mr. C. H. Cameron to continue to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. T. A. Compton to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur during the absence of Mr. C. M. Harrison.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. L. ANDERSON, *Secretary to Government.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1859.

Mr. W. G. Pedder is appointed to act, on special duty under the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, as Assistant to all the Collectors in Gazerat, and as Inam Commissioner in the Mandvee Pargunna, of the Surat Collectorate, under Act XI. of 1852, during the absence of Mr. Ravenscroft, on leave in England.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1859.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, Collector of Rutnagherry, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate on duty, from the 25th ultimo.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
B. H. ELLIS, *Acting Secretary to Government.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1859.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Order:—

Dated 22nd November 1858.—By Colonel Beatson, appointing Lieutenant Baker, of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, to act as Post Master to the Jaulnah Field Force.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1859.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India has permitted Mr. W. A. Ritchie, of the Bombay Civil Service, to return to his duty; and has granted Mr. A. W. Jones, of the Bombay Civil Service, an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1859.

The Reverend Dr. Goldstein, Chaplain of Sholapoor, is granted two months' privilege leave, from the 1st March 1859.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1859.

The privilege leave of absence, for one month, from 18th January 1859, granted to the Reverend W. Goodall, Chaplain of Ahmednuggur, by Government Notification, dated 19th idem, is extended to the 26th instant.

With reference to Government Notification, dated 17th November 1858, the Reverend G. A. F. Watson, 2nd Chaplain of Belgaum, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the Office of Trustee of the Protestant Churches at that Station.

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

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the Provisions of Regulation VI. of 1834, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have sanctioned the closing, for Six Weeks, from the 1st proximo, of the following Civil Courts of the Rutnagherry Division, of the Konkun Zillah:—

Court of Senior Assistant Judge.
Court of Moonsiff of Chiploon.
Court of Moonsiff of Rajapoor.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1859.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Whereas it is provided by Act No. XXVI. of 1850, that whenever any application shall be made to the Government for putting the said Act in force in any Town or Suburb, notice thereof shall be given in the *Government Gazette* of the Presidency or place, and also by Proclamation within such Town or Suburb, setting forth the purposes of the application, and giving reasonable time for all Inhabitants of such Town or Suburb to declare themselves for or against the adoption of the said Act therein, for such purposes, or any of them; and whereas application has been made to the Government that the said Act No. XXVI. of 1850 may be put in force within the Village of DEOR, in the Koregaum Talooka, of the Sattara Collectorate, for the purpose of making better provision for making, repairing, cleaning roads, drains, and

tanks, and for improving the said Village, and preventing any nuisances arising therein: Notice of the application aforesaid is hereby given, and all Inhabitants of the said Village of DEOR, in the Koregaum Talooka, are hereby informed, that such of them as are minded to declare themselves for or against the adoption of Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in the Village of DEOR, in the Koregaum Talooka, for the purposes described in the application aforesaid, or any of them, may declare themselves accordingly before Captain H. B. SANDFORD, the First Assistant Magistrate of Sattara, at any time during the usual office hours, within two months from this date.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

H. YOUNG,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1859.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to act as Assessors at the approaching Examination of Candidates for the Diploma of Graduate in the Grant Medical College:—

Surgeon Winchester, LL.D.
Surgeon Glasse.
Surgeon Woosnam.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

H. YOUNG,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1859.

Notice.

OBSERVATORY TIME BALL.

The Signal heretofore used at the Government Observatory for giving the true Bombay Mean Time to the Shipping at 1h. p. m. daily, by Dipping a Flag at the Observatory Flagstaff, will be discontinued from this date; and in place of the Flag, a large Red Ball, six feet in diameter, will be dropped on a Shaft above the Dome Tower lately erected at the Observatory.

In the event of any mistake occurring in the time of drop at 1h. p. m. daily, a Flag will immediately be hoisted at the Observatory Flagstaff, and the Ball will be again dropped at 2h. p. m.; and in the event of the Time Ball Apparatus becoming at any time out of order, so as to prevent the Ball being dropped, the Time will be given by Dipping the Flag from the Observatory Flagstaff as heretofore, until the Apparatus is put in working order.

E. F. T. FERGUSSON, Lieutenant I. N.,
Superintendent Government Observatory.
Government Observatory, Bombay,
15th January 1859.

For Sale,

A CARGO OF FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, consisting of Mill and Hand-sawn Logs.

For particulars, apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
27th December 1858.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS BRADLEY is duly authorised to Sign our Firm per pro-curation from this date.

G. S. KING & Co.
Bombay, 9th February 1859.

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, the Australian Colonies, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
" 4 " "	2s.	0½d. " "
" 3 " "	2s.	0¾d. " "
" 2 " "	2s.	0½d. " "
" 1 " "	2s.	0¾d. " "
" on demand		
On Scotland on demand	2s.	0½d. " "
On Ireland "		
Circular Notes "	2s.	0d. " "
On Paris at 3 days' sight	2s.	0d. " "

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., 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, 16th February 1859.

NOTICE.—MR. GUSTAVE MONNET, of the FIRM of *Monnet and Co.*, Poona, is hereby authorised to receive all Monies due to me on account of my Business at Poona, as Milliner, &c.

ROSINE MONNET.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. F. MONNET, of Poona, in our FIRM, ceased on the 1st December 1858.

F. MONNET & Co.

Poona, 8th February 1859.

NOTICE.—MR. GUSTAVE MONNET, of the FIRM of *Monnet and Co.*, Poona, is hereby authorised to receive all Monies due to our late Firm.

F. MONNET & Co.

Poona, 8th February 1859.

For Sale

AT THE

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

☞ *Postal Stamps may be sent for payment of Small Sums.*

The **Royal Proclamation**; also that of the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 1st November 1858, in ENGLISH, MURATHEE, and GUZERATHEE Rs. 0 8
Do. do. in CANARESE " 0 4
In either Language, singly, 4 Annas.

Rules for the Examination of Government Servants in the Vernacular Languages, being Government Notification of 27th October 1858 0 2

In Boards, Rs. **6-12**; in Pliable Cover, Rs. **5-12**.

COMPLETE EDITION OF

SEPARATE GENERAL ORDERS,

ISSUED IN THE YEARS 1856-57 AND JANUARY 1858.

The New Section "COMMANDS," issued with Rs. a. Adjutant General's Circular No. 20, of 16th September 1858, now ready. This Section is to be added to the compilation called "Separate General Orders." 0 2

* * Copies of ESCALADING DRILL (with 11 Illustrations), being G. O. C. dated 10th November 1858, **8 annas** each copy 0 8

Also a few copies of ORDER OF MARCH when Troops are in "Review Order"; issued by Commander in Chief, Bombay Army, 8th September 1858. 0 2

Rules for the Guidance of Courts Martial. *New Edition* of 1858 4 0

Pattern or Skeleton FORMS for COURTS MARTIAL on foolscap. The set consists of 4 different Courts Martial 1 8

APPENDIX No. II. to JAMESON'S CODE .. 3 0

APPENDIX No. III. 3 0

[The Code and App. No. I. are "out of print."]

Complete in 2 volumes 8vo, bound,

MULLALY'S PAY TABLES, consisting of ARMY PAY TABLES, a READY RECKONER from 4 annas to Rs. 1000, and FORMS OF ABSTRACTS; also PAY TABLES of the MARINE and CIVIL SERVICES, &c. 10 0

Also a few Copies of

THE NEW TARIFF, which came into Operation on the 5th August 1857; price 8 annas.

Ditto ditto MARATHI; price 8 annas.

Ditto ditto GUJARATHI; price 8 annas.

जकावित्या जिनसांचें नवीन निरखपत्रक सन १८५७ चे भागस्त महिन्याचे ५ वे तारिखेपासून चालू असे—याचे मराठी भाषांतराची किंमत ८ आणे.
व गुजराथी भाषांतराची किंमत ८ आणे.

POSTAL ACT (No. XVII. of 1854), with Rules for Management of Post Office Department (*corrected edition*), and District Post Rules, stitched Rs. 1 0

CIVIL ABSENTEE RULES, dated 8th June 1855, with SUBSEQUENT ADDENDA and INTERPRETATIONS up to June 1857, in foolscap 0 8

RULES for the GUIDANCE of COURTS of REQUESTS, with Forms of Proceedings, &c. (June 1855), stitched..... 0 8

NEW MILITARY FURLOUGH REGULATIONS; with SUBSEQUENT ORDERS THEREON, up to September 1857, in fcap. stitched..... 0 8

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE RULES for LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c. in fcap. 0 4
Ditto with SUBSEQUENT ORDERS and ADDENDA to November 1857, including also the Government Resolution dated 2nd December 1858. 0 6

Uncovenanted Service Rules for Leave of Absence (without subsequent addenda) in Marathi 0 4
Ditto ditto in Guzerathree 0 4
Ditto ditto in Canarese 0 4

RULES relating to PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, dated 19th April 1858, and AMENDMENTS of 9th September 1858 .. 0 6

Paper of Great Variety and Best Quality always on Hand.

Butlers' Account Books, Ruled in Red and Blue Ink on good Writing Paper, with double Money Columns, 144 pages 1 0
Ditto ditto thicker paper and larger size .. 1 12

Memorandum Books ruled double money columns and blue lines, of various sizes, at 6 annas, 8 annas, Rs. 1, and Rs. 1½ each.

White Card Boards, large size,—25 ins. by 20 ins.—of good quality, suitable for mounting Photographs, each..... 0 6

Also a few Tinted Card Boards, large size, superior quality, each 0 7

Lithographic Writing Ink.

„ Crayons.

„ Printing Inks of various colours.

„ Transfer Paper.

* * * Fresh Supplies of the above constantly on Sale, and large Quantities prepared to order on Short Notice.

BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, and FORMS

ORDERED BY

Adjutant General's Circular No. 7, 13th Feb. 1858.

ARE PREPARED

AT THE

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS,

* * * The Adjutant General's Instructions for their preparation can be forwarded to any Officer applying to the Bombay Education Society's Press.

At the Bombay Education Society's Press.

A Numbering Machine is now in working order. Tickets, Cheque Books, or other Documents, can be numbered consecutively, alternately, or in duplicate, as required.
By this Machine numbers can be stamped expeditiously and cheaply.

MACHINE RULING

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

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

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.

File Boards for Correspondence, large Foolscap size, with Cloth Covers, Mounted with Brass Screws and Hooks, being a very convenient Office File for Notes and Letters in constant use, or for permanent Records, Rs. 1-3.

Ditto ditto with double Brass Screws of extra depth fixed on the left side, adapted for correspondence under frequent reference, Rs. 2-3.

ADDRESS CARDS ON COPPER PLATES. NEW PLATES engraved in all Styles.

PRINTING FROM COPPER PLATES executed in the Best Manner.

Printing and Lithographing, in every Variety and Style.

Regimental Forms, OF THE PRESCRIBED PATTERNS, CAREFULLY PREPARED FOR THE VARIOUS CORPS.

Dress Regulations, for the Bombay Army, Section XIII. "Infantry of the Line"—price 4 annas, a few copies also of the other Sections.

Caste Returns, required by Adjutant General's Circular No. 29, of 19th November 1858, and as modified by No. 31, of 8th December 1858.

"Diaries" of Parades, &c. required by G. O. C. of 13th August 1858.

Muster Rolls, on best foolscap.

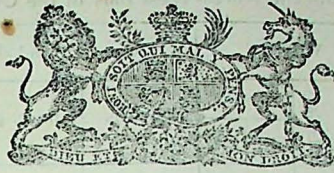
Monthly Returns, for Native Infantry or Cavalry (8 pages), printed on best foolscap.

Discharge Certificates, in English and Hindoostanee, on best foolscap.

Ditto ditto ditto Murathee.

Unfit Rolls for Artillery and for European Regts. Rs. 3 for 6 copies.

Unfit Rolls for Native Regts.—All Arms—under and over 15 years' service, Royal paper size, Rs. 3 for 12 copies, less than 12 at 6 annas a copy.



GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Aripo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 1st of March next 1859, and that the Banks to be fished are the Modregam Bank, and that portion of the North-west part of the Chivel Paar Bank left unfished last March, estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ Fifty Boats for Fifteen days.

It is therefore recommended that such Boat-owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Aripo on or before the 20th February next. And it is particularly notified, that the first day's fishing will positively take place on the first day in March, that the weather may permit the Boats to fish.

The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon Currency, or in East India Company's Rupees.

Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at Ten days' sight, will be taken, on Letters of Credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo, and the different Government Agents of Provinces, will be authorised to receive Cash Deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and Receipts of these Officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Fifty pounds.

By His Excellency's Command,

C. J. MACCARTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 20th November 1858.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agent for H. M.'s Ceylon Government.

STATEMENT of the Produce and Valuation of Sample Oysters taken from the Modregam and North-West Chivel Paar Banks, in November 1858.

12,000 Oysters from the Modregam Bank.

Description, Size, Number, and Quality.				Weight.			Value.	Total Value.	Rate of Valuation in Pagodas.		
Nos.	Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quality in Chew.	Kalengy.	Manjady.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per Chew.	Per Kalengy.
						K.	M.				
1.	Korowel	20	4	...	...	17	...	2 10 0	2 17 0	.....	12 Star Pagodas.
2.	Peesel	...	5	...	...	21	...	0 7 0			
3.	Kalippo	30	4	...	...	11	...	2 0 0	2 7 0	.....	12 do.
4.	Peesel	...	4	...	...	18	...	0 7 0			
5.	Kalippo	50	8	...	...	17	...	3 15 0	12 2 0	.....	8 Star Pagodas.
6.	Korowel	...	14	...	...	4	...	7 0 0			
7.	Peesel	...	14	...	...	31	...	1 3 0	13 4 0	.....	7 Star Pagodas.
8.	Anothary	80	8	...	...	11	...	2 10 0			
9.	Kalippo	...	18	...	...	21	...	6 2 0	40 12 0	.....	2 do.
10.	Korowel	...	16	...	...	21	...	3 8 0			
11.	Peesel	...	21	...	...	31	...	1 0 0			
12.	Vadivoe	100	...	...	1	71	...	.....	109 1 0	.....	.....
13.	excluding	200	...	...	2	71	...	.....	
14.	Madengoe	400	...	...	1	5	...	109 1 0			
15.	Tool	600	...	...	3	3	...	.....	40 12 0	.....	2 do.
		800	...	...	1	81	...	.....	
		1000	1	5	5	161				40 12 0
16.	Masoetool	...	...	...	...	15	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	
17.	Shell Pearls	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0		
Average produce of 12,000 Oysters.				12	171	Co's. Rs.	182 5 0	or, £1 10s. 4½d. per 1000.			

10,000 Oysters from the North-West part of the Chivel Paar.

Description, Size, Number, and Quality.				Weight.		Value.	Total Value.	Rate of Valuation in Pagodas.					
Nos.	Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quality in Chew.	Kalengy.	Mandi.	Total.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per Chew.	Per Kalengy.	
							K.	M.					
1.	Anothary	20	1	1 1/2	..	0 7/8	...	...	15 8 0	.....	8 Star Pagodas.	
2.	Kalippo	..	8	..	..	4 1/2	...	...	11 8 0	.....	.....	16 Star Pagodas.
3.	Korowel	..	4	..	..	2 8/8	...	...	4 9 0	.....	.....	10 do.
4.	Peesel	..	19	..	..	12 1/2	1	0 1/2	6 2 0	.....	.....
										37 11 0			
5.	Aney	30	1	1 1/2	..	1 1/2	...	...	2 4 2	.....	10 Star Pagodas.	
6.	Kalippo	..	10	..	..	3 1/2	...	...	7 0 0	.....	.....	12 do.
7.	Korowel	..	5	..	..	1 1/2	...	...	2 3 0	.....	.....	8 do.
8.	Peesel	..	11	..	..	3 1/2	...	8 1/2	1 15 0	.....	.....
										13 6 2			
9.	Anothary	50	7	1 1/2	..	1 1/2	...	...	6 3 0	.....	8 Star Pagodas.	
10.	Kalippo	..	39	..	..	9	...	...	15 12 0	.....	.....	10 do.
11.	Korowel	..	30	..	..	9	...	...	12 12 0	.....	.....
12.	Peesel	..	34	..	..	9	1	8 1/2	3 0 0	.....	.....
										37 11 0			
13.	Kalippo	80	60	..	..	10	...	...	17 8 0	.....	.....	10 do.
14.	Korowel	..	41	..	..	7	...	...	7 6 0	.....	.....
15.	Peesel	..	75	..	..	13	1	10	4 8 0	.....	.....
										29 6 0			
16.	Vadivoe	100	4	1 1/2	..	2	16 1/2	...	.....	.....	6 1/2 Star Pagodas.	
17.	excluding	200	3	1 1/2	..	3	1	...	.....	.....	.....
18.	Madengoe	400	1	1 1/2	..	10	7	7 1/2	161 3 0	.....	.....
										161 3 0			
19.	Tool	600	..	..	..	2	18	...	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2 do.
		800	..	..	..	1	10	...	.....	.....	.....
		1000	..	..	..	17 1/2	5	5 1/2	32 1 0	.....	.....
										32 1 0			
20.	Masoetool	..	..	..	..	8	...	8	0 10 0	.....	.....
										0 10 0			
21.	Shell Pearls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	.....	.....
										5 0 0			
Average produce of 10,000 Oysters...						17	8 1/2	Co's. Rs.	317 0 2	or, £3 3s. 5d. per 1000.			

Doric,
13th November 1858.

G. VANE,
W. TWYNAM,
D. J. M. PATCHICO.

NOW READY,

IN DEMY 12mo, CLEAR TYPE, 328 PAGES,
Price for a single copy Rs. 1 ; or Rs. 9 a dozen,
SELECTIONS FROM THE NEW
VERSION,

As usually printed with the BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. A Text from the NEW TESTAMENT being prefixed to each Selection, as an aid to Christian thought in the use of Jewish Psalmody.

PREPARED BY THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Printed and published at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, and to be had of all Booksellers.

Bombay, June 20th, 1858.

* Any Profits from the Sale of this Book will be given to the Schools of the Bombay Education Society.

ON FOOLSCAP, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

NO. XXV. OF 1858.

Now ready at B. E. SOCIETY'S PRESS.

Just Published.

**HER MAJESTY'S
INDIAN NAVY LIST**

AND

INDIAN NAVY,

Corrected to January 1859.

SOLD AT THE

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS,

AND

BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Price 8 Annas.

Price Rs. 1-8-0, on BEST FOOLSCAP, SEWN IN COVER,

**CALCULATION TABLES OF
DAILY PAY**

FOR

MONTHS OF 28, 29, 30, AND 31 DAYS,

AT

RUPEES 1,000 DOWN TO 2 ANNAS.

A few Copies on Sale at the B. E. S. PRESS.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Overland Mail.—The OVERLAND MAIL, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "GANGES," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 24th February, at 5 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, till 6 o'clock P. M.

Mauritius.—Letters for the MAURITIUS can be sent by this opportunity.

China Mail.—Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock 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.

Australian Mail.—Mails for AUSTRALIA will likewise be sent to Galle by the China Mail.

Scinde Mails.—Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Government Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

Dates of Departure of Mails for Suez and China.—Memorandum showing the dates on which it is intended to despatch the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company from BOMBAY to SUEZ and CHINA during the year 1859:—

FROM BOMBAY TO SUEZ.		FROM BOMBAY TO CHINA.	
24th February.	5th August.	1st March.	31st July.
12th March.	20th August.	19th March.	16th August.
25th March.	12th September.	1st April.	31st August.
12th April.	24th September.	16th April.	16th September.
24th April.	12th October.	1st May.	1st October.
12th May.	25th October.	17th May.	16th October.
20th May.	12th November.	31st May.	31st October.
5th June.	24th November.	16th June.	16th November.
20th June.	12th December.	1st July.	1st December.
5th July.	26th December.	16th July.	16th December.
20th July.			

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.
Ganges	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	24th February	Suez.....	Aden.
Wanata	Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	19th ditto	London.	
Carthage	" Ditto ditto	1st March	Hongkong	Singapore.
Floating Light	" William Nicol & Co.	1st ditto.....	Liverpool.	
Douglas	" W. & A. Graham & Co.	1st ditto	Aden.	
Malonin	" Vinay, Fils, & Co.	25th February	Marseilles.	
A Steamer	Superintendent of the Indian Navy....	12 hours after the arrival of Overland Mail.	Kurrachee.	

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 General Post Office, for despatch by the following Vessels:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.
Carnac.....	10th February	Vingorla.
Punjab.....	11th ditto	Muscat.
Mountstuart Elphinstone	11th ditto	Surat.
Assaye	12th ditto	Zanzibar.
Berenice	13th ditto	Kurrachee.
Phlox	13th ditto	Surat.
Victoria	15th ditto	Surat.
Malabar	16th ditto	Hongkong, Galle, Penang, and Sin-
Lowjee Family	16th ditto	Surat. [gapore.]

Bombay Post Office, 16th February 1859.

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

TIME TABLE of the ARRIVAL of the OVERLAND MAIL, and DELIVERY of LETTERS and NEWSPAPERS.

Name of the Steamer.	Time at which the Steamer anchored.		Time at which the first Box was received in the Post Office.		Time at which the last Southampton Letter Box was received in the Post Office.		Time at which the last Mail Box was received in the Post Office.		Time at which the Window Delivery commenced.		Time at which the Delivery Peons left the Office with the first Delivery of Overland Letters and Papers.		Number of Boxes received.	
	1859	P. M.	11th	P. M.	12th	A. M.	12th	A. M.	12th	A. M.	12th	A. M.	Iron.	Wooden.
"Ganges"	Feb. 11	10-0		11-30		1-0		1-30		2-30		6-0	76	100

Bombay Post Office, 15th February 1859.

Detention of Overland Letters.—The Public are informed that no notice will be taken of any Notes or Verbal Messages, regarding detention of Letters, sent to the Post Office on the arrival of the Overland Mails. Such applications, made at the last moment, cannot be attended to, owing to a pressure of work and want of time.

Bombay Post Office, 1st February 1859.

Window Delivery.—The Public are informed that Overland Letters cannot be delivered at the Post Office to any but the holders of Window Delivery Tickets. Letters for parties not possessing such Tickets will be sent out for delivery by the Delivery Peons.

Bombay Post Office, 1st February 1859.

Banghy Parcels and Registered Letters.—Banghy Parcels will, from and after the 1st February 1859, be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., and Letters and Newspapers every day till 6 P. M., after which hours respectively Late Letters, Newspapers, or Parcels will be received till 7 P. M., on payment of an extra postage (or fee) of 8 annas on each cover. The full postage, and likewise the fee, must be prepaid in Stamps. REGISTERED LETTERS can be posted as heretofore, but the Prepayment of Postage is no longer optional. The Postage, as well as the Registration Fee of 4 annas, must be Prepaid in Stamps.

Bombay Post Office, 1st February 1859.

Mail Robbery.—The Mail despatched hence on the 16th ultimo, for Hyderabad, Deccan, was ROBBED whilst in transit between Sholapoor and Hyderabad.

Bombay Post Office, 3rd January 1859.

Malta and Gibraltar.—Letters for MALTA and GIBRALTAR may be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender.

Bombay Post Office, 1st September 1858.

Banghy Parcels for Scinde and the Punjaub.—Notice is hereby given, that all Banghy Parcels for Scinde and the Punjaub, intended to be sent by Sea *via* Kurrachee, must be so marked, that is "Per Steamer," or else they will be subject to be sent by land, and to be charged with Banghy rates of Postage.

Bombay Post Office, 30th August 1858.

Holders of Window Delivery Tickets.—The Holders of Window Delivery Tickets are reminded that their Overland Letters, if not sent for before the Second Delivery, will be sent out by that Delivery instead of being kept in the Post Office for an indefinite period.

Bombay Post Office, 27th October 1858.

Newspapers.—Newspapers RE-DIRECTED are chargeable with FORWARD POSTAGE.

Bombay Post Office, 11th August 1858.

W. BLOWERS,
Dey. Post Master General.

Mail Plundered.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Neemuch Mail of the 1st instant, *en route* to Oodeypore, was **PLUNDERED** by Robbers on the same night, near Baree, in Oodeypore Territory, and the Packets were carried off.

List of Packets plundered by Robbers on the 1st February 1859, near Baree, in Oodeypore Territory:—

From whence originally Despatched.	To what Station.	No. of Packets.	From whence originally Despatched.	To what Station.	No. of Packets.
Neemuch	Ahmedabad	2	Agra	Khairwarah.....	1
Ditto	Hyderabad, Sind ..	1	Do.	Oodeypore	1
Ditto	Deesa	1	Bhowanee	Ditto	1
Ditto	Khairwarah	1	Nusseerabad	Ditto	1
Ditto	Oodeypore	1	Gwalior	Ditto	1
Mundessore	Ahmedabad	2	Indore	Pallee	1
Ditto	Kuppurwunj	1	Ditto	Joudpore	1
Ditto	Pallee	1	Kotah	Deesa	1
Ditto	Joudpore	1			
Ditto	Khairwarah	2			
				Total..	21

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 14th February 1859.

Mail Plundered.—Notice is hereby given, that a Mail, despatched from Errimpoorah Post Office on the 29th day of December 1858, at 8 A.M., *en route* to Oodeypore, was **PLUNDERED** by a party of Bheels, between the Chokies of Danburly and Garreea.

List of Packets.

From whence originally Despatched.	To what Station.	No. of Packets.	From whence originally Despatched.	To what Station.	No. of Packets.
Errimpoorah	Neemuch	2	Deesa	Neemuch	1
Do.	Indore	1	Aboo	Do.	1
Pallee	Do.	2	Pallee	Oodeypore	1
Do.	Nagpore	1	Joudpore	Do.	1
Joudpore	Do.	1	Bearwar	Do.	1
Do.	Indore	1			
				Total..	13

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 14th February 1859.

Packets Plundered.—Notice is hereby given, that two Transit Bags, containing 54 Packets, despatched from the Indore Post Office on the morning of the 24th of November 1858, at 3-45, were **PLUNDERED** between Bursalla and Than.

List of Packets.

Nusseerabad.....	1	Jawar	1	Peshawar	1
Dhar.....	1	Mundawa	1	Almorah	1
Dumhow	1	Futtypore	1	Muritsur	1
Kissonghur	1	Mehidpore	1	Kalka	1
Kurree	1	Gwalior	1	Koorjah	1
Jaipoon.....	1	C. I. F. F.	1	Meanmeer	1
Banda	1	Jhansi	1	Nyneetal	1
Oojein	1	Kotta	1	Meerut	1
Rutlam	1	Seepree	1	Cawnpore.....	1
Mundhu	1	Bombay C. 4 R. L.	1	Lucknow	2
Neemuch	1	Bombay Overland	1	Fattyghur.....	1
Saugor	1	Dead letter, refused	1	Sajahapore	1
Sehore	1	Lahore	2	Mynpore.....	1
Oodeypore	1	Delhi	2	Agra	4
Jhorughur.....	1	Barriz	1		
Ramghur	1	Muree	1		
Bhopaul	1	Jhelum	1		
				Total..	54

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 14th February 1859.

Packets Lost.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the undermentioned Packets, despatched from Indore to Dhoolia, on the 17th day of December 1858, were LOST between Seerpore and Dhoolia, by Meerkhan (Coachman).

List of Packets.

From whence Despatched.	No.	To what place Addressed.	From whence Despatched.	No.	To what place Addressed.
Indore	1	Sungumnair.	Indore	1	Chandore.
Do.	1	Vingorla.	Contg. 1 Bg.L.	1	Akola.
Do.	1	Nundoorbar.	.....	1	Parola.
Do.	1	Nassick.	.....	1	Dhoolia.
Do.	1	Jaulnah.	Indore	1	Madras.
Do.	1	Yeolah.	Do.	1	Malligaum.
Do.	1	Kunner.			
			Total....	13	

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 29th January 1859.

D. C. R. LEIGHTON,
Officiating Post Master General.

Packets Plundered.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that Packets, despatched from Khull Post Office to Seerpoor Post Office on the 24th of November 1858, were PLUNDERED by Rebels between Chowkee Bursalla and Than.

From whence Despatched.	To what place Addressed.	No. of Packets.	From whence Despatched.	To what place Addressed.	No. of Packets.
Mhow	Bombay	1	Mundlesir.	Bombay	1
Do.	Malligaum	1	Do. ..	Seerpoor	1
Do.	Dhoolia	1	Do. ..	Yeola	1
Do.	Nassick	1	Khull ..	Nagpore	1
Do.	Seerpoor	1	Do.	Parola	1
Do.	Wassind	1	Do.	Seerpoor	1
Do.	Nuggur	1	Do.	Dhoolia	1
Indore....	Bombay	2	Do.	Poona	1
Do.	Nuggur	1	Do.	Bombay	1
Do.	Dhoolia	1	Do.	Scindwah	1
Do.	Captain Helbert	1			
Do.	Seepoor	1			
				Total..	23

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 2nd December 1858.

Banghy Parcels Plundered.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Banghy Parcels, despatched from Indore to Sehore on the 26th August, were PLUNDERED on the Sehore Road, on the 30th idem.

List of Parcels despatched from Indore to Sehore.

Originally despatched from	Address.	Destination.	No. of Parcels.	Weight, Tolas.	Description.
Mhow	His Highness Nawab, Secundrubagum.	Bhopal.....	1	65	Bearing.
Bombay ..	Major Hampton, 31st Bengal N. I.	Saugor.....	1	477	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Lieutenant E. T. Williams, 3rd Madras European Regt., care of Commanding Officer Detachment	Ditto	1	422	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Lieut. G. W. Hanson, 9th Regt. N. I.	Sehore	1	136	Ditto.
Indore	The Political Agent in Bhopal	Ditto	1	70	Service.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 8th Sept. 1858.

Cairo.—Letters for Cairo must be PREPAID, but cannot be Registered.

Ionian Islands.—Letters for the IONIAN ISLANDS must be prepaid to Alexandria, whence they will be forwarded *via* Trieste. Postage Four Annas on a letter not exceeding half an ounce.

Jerusalem and Baghdad.—Letters posted in India for JERUSALEM and BAGHDAD for despatch *via* Alexandria, and thence by French Packets to Jaffa, must, in addition to the regular steam-postage of Eight Annas per half ounce, prepay Four Annas, being equal to the postage (the prepayment of which is compulsory) due to the French Government. Newspapers for the same places must each prepay Nine Pies in money, when not exceeding two ounces in weight.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 1st September 1858.

Securing Letters with Sealing Wax.—The Public are urgently recommended to close all letters, containing Remittances, Cheques, Bank Notes, or valuable Documents, with *Sealing Wax*. Bank Notes ought always to be divided, one half being sent after the receipt of the other half has been acknowledged.

Letters closed with gum, or the ordinary wafer, can be opened without any difficulty, or the slightest chance of detection.

E. IMPEY, Post Master General.