



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Vol. 35.]

Published by Authority.

[No. 25.

Single Number.. 8 annas. }
Supplement 8 annas. }

THURSDAY, 20TH JUNE 1861.

{ Yearly Subscription } Rs. 19.
paid in Advance. }

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 to be 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.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notifications by the Government of India are republished for general information:—

"FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARIES OF CONSTRUCTIONS OF INCOME TAX ACTS XXXII. AND XXXIX. OF 1860.

No. 111.

Society,

Religious and Charitable, Government Securities belonging to, though held in the name of a private individual, exempted from Income Tax.

Act XXXII. of 1860, Section CXXXIII.

Under Section CXXXIII., Act XXXII. of 1860, certain Government Securities, though standing in the name of a private individual, were exempted by the Governor General of India in Council, on the recommendation of the Political Agent at Kattywar, from the payment of Income Tax, on proof that they belonged to a Religious Institution and were assigned for charitable purposes.

No. 112.

Educational Institution

(Private), Government Securities the property of, similarly held, made liable.

A similar application in favor of other Government Securities also standing in the name of a private individual, but belonging to an Educational Institution (a private Girls' School at Rajcoote) was refused.—(Financial Department Order, No. 5922, dated 18th May 1861.)

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India."

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1861.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification dated the 18th instant, it is hereby notified that Weekly Remittances may continue to be made to Poona and Mahableshwur by all persons, whether in the Service of Government or not.

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1861.

LIST of SUBORDINATES who have been thrown out of EMPLOYMENT in consequence of recent Reductions in the ESTABLISHMENT of the JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, SECRETARIAT.

Names of Subordinates.	Last Situation.	Period of Service in the Department.	Monthly Salary of last Situation.	Remarks.
Cursetjee Hormusjee	Clerk	7 years	35	
Muncherjee Bhimjee	Ditto	7 "	28	
Hormusjee Rustomjee	Ditto	7 "	23	
Muncherjee Pestonjee	Ditto	7 "	20	
Dinshaw Hoormusjee	Ditto	7 "	18	
Nilloba Suddawshew	Ditto	7 "	18	
Crustnath Dadajee	Ditto	7 "	18	
Babool Bhowsett	Ditto	7 "	17	
Mr. J. Serao	Ditto	7 "	17	

A. KINLOCH FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1861.

LIST of SUBORDINATES who have been thrown out of EMPLOYMENT in consequence of recent Reduction in the ESTABLISHMENT of the RAILWAY DEPARTMENT of the SECRETARIAT and the CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

No.	Names of Subordinates.	Last Situation.	Period of Service in the Department.	Monthly Salary of last Situation.	Remarks.
1	Mr. A. F. de Rozario....	Clerk	3½ years	50	Particulars as to character and qualifications can be obtained from the undersigned.
2	„ Nusseerwanjee Manockjee	Ditto	1 year	35	

HARRY RIVERS,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1861.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 14th May 1861, together with the notification therein referred to, is published for the information of the public, and for the guidance of all officers authorised to draw bills.

The new forms are to be used from the date of the receipt of this order, or so soon as they are supplied from the Department of Audit and Account.

“No. 6056.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 14th May 1861.

READ the following:—

Extract of Proceedings of the Board of Audit, No. 1, dated 10th May 1861.

The Notification published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 4th instant, containing rules for the introduction of Transfer Receipts for official purposes, in lieu of Bills of Exchange, having already been sub-

mitted to Government for information, it was ordered further that extra copies be sent to Government, with the request, the rules may be communicated to the Local Governments, for the issue of the necessary orders at the several Presidencies.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, THE 14TH MAY 1861.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of the above Extract and of the Notification be sent to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and the Eastern Settlements, for information and the issue of further necessary orders; and also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Administrations under the control of that Department.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.


NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFER RECEIPTS.

Under orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4158, dated 4th instant, it is hereby notified, for the information of the Public, and for the guidance of all Officers, both Civil and Military, throughout India authorised to draw Bills, that, on and after the 1st June next, the issue of negotiable Treasury Drafts, or Bills of Exchange, on account of the public Service, and for the purpose of privilege remittances will be discontinued; and that non-negotiable Transfer Receipts will be issued in lieu of such Bills of Exchange under the following Rules:—

SERVICE REMITTANCES.

I.—Remittances, *bonâ fide* on the Public Service, will be made by means of Transfer Receipts, to be issued with a separate annual series of numbers for each Treasury, drawn upon in the following Form:—

Public Service		on account of the Public Service.	NOT NEGOTIABLE.
Remittance.			Public Service Remittance.
Treasury.			TRANSFER RECEIPT.
No.			Treasury, No. _____ dated _____
Date			RECEIVED from A. B. (<i>official designation</i>) in Cash or by transfer, the sum of Co.'s Rs. _____
In favour of			on account of _____ payable
By whom			in Cash to (or to be transferred to credit of) _____
remitted			at the _____ Treasury.
Amount			C. D., Officer in Charge of Treasury.
			Treasurer.
	To _____ The Officer in charge of the Treasury.		

A. B.,
(Official Designation.)

II.—The Receipt will be drawn in favour of the remitter only, who will transfer it to the payee by a crossed entry on the face of the document. No Advice will be issued for Transfer Receipts.

III.—Payment will be made on presentation at the Treasury indicated in the Receipt, either in cash or by a transfer credit to some account to be noted by the remitter on the back of the Receipt. Each Receipt will bear the signatures of two Officers of Government, the drawer and the remitter, and further protection will be afforded by the printed form on water-marked paper. The Payee's receipt on the back of the document will be a final acquittance to the Treasury Officer drawn upon. At the close of every month, a list of Transfer Receipts issued during the month, giving numbers, dates, and amounts, will be forwarded by the drawer to the drawee, for check with his register of payments.

IV.—The same form of Receipt will be used whenever practicable for the settlement of transactions between Executive Officers of the Military Department within the limits defined by the President of the Military Finance Department.

PRIVILEGE REMITTANCES.

V.—For all privilege remittances, Civil and Military, now allowed to Officers and Establishments, and for all remittances on account of Service Funds, under the orders in force, non-ne-

gotiable, Transfer Receipts, with a separate annual series of numbers of each Treasury drawn upon, will be issued in the following form :—

NON-TRANSFERABLE.—PRIVILEGE
REMITTANCE.

NON-TRANSFERABLE.—PRIVILEGE REMITTANCE.
TRANSFER RECEIPT.

No. _____
Date _____
In favour of _____
By whom
remitted _____
Amount _____



RECEIVED from (name and official designation) the sum of
Rupees _____
Payable to _____ by the
Officer in charge of the _____ Treasury.
Dated _____ }
Treasurer. } Officer in charge.

VI.—Privilege Transfer Receipts will be issued in favour of the party named by the remitter, only at the time of payment of allowances and in liquidation thereof, and not in exchange for Cash separately tendered. The cancellation of Transfer Receipts, both for Service and privilege remittances, will be effected under the Rules provided for the cancellation of Bills of Exchange.

VII.—The Transfer Receipts for Privilege Remittances of Military Officers, and of the European and Native Soldiers, will be issued by Pay-masters exclusively, and in no case by a Civil Treasury.

VIII.—The Remittances of Military Officers will be made in the form of Transfer Receipt for Privilege Remittances above prescribed. The Family Remittances of Sepoys will be made in the following form, with a distinct annual series of numbers for each Treasury drawn upon :—

NON-TRANSFERABLE.
FOR SEPOYS' REMITTANCES ONLY.

No. _____
RECEIVED from (name and official designation) the Sum of
Rupees _____
Payable to _____
By the Officer in charge of the _____ Treasury.
Dated _____ }
Treasurer. } Officer in charge.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLL of _____ entitled to receive Rupees _____
from the _____ of _____ as per Receipt No. _____

NAME OF PAYEE.	Rank or Vocation.	Inhabitant of what Place, Pergunna, or District.	Caste or Tribe.	Supposed age.	Supposed height.	Particular marks.	REMARKS.

N. B.—Station at which the Regiment is quartered to be entered.

Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Regiment.

Captain,
Commanding Company.

IX. Every Commanding Officer will forward to the Pay-master of the Division, with the monthly abstracts of his Corps, a requisition for the Transfer Receipts required. The Pay-master on the issue of pay, will forward the required Transfer Receipts to the Commanding Officer, who will deal with them in accordance with the existing practice in respect to Family Remittance Drafts.

Handwritten notes:
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900

X.—A remittance list of Transfer Receipts issued for Privilege Remittances of Officers will be forwarded on the day of issue by the Drawing Officer to the Drawee as an Advice; and this list will also serve as a Check Register, in which the payment of such Receipts will be duly noted. The list will be prepared in the following form:—

LIST OF PRIVILEGE REMITTANCES.

TREASURY, DATED _____

REMITTANCE LIST of Receipts issued this day, _____

payable at the _____ Treasury.

No. of Receipt.	By whom remitted.	To whom remitted.	Amount.	REMARKS.

Officer in charge of the _____ Treasury.

TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE TREASURY AT _____

XI.—A separate remittance list in the same form for Sepoys' Remittances will be forwarded on the day of issue to the drawee.

XII.—Payment of Privilege Transfer Receipts will be made only after receipt of the Remittance list. The acknowledgment of the payee will be taken on the back of the Receipt, which will then form a voucher for the charge in the Disbursing Officer's Account Current.

XIII.—Sepoys' Remittance Receipts will be current for six months only. Remittances unpaid at the expiration of six months from the date of the Receipt will be cancelled in the Remittance list recorded in the Office of the Treasury drawn upon, and if presented after that period payment will be refused. The uncurrent Receipt must be returned to the drawer for the issue of a fresh Receipt, or for the refund of the amount, as may be required.

XIV.—In the Monthly Cash Accounts of Treasury Officers, the issue and payment of Transfer Receipts will be exhibited under the heads of "Public Service Remittances," and "Privilege Remittances," respectively. The Transfer Receipts bearing the acknowledgments of the payees must accompany the Disbursing Officer's Treasury Account, with a list of sums paid under each of the above heads, showing by whom drawn and the No. and amount of each Receipt, and a total corresponding with the aggregate amount, entered in the Account Current.

XV.—The existing arrangements will continue for Supply Bills of Exchange issued to the Public or to Officers of Government in their private capacity; but all transactions of this nature will be exhibited in future in the Treasury Accounts under the uniform head of "Supply Bills," in lieu of the heads now employed.

(Signed) S. G. WYATT,

Board of Audit, the 1st May 1861.

Secretary to the Board of Audit."

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1861.

Under-Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1861.

No. 335 of 1861.—The undermentioned Gentleman is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment as Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 6th June 1861:—

Infantry.

No. 635, Mr. Algernon Arbuthnot Godwin.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1861.

No. 339 of 1861.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 14th May 1861, No. 432, is republished:—

“The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India having intimated that the arrangements for the supply, at the public expense, of certain Horse and Stable necessaries to Cavalry Soldiers of Her Majesty's British Service, communicated in his letter No. 370, of the 29th September 1860, are intended to apply only to Corps on the Home Establishment, and that the present mode of providing those articles in India shall not be disturbed: It is hereby notified, that the articles named in Government General Order No. 1107, of the 9th November 1860, will continue to be supplied to Mounted Troops in India from the Troop Contract Allowance, as heretofore.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

No. 340 of 1860.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 14th May 1861, No. 435, is republished:—

“With reference to Government General Order No. 408, of the 7th instant, the following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Rank, Names, and Corps.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Lieutenant Colonel Saunders Alexius Abbott, Bengal Infantry.	Colonel	25th Jany. 1861	{ General J. Welsh, Madras Infantry, deceased.
Major Henry Nott, Madras Infantry	Lieut. Col. ..		
Captain George William Russell, Madras Cavalry.	Major		
Lieutenant Colonel John Caulfeild Hannyngton, Bengal Infantry.	Colonel.....	30th Jany. 1861	{ General A. Fair, C.B., Mad- ras Infantry, deceased.
Major William Hammond Welch, Madras In- fantry.	Lieut. Col. ..		
Captain Edwin Yates, Madras Infantry.....	Major	4th Feby. 1861	{ Major General W. J. Gaird- ner, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant Colonel John Richard Keily, Bombay Infantry.	Colonel		
Major George Bromley Boulderson Groube, Madras Cavalry.	Lieut. Col. ..		
Captain William Davis Grant, Madras Infantry.	Major	6th Feby. 1861	{ General P. Delamotte, C. B., Bombay Cavalry, deceased.
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Kensington Whistler, Madras Artillery.	Colonel.....		
Major Alexander Boyd Kerr, Madras Infantry..	Lieut. Col. ..		
Captain Charles Stephen Whitehill, Bombay Infantry.	Major	21st Feby. 1861	{ General J. F. Dyson, Bombay Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Shortrede, Bombay Infantry.	Colonel.....		
Major George Warren Stokes, Bengal Infantry.	Lieut. Col. ..		
Captain Daniel Boyd, Bombay Infantry	Major		

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1861.

No. 341 of 1861.—Capt. O. Bourdillon, of the Invalid Establishment, is appointed Paymaster of Pensioners at Dapoolie and in the Southern Concan, vice Lieutenant C. H. Boyc.

No. 342 of 1861.—Referring to General Orders Nos. 250 and 251, dated the 7th ultimo, rank is assigned to the undermentioned Colonels Commandant the Regiment of Artillery and of the Corps of Engineers from the dates on which they respectively received the Colonels Allowance:—

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonels Commandant.

	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Col. (Lient. General) Julius George Griffith	3rd July 1845.
Col. (Major General) Frederick Schuler	28th April 1851.
Col. James Sinclair	10th November 1854.

Colonels to take rank as Colonels Commandant.

Col. Andrew Rowland	4th July 1858.
Col. William Marcus Coghlan	8th May 1859.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Colonels Commandant.

Col. William Barclay Goodfellow.....	1st August 1854.
Col. Walter Scott	23rd November 1858.

Colonel to take rank as Colonel Commandant.

Col. Henry Blois Turner	15th June 1860.
-------------------------------	-----------------

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1861.

No. 343 of 1861.—After the 30th June, the Commissariat Department will cease to supply Champagne, or Sodawater, or Lemonade to Hospitals. Medical Officers requiring these for the use of the Sick, will purchase the same, forwarding Bills to the Commissariat, duly supported by Vouchers of payment and Certificates by the Divisional Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the necessity.

At Stations where contracts are in force in the Commissariat Department for the supply of these Articles to Hospitals, Medical Officers will purchase them from the Contractors until the termination of the contracts.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1861.

No. 344 of 1861.—The undermentioned Gentleman is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment as Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 8th June 1861 :—

Infantry.

No. 701, Mr. Frederick Mercer Hunter.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1861.

No. 92 of 1861.—The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has granted extensions of leave, on medical certificate, to the following Officers of the Indian Navy, viz :—

Captain Griffith Jenkins, C.B	} Six months.
Lieut. C. T. Ward	
Lieut. W. W. Dawson	

No. 93 of 1861.—The Secretary of State has extended the leave of Lieut. H. H. James for four months, to enable him to return to his duty *via* the Cape, instead of the Overland route.

No. 94 of 1861.—Mr. Midshipman Edward Maxwell Brownlow has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the Service, on account of ill health, from the 4th January last.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1861.

No. 95 of 1861.—Mr. H. Burn, Mate, returned to duty on the 8th instant, with the permission of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1861.

Lieut. Colonel C. P. Rigby, Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent at Zanzibar, has been allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one month, from the date of his departure from Zanzibar; to proceed to Aden, for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to Europe.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1861.

Mr. W. Sandwith, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat for the detached station of *Beh*, received charge of the Broach Adawlut on the 4th instant.

Under the provisions of Act VI. of 1845, the undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and its Dependencies, and are requested to qualify by taking the prescribed Oaths :—

Capt. Anthony Benn Church.
Capt. William Robert Houghton.
Dr. J. F. Steinhacuser.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. KINLOCH FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1861.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, assumed charge of his duties on the 6th instant.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1861.

Mr. E. T. Richardson, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Messrs. Nowrojee Byramjee, Cooverjee Cowasjee, and W. F. A. Spry, are appointed, respectively, Hoozoor Deputy Collectors and Magistrates at Sholapore, Kaira, and Khandeish.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1861.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Sub-Collector of Broach, is also appointed Joint Magistrate.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. W. H. Payne to be Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Southern Division.

Mr. A. Taylor to be Third Assistant Commissioner, vice Payne.

Mr. H. Miles to be Fourth Assistant Commissioner, vice Taylor.

Mr. A. D. De Souza to be Fifth Assistant Commissioner, vice Miles.

Mr. A. Faulkner to be Sixth Assistant Commissioner, vice De Souza, but to continue in his present employment as Assessor of Income Tax.

Mr. E. J. Pratt to be Seventh and Officiating Sixth Assistant Commissioner, vice Faulkner.

Mr. Ramchunder Balkrishna to officiate as Seventh Assistant Commissioner, vice Pratt.

Mr. Meerjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee to officiate as Eighth Assistant Commissioner, vice Ramchunder.

Mr. J. P. De Silva to officiate as Ninth Assistant Commissioner, vice Meerjeebhoy.

Also the following, during the absence of Captain Gillett on leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. Leibswager, Deputy Superintendent, Preventive Service, to be Acting Superintendent.

Mr. T. Jervis, Senior Inspector, to be Acting Deputy Superintendent.

The following appointments are to take effect from the 1st instant :—

Akhood Hubeeb Oola to be 1st Class Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Sind but to remain at present in his special employment under the Political Superintendent of the Thurr and Parkur.

Nawab Mahomed Khan Lugharee to be 1st Class Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Sind.

Meer Ameer Buksh to be 2nd Class and to officiate as 1st Class Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Sind.

Meer Wulleedad to be 2nd Class Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Sind.

Mirza Mahomed Ali to be 2nd Class Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Sind.

Dewan Wadhumull to officiate as 2nd Class Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Sind.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1861.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the Towns specified opposite their names :—

Names.	Designation.	Vice	Town.
Narrainrow Nursing.....	Mamlutdar.....	Rewashunker Ramshunker ..	Dhundooka.
Rampursad Luxmeelal....	Ditto	Beldew Bapoojee	Dholka.
Hursudrae Malatray.....	Ditto	Bapajee Kesew	Veerungam.
Bapoojee Kasew.....	Ditto	Gopalrow Bhugwunt	Gogo.
Gopalrow Bhugwunt.....	Thandar.....	Jethlal Sewlal.....	Morassa.

With reference to Notification dated the 12th instant, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Members of the Central Committee for the Exhibition of the Works of Industry and Art of all Nations, to be held in London in the year 1862 :—

Henry Carter, Esq., F.R.S.

Captain J. Frushard, I. N.

John Harkness, Esq., LL.D.

W. B. Tristram, Esq.

George Birdwood, Esq., M.D., is appointed Secretary to the Committee, and the undermentioned Gentlemen as Corresponding Members of the Committee :—

William Hart, Esq., Officiating Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Col. H. W. Trevelyan, C.B., Political Agent in Kutch.

Major Robert Wallace, Resident at Baroda.

Capt. W. Coussmaker Anderson, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

By order,
M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Under-Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1861.

The Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad and Neemuch, having been relieved of the control of the Public Works Department at Neemuch, his designation for the future will be "Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad."

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1861.

Capt. J. R. Maunsell and Lieut. J. Bonus delivered over and received charge, respectively, of the Office of Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo, on the 10th instant.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. BLOIS TURNER, Colonel Commandant,
Acting Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1861.

Mr. Bal Parashram received charge of the Office of the Sub-Deputy Inspector for the Marathi Districts of Sattara and Sholapooore on the 28th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Mayaram Shumbhoonath, Deputy Educational Inspector for the Kaira Sub-division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 27th instant, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. KINLOCH FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1861.

The Revd. E. N. Dickinson, Assistant Chaplain, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.

Notice.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that, from and after the 13th June 1861, the Bi-monthly Steam Communication between Kurrachee and Mooltan, by Her Majesty's Flotilla Steamers, will be available for Private Passengers and Merchandise under the following arrangements:—

I. The Up-Steamer will leave Keamaree or Ghizree (as the case may be) for Kotree on receipt of the Telegram announcing the arrival of the Overland Mail in Bombay.

II. This Steamer will await at Kotree the arrival (shortly before noon) of the Train leaving Kurrachee on the day following the arrival in that Port of the Mail Steamer from Bombay. Thus, Passengers arriving by such opportunity at Kurrachee, who leave by the first available Railway Train for Kotree, will be taken on at once by the Flotilla Steamer to Mooltan.

III. The Down-Steamer will leave Mooltan on the 1st and 17th of each month for Kotree, whence Passengers will be conveyed by Railway to Kurrachee in time for the out-going Mail Steamer for Bombay.

IV. So long as there is not a Travellers' Bungalow or Hotel accommodation available at Kotree, the Steamer from Mooltan will be detained at that station until the departure of the earliest Train for Kurrachee, following her arrival; and it shall be optional with Passengers (on paying the regulated mess-money) to remain on board during the interval.

By order,

(Signed) F. J. GOLDSMID, Major,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 22nd May 1861.

Notice.

With reference to Notice dated 22nd instant, and the arrangements therein published, the Public are further informed that Passengers arriving at Kurrachee with the Bi-monthly Mail from Bombay, may await at Kurrachee receipt of Telegraphic information of the up-river Steamers* arrival at Kotree, before proceeding to the latter station by Rail. The Steamer will remain at Kotree until arrival of the first Train leaving Kurrachee subsequent to the receipt there of the Telegram aforesaid.

* To be notified on receipt at the Railway Station, and Notification posted on the wall facing the McLeod Road.

will remain at Kotree until arrival of the first Train leaving Kurrachee subsequent to the receipt there of the Telegram aforesaid.

By order,

(Signed) F. J. GOLDSMID, Major,
Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 30th May 1861.

Published for general information,

HARRY RIVERS,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1861.

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that the Second Session of the present year, of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespases, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespases, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespases, Misdemeanors, and other Crimes and Offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give Notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give Notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their Offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 17th day of June 1861.

W. F. HUNTER,
Sheriff.

जिल्हा न्याय.

श्री (मुंबई) मने जे लोकंम क्रीधो छे तेहनी पुष्पी प्रमाणे हुं अतरेथी हेरेरु कुर्यं तथा अमर आपुंय हे मुंभईना गाम तथा शयुमां तथा तेहनी हदमां तथा मुंभई तपुक्रानां अंग्रेजु डोडीवादा डेकालांमो जे जे मोहोरा दंगा तथा पुन तथा चोरी तथा जुडा रापतना वाडो तथा तदशरी तथा भिज युनाह तथा लुडां कर्मो जे थमेलां होय्मे अथवा क्रीधां होय्मे तेहनी छांडलु करवानेसाहे तथा ते साये मुंभई सरकारनां अमल नीयेनां तथा तायेनां हेरेक सुलकमां तथा हींदुस्थानमां गांमडी राज्मां हे जे मुंभई सरकारसाये भिनायारी राजे छे तेअनां हेरेक राज्मां नांभदार रांणुनी हेरेक अंग्रेजु प्रज्मे जे जे मोहोरा दगा तथा पुन तथा चोरी तथा तदक तथा ज्योरा रापतनां वाडो तथा रापत गीरी तथा लुडां कर्मो तथा जुडशान तथा जुलस क्रीधां होय्मे ते वीरो पणु शांभलवाने तथा तेहना न्याय करवाने आपता जुलस महिनानी तारीप प भी अने शुकरवारने दिने पेहेवा पोहरना ११ कलाकने अमले श्री

मुंभईनी जुडीकरनी सुप्रीम कोरना हे जे घेरना कोरना नराय्ये ते घेरना आयेर तथा उरनीनर तथा जनरल जेल डीलीवरीनी पीछे सेरान भेसरो.

अने भिजुं हुं अमर जे कुर्यं हे मोहोरा समुद्रमां जे जे मोहोरा दगा तथा पुन तथा आंच्चीआ चोरी तथा लुडां तथा तदशरी तथा लुडां कर्मो तथा पीछे युन्हा क्रीधां होय्मे तेहना न्याय छांडवाने वास्ते तेज नराय्ये आउमीरालडी सेरान येरजे जे दरआवरदी आपताना न्यायनी सभा भेसरो.

अने हुं अतरेथी कर्मोडंय तथा लोकंम कुर्यं हे उपर कहेली सेरानमां जे जे मांणुसोय्मे दानो करतो होय्मे अथवा तेहमां हेरेक रीते धलाका रापता होय्मे तेअोय्मे उपर कहेला वपते तथा नरागोमो हालेरे थयुं अने कोरुनी रज वनां कोरुमांथी नयुं नही.

मुंभई शेखे तथा शयु तथा तेनी हदमां नरिजस आंकु धी पीस, कोरानर तथा येसनीर तथा सुप्य कानस्टेबल अने भेलेक अने सेवोने जे अतरेथी कुर्यं हे ते सेवोये अत, यादी, कागद पत्र लावीने त्यांहांते वपते हालेरे थयुं अने आप आपना हदानुं काम करयुं.—तारीप १३मी माहे जुन सन १८६१; अने नाभदार रांणु वीकटोरीआनां चोरीरामां वर्ष छे.

उपवीपु. अंक. हंटर.

शेरीक.

जाहिरनामा.

मुंबई सखर—मजला हुकूम दिल्यावरून जाहिर करितो व खबर देतो की अयर आणि टरमीनर आणि जनरल जेल डिलिवरी यांचे दुसरे सेवान मुंबईतील जुडिकेटरचे सुप्रीम कोडताचे हवेलीत येते जुलै महिन्याचे ५ वे तारिखेस शुक्रवारी सकाळीचे ११ वाजतांना राजद्रोह, खून, चोरी, खोठ्या सद्या, खोटी साक्ष वगैरे अन्याय आणि तकशीरी ज्या मुंबई शहर व टापूमध्ये व त्यांच्या सीमामध्ये त्यांच्या हद्दीतील पयाक्टोरीमध्ये केल्या असतील त्यांचा न्याय करण्याकरिता, वसेल. तसेच सर्व प्रकारचे अन्याय जे कोणी राणीचे ब्रिटिश प्रजेने मुंबईचे गवनराचे अमलातील राज्यामध्ये अथवा त्या सरकाराशी सल्याने राहाणारे हिंदुस्थानातील नेटिव राजांच्या राजांत केले असतील ते तपासण्या करिता वसेल.

आणखी सदहू वेळी व ठिकाणी समुद्रामध्ये जे राजद्रोह, खून, व चोरी व त्या प्रकारचे दुसरे अन्याय केले असतील त्यांचा इनसाफ करण्याकरिता अडमिरालटीचे सेवान भरलें जाईल.

आणि ज्यांस सदहू सेवानामध्ये फियांद करणें व साक्षी देणे अगत्य आहे अथवा कोणत्याही प्रकारचा संबंध असेल त्यां सर्व लोकांला जाहिर करितो की सदहू वेळी व ठिकाणी त्यांहीं हजीर असावें आणि कोडताचे रजे शिवाय जाऊं नये.

मुंबई शहर व टापू व त्याचे हद्दीत बस्टीस आफ धी पीस, कोरानर व एस्चीटर व मुख्य कानस्टेबल आणि बेलोफ यां सर्वांस जाहिर करितो की त्यां सर्वांहीं खत, यादी, कागद पत्र आणून तेथे त्या वेळी हजीर असावें व आप आपले हुद्याचे काम करावें.—तारीख १७ वी माहे जून सन १८६१ आणि राणी साहेब विक्टोरिया यांचे राज्यचे चांविसेवें वर्ष आहे.

डवेलियु. एफ. हंटर,
शेरीफ.

Notice

Is hereby given that the FARMS of the ARKAREE DUTIES (under Act III. of 1852), from 1st August 1861 to 31st July 1862, in the Districts of the Rutnagherry Collectorate, will be sold by Public Auction on the 15th July 1861, at the Collector's Office at Rutnagherry.

The conditions of sale and all other particulars may be learnt on application at the above Office, and at the different District Cutcheries.

L. REID,
Acting Collector.

*Rutnagherry, Collector's Office, Camp Gunputtee
Poole, 27th May 1861.*

जाहिरनामा.

जाहिरनामा प्रगट करण्यांत येतो कीं रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यांतील तालुक्या नीहायचे आपकारी मख्यांचें लिलांव तारीख १ ली आगस्ट सन १८६१ पासून तारीख ३१ वी जुलई सन १८६२ पर्यंत मुदतीचें सन १८५२ चे आक्ट ३ प्रमाणे रत्नागिरी येथें कलेक्टर यांचे कचेरींत तारीख १५ वी माहे जुलई सन १८६१ चे रोजी होईल तरी लिलावाचे करार व दुसरा सविस्तर तपशील सदहू कचेरींत व वेगवेगळे तालुक्याचे कचेरींत अर्ज केल्यावर समजेल.

L. REID,
Acting Collector.

तारीख २७ वी मे सन १८६१.

मुकाम गणपती पुळे.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Leases of the PUBLIC FERRIES in the Districts of the Rutnagherry Collectorate, from 1st August 1861 to 31st July 1862, will, under Act XXXV. of 1850, be sold by Public Auction on the 15th July 1861, at the Magistrate's Office at Rutnagherry.

The conditions of sale and other particulars may be learnt on application at the above Office, and at the different District Cutcheries.

L. REID,
Acting Magistrate.

*Rutnagherry, Magistrate's Camp, Gunputtee
Poole, 27th May 1861.*

जाहिरनामा.

जाहिरनामा प्रगट करण्यांत येतो कीं रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यांतील तालुक्या नीहायचे सरकारी तरीचे मख्यांचें लिलांव तारीख १ ली आगस्ट सन १८६१ तागाईत तारीख ३१ वी माहे जुलई सन १८६२ पर्यंत मुदतीचें सन १८५० चा आक्ट ३५ प्रमाणे रत्नागिरी येथें माजिस्ट्रेट यांचे कचेरींत तारीख १५ जुलई सन १८६१ रोजी होईल तरी लिलावाचे करार व दुसरा सविस्तर तपशील सदहू कचेरींत व वेगवेगळे तालुक्याचे कचेरींत अर्ज केल्यावर समजेल.

L. REID,
Acting Magistrate.

तारीख २७ माहे मे सन १८६१.

मुकाम गणपती पुळे.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 18th June 1861.

YEARS.	AT AHMEDABAD.	PASSES GRANTED.	IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.			EXPORTED BY SEA.			Balance.
			Total.	Lost on the Road.	From 12th to 18th June 1861.	Up to 11th June 1861.	Total.	From 12th to 18th June 1861.		Up to 11th June 1861.
AT AHMEDABAD.									
For 1859-60 Chests.
" 1860-61 "

DETAIL OF EXPORTS.

From 12th to 18th June 1861.

OF THE SEASON 1859-60.

Per Steamer "Madras" 17 Chests.

OF THE SEASON 1860-61.

Per Steamer "Madras" 863

OF THE SEASON 1859-60.

Per Steamer "Bombay Castle" 3

OF THE SEASON 1860-61.

Per Steamer "Bombay Castle" 6

Per Steamer "Madras" 12

18

Total 903

(Errors excepted)

E. L. JENKINS,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

Bombay, Custom House, 19th June, 1861.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR RACE.	DISEASES											Total—exclusive of Still-born.						
	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.		Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, tubercular and articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and unknown cause.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11
Brahmun..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Lingaet and Bhatia	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Hindoo of other Caste	6	3	9	2	48	4	..	7	19	..	..	1	10	..	1	2	..	106
Hindoo Out-caste	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	20
Moosulman	3	..	..	..	38	3	1	1	13	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	63
Parsee	..	..	6	..	7	1	1	6	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	31
Jew	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native-Christian..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Indo-European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
European..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Negro-African	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other and Unknown Race	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Races.....	9	3	16	2	123	8	2	18	51	..	2	2	19	1	4	7	..	258
Mean of the corresponding Weeks } in the preceding Ten Years. }	79	12	6	120	12	1	23	33	..	2	1	16	1	3	4	..	..	313

N.B.—This table is an extract from a more extensive yearly Return that is prepared for statistical purposes, and chiefly for the detection of any removable sources of disease, with a view to improving the healthiness of the Island. As the principal object cannot be fully attained unless the true causes of death be recorded, persons of all stations are requested, in each case of death occurring in their circle, to obtain, in writing, from the Medical Attendants the name of the fatal disease, that it may be delivered to the Policeman at the funeral place. Medical Practitioners particularly, are requested to aid the registration. Blank forms of Death Reports, to keep by them in readiness, are given gratuitously on application at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

It is thought that some withhold their assistance through the notion that reports of the single casualties coming now and then under their observation could but little affect the Returns; but it ought rather to be borne in mind, that the accuracy of the Returns depends on the correct reporting of all single cases, for of such only the aggregate is made up.

R. HAINES, M.D.,

In charge of Mortuary Returns.

Bombay, 19th June 1861.

Bank of Bombay.

DISCOUNT.	
On Government Bills.....	4 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 } Months	6 ditto..
INTEREST.	
On Fixed Loans on Government } Notes and Railway Shares.. }	4 per cent.
On Open Loans on ditto	5 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts	5 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods...	6 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 5/4 per Cent. Government Notes is 98 per cent., on 5 per Cent. Government Notes 90 per cent., on 4 per Cent. Government Notes 75 per cent., on Railway Shares three-fourths of the paid-up value of the Shares, and on Goods three-fourths of 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,

JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 13th June 1861.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

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

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
John Henry Robert Reel.	A Bill Broker	European....	At Lower Colaba, without the Fort.	29th	May	1861
Gujanun Crustna....	A Clerk in the Office of Messrs. Nicol & Co.	Hindoo.....	In Old Sonapoor Lane, without the Fort.	30th	"	"
Hormusjee Muncherjee.	Formerly a Teacher in the Infant School in Meerza Street.	Parsee.....	In Hanooman Street, within the Fort.	31st	"	"
Baloo Madoo, Babajee Mahiputtee, and Saveetribae, Widow of the late Madoo Wittoba.	Dealers in Glass Bangles and Firewood.	Hindoo.....	Near Khara Tullao, without the Fort.	3rd	June	"
Wittuldass Jadowjee and Khimjee Jadowjee.	Lately trading in partnership with one Luckmidass Jadowjee as Piece Goods Merchants, under the name and Firm of Luckmidass Jadowjee.	Ditto ..	In Wittulwady, without the Fort.	4th	"	"
Achary Dhurmedhur Raghooverjee.	None.....	Ditto ..	In Lowarchawl, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Mahasunker Ramnarayan.	A Broker.....	Ditto ..	Near Moombadavee, without the Fort.	7th	"	"
Ruttonjee Rustomjee.	A Petty dealer.....	Parsee.....	Near Bora Bazar Street, within the Fort.	10th	"	"
Joseph Byron Betts..	A Tailor	European....	In Medow Street, within the Fort.	"	"	"

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

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Cumbulia Bhann and Heeria Bhana	3rd Monday....	July next.....	11 o'clock.
Baloo Madoo, Babajee Mahiputtee, and Saveetribae, Widow of the late Madoo Wittoba.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wittuldass Jadowjee, and Khimjee Jadowjee.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhewrabae, Widow of the late Wisswanath Cassinath, Hurraychund Wisswanath, and Dajeeba Wisswanath.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ruttonjee Rustomjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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

Dividends payable in the undermentioned Insolvents' Estates :—

Vincent Luis de Silva....	1st Monday in July next, of 7½ per cent.
Sudasew Rungnathjee	Ditto of 6 per cent.
Champajee Pandoorungjee	Ditto of 2½ per cent.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 11th day of June 1861.

J. W. ORR,
Clerk of the Court.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોર્ટ મથક.

જાહેર ખર્ચ અને ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે, વિગત સાથે એની હેડિંગ ને જુદી જુદી આશામીઓનાં નામો લખેલ છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેવુદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજી એવી છે ને વીકેચેરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરસે ને ધારો કરીને ઠરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિરામાં આખમાંનો ઇલાજ અમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઈમથકે રહેવાનું કેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહોડો.	માસ.	વરસ.
બંન હેનરી રાખરટ રીલ	હુંડીનો દલાલ	ધરોપીએન.	બાહારકોટ નાના કુલાખા આગલ.	૨૬ મો	મેએ.	૧૮૯૧.
ગજનન કૃશ્ણ	મેરારરા નીકલની કુંપનીની આશીરામાં લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ જુનાં શુનાંપોરનાં મોહોલામથકે.	૩૦ મો	એજ.	એજ.
હોરમજી મનચેરજી	મીરબં મોહોલામથકેની નાન-બાલકોની નીશાલમથકે આગલ મેહેતાજી.	પારશી.	કોટમથકે હંનમાંન મોહોલામાં.	૩૧ મો	એજ.	એજ.
બાહુ માધુ તથા બાબાજી મહીપતી તથા સાવીત્રીબાઈ તે મરનાર માધુ વીઠુબાની વીધવા.	કાંચની બાંગડી તથા બાળવાનાં લ કડાંના વેપારી.	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ ખાસતલાવપારો.	૩ જો	જુન.	એજ.
વીઠલદારા જલદવજી તથા ખીમજી જલદવજી.	થોડા દાહાડાઉપર લખમીદારા જલદવજીને નામે તથા પેહેડીએ લખમીદારા જલદવજીની શરામથકે કાપડનાં વેપારીની રીતે વેહેપાર કરતો હતો.	હીંદુ	બાહારકોટ વીઠલવાડી મથકે.	૪ થો	એજ.	એજ.
આચારી ધરણીધર રધુવરજી	કઠનહીં	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ લુવારચાલી મથકે.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
માહારાંકર રામનારાએણુ રતંનજી રરાતંમજી	દલાલ પરચુટન વેપારી	હીંદુ. પારશી.	બાહારકોટ મંમદેવીપાસે કોટમથકે વોહોરા બજારના મોહોલાપાસે.	૭ મો ૧૦ મો	એજ. એજ.	એજ. એજ.
બેરોડ્ આચારેન બેરરા.	દરજી	ધરોપીએન.	કોટમથકે મેડો સ્ટ્રીટ એએ મોહોલામથકે.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની આખતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુંકમ થયા છે, ને ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલંમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદારો મચકુરની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજવસ્ત આ નામદાર કોર્ટના આફિસિઆલ આસાએનીના તાબામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવારાશ કરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહોડો.	માસ.	કલાક.
કમલીઆ બાણાં તથા હીરીઆ બાણાં	૩ જો મોમવાર.	આખતો જુલઈ.	૧૧ કલાક.
બાહુ માધુ તથા બાબાજી મહીપતી તથા સાવીત્રી બાઈ તે મરનાર માધુ વીઠુબાની વીધવા.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
વીઠલ દારા જલદવજી તથા ખીમજી જલદવજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ભીવરાબાઈ તે મરનાર વીધનાથ કાચીનાથની વીધવા તથા હરીચંદ વીધનાથ તથા દાહુબા વીધનાથ.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રતંનજી રરાતંમજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આગ આવનાર લેણદારોએ થોડામાં થોડા સાંબળાના તથુ દાદાડા અગાડ સોગણનાંમાંથી સાખીત કરેલા પોતાના દવા આમરી આરીસમાં દાખલ કરવા બેઠ્ઠિ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાંથુ તેઓએ શી આપવી બેઠ્ઠિએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા માલ સિલકતની શીપો આમરી આરીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

નીચે લખેલા ધરિયેટમાં કાલા આપવાને કરાવીઆએ તેહેની વીગત.

વીનરોટ લુધરા ડી શીલવા	૧ લો સોમવાર	આવતો જુલાઈ	૭ ટકા.
શદાશીવ રંગનાયજી	"	"	૬ ટકા.
આપાજી પાંડુરંગજી	"	"	૨૦ ટકા.

મુંબઈનાં કોટમથે, કોટેના કલાકંની આરીસમાં,
તારીખ ૧૨ મી જુન સને ૧૮૬૧.

બન ઉલીએમ આર,
કોટેના કલાકંની સહી.

(A true translation)

J. FLYNN, Chief Translator.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

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

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Fattoo Cusban.....	A Courtezan	Mahomedan..	In Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort.	11th	June.	1861
Agostinho Affonco ..	A Tailor, unemployed	Christian	At Mazagon, without the Fort.	15th	"	"
Sha Ludha Doonger- sey.	A Cooley	Hindoo.....	At Mandvee, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Framjee Nowrojee ..	Unemployed.....	Parsee	In Mody Street, within the Fort.	17th	"	"
Memon Abdool Rhy- mon Sullamon, Cur- rim Mahomed Sul- lamon, and Gool Mahomed Abdool Rhymon.	The First and Second are Hawkers in Clothes, and the third a Servant in the Shop of one Memon Saya Mahomed.	Mahomedan...	In Nacoda's Molla, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Poonja Nema	A Grain Merchant	Hindoo.....	Lately in Market, without the Fort, at present in the Bombay Gaol.	"	"	"

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

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Poonja Nema	1st Monday	July next.....	11 o'clock.
John Henry Robert Reel.....	3rd Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Joseph Byron Betts	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Agostinho Affonco	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Gujanun Crustna	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Abdool Rhymon Sullamon, Currim Ma- homed Sullamon, and Gool Mahomed Abdool Rhymon.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Framjee Nowrojee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

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

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 18th day of June 1861.

J. W. ORR,
Clerk of the Court.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોરટ મધે.

બહાર ખપ્પર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે ને, વીગતસાથે એની હેકળ ને જુદી જુદી આરામીઓના નામો લખેલાં છે તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેવુદારોના છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે તેમાં એક એકની અરજ એની છે ને વીક્ટોરીઆના અગીઆરમે વરસે ને ધરો કરીને ડરાવે છે તેના એકવીરામાં બાબમાંના ઇલાજ અમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઈમધે રહેવાનું કુટુંબ.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહાડ	માસ.	વરસ.
કેટુ કસખેણુ	કરાખેણુ	મુંરાલમાંન.	બાહારકોટ ભીંડીખલ્લરનો.	૧૧ મે	જુન.	૧૮૬૧.
આગરસ્ટીનો આફાંનશુ	દરજી ખેકાર	ખીરાચેન.	બાહારકોટ મલગાંમ આગલ.	૧૫ મે	એન.	એન.
શા. લધા કુંમરશી	મજુર	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ માંડવી આગલ.	એન.	એન.	એન.
કુરાંમજી નવરોજજી	ખેકાર	પારશી.	કોટમધે મોદી મોહિલાનો.	૧૭ મે	એન.	એન.
મેમાંણુ અખદુલ રહીમાંન શુલેમાંન તથા કરીમ મહંમદ શુલેમાંન તથા શુલામ મહંમદ અખદુલ રહીમાંન.	પેહુલા તથા ખીલો કાપડની ફેરી ફરનારા તથા તીલો મે-માંણુ શાઆ મહંમદની દુકાં-નમાં આકર છે.	મુંરાલમાંન.	બાહારકોટ નાઓદાના મોહિલા મધે.	એન.	એન.	એન.
પુલ નેમાં	અનાજનો વેપારી	હીંદુ.	થોડા દાહાડા આગલ બાહારકોટ મારકીટ મધે ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	એન.	એન.	એન.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે ને ઉપર લખેલા ધરાની સાતમી ક્લમ પરમાણે આ નાદાર દેવાદારો મચ્કુરોની યાવર નથા નંગમ મીલકત તથા ચીજ વસત આ નામદાર કોરટના આશીશી-આલ આરામનેનીના તાબામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભલવાસાહ ડરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડ.	માસ.	કલાક.
પુલ નેમાં	૧ લો સોમવાર.	આવતા જુલઈ.	૧૧.
નાંન હેનરી શખઈ રીલ	૩ નો સોમવાર.	એન.	એન.
જોરાફ બાઅરન ખેટસ	એન.	એન.	એન.
આગરસ્ટીનો આફાંનશુ	એન.	એન.	એન.
ગલનંદ ક્રેસુલા	એન.	એન.	એન.
અખદુલ રહીમાંન શુલેમાંન તથા કરીમ મહંમદ શુલેમાંન તથા શુલ મહંમદ અખદુલ રહીમાંન	એન.	એન.	એન.
કુરાંમજી નવરોજજી	એન.	એન.	એન.

આડા આવનાર લેણુદારોએ થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણુ દાહાડા અગાઉ સોગણુનામંથી સાખીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા અમારી આશીશમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ તથા શીરસ્તા પરમાંણુ તેઓએ શી આપવી જોઈએ ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા માલમીલકતની ડીપો અમારી આશીશમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

જ. વ. આર,
કોરટના કલારકની સહી.

મુંબઈના કોરટમધે કોરટના કલારકની આશીશમાં,
તારીખ ૧૮ મી જુન રાને ૧૮૬૧.

(A True translation)

J. FLYNN, Chief Translator.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay.

In Re JOHN VINCENT LOBO.....	discharged the	20th April 1857.
„ HURRICHUND NARRONJEE	„	4th May „
„ MOROBA KESSERNATH	„	3rd August, „
„ SAMUEL TRENN.....	„	15th February 1858.
„ PANDOURUNG DADAJEE	„	21st June „
„ E. T. G. PEARSON.....	„	20th Sept. „
„ ROBERT KNIGHT	„	12th Dec. 1859.
„ CURSETJEE RUSTONJEE WADIA..	„	16th April 1860.

The abovenamed Insolvents having, on the days affixed opposite to their respective names, obtained relief under and by virtue of an Act passed in the 11th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, Chapter XXI. entitled "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies," and divers of the Creditors of the said Insolvents having appeared, duly proved their claims, and received Dividends on the same, and certain other Creditors having neglected to appear and prove, such last-mentioned Creditors are hereby required to appear at my office, in the Court House, Bombay, and prove their said claims within twelve Months from the date hereof.

List of Unclaimed Dividends, with the Names of Creditors to whom the same are due.

RE JOHN VINCENT LOBO.

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.			Amount of Dividend at 5 per cent.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Veerjee Mooljee	348	9	5	17	6	10
Luxumon Narayan	59	2	9	2	15	2
Lada Mowjee	39	2	0	1	15	3
Mr. Antonio M. Mendoca	5	0	7	0	4	0
Mr. Francis Rodrigues	8	7	4	0	7	4
Framjee Jamsetjee.....	56	13	5	2	13	6
Mr. John Thomas Murzello	6	11	6	0	5	5
Cassom Mahomed Borah.....	7	1	1	0	5	7
Ahmed Khan Mahomed	4	1	10	0	3	2
Wittoba Gunnesh, Jeweller	2	12	8	0	2	3
Messrs. Wilson & Co.	8	14	4	0	7	1
Veerjee Mooljee	116	15	8	5	13	8
Dadabhoj Bazonjee	8	14	4	0	7	1
Nowrojee Muncherjee	77	1	3	3	13	9
Amed beg Dawood, Merchant.....	39	15	5	1	15	11
Bhugga Natha, Marwady	32	11	2	1	10	2
Mr. Vincent Luis de Silva	99	10	1	4	15	7
The late Shappoorjee Sorabjee.....	8	7	4	0	7	10
Cowasjee Nesserwanjee	6	7	5	0	5	2
Ahmed Khurree, Borah	4	0	10	0	3	2
Jamsetjee Framjee	9	11	7	0	7	6
Dorabjee, his Shop near Bank of Bombay.....	3	12	0	0	3	0
Purka Natha, Marwady	4	4	2	0	3	4
Cursetjee Manockjee	2	13	5	0	2	3
Hurry Dharsey, Banian	16	1	2	0	12	11
Mr. Jeronimo Mascaranhas	8	4	11	0	6	7
Mr. Diogo Minguel de Souza	4	13	10	0	3	11
Mr. Paulo Anto Rodrigues	4	1	4	0	3	2
Mr. Pascoal Barretto	2	10	2	0	2	0
Wm. Brown	24	4	10	1	3	4
Ahmed Futta Mahomed	5	11	9	0	3	9
Gazee, Milk-woman	27	11	7	1	7	2
Heerajee Nimbajee	4	6	1	0	3	5
Francesco, Cook	49	15	3	2	7	11
Joze Manoel, Cook	19	7	2	0	15	6
Maria, Ayah	7	11	7	0	6	2
Purshotum Goyindjee	29	2	6	1	7	2
Lada Ooda and Ketta Puthab, Marwadee.....	179	0	3	8	15	2
Bheema Heera and Dhunia Doonga	104	8	0	5	3	7
Puddumsee Bhowan	82	7	3	4	2	0
Chunda Bhugga and Purtap Teekum.....	163	8	0	8	2	10
Lora Deva.....	60	0	0	3	0	0
Noor Mahomed Soomar	24	12	6	1	3	9

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.			Amount of Dividend at 5 per cent.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Narrayen Mana and Boodia Anunda	64	2	3	3	3	3
Watta Natha and Purka Natha	66	11	3	3	5	3
Basha Mootee and Mr. Joseph de Souza	421	8	5	21	1	1
Wasoodave Ramchunderjee	494	9	7	24	11	8
Pestonjee Dadabhoy and Burjorjee Jamsetjee	684	11	10	34	3	11
Burjorjee Jamsetjee and Cowasjee Jamsetjee	392	0	9	19	9	8
Mr. Domingos Francisco Simoes	53	2	10	2	10	7
Oomed Vusta	11	0	0	0	8	10
Burjorjee Nusserwanjee	10	0	0	0	8	0
Gursetjee Auderjee & Co.	5	0	0	0	4	0
Messrs. Crawford & Co.	5	7	0	0	4	4
Ebram Tyeb, Hawker	9	0	0	0	7	2
Mr. Antonio Domingoes de Souza	86	0	0	4	4	10
Xavier Coelho, Cook	37	5	2	1	13	10
Mr. Joaquim Amaral	20	0	0	1	0	0
Gopall Wittojee	41	3	2	2	0	11
Jetta Heema	4	2	0	0	3	4
Rupees....	4,186	4	0	209	5	0

Bombay, Official Assignee's Office,
June 1861.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Official Assignee.

RE HURRICHUND NARRONJEE.

Purshotum Pranjeewundass	1,850	0	0	92	8	0
H. R. Burn, Esq. (England)	500	0	0	25	0	0
The Executor of Jugjeewun Premjee	150	0	0	7	8	0
Mecyjee Ahmedbhoj	200	0	0	10	0	0
Jehangeer Nusserwanjee & Co.	168	0	0	8	6	5
Doonga Roopa, Purma Roopa, and Rama Roopa	356	14	3	17	13	6
Do. Do. Do.	328	8	10	16	6	10
Hurjeevun Moody	250	0	0	12	8	0
Shamdass Gunshamdass	215	0	0	10	12	0
Nursey Purshotum	75	0	0	3	12	0
Nursey Parpia	9	0	0	0	7	2
Collector of Assessment of Wheel Tax	21	0	0	1	0	10
Burjorjee Nusserwanjee	7	0	0	0	5	8
Mr. James Chesson	4	0	0	0	3	2
Doctor Treacher	8	0	0	0	6	5
Rupees....	4,142	7	1	207	2	0

Bombay, Official Assignee's Office,
June 1861.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Official Assignee.

RE MOROBA KESSERNATH.

				At 10 per cent.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur	3,800	0	0	380	0	0
Nurrotum Juggonath	28	0	0	2	12	10
Nursing Bhugga and Chuttra Gumna	33	6	6	3	5	6
Sawa Khooshall and Kissa Anunda	75	10	0	7	9	0
Jeewa Jugajjee and Tarra Roopajee	140	3	3	14	0	4
Rupees....	4,077	3	9	407	11	8

Bombay, Official Assignee's Office,
June 1861.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Official Assignee.

RE SAMUEL TRENN.

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.			Amount of Dividend at 17 per cent.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Punna Bhawa and Lalla Bhawa	45	0	0	7	10	5
Ballajee Dewjee, Shroff	49	3	3	8	5	10
Joda Anunda and Durga Gowa	47	0	0	7	15	10
Mr. Annunciation	10	0	0	1	11	2
Acka Jugga and Khera Rugnath	30	0	0	5	1	7
Mr. Matthew Kaitan Dias	13	1	5	2	3	8
Munroob Umbra Kera Gowa and Vujing Goda	128	0	0	21	12	2
Rama Guja and Mulla Guja	130	0	0	22	1	7
Muncherjee Cooverjee	240	0	0	40	12	10
Rupees....	692	4	8	117	11	1

Bombay, Official Assignee's Office,
June 1861.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Official Assignee.

RE PANDOURUNG DADAJEE.

				At 5½ per cent.		
Wittoba Wassoodewjee	280	0	0	14	11	2
Heera Bhugga and Mugna Dewchund	1,212	0	0	63	10	1
Surdar Muccond	1,630	0	0	85	9	3
Kara Ragoonath and Khooba Doorga	515	0	0	27	0	7
Kurchund Kurma Rutna Mayachund	425	0	0	22	5	0
Jeetha Muscroop and Chella Daya	310	0	0	16	4	5
Jetta Vuckta and Bachra Aucka	230	0	0	12	1	3
Navulram Ambadul and Madowram Dhuruzram	548	2	0	28	12	5
Jusroop Oodayram and others	100	0	0	5	4	0
Javaremul Bhanjee	200	0	0	10	8	0
Framjee Nesserwanjee	275	0	0	14	7	0
Crustnath Narronjee	3,518	11	11	184	11	8
Rutna Masing and Neerchund Kurma	566	2	0	29	11	6
Juggonnath Morojee	200	0	0	10	8	0
Shamdass Ghunsham	126	0	0	6	9	10
2ND INSOLVENCY.						
Huckma Auzba and Neesa Anunda	334	10	0	17	9	1
Taiza Ragoonath and Punna Durga	201	0	0	10	8	11
Veerchund Ooda	61	0	0	3	3	3
Juguldass Bachurdass	620	0	0	32	8	10
Ramchunder Narronjee	180	0	0	9	7	2
Wassoodave Ramchunderjee	54	0	0	2	13	4
Surdar Muccond and Deepa Kursondass	275	0	0	14	7	0
Jora Soba and Vurda Sewjee	401	0	0	21	0	10
Vunna Nursee and Ooda	165	0	0	8	10	8
Nanuck Odayram and Jusroop Odaram	230	0	0	12	1	3
Huckma Chuttra and Poma Jussa	600	0	0	31	8	0
Rupees....	13,257	9	0	696	0	6

Bombay, Official Assignee's Office,
June 1861.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Official Assignee.

RE E. T. G. PEARSON.

				At 5 per cent.		
Crustna Veera	663	2	0	33	2	6
Sewdan Khooshall and Raja Cana	52	12	6	2	10	2
Surdar Muccond and Vana Nursey	458	8	0	22	14	10
Chutturban Ola	275	0	0	13	12	0
Puna Futtah and Dhurma Rugga	346	12	3	17	5	5
Vuckta Bhairaz	214	4	0	10	11	5
Vuekta Dewraz and Bhawa Ladda	1,254	4	0	62	11	5
Veerchund Dewraz and Bhawa Ladda	1,696	4	2	84	13	0
Jorah Bhama and Nava Dewa	475	2	8	23	12	1
Jugga Pomah and Poma Kola	354	14	0	17	11	11

RE E. T. G. PEARSON (continued).

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.			Amount of Dividend at 5 per cent.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Vurda Gowda and Boodda Jowda	425	0	0	21	4	0
Vunna Natha and others	442	8	2	22	2	0
Ooma Curnee.....	251	0	0	12	8	10
Daya Kerra and Lucka Vunna	301	10	5	15	1	3
Rowjee Oodowjee.....	150	0	0	7	8	0
Sooruzmull Moteram	1,066	0	0	53	4	10
Sooruzmull Luckmedass	1,066	0	0	53	4	10
Turwady Petamber Purmanund	2,520	12	7	126	0	7
Sorabjee Framjee	4,923	8	0	246	2	10
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	2,885	2	0	144	4	1
Jamsetjee Cursetjee & H. C.	4,050	0	0	202	8	0
Ragoonath Goolabelund	260	0	0	13	0	0
Seevarmull Faizmull.....	260	0	0	13	0	0
Nusserwanjee Dorabjee	400	0	0	20	0	0
Byramjee Framjee	3,519	12	0	175	15	10
Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Maistree	1,420	0	0	71	0	0
Messrs. Rogers & Co.	93	0	0	4	10	5
Messrs. Treacher & Co.	23	0	0	1	2	5
Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy	66	8	0	3	5	2
Jewanjee Ruttonjee, Sons & Co.....	16	0	0	0	12	10
Crawford & Co.	30	0	0	1	8	0
Jamsetjee Cursetjee & S. F.....	715	12	0	35	12	7
Rupees.....	30,676	8	9	1,533	13	3

Bombay, Official Assignee's Office,
June 1861.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Official Assignee.

RE ROBERT KNIGHT.

				At 1½ per cent.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
H. C. Broces, Esq., Agent for Lomars	1,000	0	0	12	8	0
A. C. Broces, Esq., Leadenhall Street, London.....	516	0	0	6	7	2
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Bhownuggree	6,663	12	0	83	4	9
William Hugh Payne	757	14	3	9	7	7
Nuudoo Muccadam	609	0	4	7	9	10
Mercantile Bank, Bombay	285	4	4	3	9	0
Captain J. P. Aunesley	840	0	0	10	8	0
Major Carruthers, 2nd Madras Cavalry.....	300	0	0	3	12	0
John Macfarlane, Esq., Solicitor.....	1,050	0	0	13	2	0
SEPARATE ESTATE.						
Agra Bank of Bombay	56	1	5	0	11	2
Atlas for India Office	214	0	0	2	10	10
Ardaseer Limjee	635	14	10	7	15	2
Mr. Church	4,023	13	1	50	4	9
Dillon & Co.	193	11	9	2	6	9
Delhi Gazette, F. W. Place.....	60	0	0	0	12	0
Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	150	0	0	1	14	0
The late firm of Robert Frith & Co.	2,239	2	0	27	15	10
Charles Frodshaw, Watchmaker	149	0	0	1	13	10
Goodall, Chilton, & Co., Frith & Co., Agents	10,515	11	0	131	7	1
Gower, Robert, & Co.	100	0	0	1	4	0
Hormusjee and Jamsetjee Cursetjee	26,261	13	3	328	4	4
Hodgkinson and Barnside	2,738	0	0	34	3	7
Jaffer Sulliman	365	1	7	4	9	0
Jehangeer Nesserwanjee & Co.	132	8	0	2	4	6
Jullien & Co.	25	0	0	0	5	0
W. Lame, Veterinary Surgeon.....	101	6	5	1	4	3
Lepage & Co.....	146	4	6	1	13	3
Lieutenant Estrange & Co.	325	0	0	4	1	0
John Macfarlane, Solicitor	498	0	0	6	3	7
Wm. Rue McPhan, Bookseller	370	0	0	4	10	0
Mess, 23rd Madras N. L.....	178	4	0	2	5	5
Mordan & Co., 22 City Road, London	488	12	0	6	1	9

RE ROBERT KNIGHT (continued).

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.			Amount of Dividend at 1½ per cent.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
James Madden	25	0	0	0	5	0
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee	3,096	11	0	38	11	4
Newton Gordon	105	12	3	1	5	2
John Ross, Lyon Brothers	1,000	0	0	12	8	0
Doctor A. M. Rogers	530	0	0	6	10	0
Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co.	43	0	0	0	8	7
Thomas Short	2,739	1	0	34	3	10
Smith, Taylor, & Co.	43	0	0	0	8	7
Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, Broker of Leggatt & Co.	4,349	6	5	54	5	10
Lieutenant Charles Thompson, H. M.'s 64th Regt. ...	683	3	7	8	8	8
Henry Fatham	210	0	0	2	10	0
Treacher & Co.	193	4	0	2	6	8
Telegraph and Courier Office	180	0	0	2	4	0
Lawrence Tanna, Malta	28	4	0	0	5	8
J. W. Wheatley & Co.	3,096	0	0	38	11	2
J. W. Walmsley, late Solicitors	343	11	10	4	4	9
Young & Co.	59	3	0	0	11	10
Eduljee Nusserwanjee	54	0	0	0	10	10
Bombay Times Office	719	4	5	8	15	10
Charles Leggett	400	0	0	5	0	0
Narayan Dinnanathjee, Esq.	400	0	0	5	0	0
Frederick Bryant	4,500	0	0	56	4	0
Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy	46	0	0	0	9	2
J. W. Watson & Co.	59	12	0	0	11	11
Pestonjee Jewanjee & Co.	398	0	0	4	15	7
Joseph DeGama	107	0	0	1	5	5
Total.... Rupees	85,458	0	3	1,068	3	3

Bombay, Official Assignee's Office,
June 1861.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Official Assignee.

RE CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE W.

	At 7½ per cent.					
	Rs.	a.	p.			
Soomarkhan Mahomed	379	11	3	29	6	11
Trebhowandass Navulram	310	11	6	24	1	4
Mr. Venayackrow Hurrichundjee, Solicitor	200	0	0	15	8	0
Rupees....	890	6	9	69	0	3

Bombay, Official Assignee's Office,
June 1861.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Official Assignee.

Bank of Bombay.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 15th June 1861.

Liabilities.	Rupees.	Assets.	Rupees.
Proprietors' Capital	52,25,000	Government Securities	38,10,091
Circulation	93,75,471	Loans on Deposit of Government Securities	53,98,037
Deposits	57,03,770	Cash Credits on ditto	17,23,849
Rest	5,09,107	Bills Discounted	19,48,323
		Other Securities	2,30,235
		Cash Balance	77,02,813
Rupees..	2,08,13,348	Rupees..	2,08,13,348

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 15th June 1861.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at the OFFICE of the COMMANDER IN CHIEF, INDIAN NAVY, from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the CONVEYANCE from MANGALORE to CALCUTTA of about Twenty-five Tons of Coir, be the same more or less.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per Ton of Four (4) Candies, or Two thousand Two hundred and Forty (2,240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3. The Coir will be placed on board in bundles, which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order, according to weight.

4. The Master of the Vessel, or authorised Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be re-

quired to see the Coir weighed, and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of Lading, or such other documents connected with the Lading of the Articles, as the Principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir, in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6. The Commander in Chief reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tenders, without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Commander in Chief I. N.,

H. WILLIAMS,

Acting Secretary.

*Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,
Bombay, 5th March 1861.*

Advertisement.**SALE OF GRASS AND RICE LANDS IN SALSETTE.**

The proprietary right (subject to the Revenue Survey Rules and Assessment), in certain Rice and Grass Lands belonging to Government in the Villages of Goondgaum, Saye, and Vehar, Talooka Salsette, Zillah Tanna, will be sold by Auction at the Office of the Acting Second Assistant Collector at Tanna, on Monday, the 1st July, at 12 o'clock, in lots, as follows:—

Villages.	Lots.	Number of the Fields in the Survey Register.	Quality of the Land.	Extent in Acres and Goontas.		Assessment. Rs. a. p.
				Acres.	Goontas.	
GOONDGAUM	1	69	Grass Land.	3	20	8 8 0
	2	76	Ditto.	22	0	55 0 0
	3	77	Ditto.	29	0	72 8 0
		82	Ditto.	22	15	44 8 0
	4	87	Ditto.	14	0	28 0 0
		90	Ditto.	2	39	5 0 0
		92	Ditto.	4	29	9 8 0
		95	Ditto.	16	24	33 0 0
	5	97	Ditto.	0	39	2 0 0
		101	Ditto.	1	0	2 0 0
		104	Ditto.	12	0	24 0 0
	6	109	Ditto.	16	0	32 0 0
117		Ditto.	23	0	46 0 0	
118		Ditto.	25	0	50 0 0	
119		Ditto.	27	38	55 0 0	
SAYE	7	1	Ditto.	5	31	13 0 0
		4	Ditto.	1	26	4 0 0
	8	5	Ditto.	34	30	69 8 0
		6	Rice Land.	2	14½	12 8 0
		7	Ditto.	1	37½	6 0 0
		8	Ditto.	2	28½	15 8 0
		9	Ditto.	2	38	13 8 0
		10	Ditto.	2	18	10 0 0
VEHAR.....	9	11	Ditto.	1	10	4 8 0
		12	Ditto.	0	17½	1 10 0
	10	21	Grass Land.	9	26	19 8 0
		25	Rice Land.	1	8½	3 8 0
	11	28	Ditto.	10	37	31 8 0
		31	Grass Land.	29	7	87 8 0
	12	35	Ditto.	25	36	77 8 0
		41	Ditto.	12	9	36 8 0
42		Ditto.	16	31	50 8 0	
43		Ditto.	29	0	87 0 0	
		46	Ditto.	8	38	25 8 0

The Maps and Registers of these Villages will be open for inspection every day, from 12 to 2 o'clock, until the 30th of June, at the Office of the Acting Second Assistant Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 12th June 1861.

GEORGE SCOTT,

Acting Collector.

जाहिरनामा.

साष्टी तालुक्यातील वरकस आणि खरीफ जमीन विकण्याची आहे यास्तव मौजे गुंडगांव, साई, व्याहाड, तालुके साष्टी यांतील सरकारी खरीफ आणि वरकस जमिनीवर पैमाष लागू झाली आहे त्यांचें लेलांव तारीख १ली माहे जुलई सन १८६१ सोमवार रोजी दिवसा बारा वाजतां आर्कटिंग सेकंड आसिस्टेंट कलेक्टर जिल्हा ठाणे यांचे आफिसांत खालील गटा प्रमाणे होईल.

गांवाचे नांव.	गट.	सर्वे रजिष्टरांतील शताचा नंबर.	जमिनीचा प्रकार.	एकर व गुंटे.		आकार.		
				एकर.	गुंटे.	चपये	आ.	द्वे.
मौजे गुंडगांव	१	६९	वरकस.	३	२०	८	८	०
	२	७६	"	२२	०	५५	०	०
	३	७७	"	२९	०	७२	८	०
		८२	"	२२	१५	४४	८	०
	४	८७	"	१४	०	२८	०	०
		९०	"	२	३९	५	०	०
	५	९२	"	४	२९	९	८	०
		९५	"	१६	२४	३३	०	०
	६	९७	"	०	३९	२	०	०
		१०१	"	१	०	२	०	०
"	६	१०४	"	१२	०	२४	०	०
		१०९	"	१६	०	३२	०	०
	७	११७	"	२३	०	४६	०	०
		११८	"	२५	०	५०	०	०
	८	११९	"	२७	३८	५५	०	०
		१	"	५	३१	१३	०	०
मौजे साई. . . .	७	४	"	१	२६	४	०	०
		५	"	३४	३०	६९	८	०
	८	६	खरीफ.	२	१४।	१२	८	०
		७	"	१	३७।।	६	०	०
	९	८	"	२	२८।।।	१५	८	०
		९	"	२	३८	१३	८	०
मौजे व्याहाड. . . .	१०	१०	"	२	१८	१०	०	०
		११	"	१	१०	४	८	०
	११	१२	"	०	१७।	१	१०	०
		२१	वरकस.	९	२६	१९	८	०
	१२	२५	खरीफ.	१	८।	३	८	०
		२८	"	१०	३७	३१	८	०
"	१३	३१	वरकस.	२९	७	८७	८	०
		३५	"	२५	३६	७७	८	०
	१४	४१	"	१२	९	३६	८	०
		४२	"	१६	३१	५०	८	०
"	१५	४३	"	२९	०	८७	०	०
		४६	"	८	३८	२५	८	०

आर्कटिंग सेकंड आसिस्टेंट कलेक्टर यांचे आफिसांत सदरहू गांवांचे नकाशे आणि रजिस्टरें तारीख ३० वी जुलई सन १८६१ पर्यंत दिवसा बारा वाजल्या पासून दोनवरे पर्यंत पाहाण्याची मोकळीक होईल.

GEORGE SCOTT,

आर्कटिंग कलेक्टर.

तारीख १२ वी माहे जून सन १८६१ इसवी.

Barrack Department.

NOTICE OF SALE BY AUCTION.

A quantity of Barrack, Hospital, and Office Furniture, all unserviceable, will be sold by Public Auction on the 5th proximo, near the Office of the Barrack Department, situate within the Fort.

Purchasers are required to pay down on the spot the total amount for which the separate lots are knocked down, and to clear the same away immediately the sale is concluded, as the Barrack Department will incur no risk or responsibility in the matter.

E. WHILMORE, Conductor,
Barrack Master, Presidency.

Barrack Master's Office,
Bombay, 19th June 1861.

CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTING A CUSTOMS CHOWKY AT POWAR.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited by the Acting Executive Engineer, Northern Concan, for constructing a CUSTOMS CHOWKY at Powar, near Saugurghur, in the Colaba Sub-Collectorate.

2. Persons wishing to do the work are requested to attend between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Executive Engineer's Office, Tanna, to obtain particulars any day before the 1st July, after which date no Tenders will be received.

FREDERICK ROBINS,

Acting Executive Engineer, Northern Concan.
Tanna, 20th May 1861.

नोटीस.

सागर नज्क पोम्पनाड अये करारमनी योकी नवीन
पांधवानुं कंतराश्ट् अपवा आये.

कुलाया सप्तकुडीभांसागर गड नज्क पोम्पनाड अये
करारमनी योकी नवीन पांधवारार टेंडरो अंद करेला लीधामां
आवरो.

२ ले मासुरानी शहरहु काम कंतराश्ट् करवानी खुशी हरो
तेने अये खुशारो इरी खाने वारते आवते खुलधना
पेहेले तारीअने आगळ कुम्पणी दीड शानवारना १० वागाथी
तो अपोरना वार वागामां इने अये अंगरी ड्रीवीय धंजनीर
शाहेम उत्तर डेकन हाडीसमां हवर थाअये. पेहेला तारीअ
पेहे टेंडरो लीधामां आवाना नही.

FREDERICK ROBINS,

आक्टिंग अंगरी ड्रीवीय धंजनीर उत्तर डेकन.
तारीअ २० मी माहे मे सन १८६१ धरवी.

नोटिस.

पोयनाड एथे चौकी नवीन बांधण्याचे मरुत्यावहल.

सवतुकडी कुलावा पैकी उंदेरी तालुक्यांत सागरगड नज्क
पोयनाड येथे कष्टमकरिता नवीन चौकी बांधण्यावहल एडि-
स्युटिव इंजीनियर उत्तर कोकण याचे आफिसांत मोहोरबंद
टेंडर घेतली जातील. तरी ज्या मनुष्यांची वर लिहिले काम
कर्याची खुशी असेल त्याणी दिवसाचे दाहा वाजल्यापासून
चार वाजाचे आंत येते पहिले जूले पावेतो कोणतेही दिवशीं
सदहू आफिसांत हजर व्हावें ह्यणजे सर्व मजकूर समजला
जाईल. या तारिखेपुढे टेंडर घेतली जाणार नाहीत.

FREDERICK ROBINS,

अक्टिंग एडिअस्युटिव इंजीनियर उत्तर कोकण.

तारिख २० वी माहे मे सन १८६१,

इसवी मुकाम ठाणे.

Notice.

Junior Members of the Civil Service who may be liable or prepared to undergo an Examination in any of the Vernacular languages before the Central Committee on Monday, the 1st July next, are requested to send in their names to the undersigned by the 26th instant, stating at the same time the languages which they may have been studying.

By order of the Central Com. for Vernac. Exam.,
VENAYEK WASSODEW,
Secretary to the Central Committee for
Vernacular Examination.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1861.

Notice.

FOR SALE, at the OFFICE of the AUDITOR of PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS, Copies of a NEW CODE of REGULATIONS for the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, at Rupees 2-4-0 per copy. Terms—Cash.

GORE MUNBEE, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Auditor of P. W. Accounts.

Bombay, 22nd July 1859.

Advertisement

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION (LATE SEWREE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY), SITUATED AT CHUNAM KILN ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

The inmates of this Institution are principally Juvenile delinquents arrested by the Police, whose reformation and training to habits of useful Industry are the chief objects contemplated in the management of the Institution. The Trades at present taught are Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Carriage-building; Brass Moulding, and Turning in Wood and Iron, and Tailoring. Work from the Public and from Government Departments is respectfully solicited.

The Institution is prepared to supply Barrack and Office Furniture, Store and Arm Chests, or any kind of Boxes, Doors and Frames, and Window Shutters, with or without Frames, of any size made to order. Screw Bolts and Nuts and Iron Brackets also made to order.

Children's Perambulators, Meat Safes, Flower and Hat Stands, Clothes-horses, Hinges (Brass and Iron), Rakes, Hoes, and Spades for Juvenile Gardeners, a few on hand. Carriages or Springs repaired.

Tailoring Department.

All kind of Plain Work neatly executed. A supply of Babies' Goodrees always on hand.

JAMES MILLARD,

31st May 1861.

Superintendent.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Two Government Promissory Notes, No. 18374 of 1854-55 and No. 41220, the former in the name of HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE, and the latter in the name of RUSTOMJEE NUREEMAN-JEE, are missed, and for the same we have applied to the proper authority to forward us the "Duplicate" Notes. If any person or persons have any claim on the abovenamed Notes, they must

state the same to us within fourteen days from this day.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE.

श्रीरामचंद्र इशतंभु नरीमानु.

ARDASEER RUSTOMJEE.

आर्दशेर इशतंभु नरीमानु.

Bombay, 29th day of May 1861.

ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE of **JAMES HENRY GRAHAM CRAWFORD**, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Bombay Engineer Corps, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to **JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH**, Esquire, a Partner in the Firm of **REMINGTON and Co.**, one of the constituted Attorneys of Isabella Crawford, Widow, and sole Executrix of the said deceased, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the deceased's Estate, are requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property to us.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1861.

ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE of **SIR HENRY GEE ROBERTS**, late of Redmarley Dablot, in the County of Worcester, Knight, Commander of the Bath, a Major General in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to **JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH**, Esq., a Partner in the firm of **REMINGTON and Co.**, one of the constituted Attorneys of Dame Julia Maria Roberts, Widow, and sole Executrix of the said deceased, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the deceased's Estate, are requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property to us.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1861

ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE of **DAME AMELIA MARIA HARRIET KINNIER MACDONALD**, otherwise Dame Amelia Maria Harriet Macdonald Kinnier, formerly of Arlington Street, Piccadilly, in the County of Middlesex, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay to **JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH**, Esquire a Partner in the firm of **REMINGTON & Co.**, one of the constituted Attorneys of Dame Isabella Charlotte Malcolm, Sister and sole Executrix of the said deceased, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the deceased's Estate, are requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property to us.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1861.

NOTICE.—LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the deceased persons undermentioned, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Administrator General; All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the Administrator General:—

VINCENT EMANUEL HERRACK, late

Manager of the "Adelphi" Hotel; **JAMES HAYTER**, late Head Clerk in the Grand Arsenal, Bombay; **MOROBA HURRYTRIMBUCK-JEE**, late of Bombay, Hindoo; **POOTOO CASSEE NAIKEEN**, late of Bombay, Hindoo.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office,
15th June 1861.

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. 0d. per Rupee.
" " 4 " " "	1s. 11½d. "
" " 3 " " "	1s. 11¼d. "
" " 2 " " "	1s. 11½d. "
" " 1 " " "	1s. 11¼d. "
" " on demand	1s. 11¼d. "
On Scotland on demand	1s. 11¼d. "
On Ireland " "	1s. 11¼d. "
Circular Notes "	1s. 11d. "
On Paris at 3 days' sight	1s. 11d. "

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..... ½ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody... ¼ per cent.

Hours of Business..... 10 to 4

Saturdays..... 10 to 1

Bombay, 19th June 1861.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under 7th and 8th Victoria, Cap. 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER..... M. BALFOUR, Esq., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, and HONG KONG.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLION STERLING).
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING).
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES).

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

Manager at Bombay, H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating Manager at Calcutta, H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras, E. MORRIS, Esq.
Do. Agra, W. BIRKS, Esq.
Do. Kurrachee, R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
Do. Lahore, T. BAILLY, Esq.
Do. Hong Kong, H. NOBLE, Esq.
Do. Shanghai, H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED), is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (AND BRANCHES).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (AND BRANCHES).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (AND BRANCHES).
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, in addition to ordinary Banking business, makes Advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and grants Loans to Parties with two personal Securities and Life Insurance.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" " 4 " " "	1s. 11¾d.
" " 3 " " "	1s. 11½d.
" " 2 " " "	1s. 11¼d.
" " 1 " " "	1s. 11½d.
" " on demand	1s. 11¼d.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¼d.
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¼d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11d.

Bombay, 19th June 1861.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 8.

Advertising to Government construction No. 61, to Section 241 of Acts XXXII. and XXXIX., published in the *Government Gazette* of the 28th March last, page 488, Officers in charge of Treasuries are requested to show Collections on account of Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties, in reference to Income Tax, in two entries as follows:—

II.—ASSESSED TAXES.

I.	Income Tax	000	0	0
	2 per Cent	000	0	0
	3 Ditto	000	0	0
	1 Ditto	000	0	0

Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties:—

	3 per Cent	000	0	0
	1 Ditto	000	0	0

2. In the accounts of those Officers to whom blank printed Forms of Cash Accounts have been furnished, the Collections on account of Fines, &c. may be recorded as follows:—

“Income Tax.”

E. P.

	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	{	3	per Cent	000	0	0
		}	1	Ditto	000	0	0

S. D. BIRCH,

Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

Bombay, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office, 19th June 1861.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 9.

In supersession of paragraph 2 of Notification No. 6, published in the *Government Gazette* dated 6th instant, Officers in charge of Treasuries are informed that no Bills or Remittance Receipts are on any account to be granted on Second-class Treasuries in the Punjab.

S. D. BIRCH,

Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

Bombay, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office, 19th June 1861.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL MEDICAL DEPT.

No. 49.—In accordance with paragraph 4 of Government Notification, Judicial Department, dated 5th instant, all 1st and 2nd Grade Apprentices at present attached to Jail Hospitals, are to be removed therefrom, and transferred to the Civil Hospital at their respective stations.

No. 50.—1st Hospital Assistants Arjoon Malker (No. 224), of the Dhoolia Jail, and Elizer Eliza, of the Surat Jail, are transferred to the Transport Train Stations Sawalda and Scindwa respectively.

No. 51.—Sudassew Bapoojee is admitted as Junior Apprentice in the Vaccinating Department, Northern Deccan Division, to fill a vacancy, and will bear General No. 182.

By order of the Principal Inspector General Medical Department,

W. C. COLES, M.D.,

*Office of the Principal Inspector General Medical Department,
Bombay, 18th June 1861.*

Assistant Surgeon, Secretary.

NOTIFICATION FROM SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a Sunnud to Narainrao Bujajee, authorising him to practise as Vakeel in the Courts of the Ahmedabad Zillah.

By order of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,

A. F. BELLASIS,

Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, 17th June 1861.

Acting Registrar.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Overland Mail.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer "ORISSA," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 27th June, at 12 o'clock Noon. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee, until 1 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

		POSTAGE:—			
		<i>Viâ Marseilles.</i>			<i>Viâ Southampton.</i>
Weight under	¼ ounce.....	Rs.	0	6	0
	” ½ ”	”	0	8	0
	” ¾ ”	”	0	14	0
	” 1 ”	”	1	0	0
	” 2 ”	”	2	0	0
					Rs. 0 4 0
					” 0 8 0
					” 1 0 0

China Mail.—Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "GANGES," will be closed on SUNDAY, the 30th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 1st July. Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

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

Suez and China, Dates of Departure of Mails during the year 1861:—

FROM BOMBAY TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND.

27th June.	12th October.
12th July.	27th October.
27th July.	12th November.
12th August.	27th November.
27th August.	12th December.
12th September.	27th December.
27th September.	

FROM BOMBAY TO GALLE AND CHINA.

1st July.	16th October.
16th July.	31st October.
31st July.	16th November.
16th August.	1st December.
31st August.	16th December.
16th September.	31st December.
1st October.	

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the above dates.

Bombay General Post Office, 1st December 1860.

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.
Orissa	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	27th June	Suez	Aden.
Ganges	Ditto ditto	1st July	Hongkong	Galle, Penang, and Singapore.
Pioneer	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.	Kurrachee.	
Khemjee Oodowjee	Messrs. Leckie & Co.	15th July	Liverpool.	
Glenroy	” W. & A. Graham & Co.	1st do.	Ditto.	
Jane Jack Mitchell	Ditto ditto	15th do.	Ditto.	

As a general rule, the Packets for sailing Vessels will be closed the evening preceding the date of departure.

PACKETS MADE UP during the last Week at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch by the following Vessels:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATES OF DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.
Elphinstone	6th June	Persian Gulf.
Cosmopolite	7th do.	Hongkong.
Nepaul	12th do.	Suez.
Madras	15th do.	Hongkong.
Cowa-jee Family	15th do.	Muscat.

Bombay, General Post Office, 19th June 1861.

T. GARRETT, Post Master.

Mails on the Nassick Line.—In consequence of the discontinuance of the Night Trains on the Nassick Line beyond Shapoor in the Monsoon months, the Mails from Khandeish, Malwa, and N. W. Provinces will not arrive in Bombay until 1 p. m., instead of as heretofore at 7 a. m. The Mails will not be issued in consequence until the 3rd Delivery at 3 p. m.

T. GARRETT,
Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 10th June 1861.

Letters to Naples and Sicily.—The Public are informed that Letters and Printed Papers posted in the East Indies, Aden, Penang, and Singapore, addressed to the Italian Provinces of Naples and Sicily, will be chargeable with the same rates of Postage, and will be subject in all respects to the same conditions, as Letters addressed to Sardinia. All Letters, &c., therefore addressed to these Provinces should be sent in the mails for Malta, whence they will be forwarded to Naples or Messina.

(Signed) G. PATON,
Director General of the Post Office in India.

Calcutta, the 1st June 1861.

Notice.

Under instructions from the Post Master General of Bombay, it is hereby notified for the information of the Public, that late Letters, either Overland or Ordinary, on which the fee of 8 annas is prepaid, will not in future be received at the Post Office window as heretofore. Such Letters must, in future, be dropt into the Letter Boxes for Steam and Inland Letters marked "behind time."

Notice.

The Public are hereby informed, that the transmission of Books and other Parcels by Bhangy Post, during the Monsoon months, unless they are originally packed so as to be water-proof, is attended with much risk, more especially on roads on which the Bhangy Mail is conveyed by Runners, and which are often, during the rains, intersected by deep water-courses, through which the Runners have to wade. Book Packets and Parcels not made water-tight by parties posting them, will be liable to receive damage from wet.

Changes of Address and Instructions to stop Letters directed to Out-Stations cannot be attended to after the Mail Steamer has been signalled.

The numerous references made to the Post Office on such occasions, and very frequently after the Overland Mails have been brought to the Post Office, preclude the possibility of attending to them correctly, and the above information is given to prevent disappointment.

Notice.

In continuation of the Notification published on the 20th of October 1860, the Public are hereby informed that Umbria and the Marches have now been included in Sardinian Territory, and that Letters, Newspapers, &c., for places in Umbria and the Marches, will be treated and charged with Postage precisely as Letters addressed to other parts of Sardinia. They should be sent in the Malta Mail from India, The rates of Postage chargeable are given in the following Table:—

On Letters.	Rate of Postage.	On Newspapers.	Rate of Postage.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Weighing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an oz.	0 5 4	If weighing less than 2 oz.	0 1 4
More than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.	0 8 0	More than 2 oz. but less than 4 oz.	0 2 0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 13 4	" 4 " " " 6 "	0 3 4
" $\frac{3}{4}$ " " " 1 "	1 0 0	" 6 " " " 8 "	0 4 0
" 1 " " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 7 8	" 8 " " " 10 "	0 5 4

The principal places in Umbria and the Marches are,—

Umbria.
Assisi.
Gubbio.
Orvieto.
Perugia.
Rieti.
Spoleto.
Terni.

The Marches.
Incona.
Ascoli.
Camerino.
Fermo.
Fossombrone.
Macerata.
Pesaro.
Sinigallia.
Urbino.

EXPERIMENTAL POST OFFICES.

Name of Experimental Post Offices.	Situation.	Names of Stations from which separate Packets should be made up for the Experimental Post Offices.	Names of Sorting Stations to which Letters for the Experimental Post Offices are to be sent
Chuckdighee.....	Situated on the Railway line, 10 miles from Mymarie Railway Station.	Calcutta, Berhampore, Patna, Burdwan, Hoogly, Pandorah, Serampore, Augurparah, Barrackpore, Cannaghar, Chundernaghore, Raneegunge, Burhee, Beerbhoom.	Patna from North-West, Berhampore from the North, Calcutta from the South and East.
Sreekond	Situated about 4 miles South of the Railway Station at Bahawa, on the line from Cynthia to Rajmahal.	Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, Rajmahal, Berhampore, Cynthia, Beerbhoom, and Raneegunge.	Dacca from the East, Rajmehal from the North-West, Calcutta from the South.
Rampore Haut....	Situated on the Railway line between Cynthia and Rajmahal.	Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, Berhampore, Rajmahal, Cynthia, Beerbhoom, Bancoorah, and all the Railway Station Post Offices on the line from Howrah to Raneegunge.	
Pulsa.....	Situated about 2 miles North of the Railway Station, Mooraroe, on the abovementioned Line.	Ditto ditto.	
Oomergaum	Situated between Danno and Damaun, 20 miles from the former and latter.	.....	Tanna and Surat Post Offices.
Randier.....	Situated between Dandee and Surat, 13 miles from the former and 4 from the latter.	.....	Surat.
Neemasera (New Post Office).	Situated 4 miles North-West of Malda.	Calcutta, Berhampore, Dacca, Rajmahal, Dinagepore, Patna, and Malda. To be sent inside the Malda Transit Packet.	Berhampore from the North-West, Dinagepore from the North, Calcutta from the South-East, Indore or Nagpore from the Bombay Post Office.
Nurrall	Situated 24 miles East of Jepore.	.....	} Ahmedabad, Indore, or Nagpore, as the case may be.
Dutpookur	Situated 7 miles East of Bawasut.	.....
Putteah.....	Situated 15 miles from Chittagong.	.....

Packets Recovered.—In reference to the Notification relative to the Robbery near a village, Saeduree, of the Letter Mail despatched from Neemuch to Nusseerabad on the 9th February 1861, it is hereby notified that the following Packets have been recovered :—

From whence Despatched.	To what place Addressed.	No. of Packets.	From whence Despatched.	To what place Addressed.	No. of Packets.
Indore	Nusseerabad	1	Indore	Koochawan	1
Jowrah	Ditto	1	Nagpore	Ditto	1
Jawud	Ditto	1	Oodeypore	Agra	1
Unknown	Ditto	1	Kherwara	Ditto	1
Rutlam	Ditto	1	Jowrah	Korowly	1
Beorah	Beawar	1	Rutlam.....	Jaipore	1
(Unknown).....	Ajmere	1			
Rutlam.....	Ajmere	1		Total..	14

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

Name of the Steamer.	The Time at which												No. of Boxes received.			
	The Steamer anchored.	The Mails were landed.		The first Mail Box was received.		The last Southampton Letter Box was received.		The last Mail Box was received.		The Window Delivery commenced.		The Delivery Peons left the Office with the first Delivery of Overland Letters and Papers.				
		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Iron.	Wdn.		
Orissa	1861 June 8	1-25	8th	1-55	8th	2-10	8th	2-40	8th	3-20	8th	4-15	8th	4-45	77	101

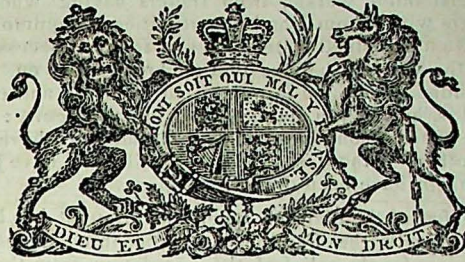
Plunder of Mail.—List of Parcels in the Mail plundered between Aurungabad and Jaulna, on the evening of the 29th March 1861, showing the Articles recovered and how disposed of, and those still missing.

Description.	Address.	Destination.	Weight.	Remarks.
1* Unpaid.	Zoolfuckerallee Beg	Bolarum	52	Missing. Said to contain Gold Lace, valued Rs. 63.
1 Ditto.	Dr. J. H. Orr	Booldanah ..	8	Recovered, and forwarded to the addressee on the 30th March 1861.
1 Ditto.	Ram Narrain Choneelall ..	Kamptee	53	Do. do. 1st April 1861.
1 Ditto.	J. Aiton, Esquire	Booldana....	430	Cheroots. Recovered and forwarded to the addressee on the 20th April 1861.
1 Ditto.	Mr. Mulharin	Ellichpore ..	95	Lady's Hat, Buttons, &c. Do. 10th April.
1 Ditto.	Major Johnston	Hingolee	142	Collodion Solution Do. 10th April.
1* Paid.	Sewchund Saleram.....	Ditto	97	Missing. Said to contain Gold Leaf weighing 51 Tolas and 7½ Vals, valued at Rs. 816.
1 Stamped.	Captain J. Prescott.....	Ditto	94	Recovered and forwarded to the addressee on the 30th March 1861.
1 Ditto.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	116	Recovered and repacked ditto 1st April.
1 Unpaid.	Mohamed Gunesle	Hoshungabad.	43	Ditto do. ditto 30th March.
1 Service.	Post Master, Transit Bag, contained as follows :— 5 Books on Service ... } 2 Do. Stamped ... }	Calcutta	211	Recovered and repacked, and forwarded to Calcutta on the 1st April 1861.
1 Ditto.	Post Master, Transit Bag, contained as follows :— 1 Mrs. Shakespear.....	Nagpore	430	
	1 Captain Wakefield	Ditto	171	Lady's Steel Petticoat. Recovered, repacked and forwarded to the addressee on the 11th May 1861.
	*1 Moolchund Dewraj....	Ditto ....	..	Books. Recovered, repacked, and forwarded to the addressee on the 1st April 1861.
	*1 Loonkurra Goolcha ..	Kamptee	94	Missing. Said to contain Gold Leaf and Cloth, worth Rs. 420.
		Nagpore	88	Missing. Said to contain 55½ Tolas and 3 Vals of pure Gold, at Rs. 16 and 9 Annas per tola; Rs. 920-12-0.

N.B.—The four Parcels marked thus * have been carried away by the robbers.

The Mails from the undermentioned Stations reached the Bombay Post Office TOO LATE for Despatch by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "NEPAUL," which started on the 12th June 1861 :—

1861.		1861		1861		1861	
Agra	7 June	Delhi	6 June	Kaira.....	9 June	Oomrawuttee...	8 June
Ahmedabad	8 "	Dhoolia	10 "	Kurrachee	5 "	Poona	12 "
Allahabad	6 "	Dhollera	6 "	Kalliawaree	9 "	Quilon	30 May
Arrah	3 "	Damaun.....	10 "	Lucknow	5 "	Rajcote	7 June
Benares.....	6 "	Futtyghur	6 "	Lahore	5 "	Randier	8 "
Baroda	9 "	Gogo	7 "	Meerut	6 "	Surat	9 "
Buxar	4 "	Hydrabad, Sind..	5 "	Mooltan.....	3 "	Sukkur	4 "
Bronch	9 "	Hozarebagh	4 "	Malligaum.....	10 "	Sholapore	12 "
Beaver	12 "	Indore	10 "	Mercara	4 "	Secunderabad ..	11 "
Bhowauggur ..	7 "	Jullunder	5 "	Mallapuram	2 "	Shikarpore	4 "
Bulsar	10 "	Jacobabad	4 "	Nagpore	9 "	Simla	5 "
Calcutta	4 "	Jubbulpore	7 "	Nursingpore...	6 "	Tatta	5 "
Cochin	2 "	Jooria	6 "	Nariad	8 "	Tellicherry	3 "



SECOND SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 20TH JUNE 1861.

REPORT ON THE FAMINE OF 1860-61.

SECTION I.

DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS.

From Colonel R. BAIRD SMITH, C.B.,
On Special Duty,

To WILLIAM GREY, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Dated Roorkee, the 25th May 1861.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the following Report on the general condition of those parts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab which are now suffering from drought, and of which I have recently completed an inspection tour.

2. Chart No. 1 attached hereto, shows the route taken by me through the suffering Districts. On it are also noted the number of days I was able to devote to inquiries at each important point. Districts were invariably traversed in the day-time, so that as much as possible might be seen of the condition of their crops and people. It being necessary, with limited time and means of observation, to judge of certain points by samples only, care was taken to select such samples as should be as characteristic as possible of the points concerned. To examine personally, for example, all the bad parts even of one District, was plainly impracticable, but to see some of the very worst parts of the suffering Districts was essential to my object; and to meet this want, sample-localities were chosen and carefully inspected. With the people themselves I held the freest possible communication, extending my inquiries among all grades; from the labourer I found working toilingly at his well, to the Native gentleman of large property. The nature of my service in these Provinces through so many years had thrown me specially in contact with the agricultural classes, and nearly all the localities visited by me now had been familiar to me in past years, so that I was well able to contrast their actual with their previous condition. From the District Officers of every District, I received the amplest and most cordial aid, all their abundant stores of local knowledge and experience being freely tendered for my use. I sought evidence also from European gentlemen having property of their own in the suffering Districts; from Officers on the Railway works whose daily duties kept them in the midst, of some of the Districts where the pressure was heaviest; from Officers of the Irrigation Department who had many opportunities, as they carried new lines of water channels through the most parched tracts of the country, of judging of the actual state of the people from personal observation; from

Officers in charge of special relief works; from traders having wholesale dealings with the farmers, and from all others with whom I had opportunities of communicating, whose evidence had any special value. Such statistical statements as I found it necessary to ask for have been freely supplied; and, on the whole, I believe that the broad basis on which the conclusions I shall have to state are founded, give them fair claim to accuracy and confidence. The investigation of so large a subject is, however, a matter of very great difficulty; and though I have perfect confidence myself in the general soundness of the judgments I have formed, I cannot expect them to be accepted by others without some such details as I have just given of the sources whence the materials for them have been drawn.

3. In speaking hereafter of the districts where the drought has been most severely felt, I propose to call them collectively the Famine Tract; meaning thereby the whole area within which extraordinary measures for the relief of the population from the effects of dearth of food have been necessary. There are several districts bordering on the Famine Tract where suffering has been considerable, and where even some means, beyond those ordinarily used to lighten such pressure, have been resorted to; but the suffering is not such as fairly to bring these localities inside the Famine Tract proper, and I have accordingly excluded them. Again there are bordering Districts in which extraordinary relief measures have been used to a very large extent, and heavy local expense incurred, although there is not a single inhabitant of those Districts probably who has suffered from the pressure of want due to the drought. The strain on them has arisen exclusively from their having become the recipients of part of the population of the Famine Tract, forced into them by the grievous pressure in the homes they had abandoned. This is particularly the case with the Districts on the Grand Trunk Road in the lower Section of the Doab; and though they have had a magnificent harvest generally, and their own people are in comfort and prosperity, they have yet had to support, and most generously they have supported, a large mass of pauperism. Such Districts are, of course, excluded from the Famine Tract proper.

4. As thus limited and defined, the Famine Tract is very distinctly marked. It is represented in Chart No. II. attached to this report, and its boundaries may be thus briefly described. Nature has provided for its sub-division into three separate sections by physical differences of surface, climate, and peculiarities of sub-soil, so characteristic, that adoption of this natural division is equally necessary and convenient.

5. These Sub-divisions are,—1st. The Western, which lies wholly on the right bank of the River Jumna. It includes the Cis-Sutlej Districts of Umballa and Thanaesur, within parts of which the want of water has told very severely. The richly irrigated District of Paneeput and the Northern (Pergunna) Sub-division of the Delhi District have virtually escaped all injury by reason, firstly, of their being traversed by the Western Jumna Canal; next of the continued drought having relieved them from the broad areas of swamp by which they are ordinarily infested, and having turned these useless lands into productive fields; and last, of the low damp valley lands bordering the Jumna having been also dried so as to become culturable, and to give an abundant produce. These resources have sufficed to mitigate pressure where it may have shown itself, and over by far the largest part of the area indicated they have guaranteed wealth and abundance. South of Delhi, and along through its Southern Sub-division, through the Bullbughur lands, and over nearly the whole of the District of Goorgaon, the misery of the people shows deepest and darkest of any part of the whole Famine Tract. It is this part of the Western Section of the tract which gives it its most definite characteristics. Under even the best circumstances, having a rain-fall never rising beyond two-thirds, and often falling below one-third of that in the Districts of the Doab, and while thus deficient being also most uncertain and precarious, its ordinary condition is a sort of chronic drought. Its soil is generally so light as to feel sensitively the want of rain; its sub-soil waters are very liable to be brackish; the depth of the water-table of the country, or the stratum to which wells must be carried down to secure a continuous supply, is generally very great; a considerable portion of the area is of bleak and barren rocks or deep ravines; the drainage is under indifferent control, and the rivers sometimes run as wild as those of the Pontine marshes or the Tuscan Maremma. The country was greatly harassed and disturbed during the mutiny from its vicinity to Delhi, and its complete occupation for long by the mutinous troops. Altogether it might have been expected that in a drought so bitter as the present, this part of the Famine Tract would, from natural, political, and also in some measure from social causes (certain sections of its population being very turbulent and unmanageable), show a deeper shade of suffering than elsewhere, and such has no doubt been the case.

Passing beyond Goorgaon, the Western Section leaves the Punjab and enters the North-Western Provinces, including the whole of that part of the District of Muntra which lies West of the River, and here too the suffering has been very intense, though relief has been sought by the people in spontaneous emigration to an extent unequalled perhaps in any other District. It then takes in Agra, including, however, only one Sub-division (Pergunna) named Furrah. Westward of the River, and on the Southern boundary of that Sub-division, the Famine Tract West of the Jumna terminates. Below this line the pressure is not so great as to require any extraordinary expedients, except at the City of Agra itself, which is in an exceptional position, lying just on the very boundary line of the true Famine Tract. The Jumna on the East, and the base of the Himalayas on the North, complete the boundaries of this section.

6. *2nd.*—The Central Section lying wholly between the rivers Jumna and Ganges, presents a very different aspect to the foregoing. Under ordinary circumstances it is one of the richest sections of these Provinces. Having a large proportion of its landed proprietary belonging to tribes known for their devotion to, and skill in, agricultural pursuits, its cultivated area has been progressively encroaching on its waste lands ever since the public demand was permanently settled. The latest measurement shows that in periods varying from 12 to 5 years rather more than half a million acres of new land had been added to its productive area. Falling away from the base of the Himalayas with a gentle and continuous slope its surface presents none of those rugged features so common in the Western Section of the tract. Its hydrography is regular, as might be expected, from the regularity of its fall and surface. All its drainage is gathered into definite channels; wastes of swampy land are rare; the great boundary streams receive and carry off its surplus waters; and, excepting in the extreme North, water is usually in its right place as the slave of man, and not his tyrant. The soil is generally good, often of the richest kind. The level of the water bearing stratum, which is so infinitely important to the agriculture of the section, is high, and of late years has, over broad areas, been raised higher by the influence of percolation from the canals of irrigation and their numerous channels. In means of artificial irrigation, this section far surpasses any other part of the Provinces. Its Districts are plentifully studded with masonry wells, and what is perhaps even more important, they possess in the vicinity of the sub-soil water to the surface, and the general tenacity of the sub-soil itself, facilities for the multiplication of temporary wells to an extent only limited by the quantity of labour available for sinking them. In such a time as the present such facilities imply to all, except the worst cultivating tribes, security from actual want at any rate, if not more. The ordinary rain-fall ranges from 30 to 36 inches, and in favourable years is so distributed, that about four-fifths of the whole falls between June and September, or the early part of October, and the remaining one-fifth between October and March. The most characteristic feature of this section, in reference to irrigation, however, is the large canals by which it is traversed. These have not reached a title of the development that waits them, as the various channels under construction are brought to completion, although, even now in their incomplete state their action for good, both as insurances against loss of produce and stimulants to increased production, has been energetic in the highest degree.

So favoured then with a preponderance of agriculturists who rise to face their difficulties with a vigorous industry, with a plentiful rain-fall, supplemented by a great mechanism of artificial irrigation in the forms of permanent or temporary wells and large canals; with physical conditions all well adapted to insure a healthy agricultural progress; intersected too by the best roads known in India, and thus open to receipts of food from distant parts, it might have been anticipated that when a period of heavy pressure came, this Central Section would develop a power of resistance proportioned in some degree to these, its great and manifold advantages. Such a power of resistance has, I believe, been shown in remarkable intensity, as I shall have occasion to prove more definitely hereafter; and heavy as the sufferings in some parts of the section have been, they would have been very much heavier but for the mitigating causes just indicated.

The boundaries of the Central Section are—on the North the base of the mountains, on the East the Ganges, and on the West the Jumna. The Southern boundary line crosses the Jumna at Agra, and includes two Sub-divisions (or Pergunnas) of that District on the left bank of the River, called respectively Khundowlee and Ferozabad. It then traverses part of the Mynpooree District, where it also includes only two Sub-divisions named Shekoabad and Moostaffabad; continuing Eastward, it strikes on the Northern boundary of the District of Futtehgurh, and follows it until it meets the Ganges. It thus includes the following Districts of the Upper Doab falling within the Agra and Meerut Divisions:—

Two Sub-divisions of the Agra District.

Two Sub-divisions of the Mynpooree District, Allygurh.

Five Sub-divisions of the Muttra District, Boolundshuhur, Meerut, Mozuffurnugger, and Saharunpoor.

7. *3rd.*—The Eastern Section lying entirely on the left bank of the River Ganges, and having special characteristics quite as marked as those of either of the other two sections, falls exclusively within the Province of Rohilkund, and includes three Districts of that Province, viz:

Budaon.

Moradabad.

Bijnour.

Here the sub-soil water is so near to the surface, that artificial irrigation is used to a comparatively limited extent. The rain-fall is large, generally from 36 to 40 inches; the climate perennially much more moist than it is Westward of the Ganges. The soil retains moisture well; and is in other respects generally good, producing Sugar and Rice, the great staples of the Province, in rich abundance. Food grains other than rice are grown only for internal consumption, and not always in sufficient abundance for that. As illustrative of the most marked distinction between the agricultural condition of the Central and Eastern Sections of the Famine Tract, I may note from a return now before me, that while the former possesses fully 70,000 masonry wells, or the equivalents of such wells, the whole Province of Rohilkund is represented as having less than

Officers in charge of special relief works; from traders having wholesale dealings with the farmers, and from all others with whom I had opportunities of communicating, whose evidence had any special value. Such statistical statements as I found it necessary to ask for have been freely supplied; and, on the whole, I believe that the broad basis on which the conclusions I shall have to state are founded, give them fair claim to accuracy and confidence. The investigation of so large a subject is, however, a matter of very great difficulty; and though I have perfect confidence myself in the general soundness of the judgments I have formed, I cannot expect them to be accepted by others without some such details as I have just given of the sources whence the materials for them have been drawn.

3. In speaking hereafter of the districts where the drought has been most severely felt, I propose to call them collectively the Famine Tract; meaning thereby the whole area within which extraordinary measures for the relief of the population from the effects of dearth of food have been necessary. There are several districts bordering on the Famine Tract where suffering has been considerable, and where even some means, beyond those ordinarily used to lighten such pressure, have been resorted to; but the suffering is not such as fairly to bring these localities inside the Famine Tract proper, and I have accordingly excluded them. Again there are bordering Districts in which extraordinary relief measures have been used to a very large extent, and heavy local expense incurred, although there is not a single inhabitant of those Districts probably who has suffered from the pressure of want due to the drought. The strain on them has arisen exclusively from their having become the recipients of part of the population of the Famine Tract, forced into them by the grievous pressure in the homes they had abandoned. This is particularly the case with the Districts on the Grand Trunk Road in the lower Section of the Doab; and though they have had a magnificent harvest generally, and their own people are in comfort and prosperity, they have yet had to support, and most generously they have supported, a large mass of pauperism. Such Districts are, of course, excluded from the Famine Tract proper.

4. As thus limited and defined, the Famine Tract is very distinctly marked. It is represented in Chart No. II. attached to this report, and its boundaries may be thus briefly described. Nature has provided for its sub-division into three separate sections by physical differences of surface, climate, and peculiarities of sub-soil, so characteristic, that adoption of this natural division is equally necessary and convenient.

5. These Sub-divisions are,—1st. The Western, which lies wholly on the right bank of the River Jumna. It includes the Cis-Sutlej Districts of Umballa and Thanasur, within parts of which the want of water has told very severely. The richly irrigated District of Paneeput and the Northern (Pergunna) Sub-division of the Delhi District have virtually escaped all injury by reason, firstly, of their being traversed by the Western Jumna Canal; next of the continued drought having relieved them from the broad areas of swamp by which they are ordinarily infested, and having turned these useless lands into productive fields; and last, of the low damp valley lands bordering the Jumna having been also dried so as to become culturable, and to give an abundant produce. These resources have sufficed to mitigate pressure where it may have shown itself, and over by far the largest part of the area indicated they have guaranteed wealth and abundance. South of Delhi, and along through its Southern Sub-division, through the Bullbughurh lands, and over nearly the whole of the District of Goorgaon, the misery of the people shows deepest and darkest of any part of the whole Famine Tract. It is this part of the Western Section of the tract which gives it its most definite characteristics. Under even the best circumstances, having a rain-fall never rising beyond two-thirds, and often falling below one-third of that in the Districts of the Doab, and while thus deficient being also most uncertain and precarious, its ordinary condition is a sort of chronic drought. Its soil is generally so light as to feel sensitively the want of rain; its sub-soil waters are very liable to be brackish; the depth of the water-table of the country, or the stratum to which wells must be carried down to secure a continuous supply, is generally very great; a considerable portion of the area is of bleak and barren rocks or deep ravines; the drainage is under indifferent control, and the rivers sometimes run as wild as those of the Pontine marshes or the Tuscan Maremma. The country was greatly harassed and disturbed during the mutiny from its vicinity to Delhi, and its complete occupation for long by the mutinous troops. Altogether it might have been expected that in a drought so bitter as the present, this part of the Famine Tract would, from natural, political, and also in some measure from social causes (certain sections of its population being very turbulent and unmanageable), show a deeper shade of suffering than elsewhere, and such has no doubt been the case.

Passing beyond Goorgaon, the Western Section leaves the Punjab and enters the North-Western Provinces, including the whole of that part of the District of Muttra which lies West of the River, and here too the suffering has been very intense, though relief has been sought by the people in spontaneous emigration to an extent unequalled perhaps in any other District. It then takes in Agra, including, however, only one Sub-division (Pergunna) named Furrak. Westward of the River, and on the Southern boundary of that Sub-division, the Famine Tract West of the Jumna terminates. Below this line the pressure is not so great as to require any extraordinary expedients, except at the City of Agra itself, which is in an exceptional position, lying just on the very boundary line of the true Famine Tract. The Jumna on the East, and the base of the Himalayas on the North, complete the boundaries of this section.

6. *2nd.*—The Central Section lying wholly between the rivers Jumna and Ganges, presents a very different aspect to the foregoing. Under ordinary circumstances it is one of the richest sections of these Provinces. Having a large proportion of its landed proprietary belonging to tribes known for their devotion to, and skill in, agricultural pursuits, its cultivated area has been progressively encroaching on its waste lands ever since the public demand was permanently settled. The latest measurement shows that in periods varying from 12 to 5 years rather more than half a million acres of new land had been added to its productive area. Falling away from the base of the Himalayas with a gentle and continuous slope its surface presents none of those rugged features so common in the Western Section of the tract. Its hydrography is regular, as might be expected, from the regularity of its fall and surface. All its drainage is gathered into definite channels; wastes of swampy land are rare; the great boundary streams receive and carry off its surplus waters; and, excepting in the extreme North, water is usually in its right place as the slave of man, and not his tyrant. The soil is generally good, often of the richest kind. The level of the water bearing stratum, which is so infinitely important to the agriculture of the section, is high, and of late years has, over broad areas, been raised higher by the influence of percolation from the canals of irrigation and their numerous channels. In means of artificial irrigation, this section far surpasses any other part of the Provinces. Its Districts are plentifully studded with masonry wells, and what is perhaps even more important, they possess in the vicinity of the sub-soil water to the surface, and the general tenacity of the sub-soil itself, facilities for the multiplication of temporary wells to an extent only limited by the quantity of labour available for sinking them. In such a time as the present such facilities imply to all, except the worst cultivating tribes, security from actual want at any rate, if not more. The ordinary rain-fall ranges from 30 to 36 inches, and in favourable years is so distributed, that about four-fifths of the whole falls between June and September, or the early part of October, and the remaining one-fifth between October and March. The most characteristic feature of this section, in reference to irrigation, however, is the large canals by which it is traversed. These have not reached a title of the development that waits them, as the various channels under construction are brought to completion, although, even now in their incomplete state their action for good, both as insurances against loss of produce and stimulants to increased production, has been energetic in the highest degree.

So favoured then with a preponderance of agriculturists who rise to face their difficulties with a vigorous industry, with a plentiful rain-fall, supplemented by a great mechanism of artificial irrigation in the forms of permanent or temporary wells and large canals; with physical conditions all well adapted to insure a healthy agricultural progress; intersected too by the best roads known in India, and thus open to receipts of food from distant parts, it might have been anticipated that when a period of heavy pressure came, this Central Section would develop a power of resistance proportioned in some degree to these, its great and manifold advantages. Such a power of resistance has, I believe, been shown in remarkable intensity, as I shall have occasion to prove more definitely hereafter; and heavy as the sufferings in some parts of the section have been, they would have been very much heavier but for the mitigating causes just indicated.

The boundaries of the Central Section are—on the North the base of the mountains, on the East the Ganges, and on the West the Jumna. The Southern boundary line crosses the Jumna at Agra, and includes two Sub-divisions (or Pergunnas) of that District on the left bank of the River, called respectively Khundowlee and Ferozabad. It then traverses part of the Mynpooree District, where it also includes only two Sub-divisions named Shekoabad and Moostaffabad; continuing Eastward, it strikes on the Northern boundary of the District of Futtehgurh, and follows it until it meets the Ganges. It thus includes the following Districts of the Upper Doab falling within the Agra and Meerut Divisions:—

Two Sub-divisions of the Agra District.

Two Sub-divisions of the Mynpooree District, Allygurh.

Five Sub-divisions of the Muttra District, Boolundshuhur, Meerut, Mozuffurnugger, and Saharunpoor.

7. *3rd.*—The Eastern Section lying entirely on the left bank of the River Ganges, and having special characteristics quite as marked as those of either of the other two sections, falls exclusively within the Province of Rohilkund, and includes three Districts of that Province, viz:

Budaon.

Moradabad.

Bijnour.

Here the sub-soil water is so near to the surface, that artificial irrigation is used to a comparatively limited extent. The rain-fall is large, generally from 36 to 40 inches; the climate perennially much more moist than it is Westward of the Ganges. The soil retains moisture well; and is in other respects generally good, producing Sugar and Rice, the great staples of the Province, in rich abundance. Food grains other than rice are grown only for internal consumption, and not always in sufficient abundance for that. As illustrative of the most marked distinction between the agricultural condition of the Central and Eastern Sections of the Famine Tract, I may note from a return now before me, that while the former possesses fully 70,000 masonry wells, or the equivalents of such wells, the whole Province of Rohilkund is represented as having less than

1,000. In Bijnour and Moradabad not a single well seems to be employed, or to be recorded as employed in agriculture, and Budaon has all the wells there are in the country. The only little canal the Eastern Section possesses is in Bijnour, and it has, I believe, fallen almost into disuse since the mutinies.

This remarkable moisture of climate and soil has not been wholly destroyed even by the protracted drought. The produce of the year has still felt its influence, and will be fully 2-5ths of that of an average year. Further, the existence of numerous low lying river valleys, where ordinarily swamps abound, but which now are just so dry as to be good pasturage or culturable land, and extensive forest tracts on the North, outside and inside the lower ranges of the Himalayas, supplying places of refuge to the population, have tended greatly to mitigate the intensity of suffering in each of the Districts under notice.

The River Ganges forms the Western boundary of this section, the Southern and Eastern are the corresponding boundaries of the Budaon, Moradabad, and Bijnour Districts, and on the North it is defined by the outer ranges of the Himalayas.

8. Having now fixed the outer borders of the Famine Tract, and sketched generally the characteristic differences of the three sections of which it is made up, I beg to refer to Appendix No. 1. for a variety of statistical details of interest connected with it. I need not load the body of my Report with these, as they can be referred to by all desiring to consult them. It is sufficient to give the following summary here in round numbers :—

Section of Famine Tract.	Population.		Areas of Cultivation in Acres.		
	Of the Districts or parts of the same in the Section.	Of the very bad parts of the Section.	Production in Ordinary years.	Unproductive or nearly so during the Famine period.	Balance productive.
Eastern	2,856,000	970,000	2,724,000	926,000	1,798,000
Central	5,353,000	2,258,000	5,054,000	2,026,000	3,028,000
Western	4,879,000	2,220,000	45,15,000	1,505,000	3,010,000
Total...	13,088,000	5,448,000	12,293,000	4,457,000	7,836,000

9. In further illustration of points affecting the Famine Tract in its totality, Charts Nos. III. and IV. have been compiled; the first showing in each District for which such results could be procured, the average rain-fall of a good season in contrast with the actual fall of 1860-61, and the second showing the average prices of food-grain under like conditions.

10. The impressions received from the external aspect of the famine tract depend mainly on the special localities from which they may have been derived. Nothing could be less uniform than this aspect. Nearly all through the more Southerly part of the Western Section the desolation is scarcely relieved by even the appearance of culture. In the Trans-Jumna Subdivisions of Agra and Muttra, included in this section, there seemed at first sight to be no cultivation. The monotonous brown tints of the untilled soil suppressed everything else. It was only by some inquiry it could be learnt that even in this great waste there was cultivation in plots round the villages, and round the wells remote from the villages. In Southern Delhi and Goorgaon, the country between the Kootub Minar and the station of Goorgaon had been repeatedly marched over by me in all directions during ordinary seasons, and the contrast was truly startling over fifteen or twenty miles of country, where I had been accustomed to see wide expanses of gram chiefly, but also of wheat and barley growing with excellent promise; there was not a blade of green produce to be seen, excepting in the bed of some dried-up tank or along the narrow valleys of rivers, or near the sparsely spread wells; yet to have taken this dreary scene as a type of all Goorgaon would have led to error. Within the limits of a District, parts of which are thus desolate, there is an area of cultivation close upon 150,000 acres in extent, which is secured in each harvest, either by irrigation from wells, or by lying so low as to retain moisture for long periods, or if not so secured, has still returned some fruits for the labor expended upon it. The people who are to be sustained by the produce of this land, number about 650,000 souls, and not even the lowest estimate of that produce can prove that it would be insufficient for its object, if only it could be conveyed to those who need it, or if they could be so placed as to be able to purchase their share of it. But the area secured or productive, material though it is, and so far as mere supply of food is concerned, sufficient as it may be to meet the emergency, is still only about one-third the ordinary breadth of cultivation in the District, and thus about two-thirds of the ordinary supply of agricultural labor is cast loose on a market where it is absolutely without value. The differing degrees of intensity with which different parts of the famine tract have suffered, is one of the points requiring the most careful discrimination, if serious practical blunders both of impression and action are to be avoided.

The observer, passing across the Jumna into the Central Tract, again runs just the opposite risk of altogether under-estimating the true intensity of the pressure from the famine. So plentiful are the means of irrigation, that many miles may be travelled in each of the Doab Districts with rich crops on both hands. So earnest and active have the industrious classes of cultivators

been, that all their usual appliances for culture have been strained to the utmost. The peculiar call of the husbandman at the well was to be heard as continuously during the night as during the day. No men on earth could have faced a great calamity with a sturdier resolution, or on the whole with better success; for by the timely and generous aid of Government in lightening helpfully the pressure of its public demand upon all such villages as really needed that aid, there has been as yet very little collapse among proprietary communities of the better farming tribes or castes. In short, so marked have these results been, that I have been repeatedly assured by English gentlemen, who were doubtless speaking on the basis of their own personal observation, that there had been no real failure of the crops, and that they had marched through considerable sections of Districts, without seeing signs of any serious suffering.

These conclusions were perfectly compatible with a limited range of observation. Even in the bad Sub-divisions of Agra and Mynpoorie, which first come under notice on entering the Central Section, and which are well known to have suffered most bitterly in parts, there are conditions that go a considerable way in mitigating the pressure. Ferozabad and Khundowlee have about 256 villages, but out of this number only about half are so bad as to need aid by remissions of revenue. Mr. C. G. Mansel, in his Settlement Report, draws special attention to the excellent qualifications of the cultivators in the Northern part of Ferozabad, but there is at the same time a large intermixture of such tribes as Goojurs, Brahmins, and Kayths, who are notable for their incompetence in agriculture, and who form rather more than 50 per cent. of the population of the Sub-division. In Khundowlee half the population are Rajpoots, very uncertain cultivators; but there are many Jat villages, and a visitor to them would be pretty sure to find a fair show of cultivation even at the present time, since the general proportion of cultivation secured by irrigation is about 40 per cent. Again in Mustaffabad and Shekoabad, the suffering sections of the Mynpoorie District, the present Lieutenant Governor of these Provinces says of the former:—"It is distinguished by fertility of soil, very general irrigation, and great agricultural prosperity; the only exception, and that a partial one, to the superiority of soil and the universality of irrigation just noted is found in the Southern Section, where in some villages unproductive 'Bhoor' (pure sand) lands, with all their concomitants of imperfect irrigation, abundant 'kans' (a destructive and almost ineradicable weedy grass), and inferior cultivation. These are the estates in which the symptoms of the past drought (that of 1837) are alone apparent to any considerable extent; the almost universal irrigation in other parts having greatly mitigated the evil and distress which, in less favored localities, were so prevalent and overwhelming." And of Shekoabad the same authority says:—"Though inferior as a whole to Mustaffabad, it is by no means unproductive or ill-favored." Its Northern Section is described as easily irrigated and inhabited by a race of cultivators rivalling the Jats or the Jhadouns of Ferozabad and Khundowlee; its Central Section as decidedly inferior, and its Southern Section as so bad that four-fifths of its revenue was justifiably remitted in the famine of 1837. Beyond these Sub-divisions, the District of Mynpoorie has not suffered at all, and the facts that the proportion of cultivated area secured by irrigation, ranged at the time of the settlement of the Land Revenue in 1840, from about 50 to 80 per cent., and has since been increased, not only by natural extension but to some extent by the influence of the Etawa terminal of the Ganges Canal, well serve to explain this immunity.

11. Continuing northward, the District of Allyghur presents the same chequered aspect. Even more richly endowed in the aggregate with means of irrigation than Mynpoorie, it shows some of the best in close contact with some of the worst of the localities influenced by the drought. Such sub-divisions for example as Jullalee, where, under ordinary circumstances, the irrigated area is over 60 per cent. of the cultivation; Moorsan, where it is 82 per cent.; Sasnee, where it is 91 per cent., or Mackerah, where it varies from 57 to 65 per cent., there is not only no real suffering but some prosperity, and this is especially the case in those sections which are profusely intersected by the distribution channels of the Ganges Canal, from which about 100,000 acres are reported to have been watered during the period of drought.

12. But in this district there is, perhaps, the worst, or certainly one of the worst tracts in the whole Central section, that, namely, formed by the sub-divisions of Khyr, Chundos, and Tuppl. So universal was the repute of its desolation, that I selected it as one of those interior localities which it was expedient for me to see, and certainly it would be difficult to exaggerate the forlorn dreariness of its appearance. Usually it is, in parts at least, a fertile country, but when I traversed it in March, a few scattered plots of culture represented the broad fields one was accustomed to ride through. The country seemed denuded of inhabitants, and the emigration had been extensive. Relief-houses were established at Khyr and Tuppl, and at the former place I saw three or four hundred of the most pitiable objects eye could look upon, receiving daily rations of food. Yet even in Khyr, Chundos, and Tuppl the prospect was not one of unmitigated misery. The ordinary aggregate area under culture in the three sub-divisions is about 160,000 acres, and of these rather more than a third, or about 64,000, have means of irrigation. There had been no serious failure of these means that I was aware of, but they were scattered, and many villages had no share, or but an inadequate share in them. Here, as elsewhere, from a cause obvious on the mere statement of the preceding figures, it was the laboring classes that were thrown out of nearly two-thirds of their usual field of employment, and on them the burden fell. Those having actual rights of proprietorship or tenancy in the lands have found it practicable to sustain themselves very generally, but the men whose capital is only their thews and sinews have sunk into pauperism, or in many cases I fear into their graves.

13. The same general law of intermixture of good tracts with bad tracts prevails in the upper districts of Boolundshuhur, Meerut, Moozuffernuggur, and Saharanpore; and as it seems very important to a just appreciation of the true influence of the drought on the people, that the limits of such intermixture should be at least approximately defined, I have had Chart No. II. compiled, to show the comparative area of these contrasted portions of each district. The general area of the Famine Tract is marked by a light shade of color. The area of these interior tracts of greatest intensity is indicated by a very dark shade of the same color. The eye can judge at once, with these helps, of the comparative distribution of good, or more truly comparatively good and miserably bad. There is no tract marked black within which the sufferings of the people have not been most cruel. The characteristic is one which will always prevail, and has doubtless been commonly noticed before; but it is liable to be overlooked, especially by those at a distance from the Famine Tract, or having only a superficial knowledge of it. It is important, however, not merely as one of the marked features of the Famine Tract, but as directing our special attention to those localities where measures permanently remedial are most pressingly required. In round numbers the area of greatest intensity is to that of the Famine Tract generally as about one to three.

14. It is impossible, however, to be satisfied with the simple statement of the existence of these marked internal contrasts within the Famine Tract. To give some definite and sufficient explanation of their causes seems essential. Two features—one of physical, the other of moral origin—will be found in almost every instance to characterise the tracts in which the Famine has pressed with its utmost intensity. First, nearly all these tracts are marked by high surface levels, raising them much above the average level of the sub-soil water in good tracts. This difference is sometimes due to increased height of the surface soil levels, and sometimes to depressions of the water-table levels; but the existence of a seriously increased difference in such cases is uniform. Second, the same general uniformity will be found to prevail in reference to the moral qualities of the proprietary bodies who have possession of the land, and the influence of race, and the qualities distinctive of race that seem to be as hereditary as more substantial property, will invariably be recognised as most powerful agencies in marking out the limits of the worst parts of the Famine Tract. I have now before me a Chart showing in different colors the status of proprietary occupation in the Famine Tract, and in following the colors, marking the possessions of such tribes as Goojurs, certain clans of Rajpoot descent, Rangurs, some classes of Brahmins, Khyats, and the like, these tracts are found (as from the turbulence, the indolence, or the incompetence of their possessors, it was to be expected they should be found) in the darkest tract of the Famine. Race and its influences constantly modify physical conditions; for isolated estates held by Jats, Aheers, or proprietors of other good tribes, in the very heart of a bad tract, will constantly be found in tolerable cultivation, and at least the utmost made of their poor resources that human industry could make of them. No such efforts are ever made by the tribes who have no natural genius for agriculture. They sink helplessly beneath the pressure of unfavorable physical conditions, and fulfil no single function of a proprietary class—not even the function of tax-paying.

15. Although the two causes just specified stand out more prominently than any others, they are not the only ones that influence the demarcation of the good and bad sections of districts. The general action of the Talookdaree system, so far as it has been permitted to exist in the Central Section of the Famine Tract, has been on the whole beneficial, and has tended to enlarge the limits of good tracts. Large proprietors can afford to do more than merely pay Government revenue. They can afford to help their tenants, and in most instances they have not neglected that duty. I had pleasure in making the personal acquaintance of some Native gentlemen who had been remarkably unselfish in this respect, and while held to the strict terms of their covenant with Government, and allowed no remissions, did grant such remissions as they thought were required to their sub-tenants. Of course, as among ourselves under like conditions there were bad as well as good landlords, but on the whole I believe the large proprietors have acted with justice in most instances, and in some with generosity. As regards the public revenue, there cannot be a doubt of the value of the class. I never conversed with a single District Officer on the prospects of his District income that he did not congratulate himself on having numerous large land-holders, or lament that he had so few, as the case might be.

16. Another cause tending to intensify the sufferings in tracts possessed by turbulent tribes, has doubtless been the heavy pressure of penal fines, with which most have been punished for their atrocious conduct during the disturbances of 1857 and 1858. Secunderabad in Boolundshuhur for example is mainly possessed by Goojurs, a notorious race, and is one of the blackest spots in the whole of the Famine Tract. My attention having been specially directed to it, I visited the locality, and found it quite as bad as Khyr in Allyghur. But the pressure was increased in Secunderabad by the Goojur tribe having been fined the large sum of £45,000, of which about half had been collected, and half hung in terrorem over them, while their property had well nigh perished under the drought. They are not a tribe who have many claims on our sympathies; and probably the best thing that could happen for society would be that they should cease to be proprietors of lands they misuse, and take their fitter place as day-labourers. But the calamity of the present Famine has no doubt in their case been greatly aggravated by the heavy pressure of this mulct, and as other tribes, or the same tribe in other equally bad localities, have been similarly dealt with, the influence of this cause has been considerable.

17. I am not aware of any instance within the Central Section in which it can be said that the Government Land Revenue demand has intensified the pressure. For an ordinary and average succession of seasons, the districts of the Upper Doab are lightly assessed. Many Sub-divisions of them which are traversed by canals, and have long used canal irrigation, have doubled their annual gross produce since the last settlement. Their assessment is now therefore of course unnaturally low, and inasmuch as it has been by no expenditure of their own that this enhancement of produce has been secured, it might be said that their assessment is unjustly low. However as a general rule applicable to the whole section, the assessment is reasonable, and has not tended to aggravate the sufferings of the people, because prompt relief has been given in every case in which a just claim for it has been found to exist, and the best proof of the relief having been real and substantial, is the limited extent to which proprietors having even the humblest class of rights in the land, and capacity to use those rights, have as yet sunk under the effects of the drought. There are some very vital questions however which are raised by this reference, but they will be much more conveniently discussed at a more advanced part of this report, and I do not enter upon them at all at present.

18. The aspect of the Eastern Section of the Famine Tract is similar to that of the two other sections, in so far as the mixture of localities of very unequal intensity is concerned. But the appearance of the country is somewhat different. Agriculture depending here mainly on a power of retention of moisture in the soil, or a natural dampness of climate not entirely destroyed even by the drought, the breadth of land under cultivation has not so much diminished as that the produce has fallen much below the average. For example, in a comparative statement of the total produce of the District of Moradabad, kindly supplied to me by the Magistrate and Collector, Mr. J. Strachey, I find that while there is a difference between the areas cultivated in average years, and during 1860-61 of only about 50,000 acres, there is a difference in the produce of no less than about 140,000 tons; the areas being to each other as 57 to 53, while the weights of produce are as 70 to 30, showing a trifling falling off in breadth of culture, but a most serious one in grain produced. This is just what might be expected from the physical conditions under which farming there is carried on, and it was noticeable that while you might see in travelling many fields of grain, they were all very thin and poor.

The spots of greatest intensity in this Section are mainly determined by the race of the cultivators. The physical conditions of all are pretty much alike, excepting of course in the localities of special refuge to which allusion was formerly made. It is only in Bijnour where the pressure of the Government Land Revenue is supposed to be oppressive, and where a revision of that demand will doubtless follow the experience of the present time. Emigration from this Section has been on a considerable scale, but limited, as before, mainly though not exclusively to the labouring classes or artizans dependent on these classes.

19. These general details, with the help of the Charts and Tables, will, I trust, be quite sufficient to give a reasonably exact view of the main characteristics of the Famine Tract, and the internal distribution of its smaller areas of greatest intensity, and I may now go on to other questions to which my attention has been directed.

20. I would first dispose of the question of the sufficiency of the available supplies of grain for the support of the people within the Famine Tract. I think it is wholly unnecessary to burden this subject with elaborate calculations. Certain broad general considerations will probably determine it more satisfactorily than in any other way. There can be no doubt as to the abundant supplies in the Districts surrounding the Famine Tract. The free flow from them into the markets there, even before the spring harvest became available, showed that grain was then plentiful. The spring harvest has everywhere, beyond the influence of the drought, been rather above than below the average yield. Within the tract itself between two-fifths and three-fifths at least of the cultivated area will be found to yield crops of variable quality, but generally good, excepting under such an aggravation of the drought as we need not anticipate at present. And so far as mere supply of food is concerned, such a proportion would be in itself almost a guarantee against any absolute deficiency. Reinforced by the surplus produce which would instantly begin to pour in from the outside on any great rise of prices, as past experience has amply proved, the combined quantities would, I feel confident, keep the markets at least sufficiently supplied to make a real dearth of food altogether improbable. On this point I must say that as yet I do not see the faintest grounds for anxiety. And even if our hopes of a favorable rainy season should be disappointed, the practical question will then be, not so much how to get food, as how to get the starving people to the food, or the food to them in the cheapest and most expeditious way. If the spirit of private speculation should fail in bringing sufficient supplies to market, other means will doubtless be used, but that food itself will fail us even under the worst contingency, I consider so unlikely that I do not think it needful to dwell longer upon it. It may however be observed that having had occasion to examine many references to the last great famine, I do not find that any dread of deficiency in the quantity of food was ever expressed then even under the heaviest pressure. Twenty-five years ago the country generally was much more likely to suffer from such a deficiency than now, and in this respect I think we may face the future without fear.

21. The methods of relief adopted within the Famine Tract for the mitigation of the sufferings of the people form the next part of the subject to which attention may be given.

In all countries and in their best conditions, there is ever a large mass of permanent pauperism which the community is bound to sustain either by moral or by legal obligations. The helpless from disease, age, infirmity, or other causes, make up for the most part this painful aggregate, and on the occurrence of any such calamity as the present, these paupers give the earliest signs of its existence. Living precariously at all times, the general pressure contracts even their very uncertain means of support, and they are the first claimants for relief. Their numbers are soon swelled however as the pressure grows more intense by those whose strength has failed them; women possibly deserted by their husbands and left with infant children; children similarly deserted by their parents or left orphans, and many others who from different causes are reduced to helplessness. These then, the helpless poor, form the first great section of the sufferers to whom attention is imperative. In speaking of them as helpless, it is not meant that they are absolutely incompetent to any personal efforts, but only that they are not fit for out-door labour.

The other great class is the able-bodied poor, meaning thereby all those men, women, and children, who are competent to out-door labour, and can be employed on works. The able-bodied however are no more capable of full work than the helpless are incapable of any, the gradations of strength in both being of course many. The systems of relief for those two great classes, having distinctive features, may be described separately.

22. The helpless poor were rightly made the special charge of the European and Native community, and the organizations for their relief were formed exclusively on the basis of voluntary and non-official efforts. The local Government laid down certain broad general rules for guidance, and supported its right of interference by contributing donations equal to the amount of private subscriptions. But considerable freedom had been left to local action, and as the natural result, general rules had been variously interpreted.

It may be proper to state here that I shall describe the system of relief for the helpless poor, not as it may appear in printed papers, but from general observation of it, as I saw it in actual work in about twenty separate localities scattered throughout the three sections of the Famine Tract.

Relief from hunger by the supply of *cooked* food is the main characteristic of the system, and I saw but one or two instances of its being departed from in the course of my inspection. At Futtchghur, rations of uncooked food were being issued, and at Delhi I found money was distributed at one of the places of relief, paupers coming twice weekly and receiving a sum, graduated according to the number of the family, for their support during the intermediate time. Unhappily the latter plan is so provocative of abuses, notwithstanding the most anxious care to prevent them, that I do not think it ought ever to be resorted to. In fact it is as a corrective of, or a preventive to abuses, that the supply of cooked food works so well, and excepting in very special cases, and under very peculiar circumstances. I am satisfied it should be rigidly adhered to. I found an absolute unanimity on this point among Native Committees, and as all personal details connected with the food are left exclusively to them, the plan has not in my experience been the subject of a single complaint.

A District Committee supervises the details of distribution, members taking it in turn to be present when food* is given out. The task is laborious, and not wholly free from danger, as infectious diseases, such as small-pox, are very common. The time occupied is never less than about two hours, and is sometimes twice as much in large stations. Nothing could surpass the hearty zeal and earnestness with which these supervising duties were generally performed and carried on as they have been through the whole

of the hot season, the strain has been most cheerfully accepted by the European Community, while some of the very best local plans for relief I have seen have owed their efficiency, I am happy to be able to record, to the intelligence, personal interest, and unwearied industry of the Native Members of Committees. This was specially the case at Moradabad, where the best organized Relief House I saw during my inspection exists, and I do but echo the judgment of the Magistrate, Mr. J. Strachey, in saying that the practical working out of the whole scheme, of which he supplied the leading principles, was due exclusively to the Native Committee, and pre-eminently among them to the Chief Native Judge, Syud Ahmed Khan, a gentleman whose devotion to this work has been admirable, and whose knowledge of the political economy of famines was singularly exact and sound.

There was of course an infinite variety in matters of detail in the systems practised in different Districts. At the time I saw most of the Relief Houses, they were only taking form, and mistakes were occasionally noted. These were pointed out wherever the opportunity was given, in kindly consultation with the Committees or their executive members, and the recommendations generally made by me can be judged of by reference to Appendix No. II. in which they will be found thrown into specific form. It need only be said here that the characteristics of a safe and effective system of relief for the helpless poor seem to me to be mainly these:—

1st.—Relief by cooked food only; the nature of the food, however, being cautiously adapted to the physical strength of the paupers.

2nd.—Either a careful system of selection by the personal inquiries of competent Sub-Committees or permanent residence within the Relief House, should be conditions of *continuous* relief. No conditions need be attached to casual relief, excepting evidence of suffering from hunger, about which there is rarely any risk of error.

3rd.—The principle that all who can work shall work in ways suited to their capacity should, be carried out as much as possible with permanent paupers. A Relief House gradually developed into a true workhouse, where the totally helpless are cared for and supported, while the partially helpless are occupied in such light work as they are accustomed to, or are fit for, is the most satisfactory form the relief of this class of paupers can assume. I have seen it in action only at two places, Moradabad and Roorkee, but I have reason to believe that the principle is now adopted in other stations also, and should the necessity for continuous relief be protracted, the plan will probably become general.

4th.—Relief should be interpreted liberally, and be made to include relief from nakedness as well as hunger, and from disease by medical treatment and hospital comforts.

5th.—Cautious extension of out-door relief in the cases of female paupers of respectable position, by whom appearance in public would be felt as an intolerable degradation. When practicable, appropriate labor may be required in exchange for food.

6th.—The extension of Relief Houses throughout the interiors of Districts, especially in the sections of greatest intensity wherever European or reliable Native supervision can be secured. Without such supervision the action of detached places of relief is liable to much abuse, and involves great waste of means. Respectable Native supervision, with only occasional European control, may however be trusted, and the relaxation of the first orders of Government, making the continuous presence of Europeans indispensable, has no doubt been beneficial.

It is not practicable at the present moment to give an accurate statement of the extent of the relief system for the helpless poor, as the returns of the District Committees are still incomplete. But in Chart No. V. will be found the distribution of Relief Houses so far as known to me on the 30th April, and a general approximate estimate of the number of helpless poor relieved. This estimate must be considered as subject to future correction when returns are completed.

Up to the 30th April 1861, it would appear that 26 Central and 75 District Relief Houses have been established in the Famine Tract, and in Districts bordering on it, and that on the average 80,000 are relieved daily at these places. The rate fluctuates considerably from day to day, and in April, the ripening of the spring crop drew many out of the Relief Houses, and took them to their village fields to reap and house the harvest. The number may be expected to increase again from May onwards to July, and if the coming rainy season should prove favorable, the pressure will begin to lighten from August. By October next, it will be possible to suspend the system generally, and allow the people gradually to relapse into their ordinary course of life. If the rain should not be favorable, an alarming increase of intensity in suffering through all classes must be looked for, and the number of helpless poor will be deplorably augmented.

23. For the relief of the able-bodied poor, a series of "special relief works" have been organized, both in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, on principles much the same but with details varying according to locality and other circumstances.

The primary condition of admission on these works is, that applicants shall not be so helpless as to be unfit for ordinary labour in digging, carrying, and the like. If they are so helpless, they properly fall under charge of the agents for relief of the helpless poor, but they would be improperly placed on special relief works. Some confusion of thought is apt to arise on this point, and it is well to notice it. Officers in charge of special relief works find men, women, and children reach them so grievously exhausted, as to be utterly useless for some time afterwards. It is of course essential that these poor creatures should have all needful help, and should not be sent away. But the means of helping them should be provided from the fund supplied for the helpless, and not from those provided for the able-bodied poor. No Officer, having to deal with such a case would ever find the slightest difficulty in procuring the means of supporting them till they were fit for work, either from the District or Central Committees. It is only an act of justice towards Government to meet such a demand, inasmuch as Government has liberally subscribed towards the sustenance of the helpless by doubling all private subscriptions, and ought not to be again taxed for the same class by having to pay for them on special relief works also.

All people then willing to give labor in exchange for wages are admitted on these works. The wages given are calculated at the lowest rate needful for subsistence, and for that only. Profit on labor that is not wanted, but is a mere drug in the market, is wholly out of the question. It is in a pecuniary sense even at least a very expensive method of working, for the average capacity of the workers is much below that of ordinary laborers, and the cost of work so executed must always be high. But no middle course exists between employing those people and maintaining them. They certainly cannot support themselves, and it is better far to accept the high rates of work consequent on their employment than to let them subside into the class of helpless poor or die. It is clear that on special relief works no specific rates can possibly be fixed. They must range from very nearly the entire cost of subsistence to the rates due for

ordinary labor, according to the comparative working capacity of the people employed, and may at any time show fluctuations dependent on this capacity alone, and thus be wholly beyond the control of the Officer in charge. Some Officers have tried to work within limiting rates, but it is only practicable to do so systematically by overlooking the fact, that wages on special relief works are subsistence wages only, and cannot be retrenched for short work without starving the work-people. It is remarkable, however, how well and cheaply, amid all the difficulties of the case, an energetic Officer can execute special relief works. But this comparatively satisfactory result cannot be obtained by reducing wages. It depends on close personal supervision, on the careful adjustment of tasks to strength in the formation of working parties, so that the strong and the weak may each have just the kind or quantity of work they are best fitted to do. In this way the best may be made of the system, but at best it will never be an economical one. It however returns in labour a sensible proportion of the cost of maintaining the people, and what is perhaps of more importance, it teaches them to continue reliance on their own capacity to work as their best means of subsistence, and maintains their self-respect by keeping them above the position of helpless paupers.

The wages allowed are $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas, or about $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for each man; 1 anna ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$) for each woman; and half an anna ($\frac{3}{4}d.$) for each child. A man, his wife, and three children can thus earn four annas or about six-pence a day, on which the whole party can so subsist as to have their capacity to work fairly maintained. The same can be done on each separate wage, though of course family groups fare best.

The work-people are ordinarily organized in gangs of 500 each, to which a separate cash-keeper and series of petty officers are attached. They live usually in light sheds on the works; have grain shops moveable with them; occasionally, as on the Hill Road through the Sub-Himalayas, where 17,000 or 18,000 people are gathered into one place, Officers of the Civil Department reside on the spot to maintain order, ensure supplies, and the like while the Engineers attend to the works only. On one of the relief works payment for labor was at first made in flour uncooked, but this soon brought on such a system of rude barter that it was wisely abandoned, and a subsistence money wage substituted. Men had to buy fuel with a little flour, salt with a little more, and so on with other petty purchases, and the small merchants who are always the most convenient channels for such transactions, were put to so much inconvenience by these barterings, that they refused to work. The less our systems of relief derange the ordinary machinery of society, and the more they can be made to dovetail themselves into it, so to speak, the better they will always be found to work.

The chief "Special Relief Works" authorised are the following:—

	Approximate number of People daily employed.
The Road from Roorkee to Deyrah, crossing the Sub-Himmālayas.....	18,000
The Road from Haupper to Gurmuktesur.....	7,500
The Hindun River diversion.....	4,000
The Futtehghur Branch of the Ganges Canal.....	6,000
The Boolundshuhur Branch of the Ganges Canal.....	4,000
Works at Agra.....	18,000
Road from Shekoabad.....	4,000
Irrigation Works near Agra.....	2,000
Works at Delhi.....	15,000
Works in Delhi District.....	15,000
Road from Delhi to Muttra.....	8,000
Irrigation Works in Goorgaon.....	5,000
Works in Rohtak.....	3,000
Works in Hansi.....	4,000
Works in Hissar.....	3,000
Various petty works in Districts of the North-Western Provinces, some rather large, some small, averaging say 1,500 per District.....	16,500
Ditto ditto in the Punjaub.....	10,500
Grand Total employed daily on all kinds of special relief works..	143,500

I have given these numbers only from general information, not from the accounts, but the result is, I believe, approximately correct.

In reviewing this plan of relief, I am satisfied that it has proved a most healthy and satisfactory success. The worst parts of the Famine Tract have been traversed by long lines of works, or by smaller detached works to which the suffering people have freely resorted. They have left them too, whenever the ordinary farming work of the country required their presence. The effect produced on all the working parties by the call for labor to cut the spring harvest was most marked. About half the number left, and having been absent about a fortnight or three weeks, they began again to return, and very soon restored the previous strength of the parties. There was thus a healthy sympathy between the working of the plan and the general wants of the country. No real inconvenience was caused by the withdrawal of so much labor, as such proportion of it as was wanted by the farmers, spontaneously met their call, and was only employed by Government when there was no employment for it elsewhere.

The pecuniary burden has, however, been a heavy one on the State. It is estimated that the entire cost of special relief works, great and small, throughout both Provinces, will not be less than about £ 250,000.

24. The ordinary operations of the different Departments employed in executing public works throughout the Famine Tract, have supplied an additional means of relief, of which the influence has been extensive. Labor being paid for there on the usual terms, they are resorted to only by work-people capable of full work, and they thus form the final link in the chain of relief. The Relief House paupers, when sufficiently restored to be fit for out-door labor, are drafted off to special relief works, and when still further restored, so as to be fit for full work, they may earn full wages by passing off to one or other of the ordinary public works of the country. The East Indian Railway, which passes right through the heart of the worst part of the Central Section of the Famine Tract, and the numerous channels under construction by the Irrigation Department, are the most prominent and most useful of these works. It is difficult to estimate their entire effect, but it will not be far wrong to say that they give daily employment in all parts of the suffering Districts to between 40,000 and 50,000 people.

25. By the combined action of this machinery of relief, suffering that is visible and tangible, or that declares itself openly and seeks help, may be, and in large measure is, met and mitigated. But there are forms of suffering which as yet no part of our relief system has reached, or, as at present constituted, can reach. I have already alluded to the cruel suffering of certain tribes in the Famine Tract whose low qualifications as cultivators make their lands as little useful in supporting them as they can be. But in addition to such habits, these men have a pride of race and family that keeps them away alike from our relief houses when helpless, and our relief works when capable of work, and they deliberately prefer to remain in their wretched villages and die, rather than either to seek for charity or to work on public works. Such has been the uniform experience hitherto in the Districts where these tribes of Rajpoot descent, Goojurs and others of the same type, predominate. We totally fail in administering help to them, and of the sad mortality among them there can I believe be no reasonable doubt; yet how to meet this case is extremely difficult. Help in the way of temporary or permanent relief from demands for land revenue is willingly accepted, and has been largely given, but to relieve people from a tax only, when nearly all the produce of the land on which they ordinarily live has perished, is a mere shadow of relief. The reputation of these people for common honesty is unhappily so low that even their headmen cannot be trusted to distribute relief among them, and for supervision in any systematic way the ordinary District agency is quite inadequate. It is possible perhaps that the funds of the Central Committees, now so ample, might be drawn upon to meet the expense of such an addition to the ordinary District agency as would suffice to ensure these people being relieved in their own villages to such an extent as would save them alive. As a general rule, and under ordinary circumstances, it may be right that if a man will not work, no more shall he eat; but it is hard to reconcile ourselves to the belief that it can be right to leave men, women, and children to perish in the miseries of famine, because the adults of the race are under the dominion of perverted feelings. I have accordingly addressed the President of the Central Committee at Agra, among whose members are gentlemen who know well from personal knowledge the peculiarities of the races I am referring to, and have sought for this distressing subject their careful consideration.

26. I have now exhausted the subject of forms of relief administered by the general community or by the State, but there remain some details to be given of those spontaneously adopted by the sufferers themselves. Among these by far the most important, or more accurately the only important one, has been emigration. In all times the population of India has been notable for its mobility under pressure, whether personal or fiscal. A population crushed under a bad Government, seeks relief by migrating to a province under milder rule, and similarly, when crushed under a bad season, it almost intuitively seeks the same form of relief. Even before any special arrangements for their relief had been made, the people of the Famine Tract had adopted their traditional course, and were streaming out of the bad districts into those more or less near in which the crops had been good, and food grain was cheap. This exodus assumed a double direction. In one case it poured towards prosperous districts of our own or of adjoining foreign States lying entirely beyond the Famine Tract. In the other it flowed from the bad to the good; from the darkly to the lightly shaded portions of suffering Districts, as shown in Chart No. II. The determining causes in the former instances were probably only the known cheapness of food and the fair chance of work. In the latter brotherhood feelings and the claims of a common clanship came largely into play; thriving villages, in the well-irrigated parts of the Famine Tract, receiving their brethren from the suffering parts, giving them a share of the culturable land of the estate to work upon, and so to earn their food. In many cases, however, where means did not exist for any considerable extension of cultivation, the reception of clansmen told injuriously on the ordinary village laborers, whose work was transferred to the newcomers, while they were themselves compelled to seek employment on relief, or public works, or possibly to emigrate. It would be of interest to trace these outer and inner movements of the unsettled population, but to do so with any approach to accuracy would need long and careful inquiries in each District, which cannot at present be made. The inner movement would illustrate very strongly an indirect benefit due to extensive irrigation. It creates the ability in times of pressure like the present, to shelter a population far greater than usual, and to give

them employment remunerative to all concerned. New lands are brought under cultivation, or old lands are more elaborately tilled than usual, and it is a fact noticed universally in the harvest just out, that either as a consequence of much virgin soil having been broken up, or much land hitherto without water having received it, or much more labour than ordinary having been applied in tillage, its yield has been of unusual bulk and weight. The result is no doubt due to the interior emigration I have alluded to, and the additional stimulus it has supplied.

Although it may not be practicable, however, to measure with accuracy the actual extent of these movements, some information has been supplied to me which admits of an approximation being made to it. Muttra may be taken as a type of the Districts from which the emigration has been greatest. It was one of the first things which struck me on entering the Famine Tract, about the middle of March last, that almost every traveller or family group I spoke to on the road reported that they had left the Muttra District, and, as before mentioned, the sufferings of the people there have been very bitter. The following table, supplied to me by the kindness of the Magistrate, Mr. H. D. Robertson, shows from local inquiry the actual extent of the emigration from the different Sub-divisions of the District:—

TABLE showing the extent of Emigration from the District of Muttra up to April 1861.

PERGUNNAHS OR SUB-DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMIGRATED.						Grand Total.	Per-centage of Emi- gration on total Population.
	Agricultural.			Non-Agricultural.				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Nojheel.....	1,147	874	2,021	1,464	1,174	2,638	4,659	10
Kasee.....	813	616	1,427	655	516	1,171	2,598	4
Sahar.....	5,876	4,196	10,072	2,024	1,379	3,403	13,475	13
Arung.....	3,115	2,501	5,616	1,108	960	2,068	7,684	8
Muttra.....	1,226	907	2,133	344	284	628	2,761	2
Maat.....	5,245	4,000	9,245	3,945	3,077	7,022	16,267	16
Mahabun.....	4,057	2,942	6,999	3,797	2,926	6,723	13,722	16
Sadabad.....	2,763	2,010	4,773	3,805	3,051	6,856	11,629	11
Jalhaisur.....	6,195	3,922	10,177	5,177	4,206	9,383	19,560	13
Total..	30,437	22,026	52,463	22,319	17,573	39,892	92,355	10.5

According to the last census of these Provinces, the total population of the District was 862,000, so that under the present grievous pressure, about 10½ per cent. of the people have left their homes. A considerable part of this emigration flowed doubtless into our own Districts, perhaps one-third of the whole was so disposed of. But from local accounts the remainder took the general direction towards Central India, and has been temporarily absorbed there. There were no local works in the Muttra District, or any other means employed to check the tendency to emigration, and the movement may be regarded as purely spontaneous. In other Districts of the Western Section, considerable efforts were made to find temporary employment for the people on the spot. The ratio of out-flow there was therefore probably a good deal less. But still that out-flow, by general agreement of authorities, was considerable, and would probably not be over-estimated at 3 or 4 per cent. on the total population of the affected Districts, or in round numbers about 80,000, of which more than one-half was likely to be a mere interior movement.

Again, Meerut and Allyghur may be taken as types of Districts in the Central Section of the Famine Tract, where extensive areas of irrigation or numerous relief-works or other means of local employment greatly checked the tendency to emigration beyond the District. The following Return has been supplied to me by the kindness of Mr. Sapte, the Magistrate of the District, and though it is accompanied by a special warning that it is to be received with caution, it may be taken as a rough approximation to the truth:—

STATEMENT of Emigration from the Meerut District up to April 1861.

Name of Divisions or Teshceelees.	Number of Persons Emigrated.	Per-centage on Total Population.
Meerut.....	4,729	2
Sirdhanah.....	4,000	3
Haupper.....	6,518	4
Mowanah.....	3,500	3
Ghazeeabad.....	6,000	3
Total..	24,747	3

I am indebted to Mr. Prinsep, the Magistrate of Allyghur, for the following Statement illustrating the same movement in that District :—

STATEMENT showing the Emigration from the Allyghur District in 1860-61.

Names of Divisions or Tesheelees.	Number of Persons who have Emigrated.	Per-centage on total Population.
Allyghur	5,000	2
Secundra Rao	10,000	5
Tuppul	4,000	7
Hattrass	7,000	3
Akaberabad	3,152	3
Eglass	10,228	8
Attrowlee	7,500	4
Khyr	8,656	9
Total..	55,536	5

Assuming that the returns from the two Districts were made with equal care, and that consequently, though absolutely they may be somewhat incorrect, yet that they may be relied on for comparative results, it would appear that the special relief works in the Meerut District have reduced the extent of emigration by about 2 per cent. on the total population. Excepting as regards these works, the general condition of the two Districts was pretty much the same. Both have the Railway in progress through them, and both have canals and considerable areas of irrigation from wells. The Allyghur emigration is reported to be confined almost exclusively to the labouring classes and artisans, especially Native weavers. Part of it probably flowed towards the Bolundshuhur Branch Works, or the Works in the Meerut District, but most of it no doubt passed beyond the Famine Tract altogether, towards Oude, and our own Southern Districts, or towards Central India.

Knowing the comparative conditions of each of the remaining Districts of the Central Section, I have made out the following Statement, giving a general view of the probable extent of emigration throughout its entire extent within this Section :—

Saharnpooor	2 per cent., or about	16,000
Moozuffernuggur	3 per cent., or about	20,000
Meerut	3 per cent., or about	25,000
Bolundshuhur	4½ per cent., or about	40,000
Allyghur	5 per cent., or about	55,000
Mynpoorie (part)		3,000
Agra (part)		3,000
Muttra (part)		65,000
Total..		253,000

Moradabad represents fairly the state of the Eastern Section, and though I have no detailed statement of the emigration from that District, it was estimated for me by the Magistrate, from local inquiries, at about 50,000 in all, or about 4½ per cent. on the total population, apparently a fair approximation. This would give for the entire Eastern tract an emigration of—

Budaon	about	45,000
Moradabad	about	50,000
Bijnore	about	30,000
Total..		1,25,000

Of which the whole is probably exterior to the Famine Tract, but all to Districts of our own adjoining it, as those of Rohilkund which have escaped the drought, and Oude.

Summing these results, and taking round numbers, the following would roughly represent the total emigrational movement :—

Western Section	about	120,000
Central Section	about	255,000
Eastern Section	about	125,000
Total..		500,000

Of which about one-tenth has flowed into foreign States, six-tenths into our own Districts outside the Famine Tract, while three-tenths have been from some parts of the tract to others.

With the exception of thus transferring themselves in search of food and work, the people did nothing else for themselves, as in truth they could do nothing else. Our famines are rather famines of work than of food; when work can be had and paid for, food is always forthcoming; but people whose power to labour is annihilated at their homes, can only seek to re-establish it elsewhere, as the working population, both agricultural and artisan, have so largely, and, I believe with reference to a great majority of them, so beneficially done. Although prepared for a movement of considerable magnitude, the results, as thus shown, go, I acknowledge, beyond my expectations.

I anticipate no permanent injury however to the Districts whence this emigration has taken place. Temporary injury it must cause, of course, as other effects of the drought and dearth do, but a recurrence of regular seasons will be followed by the return of a very large proportion of the wanderers to their own villages. Among them, as I have already said, the number of proprietors of land is comparatively small.

26. A loss that is likely to tell more heavily on the farmers than even the temporary loss of manual labor, is the loss by death of their plough and well-bullocks. The scale of their loss has been very large, and it is increasing day by day. From every Section of the Famine Tract I receive intelligence of growing mortality among these animals, and the gravest fears are expressed in consequence. In the Meerut District, it is believed that fully one-half of the farming cattle have already died, and it is known that the rate of mortality is increasing. Such a state of things implies great paralysis of work in the bad tracts, whatever the nature of the season may be, and may well cause very deep anxiety. Ordinarily, the farmer maintains cattle for his wells and ploughs, with other work, at the rate of about one pair for each four acres under cultivation, and as the Section of the Meerut District, over which the drought has almost annihilated the crops, is about four-tenths of the whole, the total number of bullocks for farming purposes at the beginning of the pressure was probably about 80,000 pairs. Of these, 40,000 pairs, more or less, are reported to have gone, and of the remainder the mortality is now said to be greater than ever. Even the loss believed to have been already sustained, however, in this single District, cannot be replaced, but at an outlay of at least 10 lakhs of Rupees, or £100,000.

As very nearly the same general proportion of bad tracts to good runs throughout the Central Section Districts, the loss to the agricultural community there, in cattle only, can scarcely be less, and may possibly be more, than about 50 lakhs, or £500,000.

In the Eastern Section, the loss is probably much less from the large extent of forest or river valley pasturage available; but in the Western Section, where no such advantages exist, the mortality has been even greater than in the Doab, and the accounts I have received from the Delhi Districts are truly deplorable, as the increasing losses of cattle there are described as causing extensive abandonment of villages by the people. The entire loss therefore from this cause is not likely to fall under about 75 lakhs of Rupees, or £750,000.

These men, and the sufferers who still cling to their villages, have fought their fight bravely and well; and I earnestly hope that some help may be given them in such forms as will be most effectual in helping them to help themselves. Nothing could do so more effectually than aid in replacing their lost cattle, or in general help towards the resumption of their usual work, and the Central Relief Committees could not better do their work, in my judgment, than by coming forward to lighten this crushing burden.

27. I have received from a number of the Districts in the Famine Tract comparative statements of their produce in ordinary years and in 1860-61, of which an abstract only need be given here. Such details are always open to considerable doubt, but without them it is almost impossible to form any definite conception of the actual effect of such a drought as the present, and of the extent to which it has affected the resources of those who have suffered from it. So long as they are accepted for what they are, as roughly approximate estimates, they are useful.

From the Sharunpoor Table it appears that the produce of the land this year has fallen below that of an average year by about one-third, and that the value of this difference may, at the usual prices current in common seasons, be estimated at 15 lakhs of Rupees, or £150,000. This heavy loss has been borne, however, not by the whole District, but by a section of it, only three-tenths of the area, and having less than that proportion of the population. In the remaining seven-tenths the possession of means of irrigation and the high prices have made the position of the farmer usually a profitable and prosperous one.

The Moozufferauggur Statement, having been prepared for 1859-60, does not admit of comparison with the others. It illustrates, however, very clearly the pressure in the year immediately preceding the famine period, and shows that even then the bad parts of the district had lost about two-fifths of their ordinary produce of food grain, representing a loss in money of about 7 lakhs of Rupees, or £70,000, while in the current year the loss in the same section, taken in about half the district, was probably 12 lakhs of Rupees, or £120,000. Of course, the same general rule holds in reference to the influence of irrigation and high prices here as elsewhere.

Proportionately, the results in Meerut are much the same as those in Sharunpoor, the produce lost having been one-third, and the loss concentrated within four-tenths of the total area of the district. Meerut is, however, larger and richer, and the money value of its loss would be about 18 lakhs of Rupees, or £180,000.

Allyghur has suffered more severely. From the figures supplied, its loss of produce during the famine year has been rather more than four-tenths (4/3) of its average annual production. The money value of the produce thus lost from the drought would be about 25 lakhs of Rupees, or £250,000.

The statements from Boolundshuhur and that part of Muttra which lies Eastward of the Jumna have not yet reached me. The former, situated as it is between Meerut and Allyghur, will most probably show results much the same as they do, and its loss may be assumed at about 12 lakhs of Rupees, or £120,000. Of the five sub-divisions of Muttra, one only is included by the Collector in the very bad section of the district, although it would appear from the statement of emigration that their loss of population exceeded that of the part of the district excluded in the Western Section of the Famine Tract. For the present I assume that in Eastern Muttra there has been no loss other than that of population.

In the bad part of Mynpoorie rather more than half the area usually cultivated has been thrown out of cultivation during the famine period, and in the like part of Agra the same proportion obtains. The loss of produce in both Districts may safely be estimated at about 11 lakhs of Rupees, or £110,000.

The total loss of agricultural produce in the Central Section may therefore be approximately calculated at from 90 to 100 lakhs of Rupees, or £900,000 to £1,000,000. To a very large section of the people in the Famine Tract the loss has been absolute, as the small patches of cultivation they may have been able to maintain would barely suffice for their own sustenance.

Turning now to the Eastern Section, I find that the actual loss of produce in the Moradabad District is estimated at nearly 4 millions of maunds, an ordinary year's production, being about 7 millions, and that of the present year only 3. The numbers indicate a loss of property to the community during the famine period of nearly 40 lakhs of Rupees, but that loss has not fallen wholly on the District, inasmuch as the smaller quantity of produce obtained has been sold at famine price, and the actual loss is about 12 lakhs, or £120,000. This loss has, however, been very unequally distributed, and the bad sections have in reality suffered to a much graver extent than this average statement would indicate. Their great loss has been balanced by the greater gains of their neighbours in the better sections, and about 20 lakhs, or £200,000, would probably be a moderate estimate to make of the loss in the aggregate area of the worst section of the district. Bijnour might similarly be taken at 12, and Budaon at 15 lakhs, making the whole loss for the Eastern Section between 45 and 50 lakhs, or from about £450,000 to £500,000.

In the Western Section, and more especially in its Southern parts, I fear the loss will prove to be much greater. I have not yet the means of making any estimate for the part North of Paneeput, but South of Delhi fully two-thirds of the area cultivated in ordinary years have failed this year to yield any produce at all. The loss thus sustained throughout the four Southern districts, or parts of districts, may be computed at about 60 lakhs, or £600,000. The Northern districts will raise this to about £800,000; but I doubt much if this represents the full loss West of the Jumna, as, though not so hard pressed as the others, I am aware that in Rohtak, Hansi, and Hissar serious losses have been caused by the drought.

If the aggregate of these losses throughout the Famine Tract be taken at 3 millions sterling, it will, I believe, be under the truth, and a verification of the approximate accuracy of this estimate may be obtained from independent considerations. The whole remissions of the Government revenue, in aid of landed proprietors who have borne the loss just indicated, will amount altogether to about 40 lakhs of Rupees. Assuming the Government revenue to represent, as on the average it does represent, about one-eighth of the gross produce of the land, the above scale of remissions would indicate a loss over the entire Famine Tract of about £3,200,000, or say 3½ millions sterling. That the truth lies somewhere near these numbers seems therefore a reasonable conclusion, though no claim to strict accuracy can be made for them.

28. There remains but one point further to notice in this section of my Report, and that is the mortality attributable to the famine. For any estimate of this, having even the slightest claim to confidence, there are no materials in existence. No regular records of deaths in Districts have been kept. Those communities who have refused all aid from our relief-houses or works might have died by hundreds without record being made. I have strong personal evidence that in such communities many deaths did occur, but numerical statements of them are not to be had. It is only the deaths of immigrants into Districts, or of people who are without families or friends, that are reported by the Police. Of general vital statistics in India we know nothing to guide us in trying to come to conclusions, and we cannot even test by them the pretensions of such statements as may be made. It is believed that the average rate of mortality among the Native population is high, but what it really is is quite unknown. Some isolated instances, however, give painful indications of the mortality that has occasionally prevailed. In the small sub-division of Bullubghur, in the Delhi District, I find that up to the end of January 1861, 1,371 men, 778 women, and 704 children, or 2,853 are reported to have died from starvation alone, being about 4 per cent of the entire population. The Superintendent of the Relief Works at Agra informed me that on first starting his works the mortality from starvation used to be about 8 or 9 daily; that this decreased to 6 or 7 after the first fortnight, and that after a month it had fallen to 4 or 5, at which rate it was almost constant. The works had been in progress about six weeks when I saw them, and the total mortality had been about 500, or about 4 per cent.

on the strength. In the immediate vicinity of Boorkee, about 200 persons are known to have died from want of food or from disease directly induced by hunger. In the district of Meerut, about 7,000 deaths are reported up to 30th April, but among these are many from other causes than actual starvation. The ordinary mortality of such a district, containing as it does rather over a million of inhabitants, is not likely to be less than from 2,500 to 3,000 monthly, and at a time like the present many deaths from ordinary diseases are not unlikely to be reported by the Police as deaths from starvation. The general condition of the population of the very bad Districts however may be judged of from the following description by Dr. Cutcliffe, Civil Surgeon, of those received into the hospital of the Meerut Relief House. In speaking of their personal state, he says—"they were one and all starving, and the majority were skeletons from atrophy. This was not an hospital for sick only, but for starving people attacked by disease.

"That famine has been prevailing in the District is a fact patent to all. The people sore-pressed for want of natural aliment endeavoured to support life by eating wild fruits and vegetables procurable at the expense of toil in gathering them. They had suffered not only from simple deficiency of food, but from deficiency of digestible material; from having eaten as substitutes for proper nutriment, vegetables and substances acting injuriously upon them.

"But they were not only ill-nourished and poor blooded. They were also suffering from great nervous depression both before and after admission into Hospital; before, from social calamities, loss of homes, of relatives and of friends; from the dark prospect of the future and the disseverance from the ties of village life, (ever dear and deep-rooted in the mind of the rustic,) with its freedom and petty independence; and after, from the conviction of their being enclosed in a poor-house surrounded by suffering in every form, to-day perhaps witnessing the death of a child, and expecting to-morrow that of their wives, and only hoping that their own might soon follow. From the first to the present time the great mental depression of the sick in hospital has been most remarkable, and many instances have occurred of men who refused to take food on the plea that they did not desire to live, either because their villages had been in part deserted, and their families scattered, or that they had lost their children or nearest relations, or sustained in some way or other some severe trial of the affections, and had succumbed to despair. Many had wandered about the country after leaving their villages, and had been exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate, fainting under the heat of the sun by day, and shivering from the cold by night, from which indeed they were ill protected. Many people thus found were sent into hospital by the Police, and some in the last stages of disease arrived only to die. From the mortuary abstract of February we find that, out of 162 deaths in that month,—

" 28 died on the first day of admission.

" 28 died on the second day of admission.

" 27 died on the third day of admission.

" 19 died on the fourth day of admission.

" 60 survived over the fourth day, and were affected by and died subsequently of Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Lepra.

"From the abstract of March—

" 37 died the day of admission.

" 57 died one day after admission.

" 80 died two days after admission.

" 23 died three days after admission.

" 26 died four days after admission.

" 41 died five days after admission.

" 69 died six days after admission.

"being a total of 333 died within six days of admission, or about three-fourths of the whole deaths of this month." The total number from January to March was 630; of discharged cured 1,249, with 649 more remaining in hospital.

These are very mournful details, but in the present instance they are somewhat lightened by the thought that deplorable though the mortality has been, yet that twice as many have been recovered from the terrible condition in which they were found than have sunk under it. The most piteous effect of the case seems to me, however, to be in its suggestiveness. This is a sample brought into light of those sufferings which in many communities are carefully concealed, and which are endured even unto death sooner than that compromise of caste or tribal feelings can be tolerated.

At present then, it seems vain to attempt to arrive at the true general mortality. That it has been great no one can doubt who has gone, as it has been my duty to do, from District to District, and has seen the abject wretchedness to which the people of the bad sections were reduced. Long before I read the Medical Report just quoted from, the aspect of deep depression common to all the real sufferers by the famine had struck me everywhere. I am familiar of course with the bearing of Natives generally under suffering, and know them to be often easily borne down by it; but I have never before seen such an aspect of desolate despair as many of these men presented, all of whom, till this great calamity struck them down, had evidently been able to support themselves and their families by honest and independent toil in husbandry or otherwise. Hereafter, when it is possible to examine carefully into village records, a general statement approaching the truth may possibly be prepared, but just now that is impossible.

29. I have now completed the descriptive section of this Report, and have tried to convey to Government, as faithfully and accurately as my capacity permits, the general impressions I have received from the different aspects of the famine. I have endeavoured to define, in so far as the available materials would allow, its boundaries, and to indicate the causes of those broad contrasts that are to be found within them. The systems of relief in action have also been reviewed, and it has been shown that, at about 100 separate centres not fewer than 80,000 helpless poor have been fed and otherwise relieved. As these crowds are being constantly changed by the passing onwards of many, at first helpless, to work as they gained strength, and from other causes, it is probable that at least 250,000 persons in all have felt the substantial benefits of this part of the relief system. It has further been shown that through the agency of special works of relief, about 140,000 more have been supplied with the means of subsistence, and to this average number too the succession of persons no doubt makes a sensible addition. By relief houses, relief works, and employment on ordinary public works, not fewer than half a million of the population must have benefited directly. The spontaneous relief sought in emigration has influenced nearly half a million more; and if account be taken of those tribes who have hitherto struggled on without accepting other relief than that from public demands on account of land, revenue, the great body of sufferers can scarcely be less than from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

The expenditure incurred in various forms, including among them the remissions of Government Revenue which have been or will be granted, falls not much short of three-fourths of a million sterling.

The adequacy of the supplies of grain in Districts adjoining the Famine Tract, and in the Tract itself, to meet any demand likely to be made upon them, has been adverted to, and attempts have finally been made to estimate approximately the losses caused to the proprietary communities in the bad Sections of the tract by the influence of the drought. These have been estimated approximately at about three millions sterling. Heavy however as those losses have been, and most pitiable as are the personal miseries by which they have been aggravated, I believe that, should the drought now cease, and favorable rains be had, a strong re-action among the depressed proprietaries will early take place. They will need help, and doubtless help will be given to them with the same generosity as heretofore, but their future condition seems to me now to rest on the cessation or continuance of the drought. Another rainless year will prostrate utterly, I fear, the whole body of the poorer landed proprietors within the bad Sections of the Famine Tract, and the stamp of the calamity will not be effaced through many years of dreary struggle. To anticipate at this time what the future season may be is impossible. All that can be said is, that so far it has been most irregular; that timely winds are prevailing; that rain is falling out of season, when it is almost useless for agricultural purposes, while it is very mischievous in damaging by premature floods the works of irrigation, to which so large a portion of the people are looking for water. These irregularities may as well indicate, however, a season of excessive as of defective rain-fall. The season immediately following the great drought of 1837 was one in which rain fell to excess, but these general analogies can give no real assurance, and we can but wait and hope, admitting that for the moment the prospects of the future are justly a subject of very deep anxiety.

30. The remaining section of this report will detail the remedial measures which, for future protection against the calamity of drought, seem to me to be required in this part of the country. It will deal with questions of irrigation, communications, and fiscal system, some of which assume forms of exceeding complexity and difficulty. The collection of the information necessary to enable me to place them clearly before Government, will take some time, but as much of it is already under preparation, I trust it may not be long before I am able to complete this enquiry.

31. In closing this section, I venture respectfully to express my grateful sense of the facilities given to me in collecting information by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and also to acknowledge the aid received from the Agra Central Committee.

I have &c.,

R. BAIRD SMITH, Colonel,
On Special duty.



THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, 25TH JUNE 1861.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish, in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, the following PROCLAMATION by HER MAJESTY, for the maintenance of Neutrality pending the Hostilities which have broken out in the United States of America.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,

A. KINLOCH FORBES,
Bombay Castle, 24th June 1861. Acting Secretary to Government.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas We are happily at Peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States :

And whereas Hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America :

And whereas We, being at Peace with the Government of the United States, have declared Our Royal Determination to maintain a strict and impartial Neutrality in the Contest between the said contending Parties :

We therefore have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation :

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving Subjects to observe a strict Neutrality in and during the aforesaid Hostilities, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the Laws and Statutes of the Realm in this Behalf, or the Law of Nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their Peril :

And whereas in and by a certain Statute made and passed in the Fifty-ninth Year of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled " An Act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of His Majesty's Subjects to serve in a Foreign Service, and the fitting out or equipping, in His Majesty's Dominions, Vessels for Warlike Purposes, without His Majesty's Licence," it is amongst other things declared and enacted as follows :—

" That if any natural-born Subject of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, without the Leave or Licence of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, for that Purpose first had and obtained, under the Sign Manual of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or signified by Order in Council, or by Proclamation of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall take or accept, or shall agree to take or accept, any Military Commission, or shall otherwise enter into the Military Service as a Commissioned or Non-commissioned Officer, or shall enlist or enter himself to enlist, or shall agree to enlist or to enter himself to serve as a Soldier, or to be employed or shall serve in any Warlike or Military Operation in the Service of or for or under or in aid of any Foreign Prince, State, Potentate, Colony, Province, or Part of any Province, or People, or of any Person or Persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government in or over any Foreign Country, Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, either as an Officer or Soldier, or in any other Military Capacity ; or if any natural-born Subject of His Majesty shall, without such Leave or Licence as aforesaid, accept, or agree to take or accept, any Commission, Warrant, or Appointment as an Officer, or shall enlist or enter himself, or shall agree to enlist or enter himself, to serve as a Sailor or Marine, or to be employed, or engaged, or shall serve in and on board any Ship or Vessel of War, or in and on board any Ship or Vessel used or fitted out, or equipped, or intended to be used for any Warlike Purpose, in the Service of or for or under or in aid of any Foreign Power, Prince, State, Potentate, Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, or of any Person or Persons exercising or assuming to exercise the Powers of Government in or over any Foreign Country, Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People ; or if any natural-born Subject of His Majesty shall, without such Leave and Licence as aforesaid, engage, contract, or agree to go, or shall go to any Foreign State, Country, Colony, Province, or Part of any Province, or to any Place beyond the Seas, with an Intent or in order to enlist or enter himself to serve, or with Intent to serve in any Warlike or Military Operation whatever, whether by Land or by Sea, in the Service of or for or under or in aid of any Foreign Prince, State, Potentate, Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, or in the Service of or for or under or in aid of any Person or Persons exercising or assuming to exercise the Powers of Government in or over any Foreign Country, Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, either as an Officer or a Soldier, or in any other Military Capacity, or as an Officer or Sailor or Marine in any such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, although no Enlisting Money or Pay or Reward shall have been or shall be in any or either of the Cases aforesaid actually paid to or received by him, or by any Person to or for his Use or Benefit ; or if any Person whatever, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions elsewhere, or in any Country, Colony, Settlement, Island, or Place belonging to or subject to His Majesty, shall hire, retain, engage, or procure, or shall attempt or endeavour to hire, retain, engage, or procure, any Person or Persons whatever to enlist, or to enter or engage to enlist, or to serve or to be employed in any such Service or Employment as aforesaid, as an Officer, Soldier, Sailor, or Marine, either in Land or Sea Service, for or under or in aid of any Foreign Prince, State, Potentate, Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, or for or under or in aid of any Person or Persons exercising or assuming to exercise any Powers of Government as aforesaid, or to go or to agree to go or embark from

any Part of His Majesty's Dominions, for the Purpose or with Intent to be so enlisted, entered, engaged, or employed as aforesaid, whether any Enlisting Money, Pay, or Reward shall have been or shall be actually given or received, or not; in any or either of such Cases, every Person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanor, and upon being convicted, thereof, upon any Information or Indictment, shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of them, at the Discretion of the Court before which such Offender shall be convicted."

And it is in and by the said Act further enacted,—

"That if any Person, within any Part of the United Kingdom, or in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas, shall, without the Leave and Licence of His Majesty for that Purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or attempt or endeavour to equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be concerned in the equipping, furnishing, fitting out, or arming, of any Ship or Vessel, with Intent or in order that such Ship or Vessel shall be employed in the Service of any Foreign Prince, State, or Potentate, or of any Foreign Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, or of any Person or Persons exercising or assuming to exercise any Powers of Government in or over any Foreign State, Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, as a Transport or Store Ship, or with Intent to cruise or commit Hostilities against any Prince, State, or Potentate, or against the Subjects or Citizens of any Prince, State, or Potentate, or against the Persons exercising or assuming to exercise the Powers of Government in any Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or Country, or against the Inhabitants of any Foreign Colony, Province, or Part of any Province, or Country, with whom His Majesty shall not then be at War; or shall, within the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions, or in any Settlement, Colony, Territory, Island, or Place belonging or subject to His Majesty, issue or deliver any Commission for any Ship or Vessel, to the Intent that such Ship or Vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such Person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanor, and shall, upon Conviction thereof upon any Information or Indictment, be punished by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of them, at the Discretion of the Court in which such Offender shall be convicted; and every such Ship or Vessel, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, together with all the Materials, Arms, Ammunition, and Stores, which may belong to or be on board of any such Ship or Vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any Officer of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, or any Officer of His Majesty's Navy, who is by Law empowered to make Seizures for any Forfeiture incurred under any of the Laws of Customs or Excise, or the Laws of Trade and Navigation, to seize such Ships and Vessels aforesaid, and in such Places and in such Manner in which the Officers of His Majesty's Customs or Excise and the Officers of His Majesty's Navy are empowered respectively so make Seizures under the Laws of Customs and Excise, or under the Laws of Trade and Navigation; and that every such Ship and Vessel, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, together with all the Materials, Arms, Ammunition, and Stores which may belong to or be on board of such Ship or Vessel may be prosecuted and condemned in the like Manner and in such Courts as Ships or Vessels may be prosecuted and condemned for any Breach of the Laws made for the Protection of the Revenues of Customs and Excise, or of the Laws of Trade and Navigation."

And it is in and by the said Act further enacted,—

"That if any Person in any Part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas, without the Leave and Licence of His Majesty for that Purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, shall, by adding to the Number of the Guns of such Vessel, or by changing those on board for other Guns, or by the Addition of any Equipment for War, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting, the War-like Force of any Ship or Vessel of War, or Cruizer, or other armed Vessel, which at the Time of her Arrival in any Part of the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions, was a Ship of War, Cruizer, or armed Vessel in the Service of any Foreign Prince, State, or Potentate, or of any Person or Persons exercising or assuming to exercise any Powers of Government in or over any Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People belonging to the Subjects of any such Prince, State, or Potentate, or to the Inhabitants of any Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or Country under the Control of any Person or Persons so exercising or assuming to exercise the Powers of Government, every such Person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanor, and shall, upon being convicted thereof upon any Information or Indictment, be punished by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of them, at the Discretion of the Court before which such Offender shall be convicted."

Now in order that none of Our Subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the Penalties imposed by the said Statute, We do hereby strictly command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever do commit any Act, Matter, or Thing whatsoever, contrary to the Provisions of the said Statute, upon Pain of the several Penalties by the said Statute imposed, and of Our high Displeasure.

And We do hereby further warn all Our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation, and of Our high Displeasure, to do any Acts in derogation of their Duty, as Subjects of a Neutral Sovereign in the said Contest, or in violation or contravention of the Law of Nations in that Behalf; as for Example, and more especially, by entering into the Military Service of either of the said contending Parties as Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers; or by serving as Officers, Sailors, or Marines on board any Ship or Vessel of War or Transport of or in the Service of either of the said contending Parties; or by serving as Officers, Sailors, or Marines on board any Privateer bearing Letters of Marque of or from either of the said contending Parties; or by engaging to go or going to any Place beyond the Seas with Intent to enlist or engage in any such Service, or by procuring or attempting to procure, within Her Majesty's Dominions at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any Ship or Vessel to be employed as a Ship of War or Privateer or Transport by either of the said contending Parties; or by breaking or endeavouring to break any Blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending Parties; or by carrying Officers, Soldiers, Despatches, Arms, Military Stores, or Materials, or any Article or Articles considered and deemed to be Contraband of War, according to the Law or Modern Usage of Nations, for the Use or Service of either of the said contending Parties, all Persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several Penalties and penal Consequences by the said Statute or by the Law of Nations in that Behalf imposed or denounced.

And We do hereby declare, that all Our Subjects, and Persons entitled to Our Protection, who may misconduct themselves in the Premises will do so at their Peril and of their own Wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any Protection from Us against any Liabilities or penal Consequences; but will, on the contrary, incur Our high Displeasure by such Misconduct.

Given at Our Court at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, this Thirteenth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the Twenty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!