



# Bombay Government Gazette.

Vol. 23.]

Published by Authority.

[No. 8.

Three Rs. per Quarter.]

THURSDAY, 20TH AUGUST 1857.

[Eight annas per copy.

## NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

## NOTICE.

The Government Printing and Lithographing Departments having been transferred to the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, all Printing and Lithographing required by any Department should be sent to the Office at Bycullah.

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

## Legislative Council.

11th July 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 10th July 1857, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIX. OF 1857.

*An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without Limited Liability of the Members thereof.*

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

### PART I.

#### CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

##### Registry.

I. Seven or more persons, associated for any lawful purpose, may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registra-

Company formed by Memorandum of Association and registration.

tion, form themselves into an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability. Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorise any persons to form themselves into a Joint-Stock Company or Association, with limited liability, for the purpose of Banking or Insurance.

II. Not more than twenty persons shall, after the first day of January 1858, carry on in partnership, in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, any trade or business having gain for its object, unless they are registered as a Company under this Act, or are authorised so to carry on business by an Act of Parliament, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, or by an Act of the Governor General of India in Council; and if any persons carry on business in partnership contrary to this provision, every person so acting shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the partnership, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other members of the partnership.

III. The Memorandum of Association shall contain the following things (that Matters required to be prescribed by Memorandum of Association. is to say):—

1. The name of the proposed Company;
2. The part of the said territories in which the registered Office of the Company is to be established;
3. The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established;
4. The liability of the shareholders, whether it is to be limited or unlimited;



5. The amount of the nominal Capital of the proposed Company;

6. The number of shares into which such Capital is to be divided, and the amount of each share.

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. The Articles of Association shall be in the Form marked C, in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; they shall, when registered, bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto, or otherwise duly executed the same, and there were in such Articles contained, on the part of himself,

his heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, a covenant to conform to all the regulations of such Articles, subject to the provisions of this Act.

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

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

XI. Upon any such Memorandum of Association, either with or without Articles of Association as aforesaid, being registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and, in the case of a limited Company, that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become shareholders in the Company, shall thereupon be a body corporate by the name prescribed in the Memorandum of Association, having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to hold lands, but with such pecuniary liability on the part of the shareholders as is hereinafter mentioned; the certificate of incorporation given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with; and the date of such certificate shall be deemed to be the date of the incorporation of the Company.

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

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

Issue of shares by Company.

Form and effect of Articles of Association.



## Register of Shareholders.

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

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

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

- (1.) The amount of the nominal Capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided;
- (2.) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary;
- (3.) The amount of calls made on each share;
- (4.) The total amount of calls that have been received;
- (5.) The total amount of calls unpaid;
- (6.) The total amount of shares forfeited.

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

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

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

XVIII. The transfer of any share in the Company shall be in the Form marked F, in the Schedule hereto, or to the like effect, and shall be executed both by the transferrer and transferee; the transferrer shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the

name of the transferee is entered in the Register-book in respect thereof.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## PART II.

## MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES.

## General.

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

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

XXVIII. Every limited Company registered under this Act shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every Office or place in which the business of the Company is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible, in the English language, and also in the language required to be used in judicial proceedings in the Courts of the East India Company, in the District in which the registered Office is situate, and shall have its name engraven in legible characters in such languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such languages in all notices, advertisements, and other official publications of such Company, and in all Bills of Exchange, Hoondees, Promissory Notes, Endorsements, Cheques, and Orders for money or goods, purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all Bills of parcels, invoices, receipts, and letters of credit of the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

Form of balance-sheet.  
Balance-sheet to be made out annually, and filed with the Registrar.

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

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

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

XXXVI. A copy of every balance-sheet, and of the report thereon by the auditors, shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company, and shall be open to inspection, in the same manner as the Register of shareholders kept at such Office.

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

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

XXXIX. A resolution shall be deemed to be a special resolution of the Company whenever the same has been passed by three-fourths in number and value of such shareholders of the Company, for the time being entitled to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy (in cases where, by the regulations of the Company, proxies are allowed) at any meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such shareholders, for the time being entitled to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy at a subsequent meeting, of which notice specifying the intention to propose such confirmation has been duly given, and held at an interval of not less than one month, nor more than three months, from the date of the meeting at which such special resolution was first passed: unless a poll is demanded by at least five



shareholders, a declaration of the Chairman of any such meeting as is mentioned in this Section, that a special resolution has been carried or confirmed, shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the same; notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held, whenever such notice is given and meeting held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

*Legal Instruments of Company.*

**XLV.** Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows (that is to say):—

(1.) Any contract which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, and if made according to English law to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing under the common seal of the Company; and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged.

(2.) Any contract which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, and signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing, signed by

any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company; and such contract may in the same manner be varied or discharged.

(3.) Any contract which, if made between private persons, would by law be valid although made verbally only and not reduced into writing, may be made verbally on behalf of the Company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company; and such contract may in the same way be varied or discharged.

And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law, and shall be binding upon the Company and their successors, and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors, or administrators, as the case may be.

*Deeds.*

**XLVI.** Any Company registered under this Act may, by instrument or writing under their common seal,

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

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

*Examination of Affairs of Company.*

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

**XLIX.** It shall be the duty of all Officers and Agents of the Company to produce, for the examination of the inspectors, all books and documents in their custody or power: any inspector may examine the Officers and Agents of the Company in relation to its business, and may, if he thinks fit, administer an oath or affirmation to such person; if any Officer or Agent refuses to produce any such book or document, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees in respect of each offence.

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

**LI.** Any Company registered under this Act may in general meeting appoint inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company; the inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as inspectors appointed by the local Government, with this exception, that, instead of making their report to the



local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in general meeting directs; and the Officers and Agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties, in case of any refusal to produce any book or document to such inspectors, or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if such inspectors had been appointed by the local Government.

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

#### Notices.

LIII. Any summons or notice requiring to be served upon the Company may, except in cases where a particular mode of service is directed, be served by leaving the same or sending it through the post by a registered letter addressed to the Company at their registered Office, or by giving it to any Director, Secretary, or other principal Officer of the Company; and any notice to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies may be served by sending it to him through the post by a registered letter, or by delivering it to him, or by leaving it for him at his Office.

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

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

LVI. All offences under this Act, made punishable by any penalty, may be prosecuted summarily before a Magistrate, or any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate. The provisions of Act XIII. of 1856, relating to the adjudication of fines and penalties and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

#### Alteration of Forms.

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

### PART III.

#### WINDING UP.

##### Preliminary.

LVIII. The provisions of this Act relating to the winding up of Companies shall apply to all Companies registered under this Act.

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

LIX. The expression "the Court," as used in the Third Part of this Act, shall mean the principal Court

having original Civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, unless in the Regulations for the management of the Company it shall be stipulated that the said Company if wound up shall be wound up by the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Presidency in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, or in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, that it shall be wound up by such Supreme Court as shall be stipulated by such regulations, in either of which cases the word "Court" shall mean the Supreme Court of Judicature mentioned in such stipulation.

LX. In the event of any Company being wound up by the Court or voluntarily, the existing shareholders in respect of debts shall be liable to contribute

to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient to pay the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the same, with this qualification, that, if the Company is limited, no contribution shall be required from any shareholder exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by him.

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

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

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

LXIV. Any existing or former shareholder upon whom calls are authorised to be made by the Third Part of this Act is hereinafter called a "contributory"; and the representatives of any deceased contributory shall be liable in a due course of administration to the same extent as such contributory would be liable under this Act if alive.

LXIV. Any existing or former shareholder upon whom calls are authorised to be made by the Third Part of this Act is hereinafter called a "contributory"; and the representatives of any deceased contributory shall be liable in a due course of administration to the same extent as such contributory would be liable under this Act if alive.



LXV. For the purpose of ascertaining the liability of existing and former shareholders as between themselves, the following rule shall be adopted in the absence of any express contract to the contrary (that is to say) :—

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

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

*Winding up by Court.*

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up by Court.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

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

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

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

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

Application for winding up to be by petition.

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

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

Order for winding up Company on creditor's petition.

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

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

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

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

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

LXXVI. If any Director, Officer, or contributory of any Company registered under this Act, destroys, mutilates, alters, or falsifies any books, papers, writings, or securities, or makes, or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any register, book of account, or other document belonging to the Company, with intent to defraud the creditors or contributories of such Company, or any of them, or any other person, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years.

LXXVII. If, upon any judgment, or decree voluntarily suffered by any Company being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of the Company, any attachment, sequestration, or execution is issued against such Company, by virtue whereof the estate and effects of the Company, or any of them, are attached, sequestrated, or taken in execution, at any time within three months of petition to be void.

LXXVIII. Executions upon certain judgments within three months of petition to be void.

LXXIX. If, upon any judgment, or decree voluntarily suffered by any Company being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of the Company, any attachment, sequestration, or execution is issued against such Company, by virtue whereof the estate and effects of the Company, or any of them, are attached, sequestrated, or taken in execution, at any time within three months of petition to be void.



months next before the filing or presentation of the petition for winding up the Company, such attachment, sequestration, or taking in execution shall be void in favour of the liquidators of the Company, as against the attaching, sequestrating, or execution creditor, whether the same has been completely executed or not, except that such creditor shall, if the attachment, sequestration, or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain, out of any money already realised, his costs of suit, and of the attachment, sequestration, or execution, or to proceed with the attachment, sequestration, or execution for the purpose of realising such costs; but on satisfaction of such costs, or on tender of the amount thereof by the liquidators to the creditor, it shall be lawful for the liquidators to recover from such creditor the property so attached, sequestrated, and taken in execution, and the proceeds of such property, or the residue thereof, as the case may be.

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

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

**LXXX.** Upon such calls being made, the official liquidator or liquidators shall proceed immediately to collect the same, and shall monthly or oftener report to the said Court the names of defaulters, together with the amounts remaining unpaid of the calls made upon them respectively, and thereupon the said Court shall order the payment of such calls or any of them within such time or times and upon such notice or demand by advertisements or otherwise as the said Court may think fit; and in case any contributory, whether subject to the ordinary Civil jurisdiction of the Court or not, shall neglect to pay any part of the call within the time fixed by the Court for the payment thereof, and shall not within such time show to the Court sufficient cause for the non-payment thereof, the said Court may make an order upon such contributory for the payment of the amount due upon the call, and such order shall have the force and effect of a decree or judgment of the Court, and may be executed accordingly, and all the provisions of Acts XXXIII. of 1852 and XXXIV. of 1855 shall apply to the execution thereof.

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

**LXXXII.** All monies received under the direction of the Court on account of the sale or conversion of any of the assets of the Company, or in respect of calls made on any contributories, or of any other matter, with the exception of such balance

(if any) as the official liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, retain in their hands for the payment of current expenses, shall be paid into Court, or deposited in such manner as the Court may direct; and no money standing to such account shall be paid out except upon cheques signed in such manner as the Court directs.

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

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

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

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

*Official Liquidators.*

**LXXXVII.** For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding up a Company, and assisting the Court therein, there shall be appointed a person or persons to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators; and such appointment shall be made as follows (that is to say) :—

The Court having jurisdiction may, after requiring due security, appoint such persons or person, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of official liquidators; it may from time to time remove any person or persons so appointed, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal, or by the death or resignation of any such appointee or appointees; if one person only is appointed, he shall have all the powers hereby given to several liquidators; if more persons than one are appointed, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorised to be done by the official liquidators may be done by all or any one or more of such persons.

In cases where the winding up takes place at the suit of a creditor, it shall be lawful for the major part in value of the creditors assembled at a meeting to be held for the purpose, and, in cases where the winding



up takes place at the suit of a contributory, for the major part in value of the contributories assembled at a meeting to be held for the purpose, to appoint an official liquidator to act concurrently with the official liquidator so named by the Court. Every such meeting shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the Court, and of which meeting such notice shall be given as the Court may direct.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**XC.** There shall be paid to the official liquidators such salary or remuneration, by way of per-centage or otherwise, as the Court directs.

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

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

*Voluntary Winding up of Company.*

**XCIII.** A Company may be wound up voluntarily, whenever the Company in general meeting has passed a special resolution to that effect. In such case the

Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding up, cease to carry on its business, except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up thereof; but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in its Articles of Association, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(10.) As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound up, the liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of; and such account, with the vouchers thereof, shall be laid before such person or persons as may be appointed by the Company to inspect the same; and upon such inspection being concluded, the liquidators shall proceed to call a general meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of considering such ac-



count; but no such meeting shall be deemed to be duly held, unless two months' previous notice, specifying the time, place, and object of such meeting, has been published in the manner specified in Section XCIV. of this Act.

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

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

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

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

## PART IV.

### REGISTRATION.

XCVII. The registration of Companies shall be conducted as follows (that is to say):—

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

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

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

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

evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever.

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

(6.) Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, such act shall, until a Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies shall have been appointed by the local Government, be done to or by the keeper of the records of the Supreme Court of the Presidency in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, if such registered Office is situate within a Presidency; otherwise by the keeper of the records of the Supreme Court of the Presidency of Bengal.

## PART V.

### REPEAL OF FORMER ACT AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

#### Repeal.

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

#### Temporary Provisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3.) In the case of any other Company duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act,



SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Memorandum of Association of "The Company, Limited."

1. The name of the Company is "The Company, Limited."
- 2: The registered Office of the Company is to be established in.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are "the and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."
4. The liability of the shareholders is "Limited."
5. The nominal capital of the Company is Rupees, divided into shares of Rupees each.

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

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

Dated the day of

Witness to the above Signatures,

A. B.

TABLE B.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

SHARES.

1. No person shall be deemed to have accepted any share in the Company unless he has testified his acceptance thereof by writing under his hand in such form as the Company from time to time directs.
2. The Company may from time to time make such calls upon the shareholders in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call, and each shareholder shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Company.
3. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution authorising such call was passed.
4. If, before or on the day appointed for payment, any shareholder does not pay the amount of any call to which he is liable, then such shareholder shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.
5. The Company may, if they think fit, receive, from any of the shareholders willing to advance the same, all or any part of the monies due upon their respective shares beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which

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

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

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

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

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

CI. The list of shareholders and any other particulars relating to the Company, hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the Directors of the Company delivering the same, or any two of them, or of any two other principal Officers of the Company.

CII. Upon compliance with the foregoing requisitions, the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies shall certify under his hand that the

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

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

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

CV. The registration of any existing Company under this Act shall not, nor shall any act of the Company

subsequent to such registration, prejudice any right which previously to such registration has, or which would, if no such registration had taken place, have accrued to any creditor or other person against the Company in its corporate capacity in respect of any act done or liability incurred previously to such registration, or against any person then being or having been a member of such Company; but every such creditor or other person shall be entitled, in respect of any such act or liability, to all such remedies against the Company in its corporate capacity, and against every person then being or having been a member of such Company, as he would have been entitled to in case such registration had not taken place.

Certificate of registration of existing Companies.

Power of Company to change name.

Certificate to be evidence of compliance with Act.

Saving rights of creditors.



such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the shareholder paying such sum in advance and the Company agree upon.

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

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

8. Every shareholder shall, on payment of such sum not exceeding eight annas as the Company may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

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

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

#### TRANSMISSION OF SHARES.

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

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

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

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

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

#### FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

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

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

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

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

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

#### INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

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

22. Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and

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

#### GENERAL MEETINGS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

38. If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs; and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting.

#### VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### DIRECTORS.

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

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

#### POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

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

#### DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS.

48. The office of Director shall be vacated—  
If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent;

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

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

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions:—that no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a shareholder in any incorporated Company which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Company of which he is Director; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work; and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted, and he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Five hundred Rupees.

#### ROTATION OF DIRECTORS.

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

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

51. A retiring Director shall be re-eligible.

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

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

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

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

#### PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS.

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

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

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

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

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



61. All acts done by any meeting of the Directors, or of a Committee of Directors, or by any person acting as a Director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### DIVIDENDS.

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

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

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

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

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

#### ACCOUNTS.

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

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

71. A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year,

and laid before the general meeting of the Company; and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company, arranged under the heads appearing in the Form annexed to this Table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

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

#### AUDIT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NOTICES.

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

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



FORM OF BALANCE-SHEET REFERRED TO IN TABLE B.

Dr.

BALANCE-SHEET of the

Co., made up to

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Cr.

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

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FORM C.

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

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

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

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

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

Witness to the above Signatures,

A. B.

Articles of Association of "The Company, Limited."

It is agreed as follows:—

1. No shareholder shall transfer his shares without the consent of the Directors, expressed in writing.
2. If any shareholder feels aggrieved with the refusal of the Directors to allow him to transfer his shares, the matter shall be settled by arbitration.
3. Calls on the shares of the Company, not considered as paid-up shares, shall be made at such time as the Directors think fit; but no call shall exceed One hundred Rupees per share.

4. The Company shall not be obliged to register the transferee under the regulations numbered 13 and 14 in the Table B, unless he is approved by the Directors; but in the event of their disapproving, the matter may be decided by arbitration.

5. The regulations of Table B as to general meetings, numbered 23, 24, and 26, shall not apply.

6. The first general meeting of the Company shall be held on the first day of next, and subsequent general meetings shall be held on the first day of in every succeeding year, or, if that day is a Sunday, on the succeeding Monday.

7. An extraordinary general meeting may be summoned at any time by any two shareholders of the Company.

8. All matters in question between the shareholders shall be decided by an arbitrator appointed by

9. The regulation of Table B, as to votes of shareholders, numbered 39, shall not apply; and every shareholder shall have one vote in respect of every share that he holds.

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

Names and Addresses of Subscribers.

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

Witness to the above Signatures,  
A. B.

TABLE D.

TABLE OF FEES.

For Registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed 10,000 Rs...	Rs. a. p.	50 0 0
For every 10,000 Rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 Rupees, after the first 10,000 Rupees, and up to 10,00,000 Rupees, an additional fee of...	...	2 8 0
For every 10,000 Rupees, or part of 10,000 Rupees, after the first 10,00,000 Rupees, an additional fee of...	...	0 8 0
For Registration of any increase in the Capital of a Company for every 10,000 Rupees, or part of 10,000 Rupees, up to 10,00,000 Rupees in the whole ...	...	2 8 0
For every 10,000 Rupees, or part of 10,000 Rupees beyond the first 10,00,000 Rupees, an additional fee of...	...	0 8 0
For registering any document hereby required or authorised to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association, a fee of ...	...	2 8 0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorised or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	...	2 8 0



FORM E.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL AND SHARES of the

Company, made up to the

day of

Nominal Capital, Co.'s Rupees divided into Shares of Co.'s Rupees each

Number of Shares taken up to the day of

There has been called up on each share, Co.'s Rupees

Total amount of calls received, Co.'s Rupees

Total amount of calls unpaid, Co.'s Rupees

Total amount of Shares forfeited, Co.'s Rupees

LIST OF PERSONS HOLDING SHARES in the

Company, on the

day of

and of Persons who have held Shares thereon at any time

during the year immediately preceding the said

day of

showing their Names and Addresses, and an Account of the Shares so held.

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

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FORM F.

FORM OF TRANSFER OF SHARES.

I of (in consideration of the sum of \_\_\_\_\_) do hereby transfer to the said share [or shares] numbered \_\_\_\_\_ in "The \_\_\_\_\_ Company," standing in my name in the books of the Company, to hold unto the said his executors, administrators, representatives, or assigns [or successors and assigns], subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I, the said do hereby agree to take the said share [or shares] subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

W. MORGAN,  
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

11th July 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 10th July 1857, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXI. OF 1857.

An Act to make better provision for the Order and Good Government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah.

Whereas Acts have been passed for regulating the Police, and for the conservancy and improvement of the Town of Calcutta and of the other Presidency Towns; and whereas large portions of the Suburbs of the said Town of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah are not less populous than parts of the said Town, and it will conduce to the order and good government of the said Suburbs and Station that some of the provisions of the said Acts, with certain necessary modifications, should be extended to the said Suburbs and Station; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Whoever is charged with having committed any of the offences mentioned in this Act within the limits of the said Suburbs or Station as described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, may be tried for any such offence by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence is alleged to have been committed; and, on conviction, may be sentenced by such Magistrate to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for the offence.

II. Clause 1.—Whoever has in his possession, or conveys in any manner, anything which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall, if he fail to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, be liable to a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

Clause 2.—If any person, charged with having or conveying anything stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall declare that he received the same from some other person, or that he was employed as a carrier, agent, or servant, to convey the same for some other person, the Magistrate may cause every such other person, and also, if necessary, every former or pretended purchaser, or other person through whose possession the same shall have passed (provided that such other person shall be alleged to have had possession of the same within the juris-

diction of such Magistrate), to be brought before him and examined, and shall examine witnesses touching the same; and if it appear to such Magistrate that any person so brought before him had possession of such thing, and had reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

III. Any person found between sunset and sunrise, armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to commit any offence against the person or property of another; any reputed thief found between sunset and sunrise, on board any vessel or boat, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare, or other place, who shall not give a satisfactory account of himself; any person found between sunset and sunrise, having his face covered, or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any such offence as aforesaid; any person found between sunset and sunrise, in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein; and any person having in his possession, without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on such person), any implement of house-breaking,—shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months; and any such person may be taken into custody by any Police Officer without a warrant.

IV. Whoever, not being a soldier or sailor, in the Army or Navy of the Queen or the East India Company, or a Police Officer, goes armed with any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon, in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the Magistrate, shall be liable to be disarmed by any Police Officer; and the weapon so seized shall be forfeited to the Government, unless redeemed by payment of a fine, at the discretion of the Magistrate, not exceeding ten Rupees.

V. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or any legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, upon due proof thereof, to order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child as aforesaid, at such rate, not exceeding fifty Rupees in the whole, as to the Magistrate shall seem reasonable; and if such person shall wilfully neglect to comply with the said order, the Magistrate may, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner in which fines may be levied, or may order him to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month. Provided always, that any such person shall be at liberty to apply to the Magistrate, from time to time, for a reduction of such monthly allowance, on proof of an alteration in the circumstances of himself, his wife, or child, justifying such reduction.

VI. Whoever wilfully harbours or conceals any seaman or apprentice belonging to a merchant vessel, knowing, or having reason to believe, such seaman or apprentice to be a deserter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

VII. On the complaint of three or more householders, that a house in their immediate neighbourhood is used as a common brothel, or lodging-house for prostitutes or disorderly persons of any description, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, the Magistrate may summon the owner or tenant of the



house to answer the complaint; and on being satisfied that the house is so used, and is therefore a source of annoyance and offence to the neighbours, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it; and if he shall fail to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine to the extent of Twenty-five Rupees for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used.

VIII. Except as hereinafter provided, no license shall be granted by the Collector for the sale by retail of any spirituous or fermented liquors in any Hotel, Tavern, Punch-house, Ale-house, Arrack or Toddy Shop, or other place of public resort and entertainment, without the concurrence of the Magistrate. If a difference should arise between the Collector and the Magistrate respecting the grant of any such license, the case shall be reported to the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit; and the decision of the Commissioner, subject to the orders and control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, shall be final.

IX. Whenever any person, being the keeper of any such house or place of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid, is convicted of any of the offences specified in Section XLV. Act XXI. of 1856, the Magistrate may, if he think proper, apply to the Collector to revoke the license granted by him to such person; and upon such application the Collector shall forthwith revoke such license.

X. Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room, or place, keeps or uses the same as a common gaming-house; and whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house or room, knowingly and wilfully permits the same to be kept or used by any other person as a common gaming-house; and whoever has the care or management of or in any manner assists in conducting the business of, any house, room, or place so kept or used; and whoever advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting such house, room, or place,—shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

XI. Whoever is found in any such house, room, or place, playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, or is found there present for the purpose of gaming, whether playing for any money, wager, stake, or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding One hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month; and any person found in any common gaming-house during any gaming or playing therein shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming.

XII. If the Magistrate, upon information on oath, and after such inquiry as he may think necessary, has reason to believe that any house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, he may, by his warrant, give authority to any superior Officer of Police to enter with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room, or other place; and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, whether or not then actually gaming; and to seize all instruments of gaming, and all monies and securities for money, and articles of value, reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of gaming, which are found therein; and to search all parts of the house, room, or place which he shall

have so entered, when he has reason to believe that any instruments of gaming are concealed therein, and also the persons of those whom he so takes into custody, and to seize and take possession of all instruments of gaming found upon such search.

XIII. On conviction of any person for keeping any such common gaming-house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, all the instruments of gaming found therein shall be destroyed by order of the Magistrate, who may also order all or any of the securities for money, and other articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, to be sold and converted into money, and the proceeds thereof, with all monies seized therein, to be forfeited; or, in his discretion, may order any part thereof to be returned to the persons appearing to have been severally thereunto entitled.

XIV. The Magistrate may direct any portion, not exceeding one-fourth, of any fine which shall be levied under Sections X. and XI. of this Act, or any part of the monies or proceeds of articles seized and ordered to be forfeited under Section XIII., to be paid to an informer.

XV. A Police Officer may apprehend, without warrant, any person found gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, in any public street, place, or thoroughfare; and such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month; and such instruments of gaming and money shall be forfeited.

XVI. If any property, regarding which written or printed information shall be given by any Police Officer to any pawn-broker or dealer in second-hand property or money-changer, as having been stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently obtained, shall then be or thereafter come into the possession of or be offered in pawn or for sale or change to such pawn-broker, dealer, or money-changer, he shall, without unnecessary delay, give information at the nearest Police Office, that certain property, answering the description of the said property, was offered to him, or is in his possession, and shall also state the name and address given by the party by whom the same was offered, or from whom the same was received, under a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for each and every such neglect or offence; provided always that, in the case of wearing apparel, or other articles which it may be difficult for such pawn-broker or dealer to trace out and identify, no fine shall be exigible in respect of not reporting such articles, unless it shall appear to the Magistrate that such articles had been knowingly concealed by such pawn-broker or dealer.

XVII. If any pawn-broker or dealer in second-hand goods, or worker in gold or silver, after receiving information of the theft, or the embezzling, or the fraudulent disposal of any metals, goods, or articles of whatsoever description, melts, alters, defaces, or puts away the same, or causes the same to be melted, altered, defaced, or put away, without having previously received the permission of the Magistrate, and it shall be found that such metals, goods, or articles were stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently disposed of by the person from whom such pawn-broker, dealer, or worker received the same, or by any other person, then and in such case it shall be held that such pawn-broker, dealer, or worker knew that such metals, goods, or articles were stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently disposed of; and such pawn-broker, dealer, or worker shall be proceeded against according to law as a receiver

On conviction for keeping a gaming-house, instruments of gaming to be destroyed, &c.

Portion of fine may be paid to informer.

Gambling in the streets.

Pawn-brokers and money-changers to report stolen property under a penalty for neglect.

If stolen articles be altered or defaced by broker, after information of the theft, he shall be deemed a receiver of stolen goods.



of stolen goods, or as being a party to the fraud, and punished accordingly; and no other evidence of his guilt shall be necessary than evidence of such melting, altering, defacing, or putting away, after receiving information as aforesaid.

**XVIII.** Whoever manufactures Gunpowder, or, without a license from the Magistrate, has in his possession, in any house, shop, warehouse,

Manufacture or possession of Gunpowder.

or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of Gunpowder than ten pounds, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two hundred Rupees, and also to forfeit such Gunpowder so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be contained.

**XIX.** The Magistrate may grant to any person a license for the sale or keeping in deposit of any quantity of Gunpowder not exceeding fifty pounds, on

Licenses by Magistrate for sale and deposit of Gunpowder, &c.

such conditions, and for such term, not exceeding one year, as shall be specified in the license; and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding One hundred Rupees, and to forfeit all Gunpowder so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and the vessels containing it, and also to forfeit his license.

**XX.** Whoever is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, or is guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any street or thoroughfare, or in any place

Penalty for drunkenness, or riotous or indecent behaviour in public.

of public amusement or resort; and whoever is guilty of violent behaviour in any Police Office, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

**XXI.** Whoever wilfully and indecently exposes his

Penalty for committing a nuisance in streets.

person, or commits a nuisance, by easing himself in or by the side of or near to any public street, or thoroughfare, or place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Ten Rupees, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

**XXII.** Whoever, in any public road, street, thoroughfare, or place, begs or

Beggars.

exposes himself for alms, or exposes or exhibits any sores, wounds, bodily ailment or deformity, with the object of exciting charity or of obtaining alms; or whoever seeks for or obtains alms by means of any false statement or pretences,—shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month.

**XXIII.** Whoever, in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or place of public resort, commits any of the following offences, shall be

Penalty for the following offences in public streets, &c.

liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Rupees:—

1. Whoever drives or rides any animal, or drives any vehicle, in a manner so

Furious or negligent driving or riding.

rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

2. Whoever negligently lets loose any horse, or suffers to be at large any ferocious dog without a muzzle, or sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry, or put in fear any person, horse, or other animal.

Letting loose horses, ferocious dogs, &c.

3. Whoever, being in charge of a cart, carriage, or horse, leaves it at such a distance as not to have the same under due control.

Leaving cart, &c. without control.

Obstruction to passengers by fastening animals.

4. Whoever fastens any animal so as to cause obstruction or danger to passengers.

Ill-treating animals.

5. Whoever cruelly beats, abuses, or tortures any animal.

6. Whoever sets fire to or burns any straw or other matter, or lights any bonfire, or wantonly discharges any fire-arm or air-gun, or lets off

Lighting fires and discharging guns, fireworks, &c.

or throws any fire-work, or sends up any fire-balloon.

**XXIV.** Within such parts of the said Suburbs or Station as shall be from time

Beating drums, tom-toms, &c.

to time defined by the Magistrate, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, whoever beats a drum or tom-tom, or blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any metal instrument or utensil, between the hours of ten at night and four in the morning, in any public street, road, or thoroughfare, so as to disturb the repose of the inhabitants, except when permitted by the Magistrate on occasions of festivals and ceremonies, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Rupees.

**XXV.** Whoever deposits, or permits his servants to deposit, any dust, dirt, dung,

Depositing dirt on street, &c.

ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse, or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, or other rubbish, in any street, or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing-place, except in such places, and in such manner, and at such hours, as shall be fixed by the Magistrate, or throws, or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any such substances into any public sewer or drain, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Ten Rupees.

**XXVI.** Whoever causes or allows the water of any

Allowing sewerage to flow on streets.

sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him, or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street, or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any street, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Ten Rupees.

**XXVII.** Whoever builds any wall, or erects or sets

Future obstructions in streets or roads.

up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, in any public street or road, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such street or road, after the passing of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding One hundred Rupees; and the Magistrate shall have power to

remove any such obstruction or encroachment, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

**XXVIII.** Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes

Taking up pavements.

any alteration in the pavement or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any public street, without the consent in writing of the Magistrate, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

**XXIX.** The Magistrate may give notice in writing

Future projections from houses to be removed.

to the owner or occupier of any house or building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which, after the passing of this Act, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any public street, or obstructs, or projects, or encroaches into or upon any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such street; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same, in such manner



as shall have been directed by the Magistrate; and in default thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two hundred Rupees; and the Magistrate in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

XXX. The Magistrate may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, erected or placed against or in front of any house or building, in any public street, before the passing of this Act, to be removed or altered as he shall think fit; provided that he give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, he shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

XXXI. When any house or building, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house or building on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Magistrate may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of any such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain. If any dispute shall arise touching the amount of compensation to be allowed under this or the preceding Section, the same shall be settled in the manner provided by the laws in force for the settlement of disputes respecting compensation for lands taken for public purposes.

XXXII. The Magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land, to cut and trim any hedges and trees overhanging any public road or street so as to obstruct the passage or to cause damage thereto; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date thereof, the Magistrate may cause the said hedges and trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Magistrate in respect thereof shall be paid by the owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

XXXIII. If in any street, any house, building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Magistrate to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or building, or to the neighbouring houses or buildings, or the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, he may cause notice, in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of his jurisdiction, and may also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the said premises, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, secure, or repair such house, building, wall, or thing affixed thereon, as the case shall require; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Magistrate may cause all or so much of such house, building, wall, or thing, as he shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and all the expenses shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

XXXIV. If any such house, building, or wall, or any part of the same, be pulled down by virtue of the powers aforesaid, the Magistrate may sell the materials thereof, or of so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any overplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, building, or wall, on demand. The Magistrate, although he sell such materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale, as by this Act are given to him for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

XXXV. Whoever, being the occupier of a house in or near any street, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in any out-house, yard, or ground attached to and occupied with such house, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, and to cleanse and purify the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

XXXVI. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, in or near any street, whether tenable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or overgrown with rank and noisome vegetation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding Five Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

XXXVII. Whoever, being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any street, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Rupees.

XXXVIII. The Magistrate may license such necessaries for public accommodation as he, from time to time, may think proper; and whoever keeps any public necessary without such license, or, having a license for a public necessary, suffers the same to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means for cleansing the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees; and the license may be cancelled.

XXXIX. Whoever, being the owner of any private drain, privy, or cesspool, neglects or refuses, after warning from the Magistrate, to keep the same in a proper state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

XL. Whoever bathes in any public tank, the water of which shall have been declared by the Magistrate to be appropriated to the domestic use of the inhabitants; or washes, or causes to be washed therein, any horse, dog, or other animal, or any wool, cloth, or wearing apparel, or any utensils for cooking or other purposes, or leather, or the skin of any animal, or other foul or offensive thing; or throws, puts, or casts, or causes to enter therein, any animal, or any gravel, stone, dust, or rubbish, or any dirt, filth, or other noisome or offensive matter or thing; or causes or suffers to run, drain, or be brought thereunto, the water of any sink, sewer,

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drain, engine, or boiler, or any other unwholesome or offensive liquid matter or thing belonging to him, or flowing from any house or building, or from any ground occupied by him; or does anything whatsoever whereby any such water shall be in any degree fouled or corrupted,—shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

**XLII.** When any tank or other excavation containing waste or stagnant water, the same being within any private enclosure, appears to the Magistrate to be injurious to health, or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to require, by notice in writing, the owner of the premises to cleanse or fill up such tank or excavation; and if he do not begin to cleanse or fill up the same within one week after such notice, and do not complete such work with due diligence, the Magistrate, his officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as he shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such premises, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

**XLIII.** The Magistrate may from time to time, as he shall see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up, or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to him to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise.

**XLIV.** No person intending to build, or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole, in any street, without the permission of the Magistrate; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and whoever deposits materials or makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and light such materials or hole, or does not remove such materials or fill up such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Magistrate.

**XLV.** If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place, be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers, the Magistrate shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expenses of such repair, protection, or enclosure, shall be paid by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

**XLVI.** No place, which is not used as a slaughter-house at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be so used without a license in writing from the Magistrate; and whoever uses as a slaughter-house any place not so used at the time of the passing of this Act, without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding One hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued,

**XLVII.** Every owner or occupier of any slaughter-house, or of any market or shop for the sale of butcher's meat, fish, or vegetables, shall keep the same in a cleanly and proper state, and shall admit at all reasonable hours any person authorised by the Magistrate to enter and inspect the same; and the owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house, market, or shop, which shall not be kept in a cleanly and proper state, shall be liable for every default to a fine not exceeding Twenty Rupees.

**XLVIII.** Within the limits which shall be prescribed for the purposes of this Section by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, no place shall be newly used, except under license from the Magistrate, for any of the following purposes, namely for melting tallow—or for boiling offal or blood—or as a soap-house—oil-boiling house—dyeing-house—tannery—brick, pottery, or lime-kiln—sago manufactory—or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise—or as a yard or dépôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever, without a license, uses any such place for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued.

**XLIX.** No burial or burning-ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Magistrate; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning-ground, made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two hundred Rupees.

**XLX.** If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Magistrate that any burial or burning-ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a convenient place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance, and is available, the Magistrate, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning-ground; and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

**L.** It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, by order in writing to be affixed at the principal Police Stations, and also to be published in some public newspaper, to appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs found straying in the streets, or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed.

**LI.** Any Police Officer may arrest without a warrant any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him.

**LII.** Any Police Officer may take into custody, without a warrant, any person who is charged with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which he shall have good

Penalty for keeping slaughter-house in improper state.

Penalty for establishing offensive and dangerous trades within certain limits.

No burial or burning-place henceforth to be constructed without leave of Magistrate.

Magistrate may order certain burial or burning-places to be closed.

Penalty for burying or burning in such places.

Stray dogs to be killed at certain appointed periods.

Police officer may arrest without warrant, on view of offence.

Police officer may take into custody, without warrant, persons charged with aggravated assault recently committed.



reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in his view, and that, by reason of the recent commission of the offence, a warrant could not have been obtained for the apprehension of the offender.

LIII. Every person taken into custody without a warrant by a Police Officer under this Act shall be taken to the nearest Police Office, in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before the

Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognisances, with or without sureties, for his appearance before the Magistrate. Any person so detained, and not entering into recognisances, shall be carried before the Magistrate within twenty-four hours from the time of his being taken into custody.

LIV. Upon any information or complaint laid before the Magistrate of any offence committed against this Act, the Magistrate may summon the person charged to appear at a time to be

mentioned in the summons, or, if he see sufficient cause for so doing, may issue a warrant for his apprehension. The provisions of the general Regulations of the Bengal Code and Acts of the Government of India for the time being in force relative to the issue and service of summonses and warrants, to the summons, attendance, and examination of witnesses, and generally to the trial of cases, to the recovery of fines and penalties, and to appeals against orders and sentences passed by a Magistrate, shall be applicable to all cases under this Act. Provided that, in all cases of offences punishable with fine only, if, after due service of summons, the person charged shall not appear in pursuance thereof, the Magistrate, at his discretion, may hear and determine the case in his absence. Provided also, that no appeal shall lie from any order of a Magistrate passed, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, under Section XLIX. of this Act.

LV. In all cases where any costs or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount of the same shall be ascertained and determined by the Magistrate, and the Magistrate may, for that purpose, summon the parties, and examine them and the witnesses on their behalf; and such amount, together with the costs of the inquiry, shall be recoverable in the same manner as fines may be recovered.

LVI. Any Joint Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate duly authorised to exercise the powers of a Magistrate, and any Assistant vested with special powers, may, in cases referred to him by the Magistrate, exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

LVII. All fines imposed and levied under this Act shall be applied in aid of any fund applicable to Police and Conservancy purposes in the said Suburbs or Station; and all costs and expenses which the Magistrate is hereby authorised to incur shall be paid from and repaid to such fund; or if there be no such fund, all such fines as aforesaid shall be applied by the Magistrate to the cleansing or otherwise improving of the said Suburbs or Station.

LVIII. With respect to all matters expressly provided for by this Act, and within the limits subject to the same, the provisions of this Act shall be held to supersede the provisions of Act XXI. of 1841.

LIX. In the construction of this Act, words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number; words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

## SCHEDULE

OF PLACES INCLUDED IN THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA AND STATION OF HOWRAH.

### *Suburbs of Calcutta.*

The Villages composing the Government Estate of Panchanogram, and all lands belonging to any other Estate which are situate within the general limits of the said Government Estate.

Garden Reach or Moocheekhola.  
Ramnuggur.  
Singeratee.  
Indree.  
Sonaie.  
Borberiah.  
Rajahrampoor.  
Bhookylas.  
Dukhin Sherepoor.  
Kidderpoor.  
Bykantpoor.  
Adee Gunga Chur.  
Ramchunderpoor.  
Ekbalpoor.  
Mominpoor.  
Balrampoor.  
Alleepoor.  
Jeeraut.  
Radhanuggur.  
Gopalnuggur.  
Doorgapoor.  
Chetlah.  
Jarool.  
Dowlutpoor.  
Sonadanga.  
Manjrat.  
Moyapoor.  
Shurhurpoor.

### *Station of Howrah.*

Howrah, including—  
Punchanuntolla.  
Jolapara.  
Chandmarry (with Tandal Bagan).  
North Bettra.  
South Bettra.  
Ichapoor.  
Saumpoor.  
Gholadanga.  
Ramkistopoor.  
Khoorut (with Kasondia).  
Chuckerbair.  
Santragatchee.  
Sathghurra.  
Godâr Hat (with Kinkur Chatterjea's Hât).  
Battore.  
Seebpoor (with Baje Seebpoor, Majairhat Bhurpara, Battatolla, Sreehurrynowpara, Bishop's College, and Company's Botanical Garden).  
Puddopookhur.  
South Baxara.  
North Baxara.  
Sulkeah, including—  
Bandaghat (with Hurrogeunge and Banerjeaparah).  
Ghoosery (with Bhat Bagan).  
Malipanchghura.  
Barrackpoor.  
Belloore.  
Nukhsah.  
Chuckpara.  
Nellooh.  
Belgatchia (with Paikan Belgatchia).  
Bamungutchee.  
Chowrasta (with Dhurmtolla, Goghatta, and Ba-boodanga).  
Golabarry (with Pheelkhana).

W. MORGAN,  
Clerk of the Council.



## Legislative Council.

18th July 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 18th July 1857, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXII. of 1857.

### An Act to Establish and Incorporate an University at Bombay.

Whereas, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

#### Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governor of Bombay,  
 The Honorable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,  
 The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *ex officio*,  
 The Honorable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander in Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *ex officio*,  
 The Honorable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *ex officio*,  
 The Honorable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *ex officio*,  
 EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *ex officio*,  
 ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.D., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *ex officio*,  
 C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *ex officio*,  
 JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *ex officio*,  
 The Reverend JAMES McDUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *ex officio*,  
 PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEY, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,  
 The Honorable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,  
 Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBOY, Knight,  
 METCALFE LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,  
 JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,  
 BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,  
 BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,  
 MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,  
 CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,  
 WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,  
 Major General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,  
 The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,  
 HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,  
 Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,  
 MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazeer of Bombay,  
 JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M. I. C. E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,  
 HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a Common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to hold and dispose of property, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immovable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immovable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the Bombay Gazette, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University.

Provided that if any person, being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable John, Lord Elphinstone.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir William Yardley, Knight. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of Office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the Bombay Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said Office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-



Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such Office.

**VI.** The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

**VII.** The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

**VIII.** The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Bombay in Council.

**IX.** All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chan-

cellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

**X.** The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove, all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

**XI.** The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

**XII.** Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

**XIII.** The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree, or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

**XIV.** At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

**XV.** The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall



once in every year be submitted, for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

W. MORGAN,  
Clerk of the Council.

### Legislative Council.

18th July 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 18th July 1857, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIII. OF 1857.

*An Act to provide for the Good Order and Discipline of certain Volunteer Corps, and to invest them with certain Powers.*

Whereas, in consequence of the rebellion and disturbances which unhappily exist in many parts of the British territories in India, many loyal subjects of Her Majesty have volunteered their services for the protection of life and property and the preservation of the peace, and have, with the sanction of Government, associated and enrolled themselves as Military Corps under the command of Officers appointed for that purpose; and it is necessary to provide for the good order and discipline of such Corps, and to invest them with certain powers; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Every member of any such Corps, or of any other Corps which may be associated or enrolled with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, or otherwise according to the provisions of this Act, shall, for all Military offences of which he shall be guilty whilst on actual duty, or on parade, be subject to the Articles of War for the European Officers and Soldiers of the East India Company, so far as the same are applicable to Officers, and consistent with this Act.

Members of Volunteer Corps to be subject to the Articles of War for the European Troops of the East India Company, so far as they are applicable to Officers, and consistent with this Act.

Members of Volunteer Corps to be subject to the Articles of War for the European Officers and Soldiers of the East India Company, so far as the same are applicable to Officers, and consistent with the provisions of this Act. Provided that no such person shall, for any offence against the said Articles, be subject to the punishment of death.

Proviso.

II. General Courts Martial shall be convened and appointed by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, for the trial of Military Offences of which any member of such Corps shall be guilty whilst on actual duty; and no sentence of such Court Martial shall be put into execution until after a report of the whole proceedings shall have been made to, and the sentence shall have been confirmed by, the Governor General in Council. The Governor General in Council may commute any such sentence for a less punishment, or pardon the offender.

General Courts Martial of whom to be composed.

less than thirteen members of the Corps; and every member of the Corps, whether an Officer or not, shall be competent to sit and act as a member of such Court Martial.

IV. Regimental Courts Martial may be convened by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, and shall consist of not less than three members of the Corps.

V. The proceedings of Courts Martial convened under this Act shall be conducted according to the laws and customs applicable to Courts Martial held under the said Articles of War for the European Officers

and Soldiers of the East India Company, except so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

VI. Any person enrolled as a member of such Corps, whether he shall have been elected or commissioned as an Officer in such Corps or not, may, except whilst on actual duty, quit the Corps upon giving notice to the Officer commanding the Corps seven days' previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, or without such notice if the Commanding Officer of the Corps shall consider it reasonable to allow him so to do.

Members not on actual duty may quit the Corps after seven days' previous notice in writing, or without notice if allowed by the Commanding Officer.

VII. Every Commission to any member of such Corps, appointing him an Officer in such Corps, shall cease upon the retirement or dismissal of such member from the Corps.

Commissions to Officers to cease on their retirement or dismissal.

VIII. Every person who shall have received any arms, ammunition, accoutrements, or uniform belonging to Government, or which shall have been furnished from the public stores or at the public expense, shall, upon his quitting such Corps, or upon his dismissal therefrom, or whenever he shall be required so to do by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, or whenever the said Corps shall be disbanded, deliver up to the Commanding Officer, or such person as he shall appoint to receive the same, all such arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and uniform, in good order and condition, reasonable wear thereof only excepted; and in default thereof he shall pay such sum of money as shall be adjudged by a Regimental Court Martial, to be assembled for that purpose by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, which adjudication shall be deemed a judgment, and may be enforced by any Court of Civil jurisdiction under the provisions of Acts XXXIII. of 1852 and XXXIV. of 1855.

IX. No member of such Corps shall be bound, without his consent, to serve or proceed on duty beyond the limits within which he shall have voluntarily engaged to serve or proceed on duty, in accordance with the terms upon which the Corps to which he belongs shall have been constituted; and in case no such limits shall have been fixed, he shall not be liable to serve or proceed on duty beyond four miles from the place at which he was enrolled.

X. The Commanding Officer of the Corps may frame such general rules as he may think fit for regulating the times at which and the manner in which the duties of the Corps, and of the several members or detachments thereof, shall be discharged; and such rules, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, shall be binding on the Corps and on the several members thereof.

XI. If any member of such Corps, being warned for actual duty other than drill or parade, shall without reasonable excuse neglect to attend such duty, he shall be liable, upon conviction by a General Court Martial, to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Rupees, or to simple dismissal from the Corps, or to dismissal from the Corps as unworthy to belong to it.

XII. If any member of such Corps shall without reasonable excuse neglect to attend drill or parade at such times as may be appointed to that purpose, or shall be guilty of any neg-

Commanding Officer to frame rules which shall be binding on the members.

Punishment for not attending drill or parade, or other Military offence punishable with fine.



lect of duty, or other Military offence which in the judgment of the Commanding Officer of the Corps will be sufficiently punished by a small fine, he shall be liable to pay such sum, not exceeding Fifty Rupees, as a Regimental Court Martial shall adjudge.

XIII. In case any member of such Corps shall neglect or refuse to pay any fine to which he shall be sentenced by any Court Martial, within such time as shall be fixed by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, he may be dismissed by the said Commanding Officer from the said Corps; and every dismissal shall be recorded and reported to the Governor General in Council.

XIV. Every sentence of a Court Martial, by which a fine shall be imposed, shall be deemed a judgment, and may be enforced by any Court of Civil jurisdiction under the provisions of Acts XXXIII. of 1852 and XXXIV. of 1855.

XV. Every mounted Officer and every mounted Orderly of such Corps, and every member of such Corps for the time during which he shall belong to a troop of Cavalry in such Corps, shall be at liberty to keep one horse without being liable to pay in respect thereof any tax imposed upon horses.

XVI. It shall be lawful for any member of such Corps, whenever he may be in discharge of his duty as a member of the Corps, and wheresoever he may then be, to disarm any person, not being in the Military or Naval Service of the Queen or of the East India Company, or a Police Officer, who shall be found between sunset and sunrise in any public street, thoroughfare, or other public place, armed with a sword, spear, gun, or other fire-arms or warlike instruments, without a pass or license for that purpose from the Commissioner of Police or other Officer authorised by Government to grant such pass; and also to disarm any person who may be found armed at any time contrary to law or to any order of Government in any public street, thoroughfare, or other public place; and also to apprehend and deliver over to a Police Officer any person so found armed in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and the weapon so seized shall be forfeited to Government, or otherwise dealt with according to law or to the orders of Government.

XVII. It shall also be lawful for any member of such Corps, whenever he may be on duty, to prevent any disturbance of the public peace; and to disperse unlawful assemblies, and to apprehend certain suspected persons.

Also to prevent disturbances of the public peace, to disperse unlawful assemblies, and to apprehend certain suspected persons.

the number of five or more, without reasonable cause, between sunset and sunrise, in any public street, thoroughfare, or other public place in which such member of the said Corps may be in the discharge of his duty, and also to apprehend any person against whom there shall be reasonable grounds to suspect that he has committed or is about to commit any offence against the State, or that he has aided or is about to aid any other person in the commission of such offence, or that he has incited or is about to incite any person or persons to mutiny or rebellion or other offence against the State; and to deliver him over to some Police Officer.

XVIII. Whoever assaults or resists, or aids or assists any person in assaulting or resisting, or incites any person to assault or resist, any member of such Corps in the execution of his duty, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six calendar months, with or without hard labour.

XIX. The word "Magistrate" shall include Magistrates of Police, Joint Magistrates, and persons exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

Interpretation of the word "Magistrate."

XX. Corps may be enrolled in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, or, if the Governor General in Council shall so order, in the Lieutenant Governorship, of Bengal, or in the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, or in the Punjab, or in the Provinces of Oude or Nagpore, or other place; and all powers hereby vested in, and acts required to be sanctioned or confirmed by, the Governor General of India in Council, shall, as regards Corps enrolled in either of the Presidencies of Fort St. George or Bombay respectively, be exercised, sanctioned, or confirmed by the Governor in Council of such Presidency; and, if the Governor General in Council shall so order, may, as regards Corps to be enrolled within their respective jurisdictions, be exercised, sanctioned, or confirmed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal or the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, or by the Chief Commissioners of the Punjab and Oude respectively, or the Commissioner of Nagpore, or such other Officer as the Governor General in Council shall authorise in that behalf.

XXI. No suit, action, or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended action and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of action or other proceeding.

XXII. Every person who shall have been enrolled in any such Corps before the passing of this Act shall be entitled to the benefit and protection of this Act, and is hereby indemnified for all acts done by him in the discharge of his duty, which he would have been authorised to do by this Act if it had been in force at the time.

XXIII. A certificate of enrolment in such Corps, signed by the Commanding Officer thereof, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such enrolment, without any further proof.

XXIV. The Governor General in Council may disband any Corps enrolled under the provisions of this Act, or remove from the Corps any member thereof, whenever he shall think it necessary or proper so to do.

XXV. This Act shall not extend to any Volunteers listed or mustered and in pay.

W. MORGAN,  
Clerk of the Council.

### Legislative Council.

18th July 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 18th July 1857, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon (under suspension of the Standing Orders) on the 25th idem:—

*A Bill to authorise the Levy of Port-dues and Fees, at the present Rates, for a further period of twelve months.*



Whereas the period during which the dues and fees now usually collected at the several Ports within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company may be collected at such Ports respectively, as fixed by Act XVI. of 1856, will expire on the 13th of August 1857, and it is expedient to extend that period:—

It is hereby enacted, that the dues and fees now usually collected at the several Ports within the said territories may be collected at such Ports during the period of twelve months from the 13th of August 1857.

Continuance of existing Port-dues and Fees for twelve months.

W. MORGAN,  
Clerk of the Council.

**Legislative Council.**

18th July 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 18th July 1857, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 22nd of October next:—

*A Bill relating to the Sale of Ganja in the Presidency of Bombay.*

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the sale of Ganja in the Town of Bombay, and to amend the law relating to the sale of that article within the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

Act II. 1841 repealed.

I. Act II. of 1841 is hereby repealed.

II. The provisions of

Act III. of 1852, relating to the sale by license of intoxicating drugs or materials within the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay, are extended to the

Collector of Land Revenue empowered to grant licenses for the retail sale of Ganja in the Town of Bombay.

sale of Ganja within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, anything in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding; and the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay shall, except as herein otherwise expressly provided, have the same powers, with respect to the granting, refusing, or recalling licenses for the sale of Ganja, and with respect to the seizure and destruction or sale of unlicensed Ganja within the said limits, as are by the said Act vested in the Zillah Collectors of Land Revenue; and all the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to licenses granted under this Act.

III. Fines and offences

shall, within the said limits, be adjudicated and levied by any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Bombay.

Adjudication of fines and offences.

W. MORGAN,  
Clerk of the Council.

**Legislative Council.**

25th July 1857.

The following Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, to whom it was referred, is hereby published for general information:—

*A Bill to render Officers and Soldiers in the Native Army liable to Forfeiture of Property for Mutiny, and to provide for the Adjudication and Recovery of Forfeitures of Property in certain cases.*

Whereas it is expedient to render Officers and Soldiers in the Native Army, who shall be convicted of mutiny, subject to the forfeiture of all their property, and to provide for the adjudication and recovery of forfeitures in certain cases; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. Every Officer and Soldier, or other person subject to the Articles of War for the Native Army, who shall be convicted of mutiny, shall forfeit all his property, of every description.

II. If any person who shall have committed treason, or any offence for which, by this Act or Act XI. of 1857, or Act XIV. of 1857, or Act XVI. of 1857, his property is declared to be forfeited, shall have been killed, or shall have died, or shall have escaped out of the territories of the East India Company, before he shall have been convicted of the offence, or shall keep out of the way for the purpose of avoiding trial, any Court or other authority which might have tried such offender, if he could have been brought to trial, shall, upon the application of the Magistrate or other Officer authorised by Government to make such application, hold an inquiry; and on proof that the person charged with having committed the offence was guilty thereof, and that he is dead, or has escaped out of the territories of the East India Company, or cannot after diligent search be found, shall adjudge that all the property of such offender shall be forfeited to Government.

III. The forfeiture, whether upon conviction of an offence as aforesaid, or upon an adjudication of forfeiture under this Act, shall extend to all property and effects of or to which the offender shall have been possessed or entitled, either at the time of committing the offence, or at the time of the conviction or of the adjudication of forfeiture, or at any intermediate time; and no sale, alienation, or other disposition of such property, made subsequently to the commission of the offence, or made at any time with the fraudulent intention of preventing a forfeiture, shall have any effect against the right of Government to the forfeiture. Provided that nothing in this Section contained shall affect any transferee of any negotiable security, who shall prove that he acquired the same in good faith, and with due caution for valuable consideration.

IV. All immoveable property of the offender, which shall be alienated after the passing of this Act, and before the commission of any offence specified in Section II. shall be forfeited in the same manner as if no such alienation had been made, unless the alienation be made in good faith and for valuable consideration, or unless the same shall have been made and registered more than three months before the commission of the offence.

V. The Court or other authority by which the offenders shall be convicted, or the forfeiture shall be adjudged, may specify, in the conviction or adjudication, the day on which the offence was committed, if it can be ascertained.

VI. In any proceeding concerning property alleged to have been forfeited, the conviction shall be conclusive evidence that the offence was committed, and (if the day be specified in such conviction) that the offence was committed on that day; if the day be not specified, the conviction shall be *prima facie* evidence that the offence was committed on the day mentioned in the charge. In any such proceeding, an adjudication of forfeiture under this Act shall be *prima facie* evidence of the commission of the offence, and (if the day be specified in the adjudication) that the offence was committed on that day; if the day be not specified, the adjudication shall be *prima facie* evidence that the

Forfeiture to relate back to time of commission of the offence.

Proviso.

Forfeiture of land when an alienation has been made without a valuable consideration.

Alienation made and registered three months before commission of offence.

Court to find date of offence committed.

Conviction or adjudication to be proof of what matters.



offence was committed on the day mentioned in the charge. Any adjudication under this Act shall be filed with, and may be proved in the same manner as, the records of the Principal Court of Criminal jurisdiction of the District.

VII. After the conviction or adjudication, the Collector or other Chief Officer appointed by Government for the collection of Revenue, or any other Officer whom the Government may specially appoint, may seize and take possession of the forfeited property: if he require the assistance of a Court to enable him to obtain possession of any such property by reason of any dispute respecting the title to the same or for any other cause, the Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction of the District in which the property is situate may, upon the production of a certified copy of the conviction or adjudication, hear and determine, in a summary manner, upon petition, any matter in dispute relating to such property. Any order which may be passed by the Court shall not be subject to appeal; but the party against whom the same may be given, by any Court other than one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature, shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order.

VIII. In case any person whose property shall have been so adjudged to be forfeited shall afterwards surrender himself, and shall, upon trial before a competent Court, be acquitted of the offence, his property shall be restored upon proof, to the satisfaction of the Court, that he did not escape or keep out of the way for the purpose of evading justice.

IX. No suit or other proceeding shall be had or taken on account of the seizure of any property seized in pursuance of this Act, or for the restoration or recovery of such property, unless the same be instituted within one year from the time of the seizure.

X. In case it shall appear to a Magistrate that there is reasonable ground to suppose that any person is guilty of any offence specified in Section II. of this Act, and that any property liable to forfeiture for the offence is likely to be made away with, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to attach such property and secure the same until the trial of the offender, or until an inquiry for the purpose of adjudication under this Act shall be had.

XI. The word "Magistrate" in this Act shall include any Officer competent to commit for trial for any offence specified in Section II. of this Act.

W. MORGAN,  
Clerk of the Council.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**

**DISCOUNT.**

On Government Bills..... 7 per cent.  
On Private Bills at or within 3 }  
Months ..... } 10 ditto..

**INTEREST.**

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

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

The Rate of Advance on deposit of 5 per Cent. Government Notes is 85 per cent., on 4 per Cent. Government Notes 75 per cent., on Railway Shares *three-fourths* the paid-up value of the Shares, and on Goods *three-fourths* the approved value.

*Loans on Goods, &c.*

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

*Government Agency.*

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

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

*Bank of Bombay, 6th August 1857.*

**MINT NOTICE.**

Under the authority of Government, and in conformity with the practice which obtains in the Calcutta Mint, the Acting Mint Master begs to notify that, from and after the 1st of September next, the charges for Pre-melting, according to the current rates noted in the margin, will universally be levied on all Gold and Silver that may be tendered to the Mint for Coinage, whether such Gold and Silver may be premelted or not.

H. B. TURNER, Lieut. Colonel,  
Acting Mint Master.

*Bombay Mint, 30th July 1857.*

**બહાર પાપર.**

સરકારના હુકમ ઉપરથી તથા કલકત્તાની ટેકરાલનો વહિવટ ચાલે છે તે ઉપરથી ૧૦૦૦ તોલા ધરદાંડરડ આર્કિંગ મિંટ માસ્તર બહાર એટલે (માસલા પ્રમાણના) કરે છે કે તારીખ ૧ લી મહિ શોનાના રૂ. ૩ અને ૧૨ સપ્ટેમ્બર સને ૧૮૫૭ થી તથા આના. તે પછી ને શોનું તથા ચાંદી ૧૦૦૦ તોલા ધરદાંડરડ સીકો પાડ્યાસાર ટેકરાલમાં એટલે (માસલા પ્રમાણની) આપશે તે પહેલી ગાલરો ચાંદીનો રૂ. ૧. થવા નહીં ગાલરો તોએપણ હાલના દરો ને હાંસીઆ ઉપર લએલા છે તે પ્રમાણે પહેલી ગાલવાનો ખરચ લીધામાં આવશે.

સહી.

હેનરી ષ્ચોએશ યરનર, લેક્ટરનેટ કર્નલ,  
આર્કિંગ મિંટ માસ્તર.

તારીખ ૩૦ મી માહે જુલઈ સને ૧૮૫૭ ધસવી.  
મુકામ મુંબઈ ટેકરાલ.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,  
Oriental Translator to Govt.



## Public Order

TO REGULATE the Religious PROCESSIONS of the MOHURRUM, and for the PRESERVATION of the PUBLIC PEACE during that Festival, sanctioned by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, as provided for by Section LXXVII. of Act No. XIII. of 1856.

1st. Every person desirous of erecting or carrying about a *Taboot*, *Punjia*, or *Dholeeka Punjia*, at the ensuing Mohurram, must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police, at the Fort Police Office. Such license will be granted to Mahomedans only; and all persons obtaining them are hereby required to produce them when demanded by any Magistrate or Officer of Police.

2nd. Each *Taboot* is to have but one set of "*Tassa*," one set of "*Dholee*," one "*Kurna*," and fifteen "*Hillals*."

3rd. Any person who may be seen carrying a sword, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon, will be taken into custody.

4th. No *Taboots* are allowed to go in procession on the last night of the Mohurram before 12 o'clock, or to continue so after 3 o'clock on the following morning; nor on the last day before 12 o'clock; and it is directed that they be thrown into the sea, and the ceremony concluded, by 5 o'clock p. m.

5th. These Processions are limited to the Bhendy Bazar Road, Duncan Road, Erskine Road, Obelisk Road, Chinch Bunder, and Market Streets. *Taboots* are not permitted to go abreast on the public road; and, on meeting, are to give way, each keeping to the left. On meeting carriages or horsemen, persons accompanying the *Taboots* are strictly enjoined to cease playing country music, the *Taboots* keeping the left side of the road.

6th. No Procession of the *Zool Junnah*, or Horse, through the public streets or roads, will be permitted.

7th. All persons licensed to sell Spirituous Liquors, and all vendors of Opium and Bhang, are to keep their shops closed; and persons found selling anything of an intoxicating nature during the aforesaid period will be taken into custody.

8th. Water will not be allowed to be taken from the public Tanks and Wells to be thrown before the Procession.

9th. Any persons violating any of the above Rules, or behaving in any manner likely to create a breach of the peace, or making a disturbance of any kind, will be immediately taken into custody, and dealt with according to law.

W. CRAWFORD,  
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 25th July 1857.

## जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे सन १८५६ चे १३ वे आक्ट्याचे ७७ वे कलमांतील ठरावा अन्वये तानुताचे दिवसांत तानुत वाहेर फिरावयास काढितात त्याविषयी व लोकांस हळा हरकत न व्हावी याविषयी बंदिगान अली नवाब मुस्तताब हजरत रैट आनराबल गवरनर साहेब वाहादूर दर इजलास कौंसिल याणा मुकरर करून हुकूम फर्माविला आहे.

१. येते मोहोरमचे दिवसांत तानुत अथवा पंच्या अथवा दुस्याचा पंच्या बांधावयाची अथवा मिरवाते नेण्याची ज्याची

खुपी असेल त्याणे कोटातील पोलीस कचेरीतील पोलीसचे कमिशनर साहेब यांजपासून परवाना घेतला पाहिजे—असा परवाना मुसलमानास मात्र दिव्हा जाईल. व जे लोक परवाने घेतले त्यांणी कोणताही म्याजिस्ट्रेट अथवा पोलीसचा अंमलदार याणे ते पाहावयास मागितले असता त्यास दाखविले पाहिजेत.

२. हरएक तानुताबरोबर ताशाचा जोड एक व डोलीचा जोड एक व कर्णा एक व हिलाल १५ पंधरा यापेक्षा ज्यास्ती असूं नये.

३. जो मनुष्य तलवार अथवा खंजीर अथवा सोटा अथवा दुसरे कांहीं हत्यार घेऊन जाताना दृष्टीस पडेल त्यास धरून पाहान्यांत ठेवितो.

४. कत्तलचे रात्रीस बारा कलाकापूर्वी व पाहाटेचे तीन कलकानंतर अथवा शेवटले दिवशी बारा कलाकापूर्वी तानुत मिरवावयास जाऊ देणार नाही, आणि संध्याकालचे पांच कलाका पर्यंत तानुत दर्यांत बुडवून मोकळे व्हावें असा हुकूम आहे.

५. तानुत मिरवावयास निघतील त्याणी भेंडीवाजार व डंकन रोड व अरस्कीन रोड व ओवेलिस्कर रोड व चीचबंदर व मारक्रीट इतक्या रस्यानी मात्र मिरवावे—मोठे रस्यावर एकेकाचे बरोबर तानुतानी चालूं नये आणि समोरासमोर आल्यावर हरएक तानुताने आपली डावी बाजू धरून एक-मेकास रस्ता करावा—गाढ्या अथवा घोडेस्वार भेटले असता तानुताबरोबर जे लोक असतील त्यांस सख्त हुकूम की त्याणी वाद्ये बंद करून आपले तानुत रस्याचे डावे बाजूस ग्यावे.

६. जुलजना म्हणजे घोड्याची स्वारी मोठ्या रस्यावरून किंवा भररस्यातून मिरवुं देणार नाही.

७. दारू विकण्याचे पट्टे ज्यांस मिळाले आहेत त्याणी अफू व भांग विकणारे याणी आपली दुकाने बंद ठेवावी व कैफी जिन्नस जो कोणी सदहू मुदतीत विकताना सांपडेल त्यास पाहान्यांत ठेवितो.

८. तानुत जातील तेव्हा त्यांच्या समोर टाकण्याकरितां सरकारी तळ्यांतून अथवा विहिरींतून पाणी घेऊं देणार नाही.

९. सदहू हुकूम जो कोणी मोडील किंवा लोकांस हळा हरकत होईल अशी वतणूक कोणी करील किंवा कोणतेही तऱ्हेचा फिसाद करील तर त्यास तेच क्षणी कैद करून कायद्यामार्गे सजा करतील.

सही.

उलएम् क्राफर्ड,

पोलीसचे कमिशनर.

तारीख २५ वी माहे जुलै सन १८५७ इसवी

मु।। मुंबई पोलीस कचेरी.

## आह्वान.

अधुं ले राने १८५६ ना १३ मां आह्वान्नी ७७ भी कुलभना शय प्रभाणु ताशुतोना धाहाशमां ताशुतो आहार इरेववा इहाडे छे ते आभत तथा योडिने ह्यो हरकत न थाभे अे आभत अंदेशान् अदी नवाम सुस्तेताय हवरत राह्ति आनशायल गवरनर साहेब आहादुर दर इजलास कौंसिले सुकरर करीने हुकूम इरेमान्यो छे.

१. आभत मोहोरमना दिवसमां ताशुतो अथवा पंभ अथवा दुडीना पंभ अनावशानी तथा आहार इरेवयानी







**Notice.**

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Mr. C. GERRARD, Acting Executive Engineer, Poona Collectorate, until 20th October next, for the execution, by contract, of building the following WORKS :—

New Church at the Poorundhur Sanitarium.  
Travellers' Bungalow on the Deweh Ghaut, on the road from Poona to Sattara.  
Two Mahal Kutcherees, one at Suppa and another at Uheera,  
Bridge over the Indrawnee River, on the road from Poona towards Nassick.

2. A deposit of two per cent. will be received from all parties tendering, to be forfeited in the event of any evasion, or delay, in signing the Deed of Contract; and a further deposit of eight per cent. will be taken from the person whose Tender may be accepted, as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

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

4. Copy of Estimates, without rates, and any other information respecting the Works, may be obtained in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona Collectorate, from 25th June 1857 to 15th October 1857, which is open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. every day (Sundays excepted). It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that the Tenders are not to be framed on the Engineer Estimates, which is permitted to be copied merely to aid the Contractors in making their own calculations, and the corrections or otherwise of which will not be admitted as the basis of any subsequent claims.

CHARLES GERRARD,

Acting Executive Engineer, Poona Collectorate.

Poona, Executive Engineer's Office,  
20th June 1857.

**Memorandum.**

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

	Scale.	Price of each.
Map of the Dharwar Collectorate,	4 miles to an inch.	
Ditto Tanna ditto,	Ditto.	
Ditto Poona ditto,	Ditto.	
Ditto Ahmednuggur ditto,	Ditto.	Rs. a. p.
Ditto Sattara Territory,	Ditto.	2 0 0
Ditto Surat Collectorate,	2 miles to an inch.	or Rs. 2 8
Ditto Broach ditto,	Ditto.	mounted on cloth.
Ditto Malcolmpeit,	500 feet to an inch.	
Ditto Matheran Hill,	1 furlong to an inch.	
Ditto Kaira Collectorate,	2 miles to an inch.	Rs. a. p.
Ditto Ahmedabad ditto,	4 miles to an inch.	1 8 0
Ditto City of Poona,	300 feet to an inch,	or Rs. 2
Ditto Peint State,	2 miles to an inch,	mounted on cloth.
	Rs. 1-4-0,	
	Rs. 0-12-0,	
	or Rs. 1 mounted on cloth.	

W. F. MARRIOTT, Captain,

Actg. Asst. to the Chief Engineer of P. W.

Bombay, Office of the Chief Engineer  
of Public Works, 8th May 1857.

پہلا۔ بہہ کہ جو کوئی چاہے کہ محرم میں تابوت بناوے یا پنچہ یا پنچہ دولا رکھے یا عام رستے پر لیجاریے تو آسکو لازم ہی کہ قلعے کی پولیس کے کمشنر سے حکم لیوے اور حکم فقط مسلمانوں کو دیا جاوے گا اور جن شخصوں کو کہ پروانہ ملے انکو چاہئے کہ جسوقت کوئی ماجسٹریٹ یا پولیس کا عملدار طلب کرے تو وہ پروانہ دکھلانا دوسرا۔ بہہ کہ ہر ایک تابوت کے ساتھ ایک تاشا اور ایک ڈھولی اور ایک نفیری اور پندرہ ہلال کی مشعل سے زیادہ نہ رکھیں

تیسرا۔ بہہ کہ جس شخص کے ہاتھ میں تلوار یا خنجر یا سونٹہ یا کسی قسم کا ہتھیار کاری ہوگا تو آسکو گرفتار کر کے پھرے میں رکھینگے

چوتھا۔ بہہ کہ عاشورے کی رات کو بارہ بجے کے آگے اور تین بجے کے پیچھے کوئی تابوت نہ پھراوے اور عاشورے کے دن بارہ بجے کے بعد پھراوے اور حکم ہی کہ عصر کے بعد یعنی پانچ بجے تابوتوں کو پانی میں ڈال کر سب شرایط سے فارغ ہوویں

پانچواں۔ بہہ کہ تابوتوں کو فقط بھندے بازار اور ڈکن روڈ اور ارسکن روڈ اور اوہیلسک روڈ اور چنچ بندر اور مارکیٹ کے محلوں میں پھراویں اور چاہئے کہ عام رستے پر کوئی تابوت دوسرے تابوت سے بھتر کر نہ چلے اور اگر کوئی تابوت سامنے آجائے تو چاہئے کہ ہر ایک صلاح اور سلوک سے بائیں ہاتھ پر چلے جانا اور اگر کوئی گاڑی یا سوار سامنے نکل آوے تو جو آدمی کہ تابوت کے ساتھ ہیں انکو تاکیداً ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے کہ آسوت اپنا باجا بند کر کر تابوت کو بائیں بازو پر لینا

چھٹا۔ بہہ کہ ذوالحجہ کو برے یا عام رستے پر پھرنے نہ دیا جائیگا

ساتواں۔ بہہ کہ جن شخصوں کو کہ شراب بیچنے کی پروانگی ہی اور جو کہ افیون اور بھنگ بیچنے کی اجازت رکھتے ہیں انکو حکم ہی کہ اپنی دوکانیں بند رکھیں اور جو کوئی کہ مدت مذکور میں کوئی بھی نشے کی چیز بیچے گا تو اسے سرکار گرفتار کریگی

آٹھواں۔ بہہ کہ تابوت کے آگے چھترکاڑ کرنے کے واسطے تالابوں اور آن کوٹکا پانی کہ سب آدمیوں کے کام میں آتا ہی لینے نہ دیا جائیگا

نواں۔ بہہ کہ اگر کوئی شخص آپرلکھے ہوئے قاعدوں کے برخلاف کریگا یا کسی طرح کا فتنہ یا فساد اوتھاویگا تو آسکو گرفتار کر کے قاعدے موافق سزا دی جائیگی

صحیح

ولیم کرافٹ صاحب

بیبلی پولیس آفیس

کمشنر پولیس

تاریخ ۲۵ جولائی سنہ ۱۸۵۷ ع

VENAYER WASSOODEW,  
Oriental Translator to Government.



## 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.
Mahomed Syed Arracur.	A Moonshee .....	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, at Nagpada.	6th	August	1857
Thucker Goculdass Pragjee.	Lately a Merchant .....	Hindoo.....	Within the Fort, in Bazar Gate Street.	11th	"	"
John William Bressoll.	A Clerk in the Honorable Company's Dockyard.	Indo-Briton..	Without the Fort, at Colaba.	12th	"	"
Mahomed Ebrahim Mookrey.	A Butler .....	Mahomedan..	Lately without the Fort, in Cazece Street (at present in the Bombay Gaol.)	14th	"	"
Syed Abdoola, & Soobhan Bee his Wife.	The first was late a Butler..	Mahomedans..	Without the Fort, near Nagpada.	14th	"	"
Halimabae, Widow of Hussonbhoy Dossabhoy, Manockbae, Wife of Husson Adumjee, and Assabae, Wife of Ahmed Futtaybhoy.	.....	Ditto ....	Without the Fort, near Wadachee Gaddy.	15th	"	"
Narroo Poonajee, Boodoo Narrayen, and Dewoo, Woman.	Country Liquor-Sellers ....	Hindoos ....	Without the Fort, in Girgaum.	"	"	"
Juggonnath Janordhunjee.	A Clerk in the Civil Auditor's Office.	Hindoo ....	Without the Fort, in Hunumau Gully.	17th	"	"
Soonder Pandooringjee.	A Clerk in the Gun Carriage Office.	Ditto ....	Lately without the Fort, in New Waddy (at present in the Bombay Gaol.)	"	"	"
Bhewa Bhagojee ....	A Contractor .....	Ditto ....	Without the Fort, at Byeulla.	"	"	"
Babajee Govinda and Raghoba Govinda.	Tailors.....	Hindoos ....	Without the Fort, in New Town.	"	"	"
Soker Gowayker ....	A Fiddler.....	Hindoo ....	Lately without the Fort, in Girgaum (at present in the Bombay Gaol.)	"	"	"
Bhima Naiqueen....	A Courtesan .....	Ditto ....	Without the Fort, in Weaver Street.	"	"	"

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.
Soonder Pandooringjee .....	1st Monday ....	September next .....	11 o'clock.
Soker Gowayker .....	Ditto ....	Ditto .....	Ditto.
Mahomed Ebrahim Mookrey .....	Ditto ....	Ditto .....	Ditto.
Bhima Naiqueen .....	3rd Monday ....	Ditto .....	Ditto.
Babajee Govinda, and Raghoba Govinda..	Ditto ....	Ditto .....	Ditto.
Bhewa Bhagojee .....	Ditto ....	Ditto .....	Ditto.
Syed Abdoola and Soobhan Bee .....	Ditto ....	Ditto .....	Ditto.
Narroo Poonajee, Boodoo Narrayen, and Dewoo, Woman.....	Ditto ....	Ditto .....	Ditto.
Faiz Mahomed bin Shaboodin.....	Ditto ....	Ditto .....	Ditto.
Halimabae, Widow, Manockbae, and Assabae.....	Ditto ....	Ditto .....	Ditto.
Juggonnath Janordhunjee.....	Ditto ....	Ditto .....	Ditto.
Balla Woomra, Manbae his Wife, and Paga Lalla, and Kessoor his Wife.....	Ditto ....	Ditto .....	Ditto.
Goverdhun Cullian .....	Ditto ....	Ditto .....	Ditto.



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

J. A. McKENZIE,  
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 18th day of August 1857.

## નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોર્ટ મથે.

જાહેર ખપર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે ને, વિગત સાથે હેની હેકળ ને જુદી જુદી આરામીઓનાં નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેણદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે ને વિક્રેયોરીયાના અગિયારમે વરસે ને ધારો કરીને કરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિંશમાં આખમાંનો ધલાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઈમથે રહેવાનું કે કાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહાડા	માસ.	વરસા.
મહંમદ રાઈમ્મદ આરાકુર.	મુનશી.....	મુરાલમાંન.	કોટખાહાર નાગપાડા ઉપર.	૬ ફો	આગસ્ટ.	૧૮૫૭.
દા. ગોકળદારા પરાગજી	આગલ વેપારી .....	હીંદુ.	કોટમથે બબરગેટ સ્ટ્રીટમાં.	૧૧ મો	એવ.	એવ.
બંન ઉલીઅમ ખરેશાલ	એચ. શી. ડાકયાડ ગોદીમાં લખનાર.	હંડોષ્ટ્રીટન.	કોટખાહાર કુલાખામાં ...	૧૨ મો	એવ.	એવ.
મહંમદ હિબરાહીમ મુકરે	ખુટલેર.....	મુરાલમાંન.	આગલ કોટખાહાર કાજી સ્ટ્રીટમાં ને હાલ મુંબાઈ ની તુરંગમો.	૧૪ મો	એવ.	એવ.
રાઈમ્મદ અબદુલા તથા તેની આએડી શુબાન ખી.	પેહેલો આગલ ખુટલેર હતો.	મુરાલમાંન.	કોટખાહાર નાગપાડા પારો.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
હાલીમાબાઈ તે હરાનબાઈ ડો- શાબાઈની વિધવા તથા માં- ણેકબાઈ તે હરાંન આદમ- જીની ધણીઆંણી તથા આરાબાઈ તે અમંદ ક્રોતેબાઈની ધણીઆંણી.	કઈ નહીં .....	મુરાલમાંન.	કોટખાહાર વડની ગાદી પારો.	૧૫ મો	એવ.	એવ.
નાર પુનાજી તથા ખુદુ ના- રાએણુ તથા દેઉ આએડી	ગામઠી દાર વેચનાર.....	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર ગીરગાંમમાં ..	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
બંગનાય જનાદનજી...	સિવિલ આડીટરની આશીરામાં લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર હનુમાન ગલી- મો.	૧૭ મો	એવ.	એવ.
સુંદર પાંડુરંગજી .. . . .	ગનખ્યારીએવની આશીરામાં લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	આગલ કોટખાહાર નવી- વાડીમો ને હાલ મુંબા- ઈની તુરંગમો.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
બીવા બાગોજી .....	મક્રોતેદાર.....	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર બાએખલાઉપર.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
બાબાજી ગોવિંદ તથા રાધો- બા ગોવિંદા.	દરજી .....	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર નીઉ ટાઉનમો ખેતવાડી.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
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બીમા નાએકેણુ .....	કરાખણુ .....	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર ખપર ઝોલીમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની આખતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે, ને ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મજકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા અજવસ્ત આ નામદાર કોર્ટનાં આક્રિસિઆલ આરાએનીના તાખામાં આવે.



नीचे लपेला नादार देवादारोनी अरुओओ सांलगवाराइ इरावेला दीवस.

नाम.	वपत.		
	दाहाडा.	भास.	कलाक.
मुंदर पांडुरंग .....	१ लो शोमवार.	आवतो संपेपर.	११.
शोकर गोविंदर .....	अेन.	अेन.	अेन.
महंमद धिआलीम मुकरे .....	अेन.	अेन.	अेन.
लीमा नामेदेलु .....	३ ले शोमवार.	अेन.	अेन.
आआओ गोविंदा तथा राधोआ गोविंदा .....	अेन.	अेन.	अेन.
लीवा आओओ .....	अेन.	अेन.	अेन.
राधमिद अयदुला तथा सुभान पी .....	अेन.	अेन.	अेन.
नाइ पुनाओ तथा अेकु नाराअेओ तथा देड अधरी .....	अेन.	अेन.	अेन.
इंन महंमद पीन शाअुदीन .....	अेन.	अेन.	अेन.
हलीम आध विधवा तथा आखेक आध तथा आरा आध ..	अेन.	अेन.	अेन.
नगंनाथ ननाईन .....	अेन.	अेन.	अेन.
आला उमरा तथा तेनी अधरी मान आध तथा राधा लाला तथा तेनी अधरी डेसुर.	अेन.	अेन.	अेन.
गोवईन कवीआन .....	अेन.	अेन.	अेन.

आजा आवतार लेखुदारोअे, थोडांमां थोडा सांलगवाना तलु दाहाडा अगाड सोगयुनांमाथी साभित करेला पोताना दावा हमांरी आशीसमां दाअन करा नोअेअे, तथा सिरस्ता प्रमांखे तेअोने श्री आपनी नोअेअे. उपर लपेला नादार देवादारोअे पोताना देवानी तथा माल मलकतनी टीपो हमांरी आशीसमां दाअन करावी छे.

मुंअधनां डोटमधे, डोटैना कलाकैनी आशीसमां,  
लपुी तारीअ १८ मी आगस्ट सने १८५७.

न. अे. मेइनेओ,  
डोटैना कलाकैनी राडी.

(A true translation)

NARAYEN DINANATHJEE, Acting Chief Translator.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR TRIBE.															Total—exclusive of Still-born.				
	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	"	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.		Leprosy, Tubercular and Articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Cause.
Boodhist.—Jain, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	17
Brahmun. . . . .	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Lingaet and Bhatia .. ..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Hindoo of other Caste .. ..	4	15	3	2	73	14	..	6	12	..	..	1	..	18	1	1	1	..	147
Hindoo Out-caste .. ..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	15
Moosulman .. ..	..	3	1	1	36	3	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	14	..	1	1	..	69
Parsee .. ..	4	..	1	..	6	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	18
Jew .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-Christian. . . . .	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	15
Indo-European .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
European .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8
Negro-African .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Other and Unknown Caste ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total. . . . .	9	18	7	4	142	23	..	17	41	..	1	1	47	1	3	2	1	..	308
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Nine Years. .	..	18	2	..	116	11	..	27	42	..	4	2	17	1	3	2	..	..	245

A. H. LEITH,

In charge of Mortuary Returns.

Bombay, 19th August 1857.



**Notice.**

SEALED TENDERS will be received from Professional Men, at the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER POONA and KIRKEE, for the EXECUTION, by Contract, of the undermentioned BUILDINGS at Poona, viz :—

Constructing Four New Upper Roomed Barracks for the range of an European Infantry Regiment.

Plans, Specifications, and Schedules of quantities of Works of the above Buildings can be seen on application at the Office, from 10 to 4 daily, where all other particulars may be learnt.

The Tenders are to specify the amount at which the Contractor is willing to execute one and all of the Barracks, as also the time required for completing the same.

The Contractor whose Tender may be accepted will be required immediately to deposit five per cent., to be forfeited in the event of evasion, delay, or refusal to execute the Work according to his agreement.

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

W. D. GRAHAM, Captain,

Acting Executive Engineer Poona and Kirkee,  
Executive Engineer's Office, Poona,  
8th July 1857.

**नोटिस.**

लिहिली जाते ऐसी जे पुणे आणि खडकी एथील एजिक््युटिव इंजिनियर याचे आफिसांत कामे करणारे लोकांपासून खाली लिहिल्या इमारती पुणे येथील मख्याने करण्याचे वंद केलेले टेंडर घेतले जातील :—

एक युरोपियन इन्फेन्ट्री रेजिमेंटाचे बारी करितां च्यार दुमजला बराखी नव्या बांधणे आहेत.

वर लिहिले इमारतीचे नकाशे व व्याख्या व कामाच रकमाच्या यादी दाहा वाजल्यापासून च्यार वाजत तोंपर्यंत अर्ज केला असतां नित्य आफिसांत पाहाण्यास मिळतील. आणि वरकड समजूत करून घेणे असल्यास मिळेल.

मत्केदार याणीं टेंडरामध्ये एक आणि सर्व बराखी करण्याची रकम जी इष्ट असेल ती व पुरे करण्याची मुदत टेंडरांत लिहावी.

ज्या कंटाक्टदाराचें टेंडर कबूल होईल त्याणें लागलेच पांच रुपये शेकडा प्रमाणे सरकारांत तारण ठेवले पाहिजेत कारण करारा प्रमाणे काम करण्यास उशीर लाविला अगर ना कबूल केला अगर तपशील सांगितला तर सदहू तारण सरकारांत दाखल होईल.

कोणतेंही टेंडर ना कबूल केल्यास त्याचें कारण सांगितलें जाणार नाहीं.

तारीख ८ वी माहे जुलई सन १८५७ इसवी.

W. D. GRAHAM, Captain,  
Acting Executive Engineer Poona and Kirkee.

**Advertisement.**

PASSAGE to ENGLAND is required for (1) ONE UNFIT SEAMAN of the Indian Navy.

By order of the Commander in Chief I. N.,  
F. G. BONE,  
Secretary.

Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,  
Bombay, 31st July 1857.

OPIMUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 18th August 1857.

YEARS.	PASSED GRANTED AT BOMBAY			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY			EXPORTED BY SEA			Balance.
	Total.	From 12th to 18th Aug. 1857.	Up to 11th Aug. 1857.	Total.	Lost on the road.	From 12th to 18th Aug. 1857.	Up to 11th Aug. 1857.	Total.	From 12th to 18th Aug. 1857.	
For 1855-56	29,307	..	29,307	29,307	3½	..	29,372½	29,372½	4½	15½
„ 1856-57	26,211½	..	29,303½	25,822½	5½	..	24,034½	24,470	435½	1,347

Detail of Exports from 12th to 18th August 1857.

Per Steamer "Norma" .....	4½	Chests.
For the Season 1855-56 .....	433½	
Per Steamer "Norma" .....	2	
Purchased by Government .....	2	
<b>Total..</b>	<b>440</b>	

(Errors excepted)

E. L. JENKINS,  
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 19th August 1857.



# General Orders.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 15th August 1857.*

No. 765 of 1857.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following Proclamation for the information of the Army:—

### PROCLAMATION.

The Honorable Henry Wilson Reeves, provisionally appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to be a Member of Council at Bombay, has this day taken the Oaths and his Seat as Fourth Member of this Government.

By order, &c.

(Signed) J. D. INVERARITY,  
Acting Chief Secretary.

*Bombay Castle, 15th August 1857.*

No. 766 of 1857.—The undermentioned document will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by this day's Overland Mail:—

A Supplementary General Roll of Family Remittances to Europe, made by the Warrant Officers of the Honorable Company's Service, for the Quarter ending 30th April 1857.

*Bombay Castle, 17th August 1857.*

No. 767 of 1857.—The services of Captain Wemyss, Acting Garrison Engineer, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Committee duty.

No. 768 of 1857.—Second Corporals G. Dibble and P. Devitt, of the Public Works Department, have been remanded to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, their services being no longer required in that Department.

No. 769 of 1857.—Mr. William Samuel Seton is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, from the 27th ultimo, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 770 of 1857.—Lieutenant G. H. Stone, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, for two years, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 771 of 1857.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Special Promotions be made in the 29th Regt. N. I., as a reward for the meritorious conduct of the Regiment in general, and of these good Soldiers in particular, in detecting and seizing Traitors, who attempted to tamper with their allegiance:—

Jemedar Devce Ahir to be Subedar.  
Havildar Sirdir Sing to be Jemedar.  
Naique Esree Koonbee to be Havildar.

These promotions are to be dated the 14th August, and are supernumerary to the authorised Establishment.

*Bombay Castle, 18th August 1857.*

No. 772 of 1857.—Lieutenant A. F. Battye, Second in Command of the Southern Muratha Irregular Horse, has been allowed leave of absence for seventeen days, from the date of his departure from Sattara, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of applying for sick leave to Europe.

No. 773 of 1857.—With reference to General Order No. 627, dated the 1st July last, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Special Promotions be made in the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers):—

Havildar Sheik Abdool to be Troop Havildar Major.

Naiques Buldeo Tewarree, Prang Sing, Narrain Rao, Oussarce Sing, Ram Narrain, Deerguz Sing, Yar Khan, and Gunga Deen, to be Havildars.

Troopers and Lance Naiques Meerwan Sing, Nannoo Khan, Munglee Parsad, Harbuccus Sing, Gunga Deen; Troopers Davie Deen, Purrum Sookh, Myputt Sing, Rugobur Sing, Sheik Ahdam, Sooklall Sing, and Gya Deen, to be Naiques.

These promotions are to be dated from the 28th of May last, and are supernumerary to the authorised Establishment.

No. 774 of 1857.—Serjeant E. J. King, *alias* T. Harding, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is transferred to the Town Major's Non-Effective List, for employment in the Department of Public Works, from the 20th July 1857.

No. 775 of 1857.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their arrival at the Presidency from Service with the Expeditionary Force in Persia, viz:—

Captain W. R. Dickinson, of the Engineers, on the 11th instant.  
Lieutenant C. J. Merriman, of the Engineers, on the 3rd instant.



*Bombay Castle, 19th August 1857.*

No. 776 of 1857.—Assistant Apothecary R. McLean is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and the following arrangements are ordered, to supply his place :—

First Hospital Assistant J. F. de Santos, doing duty in the Indian Navy, is promoted to Acting Assistant Apothecary.

Second Hospital Assistant J. C. de Mello, Indian Navy, to be an Acting First Hospital Assistant.

First Grade Apprentice F. A. Serpes, Civil Oculist's Department, to join the Indian Navy, with the rank of Acting Second Hospital Assistant.

No. 777 of 1857.—The following promotion is made :—

*2nd European Regiment Light Infantry.*

Ensign E. S. Jervis to be Lieutenant, from the 10th August 1857, vice Lieutenant D. C. E. Twyford, deceased.

No. 778 of 1857.—The General Order No. 751, dated the 11th instant, placing Assistant Surgeon H. Wilson at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, is cancelled.

No. 779 of 1857.—The privileged leave of absence to proceed to Poona, granted to Captain W. Lodwick, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Bombay, in G. O. No. 675, dated the 13th ultimo, is extended from the 15th to the 24th instant; Lieutenant Clements, Probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, continuing to perform Captain Lodwick's duties, on his responsibility.

No. 780 of 1857.—The following transfer is ordered :—

Ensign Dennis Wright, at his own request, from the 20th Regt. N. I. to the 3rd Eur. Regt., as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ensign Thomas Trueman.

No. 781 of 1857.—The undermentioned Cadets, for the Artillery and Infantry, are promoted to Second Lieutenants and Ensigns respectively, and rank is assigned to them from the dates specified opposite their names :—

<i>For the Artillery.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Wallace William Benson .....	} 12th June 1857.
Thomas Carr Fletcher .....	
Horace Cowley Brown .....	

<i>For the Infantry.</i>	
Adam Hogg .....	} 16th May 1857.
William Henry Pye .....	
John Greenwood Gillmor .....	} 12th June 1857.
Francis Redsearn Barnett .....	
James Ducat .....	
George Henry Forbes Codrington .....	} 13th June 1857.
Hugh David Cathcart .....	
Francis John Wise .....	
Robert John Armitstead .....	
John Gatacre .....	
George Mackenzie .....	
Frederick Reeves .....	
Eugene Stather Thomas .....	
William Thomas Anderson .....	
Henry Gardiner .....	
Robert Vaughan Malden .....	
Robert Durham Anstruther .....	
Henry Gibson .....	
James Affleck .....	

Ensign Charles Edward Blowers fulfilled the conditions of his appointment on the 15th June 1857, will rank from the 13th June 1857, and stand immediately below Ensign James Affleck in List of Cadets No. 4 of 1857.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

*Secretary to Government.*

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

*Bombay Castle, 15th August 1857.*

No. 165 of 1857.—The undermentioned document will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by this day's Overland Mail :—

A General Roll of Family Remittances to Europe, made by the Officers, Engineers, and Seamen of the Indian Navy, for the Quarter ending the 31st July 1857.

*Bombay Castle, 18th August 1857.*

No. 166 of 1857.—Shaik Ally, Native Engineer, of the Honorable Company's Steam-vessel "Assaye," is allowed leave of absence within the limits of the Presidency, for three months, on private affairs.



*Bombay Castle, 19th August 1857.*

No. 167 of 1857.—Assistant Apothecary R. McLean is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and the following arrangements are ordered, to supply his place :—

First Hospital Assistant J. F. de Santos, doing duty in the Indian Navy, is promoted to Acting Assistant Apothecary.

Second Hospital Assistant J. C. de Mello, I. N., to be an Acting First Hospital Assistant.

First Grade Apprentice F. A. Serpes, Civil Oculist's Department, to join the Indian Navy, with the rank of Acting Second Hospital Assistant.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

*Secretary to Government.*

## Civil Appointments, &c.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 18th August 1857.*

Lieutenant W. P. LaTouche, of the 22nd Regt. N. I., is attached, as a temporary measure, to the Southern Muratha Irregular Horse.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 19th August 1857.*

Under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1835, Lieutenant T. Thatcher, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggur, is appointed an Assistant Magistrate in that Zillah, and, under Section IV. of Act IV. of 1851, is also vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, with the exception of the power of review.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*

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

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

#### REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 13th August 1857.*

Mr. W. H. Havelock to officiate as Collector of Belgaum till further orders.

*Bombay Castle, 14th August 1857.*

Mr. J. A. G. Duff is allowed to take up his appointment of Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Broach; Mr. J. Moriarty reverting to his substantive appointment of Second Assistant at Broach.

*Bombay Castle, 15th August 1857.*

The following appointments are to take effect from the date of the Honorable Mr. J. G. Lumsden's retirement :—

Mr. J. D. Inverarity to be Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, but to continue to act as Chief Secretary to Government until Mr. H. Young's return from England.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan to be Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, but to continue to act as a Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. B. H. Ellis to take charge of the Office of Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, in addition to his duties as Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

*Bombay Castle, 17th August 1857.*

The leave of absence for three months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules, granted to Mr. C. J. Davies, Collector of Broach, under date the 7th instant, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. L. H. B. Tucker to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

The following Gentlemen of the Civil Service have passed the Departmental Examination according to the First Standard :—

Mr. G. G. B. Coulson.

Mr. E. H. Percival.

Mr. J. B. Peile.

*Bombay Castle, 19th August 1857.*

The appointment of Mr. C. R. Ovans as Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum is cancelled, at his own request.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner acted as Collector of Kaira from 12th April to 7th June 1857.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*

J. D. INVERARITY, *Acting Chief Secretary.*



**GENERAL DEPARTMENT.***Bombay Castle, 19th August 1857.*

Rao Sahab Pranlal Mathooradas, Probationary Deputy Inspector, Dholka Sub-Division, has been allowed leave of absence for six weeks, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

First Hospital Assistant Mahadeo Narayen Jogleikur performed the duties of the Coorla Dispensary, with the rank of Acting Assistant Apothecary, from the 22nd June to the 10th August 1857.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.***Bombay Castle, 19th August 1857.*

With reference to the Government General Order No. 774, dated the 16th August 1857, Serjeant E. J. King, *alias* T. Harding, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed Supernumerary Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, from the 20th July 1857.

**ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.***Bombay Castle, 19th August 1857.*

The Reverend R. F. Colvin, Junior Minister St. Andrew's Church, resumed charge of his duties at the Presidency on the 13th August 1857.

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

**SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.**

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have made the following appointment :—  
Azim Mankoba Moroba to be a Moonsiff in the Konkun Zillah.

*Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, 15th August 1857.*

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have cancelled the Sunuds of Huree Gunesh Waddykur and Sectaram Sudasew Gudbole, Vakeels in the Courts of the Poona Zillah.

*Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, 18th August 1857.*

*By order of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,*  
M. A. COXON, Registrar.

**TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,  
FINANCE.**

The following Notification, by the Government of India, is republished for general information :—

No. 32.

**FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,**  
*The 7th July 1857.*

**NOTIFICATION.**—The following extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 30 of 1857, dated 17th April, is published for general information :—

“Para. 13. We must decline to cancel the new Rule here referred to, but we shall not require it to be applied to the cases of Civil Servants who obtained Leave on Medical Certificate before the date of its publication.”

*Letter from, dated 7th November 1856, No. 156.*

Forward, with reference to the Court's Despatch No. 62 of 1856, a copy of papers connected with a representation by Mr. J. C. Wilson, of the Bengal Civil Service, on the subject of the new Rule, that Civil Servants will be ineligible to a Furlough on Private Affairs until they shall have served six years from the last return to duty from a Sick Leave beyond Sea. The Government recommend that this Rule be cancelled, or, if it cannot be cancelled, that it may be enforced prospectively only.

By order, &amp;c.

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

J. D. INVERARITY,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

*Bombay Castle, 18th August 1857.***TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,  
REVENUE.**

Ramajee Venkajee, late a Karkoon on the Establishment of the Inam Commissioner Southern Division, having been convicted of corruption and conspiracy, is declared incapable of serving Government in any capacity.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*  
J. D. INVERARITY,  
Actg. Chief Secretary to Government.  
*Bombay Castle, 15th August 1857.*

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,  
CIVIL.**

No. 76 of 1857.—Assistant Vaccinator Dwarkadass (General No. 68), attached to the Civil Surgeoncy, Rajkote, is discharged the Service, from the 1st May last, for absence without leave.

No. 77 of 1857.—Hurreelal Myaram (General No. 139), is admitted as an Assistant Vaccinator, from the 1st ultimo, and placed under the Civil Surgeon, Rajkote.

*By order of the Medical Board,*  
W. C. COLES, M.D., Assist. Surgeon,  
Secretary Medical Board.

*Bombay, Medical Board Office, 14th August 1857.***Notice.**

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 1st September 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M., the HULL of the Honorable Company's Steam-Vessel “Queen,” with her MASTS and YARDS, together



with her ENGINES and BOILERS complete, a list of which, together with sundry other Stores, may be seen on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office.

**Conditions and Terms of Sale.**—The sale will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer shall have been sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down, and good security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within twenty days from the day of sale, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel re-sold at his risk and loss.

The Vessel is now lying off Butcher's Island, where she can be inspected at any time between the hours of 10 and 4 daily, Sundays excepted.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Officiating Indian Naval Storekeeper.

J. MULLALY,

Offg. Indian Naval Storekeeper.

Bombay, Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office,  
30th July 1857.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that the FARMS of the different FERRIES, under Act XXXV. of 1850, in the several Talookas of the Colaba Sub-Collectorate, from 1st October 1857 to 30th September 1858, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 14th September 1857, and the following days, at the Office of the Joint Magistrate of Colaba at Tanna.

Conditions of sale, and any other particulars connected therewith, may be learnt on application at the above Office.

L. REID,

Joint Magistrate.

Colaba Joint Magistrate's Office,  
13th August 1857.

### जाहिरनामा.

प्रगट केला जातो ऐसा जे सन १८५० चा आक्ट ३५ प्रमाणे सब तुकडी कुलावा एथील तालुक्यांतील तरीचे मत्के तारीख १ ली माहे अक्टोबर सन १८५७ तागाईत तारीख ३० माहे सप्टेंबर सन १८५८ पर्यंत बावयाचे त्याचें लेलांव तारीख १४ माहे सप्टेंबर सन १८५७ सोमवार रोजी व त्याचे पुढील दिवसांत ठाणे एथे ज्याइन्ट माजिस्ट्रेट साहेब यांचे कचेरींत होईल.

२. सदहू मक्त्या प्रकणी कलमवंदी वगरे मजकूर ज्यास पाहाण्याचा असेल त्याणे ठाणे एथे ज्याइन्ट माजिस्ट्रेट साहेबाचे आफिसांत येउन पाहावें.

L. REID,

Joint Magistrate.

कुलावा ज्याइन्ट माजिस्ट्रेट साहेबाची कचेरी,  
तारीख १३ वी माहे आगस्ट सन १८५७.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that the FARMS of ABKAREE, under Act III. of 1852, from 1st November 1857 to 30th October 1858, in the Sub-Collectorate of Colaba, Zilla Tanna, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 14th September 1857, and the following days, at the Sub-Collector's Office at Tanna.

Conditions of sale, and any other particulars connected therewith, may be learnt on application at the above Office.

L. REID,

Sub-Collector.

Colaba Sub-Collector's Office,  
13th August 1857.

### जाहिरनामा.

प्रगट केला जातो ऐसा जे सन १८५२ चा आक्ट ३ न्या प्रमाणे सब तुकडी कुलावा एथील तालुक्यांतील दारू आप-कारीचा मत्का तारीख १ ली नवेंबर सन १८५७ तागाईत तारीख ३१ अक्टोबर सन १८५८ पर्यंत बावयाचा त्याचें लेलांव तारीख १४ माहे सप्टेंबर सन १८५७ सोमवार रोजी व त्याचे पुढील दिवसांत ठाणे एथे सब कलेक्टर साहेब यांचे कचेरींत होईल.

२. सदहू मक्त्या प्रकणी कलमवंदी वगरे मजकूर ज्यास पाहाण्याचा असेल त्याणे ठाणे एथे सब कलेक्टर साहेबाचे आफिसांत येउन पाहावें.

L. REID,

Sub-Collector.

कुलावा सब कलेक्टर साहेबाची कचेरी,  
तारीख १३ वी माहे आगस्ट सन १८५७.

### Advertisement.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONVEYANCE of—

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| (1) One European Convict to Western Australia. | } to Singapore. |
| (10) Ten Native Convicts .....                 |                 |
| (11) Eleven Native Mutineers, and              |                 |
| (6) Six Time-expired Chinese Convicts; .....   |                 |
- And of (1) One Chinese Convict to Aden.

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

F. G. BONE,

Secretary.

Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,  
Bombay, 31st July 1857.

### Advertisement.

TENDERS will be received by the COMMANDER IN CHIEF of the Indian Navy for the CONVEYANCE, to ENGLAND, of TWO CASES under consignment to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

The Dimensions and Weight of the Cases are as follows:—

One Case, containing Chronometers.

Length .....	28 inches.
Breadth .....	20 "
Depth .....	19½ "
Weight .....	1 cwt. 0 qr. 6 lbs.

One Case, containing three Barometers.

Length .....	40 inches.
Breadth .....	8 "
Depth .....	7½ "
Weight .....	0 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.

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

F. G. BONE,

Secretary.

Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,  
Bombay, 18th August 1857.



**Advertisement.**

PASSAGE is required for the CONVEYANCE of a EUROPEAN CONVICT TO ENGLAND.

By order of the Commander in Chief I. N.,  
F. G. BONE,  
Secretary.

Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,  
Bombay, 17th August 1857.

**Advertisement.**

TENDERS will be received by the COMMODORE COMMANDER IN CHIEF of the INDIAN NAVY for the CONVEYANCE TO ENGLAND of a CASE containing the bottom and the lower portion of the CYLINDER of the Honorable Company's Steam-Vessel "Assaye."

The Tonnage of the Case is as follows :—

By measurement at 50 cubic feet to the ton. . . . . 1 ton, 23 feet, 816 ins.  
By dead weight. . . . . 2 tons, 9 cwt., 3 qrs.

By order of the Commander in Chief I. N.,  
F. G. BONE,  
Secretary.

Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,  
Bombay, 14th July 1857.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that persons desirous of entering into a CONTRACT for supplying this Department with SCHOOL BOOKS, MATERIALS, &c. for a period of three years, on the conditions hereafter mentioned, may, on application at this Office, inspect a list thereof, and obtain such information relating thereto as they may require.

2. Persons tendering for the supply are required to specify the per-centage under the English or selling prices at which they are willing to furnish the several articles, and to state the date from which they will undertake to commence supplying the same, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

3. The Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Superintendent of Stationery, and delivered at this Office by 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 22nd August 1857, at which time all the Tenders received will be opened.

4. The Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Two Hundred (200), which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the Deed of Contract; and the person whose Tender may be accepted by Government will be required to deposit the sum of Rupees Five Hundred (500), as security for the due performance of his engagement.

5. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender, nor will any be received that may not be accompanied by the required deposit of Two Hundred (200) Rupees.

F. HUTCHINSON,

Collector of Bombay,  
In charge Stationery Department.  
Bombay, 10th August 1857.

No. 77 of 1857.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that a small supply of ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, referred to in the undermentioned Notice of the Officiating Director General of the

Post Office in India, dated Calcutta, the 29th November 1856, have been received by this Department from Calcutta. Officers in charge of Local Depôts, requiring any, should prefer their Indent to this Department, as directed in the above notice.

**" NOTICE.**

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

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

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

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

J. W. MUSPRATT,  
Superintendent of Stamps.

Bombay, General Stamp Office,  
4th February 1857.

**MILITARY****ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

1857	ARRIVALS.
8th Aug.	Lieutenant Colonel R. Phayre, Quartermaster General, on duty, from Poona.
11th "	Captain W. R. Dickinson, Engineers, on duty, from Bushire.
" "	Captain C. Thompson, 2nd Europeans, on duty, from Kurrachee.
" "	Ensign E. S. Jervis, 2nd Europeans, on duty, from Kurrachee.
13th "	Lieutenant W. T. Chitty, Assistant Military Auditor General, from leave, from Poona.
15th "	Captain E. W. Lyons, 28th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Goa.
" "	Captain F. G. Newnham, 23rd Regt. N. I., on duty, from Goa.
" "	Captain C. Scott, Engineers, on duty, from Nuggur.
16th "	Captain C. Thompson, 2nd Europeans, on duty, from Sea.
" "	Lieutenant E. S. Jervis, 2nd Europeans, on duty, from Sea.
" "	Assistant Surgeon H. O. Thorold, 2nd Europeans, on duty, from Sea.
1857	DEPARTURES.
12th Aug.	Assistant Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, M.B., "Assaye," on duty, to Sea.
14th "	Captain C. Thompson, 2nd European Regt. L. I., on duty, to Wagotna.
" "	Ensign E. S. Jervis, 2nd European Regt. L. I., on duty, to Wagotna.
" "	Assistant Surgeon H. O. Thorold, 2nd European Regt. L. I., on duty, to Wagotna.
15th "	Major A. Price, Bombay Army, retired, to England.
" "	Assistant Surgeon H. Cook, Sind Irregular Horse, on furlough, to England.
" "	Captain A. Elliott, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, to Europe.



- 15th Aug.—Captain C. R. Fraser, 30th Madras N. I., on medical certificate, to Europe.  
 " " Colonel R. Travers, 2nd Europeans, on medical certificate, to Europe.  
 10th " Captain W. E. McPherson, 24th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Ahmednuggur.  
 17th " Civil Surgeon James Fraser, Staff, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.  
 " " Lieutenant and Adjutant H. L. Robinson, 20th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to Poona.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,  
 19th August 1857.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**

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

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	" 1d. "
" " 2 " "	" 0½d. "
" " 1 " "	" 0¼d. "
" " 1 day's sight	" 0¼d. "
On Scotland on demand	2s. 0½d. "
On Ireland " "	" 0½d. "
Circular Notes " "	" 0¼d. "
On Paris at 3 days' sight	" 0¼d. "

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

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

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

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If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
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Bombay, 12th August 1857.

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## Post Office Notifications.

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The OVERLAND MAIL, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "POTTINGER," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock p. m.

An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 2 hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

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

The Inland and Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign Europe, *viâ* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Suez, remains unaltered: eight annas per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., with Inland Postage, must be prepaid as heretofore.

Letters for the United Kingdom, Foreign Europe (not including France), and for places in the Mediterranean, if insufficiently paid by Stamps, will be forwarded to London *viâ* Southampton.

Letters for France must be sent bearing Steam Postage. Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid.

Letters and Papers for MAURITIUS will be sent to Aden by this opportunity.

Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "ADEN," will be closed on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 6 p. m. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 2 hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

Letters and Papers for AUSTRALIA will be sent to Ceylon by this opportunity.

Post Office Packets for KURRACHEE and SCINDE will be sent per Steamer, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. BLOWERS,

Deputy Post Master General.

*Bombay Post Office, 19th August 1857.*

### 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.
Pottinger.....	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company..	30th August .....	Suez .....	Aden.
Aden .....	Ditto ditto .....	31st " .....	Hongkong .....	Galle, Penang, and Singapore.
A Steamer .....	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail .....	Kurrachee.	
Flying Venus .....	Messrs. Edward Bates & Co. ....	29th August .....	London.	
Ellen Bates.....	Ditto ditto .....	30th " .....	Liverpool.	
James Pilkington .....	Ditto ditto .....	30th " .....	Ditto.	

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

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

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.
Phlox .....	13th August .....	Surat.
Pekin .....	15th ditto .....	Suez.
Norna .....	16th ditto .....	Hongkong.

W. BLOWERS,

Deputy Post Master General.

*Bombay Post Office, 19th August 1857.*



The Mails from the undermentioned Stations reached the Bombay Post Office in time for despatch by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "PERIN," which started on the 15th August:—

1857	1857	1857	1857
Agra ..... 5 July.	Dhurrumgaum. 11 Aug.	Khundalla .... 14 Aug.	Peshawur .... 26 July.
Ajmere ..... 2 Aug.	Dhoolia ..... 12 "	Kamptee .... 8 "	Palee ..... 31 "
Asseerghur .. 10 "	Deesa ..... 3 "	Kirkee ..... 14 "	Palanpore .... 3 Aug.
Ahmedabad .. 4 "	Dinapore .... 28 July.	Karanjah .... 10 "	Poona ..... 14 "
Ahmednuggur . 13 "	Dapoolee .... 12 Aug.	Kunhur ..... 10 "	Panwell ..... 14 "
Allahabad .... 4 "	Dhar ..... 8 "	Kisnaghur .... 1 "	Paulghaut .... 4 "
Alleppy ..... 2 "	Dharwar .... 10 "	Kulladghee .. 10 "	Palancotta .. 5 "
Arrah ..... 25 July	Dholka ..... 1 "	Khull ..... 11 "	Quilon ..... 10 "
Arunagabad .. 12 Aug.	Dannoor .... 4 "	Lahore ..... 28 July.	Rawulpindee .. 26 July.
Bhopaul ..... 1 "	Dholera .... 3 "	Lingsoogoor .. 11 Aug.	Ramghur .... 31 "
Boorhanpoor .. 10 "	Erinpoorah .. 31 July.	Luchimongur.. 1 "	Rutlan ..... 6 Aug.
Bhopawar .... 2 "	Ellichpoor ... 9 Aug.	Mehidpore .... 5 "	Roree ..... 28 July.
Benares ..... 4 "	Futtypore .... 31 July.	Meerut ..... 25 July.	Ratnagherry .. 11 Aug.
Bellimora .... 7 "	Ghazeepore .. 3 "	Mooltan ..... 27 "	Rajamundry .. 2 "
Baroda ..... 5 "	Gyah ..... 23 "	Murree ..... 28 "	Ramandroog .. 28 July.
Bellary ..... 10 "	Gohogur .... 11 Aug.	Mundoosore .. 4 Aug.	Sehore ..... 2 Aug.
Bolaram ..... 8 "	Hoolblee ..... 10 "	Malligaum .... 12 "	Saugor ..... 4 "
Buxar ..... 1 "	Honoree ..... 8 "	Mount Aboo .. 31 July.	Sealkote ..... 27 July.
Bangalor .... 10 "	Hoominabad .. 10 "	Matheran .... 14 Aug.	Saharunpore .. 26 "
Baitool ..... 7 "	Hydrabad(Dec.) 9 "	Masulipatam .. 6 "	Sungunnair .. 9 Aug.
Broach ..... 6 "	Ditto (Scinde) 29 July.	Mangalore .... 6 "	Surat ..... 7 "
Booldanah .... 7 "	Hoosingabad .. 6 Aug.	Madras ..... 9 "	Sukkr ..... 29 July.
Barsee ..... 10 "	Hursole ..... 2 "	Mysore ..... 8 "	Sattara ..... 13 Aug.
Beejapore .... 12 "	Hingoollee ... 9 "	Mahableschwur. 13 "	Shemoga ..... 6 "
Bhownuggur .. 5 "	Indore ..... 11 "	Malwan ..... 10 "	Secunderabad.. 8 "
Bhilsa ..... 2 "	Jooneer ..... 10 "	Mirzapore .... 4 "	Sircee ..... 8 "
Cullian ..... 15 "	Jhelum ..... 25 July.	Madapolam .. 5 "	Shikarpoor ... 29 July.
Cambay ..... 4 "	Jawud ..... 3 Aug.	Mahar ..... 12 "	Seonee ..... 7 Aug.
Cullianwarree. 4 "	Jeypore ..... 27 July.	Mundleshur .. 10 "	Seeroor ..... 13 "
Cannanore .... 5 "	Jaulgaum .... 11 Aug.	Mahim ..... 15 "	Sooruggher .. 29 July.
Calicut ..... 5 "	Jacobabad .... 29 July.	Mominabad .. 8 "	Tanna ..... 15 Aug.
Conoor ..... 7 "	Joudpore .... 28 "	Mhow ..... 11 "	Tarrapore .... 9 "
Coimbatoor .. 7 "	Jumbooseer .. 1 Aug.	Mundawah .... 31 July.	Tatta ..... 2 "
Coompta .... 8 "	Jaulnah ..... 12 "	Nagpore ..... 9 Aug.	Tellicherry ... 5 "
Chiploon ..... 10 "	Jajooree ..... 13 "	Nusseerabad .. 29 July.	Trevandrum ... 1 "
Colombo ..... 30 July.	Jawrah ..... 5 "	Neemuch .... 4 Aug.	Tuticorin .... 30 July.
Campoolee .... 14 Aug.	Jubbulpore .. 6 "	Nassick ..... 13 "	Umritsur .... 15 "
Calcutta ..... 29 July.	Jhoonjoonoo .. 31 July.	Nundoorbar .. 9 "	Umballa ..... 25 "
Cochin ..... 3 Aug.	Kotab ..... 27 "	Nuldroog .... 10 "	Vizagapatam .. 18 "
Chunar ..... 4 "	Kaira ..... 31 "	Nursingpore .. 4 "	Vingoria ..... 10 Aug.
Chandore .... 11 "	Kherwara .... 30 "	Nagode ..... 5 "	Wassind ..... 15 "
Chooroo .... 30 July.	Kurrachee .... 31 "	Oojein ..... 8 "	Wagotna ..... 10 "
Chicacole .... 3 Aug.	Kurnool ..... 9 Aug.	Oomrawuttee. 9 "	Waree ..... 9 "

Bombay Post Office, 19th August 1857.

W. BLOWERS,  
Deputy Post Master General.

#### NOTICE.

The following is a LIST of the DATES of intended DEPARTURE of the P. & O. Company's MID-MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay for HONGKONG, calling at Point de Galle, Penang, and Singapore:—

On 17th September 1857.

On 17th November 1857.

„ 17th October „

„ 17th December „

Due notice will be given of the time of closing of the Mails for despatch on the abovementioned dates.

Bombay Post Office, 17th June 1857.

W. BLOWERS,  
Deputy Post Master General.

#### NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Post Office at Catagul, in North Canara, has been re-opened.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,  
Post Master General, Madras.

Bombay Post Master General's Camp, 31st July 1857.

E. IMPEY,  
Post Master General.



## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a Post Office has been opened at Penn, in the Southern Konkun Division.

The distinguishing Number of the new Post Office is 142.

Each Post Office to the southward will make up a separate Packet for Penn. From the north and east they should be addressed to Poona or Campoollee.

*Bombay Post Master General's Office, 17th August 1857.*

E. IMPEY,  
Post Master General.

## NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that a Post Office has been opened at Nagotna, in the Southern Konkun Division.

The distinguishing Number of the new Post Office is 141.

Separate Packets to be made up for Nagotna by Post Offices to the south of it. Post Offices to the north and north-west of Bombay are directed to send their Letters, &c. for Nagotna to Nassick in a Sorted Packet.

*Bombay Post Master General's Camp, 28th July 1857.*

E. IMPEY,  
Post Master General.

## NOTICE.

The following Extract from the Director General's Postal Notice of 7th November 1855 is published for general information:—

“II. A Separate Instruction will be required for every Change of Address, and no Instruction will be attended to for more than three months after its receipt.”

2. Many parties, heedless of the extra labour imposed upon the Post Office, will not take the trouble of intimating their Change of Residence to their Correspondents and Agents, and thus leave their Letters and Papers to be Re-directed in this Office for months after they have changed their place of abode. The rule laid down by the Director General will be strictly followed in future.

3. Letters Re-directed in this Office will be charged with *Forward Postage*, and Letters addressed to the interior, but stopped in transit, for delivery in Bombay, will be taxed as Re-directed Letters.

*Bombay Post Office, 20th July 1857.*

W. BLOWERS,  
Deputy Post Master General.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that after the 1st July next, Prepaid Letters addressed to Great Britain can be registered in India on payment of a fee of Four Annas. The Registration Rules in force in India will apply also to Letters for Great Britain, which may be registered according to this Notice.

Only Prepaid Letters can be registered.

*Calcutta, the 20th June 1857.*

H. B. RIDDELL,  
Director General of the Post Office in India.

## NOTICE.

The attention of the Public is requested to Section XVII., which is subjoined, of the Post Office Rules:—

“Section XVII.—The Delivery Peons are prohibited from going out of their usual course to deliver Letters, Papers, or Parcels, and from delivering them *without immediate payment of the exact amount of Postage*, and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the Letters, Papers, or Parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post Office, for delivery the following day.”

It has frequently happened, when Delivery Peons ask for Postage, that they are detained (whilst the party is reading the Letters), abused, threatened, and sometimes ill-treated. The Public are requested to pay immediately whatever Postage may be demanded, and if they have doubts, to refer to this Office, giving, at the same time, the number of the Peon to whom the money was paid. Their complaints shall receive prompt attention.

*Bombay Post Office, 19th June 1857.*

W. BLOWERS,  
Deputy Post Master General.

## NOTICE.

ONE ANNA STAMPED ENVELOPES are for sale at this Office.

*Bombay Post Office, 18th February 1857.*

W. BLOWERS,  
Deputy Post Master General.



## NOTICE.

Letters forwarded by the Express to Calcutta, on the arrival of the Overland Mails, will be charged with an Extra Postage of One Rupee, when the weight of each Letter does not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Tola ; and Two Rupees when the weight does not exceed 1 Tola.

No Firm, or private individual, will be allowed to send more than 2 Tolas weight of Letters.  
Each Letter must be superscribed " Overland Express."

*Bombay Post Office, 12th May 1857.*

W. BLOWERS,  
Deputy Post Master General.

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## NOTICE.

Parties to whom Bhangy Parcels are delivered from this Office are requested to sign their names, or initials, and insert the time of receipt, in a Book which will be presented for that purpose by the Delivery Man. A strict observance of this rule by the Public will aid the Postal Authorities in any inquiries that may become necessary, owing to the non-delivery, or delay in the delivery, of Parcels.

*Bombay Post Office, 18th June 1857.*

W. BLOWERS,  
Deputy Post Master General.