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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 notices 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. It is not intended that public intelligence, or private advertisements, and notifications should be inserted in the government gazette.

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.

Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM,

THE 6TH MARCH, 1837.

Resolution.—Since the abolition of the Town Duties in April last year, the Government has directed its attention to the best means of replacing the loss thereby occasioned in the fund which had as circumstances permitted, been considered available towards the improvement of the large Towns in the interior of the country.

From the information collected from the Magistrates of Bengal and the North Western Provinces, it appears that the object in view may be accomplished with the least annoyance to the people, and with the least disturbance of existing institutions, by rendering the Assessment, which is leviable under Regulation XXII, 1816, for the maintenance of Chokeedars of Police applicable, like the similar Assessments levied in Calcutta, and the other Presidencies, to the cleansing and repairing, as well as to the watching of the Towns in which the Tax is levied.

There is reason to believe also that the maximum of the Tax, viz. One Rupee, authorized to be fixed by the Panchait of each Division of the Towns under the aforesaid Regulation is too small to admit of an equitable adjustment of the rates. On this account a higher maximum has been fixed for individuals, but no change has been made in the maximum of aggregate amount of the Assessment, authorized to be levied under the Regulation. The effect of this alteration will be to relieve the poor, and to make a small addition to the contribution of those who are best able to contribute.

The following Draft of a proposed Act is accordingly notified for general information:

ACT No.—OF 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the day of it shall be lawful for the several Magistrates and Joint Magistrates within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to appro-

priate a portion of the Tax levied under Regulation XXII, 1816 of the Bengal Code, to the purpose of cleansing and repairing the Towns in which that Tax is levied.

II. And it is hereby enacted in lieu of the maximum rate prescribed by the Sunnud of appointment referred to in Section X. of the abovementioned Regulation, that after the day of it shall be competent to the Panchait appointed by the said Sunnud to fix the rate of Assessment to be levied from the Proprietor or principal occupier of any shop or habitation at Two Company's Rupees per Mensem.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 26th day of April next.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM,

THE 6TH MARCH, 1837.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 6th March 1837.

ACT No.—OF 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that no Native of India shall embark from any port within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for any part of the United Kingdom as a Menial Servant without a Permit from an Officer authorized by the Governor General of India in Council to grant such Permits.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the Officer aforesaid shall, before granting such Permit, require that the party engaging such Menial Servant, shall execute a Bond with two householders of Calcutta as Sureties thereto, binding himself and them in a penalty of Rupees 1000 to reimburse at the demand of such Officer, any sums that may be expended by the East India

Company, or by any Officer or Agent of the East India Company in maintaining such Servant, and procuring him, or her, the means of return to Calcutta, and if the Officer empowered to grant such Permit shall not be satisfied with the Sureties tendered, it shall be competent for him to require that a deposit of 1000 Rupees or of a Government Promissory Note for that amount shall be made in the General Treasury of Calcutta for every such Servant, and if such deposit be so required, the prescribed Permit for the embarkation of such Servant shall not be granted until there shall be produced to the Officer empowered to grant the same, a Certificate under the signature of the Sub-Treasurer of Calcutta, that the deposit has been duly made.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that every such deposit shall be restored by the Sub-Treasurer of Calcutta on production of a Certificate by any Officer authorized to grant such Permits as aforesaid, which Certificate shall set forth either that the Menial Servant on account of whom the deposit was made, is returned, or that such Servant is dead, or that the Officer certifying is satisfied, that such Servant cannot be a cause of expence to the East India Company.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 26th day of April next.

W. H. MAGNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM.

THE 6TH MARCH 1837.

Resolution.—The attention of the Government having been drawn to the condition of the Indian Laborers who have proceeded in large numbers upon Contracts of Service to the Island of Mauritius, inquiries were made from the Authorities in that Colony, and through the means of Public Officers of this Government who have visited Mauritius, as to the arrangements under which the Laborers have ordinarily been conveyed from India, and to the measures proper to be taken by the Government for ensuring to its subjects, embarking in such undertakings, all due assistance and protection.

The communications received in reply to these inquiries, have been taken into consideration; and the Governor General in Council acknowledges with much satisfaction the attention which has been bestowed by His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius upon this interesting subject. And he has no doubt that upon any representation of defects in the existing laws of that Colony, or of the manner in which they are administered, all attention will be given by His Excellency to proposals for their amendment. His Lordship in Council is also happy to learn from the Hon'ble the Administrator of the French Establishments in Bengal, that this subject has not escaped the notice of the Government of Bourbon.

It is shewn, however, that from the novelty of these Contracts, from the circumstance that the parties proceeding as Laborers are, for the greater part, of a rude and ignorant class, and from their destination being to places where their language is little understood, the Emigrants suffer under serious difficulties. It is not in all

cases certain that they fully understand the terms of the Contracts by which they bind themselves, or that they are really willing to proceed, for long periods, to a distance from their Native Country. It hence becomes incumbent on the Public Authorities in India, while they in no respect restrict the liberty of private Agreements, to see that all the Contracts of service purporting to be executed by such Individuals, are duly comprehended and voluntarily agreed to by them. The cognizance of such Contracts by the Public Officers, has been felt to be so advantageous to all parties, that the practice of exhibiting Contracts before the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta has been very generally adopted by the Agents by whom the Laborers are hired for service. It is now judged necessary, upon all the information which has been received by the Supreme Government to confirm this practice, and to give it the force of Law. It is further expedient, on the general grounds above stated, that all Contracts of this description should be made terminable, at the option of either party, after certain reasonable periods, and that the parties hiring such Laborers, should be bound to ensure their passage back to their country on the expiration of their engagements of service.

Without enacting fixed rules of minute regulation and detail, it is also thought desirable that a control should be exercised by the Officers of Government with the view of securing fit accommodation and care for the Laborers while on their voyage from India.

His Lordship in Council is not of opinion that any legislative provisions for the protection of Emigrant Laborers need be adopted beyond such as are required for securing the objects above mentioned. Under the powers which are already possessed by the Executive Government of India, either singly or in communication with the Governments of the Settlements for which the Laborers are engaged, it will be able to arrange all other safeguards which are thought to be requisite.

The following Draft of a proposed Act is accordingly published for general information:

ACT No. — of 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the day of no Native of India, except as hereinafter excepted, who makes a Contract of Service to be performed without the said Territories, shall embark in pursuance of such Contract on board of any Ship at any place within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal without an order from the Governor of the said Presidency, or a Permit, from an Officer, authorized by the Governor of the said Presidency to act in that behalf.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that before any such Permit shall be granted by any such Officer, such Native, and also the person, with whom such Native has contracted, or an authorized Agent of that person, shall personally appear before that Officer, and shall exhibit a Memorandum of the Contract written both in English and in the mother tongue of such Native, which Memorandum shall specify the nature, the term and the wages of the Service as settled by the contract.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that no such Permit shall be granted unless the Contract of Service shall be made determinable on the expiration of one term of not more than five years, to be reckoned from the date of the contract or of successive terms, none of which shall exceed five years, and unless such Contract shall con-

tain a stipulation that such Native shall be conveyed back to the Port at which he is embarked free of charge to himself at the expiration of his Service.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Officer to examine the said Native and the person with whom that Native has contracted, or the Agent of that person, touching the terms of the Contract and shall cause those terms to be distinctly explained to the said Native.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that if the said Officer shall be satisfied that the said Native fully understands the terms of the contract and is desirous to fulfil the same, the said Officer shall make and sign on the back of the written Memorandum aforesaid a note to the effect that, the said written Memorandum has been inspected by him the said Officer—and such note shall be a Permit authorizing the said Native to embark, and the Memorandum of contract with the Permit so written thereupon, shall be delivered to the Native to be kept by him during his Service.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that if application is made for Permits authorizing more than twenty Natives to embark on board of any one Ship, it shall be lawful for the Officer aforesaid, to summon the person in charge of that Ship, and to examine that person as to the accommodations, food, and medical attendance provided for such Natives on board of that Ship, and to inspect that Ship, or by an order under his hand, to depute any other person to inspect the same.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Officer aforesaid shall not grant Permits authorizing a greater number of Natives than twenty to embark on board of any one Ship, unless he is satisfied that the accommodations, food, and medical attendance provided for such Natives on board of that Ship, will be sufficient for their health.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Officer aforesaid shall keep a Register of all Natives to whom he shall grant such Permits as aforesaid, which Register shall specify their names, the periods of the Contracts, the dates of the Permits, the places of their destination, and the Ship on board of which they are permitted to embark.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that for every such Permit it shall be lawful for the Officer aforesaid, to require that a fee not exceeding One Rupee, shall be paid by the person with whom the Native to whom the Permit relates has contracted, or by the authorized Agent of that person.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in charge of any Ship at any place within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall knowingly suffer any such Native as is aforesaid, to embark on board of that Ship in pursuance of any such Contract as is aforesaid, without either an order from the Governor of the said Presidency, or such a Permit as is aforesaid being produced to him by the Native so embarking shall, on Conviction thereof before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees for every Native so suffered to embark, and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days for every Native so suffered to embark.

XI. Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained, shall be taken to apply to any Native Seaman who shall embark on board of any Ship in pursuance of a Contract to navigate that Ship, or to any person who shall embark as a Menial Servant.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 26th day of April next.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM,
THE 13TH MARCH, 1837.

The following Act passed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 13th March 1837, is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. III. OF 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for each of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to direct by an order authenticated by the official signature of the Register of such Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, that the Cognizance of any Original Suit or of any Appeal which may be brought before any Zillah or City Court subordinate to such Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, shall be transferred to any other Zillah or City Court subordinate to the same Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

II. Provided always, that whenever either of the said Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall, in the exercise of the power given by the preceding Clause, direct the transfer of the Cognizance of any Suit, such Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall cause the reasons for such transfer to be recorded on its proceedings.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM.

THE 13TH MARCH, 1837.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 13th March 1837.

ACT No.—of 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, in modification of Section XVIII. Regulation V. 1831, of the Bengal Code, that from the day of no Zillah or City Judge within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be precluded, by reason of the amount or value of the property for the recovery of which a Suit is instituted from referring that Suit to any Principal Sudder Ameen.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that if any Suit which according to the rules now in force, would be appealable to the King in Council, shall under the authority of this Act, be referred to a Principal Sudder Ameen, the Appeal from the decision of such Principal Sudder Ameen, shall be direct to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and shall be conducted in all respects according to the same rules as if it were an Appeal from the decision of a Zillah Judge to the said Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 28th day of April next.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Reports by Captain Burnes.

ON THE NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.

Before entering upon the state of commerce on the Indus, or the means of its improvement, it is desirable to treat of the ports or mouths of the River, by which it may be carried on. This is the more necessary, as it has been understood by some that these, tho' not presenting obstacles, do not hold out encouraging facilities. The best, indeed the only means, of coming to a just conclusion on a point of manifest importance, is to bring to light such facts as are at our disposal regarding the former ports of this River, and likewise to record the changes in them, for which we have other authority than tradition or hearsay evidence. On such a subject I might very appropriately commence with those facts noted by "the Merchant of Alexandria" the second Arrian; but it might be objected that the lapse of time and the loose words of an ancient author are scarcely applicable in a matter of such practical and present utility, and I shall at once draw upon more modern authorities, the records of the British nation in its commerce by the Indus.

2nd. It seems that the first settlement in Sindh was made in the year 1758, as the demand for woollens and other goods on the countries traversed, by the Indus, held out great encouragement. This factory was withdrawn in the year 1775, under instructions from the authorities in England, because of differences with the Government of Sindh and, as the dispatch says, "as we have before experienced some instances of the arbitrary disposition of the Prince."* In 1799 such however were the inducements, from the tendency of trade to run in the channel of the Indus, that the East India Company sought to renew their commercial connexion with Sindh, and Mr. N. Crow who was deputed for that purpose, restored the factory at Tatta, and procured permission of the Government to fix his residence either at that City or the port of Curachee. "The Prince evinced great reluctance to allow a factory at Curachee and wished the ports of *Shahbunder* and *Tatta*, as formerly, to be the abode of the English."* This auspicious commencement was not, however, attended with the advantages which might have been hoped for, and we find Mr. Crow on the 26th of August 1800 despondingly write as follows. "While the satisfaction which the reports of my increasing intimacy with this jealous Government, the pleasing prospect of its ripening confidence in the British connexion and the additional indulgences granted out of respect to it, would convey, I have received suddenly without the smallest preparation a "Purwanu" (order) from the Prince, directing me immediately, and without fail or delay, to repair myself and dependents to Tatta and to limit my residence and concerns to that City" * Mr. Crow attributed

these events to jealousy on the part of the Native Merchants, and the concerns of the factory in a few months after abruptly terminated. I dwell upon these facts to shew that the cessation of our commerce on the Indus originated, in both instances, from differences with the Government of Sindh, and had no reference to obstructions in the navigation of the River. It is now therefore proper, that the channels by which that commerce was carried on should be noticed.

3rd. As has been said, the factory was fixed at Tatta, a position which presents every facility for communicating with the different mouths, standing, as that City does, near the head of the Delta. The port however, where the British first disembarked their goods "in Sindh, was "Dehra Janka," or Aurunga-bunder, so called from having been opened in the time of the Emperor Aurungzebe, who, it may be observed, died in the year 1707 and in whose time a very extensive trade was carried on with Mooltan and Lahore.* A tomb, said to be that of one of the English residents, is yet pointed out at Dehra. From this port, the desertion of the fresh water led to the establishment of *Shahbunder* 20 miles Westward. At the close of our first connexion with Sindh in 1775, this was the port of the Country, as is proved by the records of Government. The establishment of the factory consisted of 12 boats or "Doondies" from 40 to 60 *khurwars* burthen (30 to 45 tons English), besides two accommodation vessels, and in these, all the imports were sent by water to Tatta and there are persons yet living who were employed in the service. They even speak of the arrangements then existing, and it would appear that they had strong crews, who were warmly clothed in some of the woollens of the factory, and likewise received a regular allowance of spirits on each trip. In 1799, when the British returned to Sindh, we find Mr. Crow fixed at Curachee, and on the 29th of October in that year, he writes to Government, that he is preparing to introduce goods to the Indus by *Lahoree Bunder*, then on the stream, which is many miles West of *Shah Bunder*. In 1809, when Mr. Smith's mission visited Sindh, we find that this port of the Indus, leading to Lahoree and Darajee (two places close on each other) was still open. In 1831, when our attention was again directed to Sindh, we find the port of the country to be *Vikkur* or *Baree Gora*, a village situated on the *Hujamree*, and that *Dehra*, *Shah Bunder* and *Lahoree* were all deserted by the fresh water and had given place to the new port now mentioned.

4th. With such facts before us, it is evident that the accessible mouth of the Indus varies, and it is equally so, that one of the mouths of that River has continued accessible from the earliest times, of which we have authentic record; but this is also the very information which we derive from the *Periplus*. "The Merchant of Alexandria" tells us, in the 2nd century of the Christian era, that the River had seven mouths, and that

* M. S. records of the Bombay Government.

* Rennell.

but one was navigable, and, from it, the cargo was carried up the River, and here stood, what he called "Emporium Barbaricum" and here must stand, I may add, the "Emporium Britannicum," of the modern trade by this River. This is not a suitable place to enter upon the means for fixing the waters of the Indus to one channel more than they have hitherto been, farther than to observe that it is customary in Sinde to watch the course of the River annually and to dig cuts from those turnings by which the country may be readily flooded. I have been even informed that such cuts have become navigable to boats, but I have no authentic evidence to produce on this subject farther than that they certainly are so during the swell. Experience and a more perfect knowledge of the minute characteristics, of this stream may in the end, perhaps enable us to effect the desirable object of confining the River to at least two of its navigable mouths. At present it is sufficient to observe that a permanent settlement should not be made at any of the ports of the River, and that the British Agent should remove from one to another, so that he may reside at that place where the sea-going vessels ship their goods into the flat bottomed boats of the country.

5th. The entrance of such vessels throughout the navigable season into the River is clearly established by the long continuance of the trade and its present existence. It has however been said that the merchant labours under disadvantages from the Indus not being accessible to large ships like the Ganges. That it is at present inaccessible to such vessels is certain, and it is to be feared that the researches now being made by the Surveyors in the mouths of it, will not prove favorable to the Indus being entered by square rigged vessels, tho' some such, but of a different build from our present merchant ships, without doubt, traded at one time to it. One of these vessels called by the Sindians, an *Armat** which could carry about 200 tons, lies imbedded above Vikkur 20 miles from the sea, and seems to have been a gun-brig or ship of war with two masts, but her greatest draft of water as marked on the stern-post, was but 9 feet, and her floating trim must have been under 8, since this water mark is but 3 feet below the sills of the stern-post. This is less than is drawn by some of the present country boats of 160 candies (40 tons) that trade to the River and not more than was requisite for the cutter *Nerbud-*

da of but 45 tons burthen, lately employed on the Indus survey.

6th. But if this River is destitute of a mouth by which ships may enter, the merchant has a means of supplying its want by shipping his goods for Curachee, which stands towards Sinda as Alexandria does to Egypt, only with this important advantage in favor of Sinda, that there is a natural channel by creeks inland, and at present in use, from Curachee to the Indus by which the flat bottomed boats of the country might convey the cargo of a ship into the River with safety. Till the Pasha of Egypt opened the canal Malmoodiah, by which merchandise is now sent to Fooah on the Nile, it was usual to tranship it into native boats and send it across the bar of the Rosetta branch of the River, but in Sinda, there is no necessity for such exposure. Should the trade by the Indus become very great and it be ever considered preferable to send a large cargo of goods in a ship, to a small one in a country vessel, Curachee is the port to which it must be consigned, but it should be clearly understood, that both present lines for commercial communication and that there are really very strong reasons for adhering to the use of the present boats. These are the well known crafts of Western India, drawing from 9 to 12 feet water and by which the valuable coasting trade has been so long carried on.

7th. In Sinda the English factory invariably used the River route, but should the merchants of our time, with a view to coming quickly into market and avoiding the delays incident to the circuitous navigation of the Delta in the cold season, find it advisable to proceed overland from Curachee to Tatta, the road is open and good. In articles of value such as jewels and fine cloths it is not improbable that this route might be sometimes chosen, since such goods could well bear the cost incidental to the transport. With any investment of heavy articles the advantages of abandoning an open route by water for an open one by land, are not so apparent. Attendant on the latter would come all the inconveniences of packing, loading and preparing the bales, so that they may suit a camel, which with the greater expense involved by the land route, must I imagine, give a permanent preference to the line of the Indus, even in its Delta.

Tatta, in Sinda, 2nd January 1837.

ON THE COMMERCE OF TATTA, IN SINDE.

The city of Tatta was at one time the emporium of a vast commerce. Its site near the mouth of the Indus, a river navigated far inland early fixed it as the natural port of a great portion of Asia, and it may justly be said of it that in addition to easy access by the mouths of this river it possessed a sea-port in Curachee which lies directly Westward and communicates with the city by a beaten road. We trace the commercial prosperity of Tatta throughout the annals of history till it fades in the memory of man. We read of the thousands of weavers who converted the raw materials of foreign countries into rich and costly fabrics, of the warehouses in which the goods were housed, and the canals by which they were transported to and from the Indus,

* "Armat."—This name suggests the idea that the vessel was Portuguese and that this is a corruption of the word "Armada" there is besides a Roman Catholic cross on the figure head, and we know that the Portuguese burned Tatta in 1555, tho' this vessel belongs to a much later period of the history of that nation.—There can be no doubt of her being a ship of war, since Lieutenant Leech dug into the hold and found 6 or 8 small brass guns, about 20 gun barrels, and 400 balls and shells—The latter were filled with powder and the arms were found in the Armoury, so that it is probable she sunk—She now lies on dry land, a great curiosity, and large tamarisk bushes grew on what was her deck. The name of this vessel was "Now-keured" which merely means "the new purchase" and there was another which sunk in the Wanyanee called "Futche Jung."

but the traces of such things alone remain. An extensive cemetery, adorned by some chaste tombs, serves to inform the stranger of the past opulence of Tatta.—The population has dwindled below 10,000 souls; * many houses are marked by mounds of ruin, many are uninhabited, but in the rest we yet find the people occupied, with the same operations that engaged their fore-fathers. The “loongees” and cottons are still manufactured, and the skill of the artificer which once excited a demand so extended, yet ensures a sale, sufficiently large to prove, that peace and protection are only wanting to restore, in some degree this falling city. A brief sketch, however, of the former state of commerce in Sinde, drawn from authentic records, while it may prove interesting in itself will also serve as the best guide for the future.

2nd. In the time of the Moghul emperors, a trade was carried on by the Indus to the heart of the empire from Tatta, but it was not till the reign of Ahmeed Shah Aldalli in the year A. D. 1758, that the English sought to extend their commerce by this channel. That king sent his officers from Cabool to Tatta to procure wollens to clothe his army, and as there was likewise a trade opened to the more Northern provinces, where small quantities of wollens were carried, the East India Company naturally hoped, that it might be much improved † At this time there were about thirty Mooltan merchants resident at Tatta, besides some from Surat, and from three to four hundred bales of raw silk were annually imported. In 1775, when the Company found it necessary to withdraw their factory from Sinde, but one Mooltan house of credit remained, and none from Surat, and the importation of silk had fallen to 40 bales. As the records state. “There used to be a very considerable trade in shawls, putchook, hing (assafetida) &c at Shikarpoor, where a number of merchants come annually bringing with them, money and other goods, and carrying back quantities of imported merchandize, which were from thence, distributed into the internal provinces, but such have been the oppressions of this Government, and vexatious impositions and delays put upon them by the farmers of taxes in the different districts, that for the last ten years, hardly any have ventured down, and the small remains of trade that has not entirely taken a different course, now enters at Curachee, where their route to and from, is pretty clear of the (Sindian) Princes’ dominions.” “The sale of wollens in Sinde,” continues the record “commenced in this country with the Patan (Afghan) Government, depends on it, and will as certainly fail with it, for there is no trade now carried on from any part of Hindustan, no consumption of wollens in Sinde, and the inducement to carry them to the Northern provinces must depend on the Patan to secure the merchants from oppression, preserve order and tranquility in the countries

* The number of shops will be found in a paper attached to this report—it has been drawn up by Lieutenant Wood.

† M. S. records of the Bombay Government, A. D. 1775, chiefly extracted from the letters of Mr. Alexander Calendar.

“they necessarily pass into, for there is no road from hence to the Eastern parts of Persia but through Candabar, Herat, &c.”

3rd. In 1798 when it was deemed advisable to renew our commercial connexion with Sinde, Governor Duncan addressed the rulers of it, expressive of the desire of the British Government, or, as the document set forth. “Let me bring to your Highnesses consideration that, since the Author of all existence, has woven the trades of friendship and affection into an everlasting brocade for the sons of Adam, and with His invaluable garment, has invested the whole human race, these socialities have become an indispensable obligation on us all.” The bearer of this communication was favorably received in Sinde, and writes to Government to dispatch an European Gentleman without delay “and that he should bring with him, a large quantity of sugar-candy, black pepper, cinnanon, articles of China ware, of the best as well as inferior kinds, lead, iron, tin, cotton, and English steel, different kinds of cloths, bright morone, coloured, red, green, sea green, yellow, nut coloured and zoolkharee.”

Along with this letter the Ameer of Sinde, Meer Futteh Ali, addressed the Governor as follows. “Assure yourself, Honorable Sir, that I am equally as well disposed to promote this happy intercourse as you can be, and, sensible of the advantages my country will derive from such conduct, steady to give every encouragement to those who pass thro’, as well as those who choose to make it their place of abode. It therefore remains solely with you to establish this connexion on as firm a footing as ever, and you may dispatch one of your Agents here accordingly with the fullest and most unguarded confidence.” The termination of this connexion in whatever it originated, the jealousy of the king of Cabool, the merchants of Sinde or the rulers of the country, was untimely, tho’ the Sindians, in 1808 sued for a re-establishment of the relations of harmony and friendship; but it was not till the year 1832, that an end so desirable as to remove the obstructions to commerce, by way the Indus, was sought for under the administration of Lord Wm. Bentinck

4th. The native or home manufactures of Tatta, as at present existing, consist of mixed silk and cotton cloth, or entirely of cotton or silk; but the latter are very few in number. A portion of these are exported, but by far the greatest quantity is consumed in Sinde. The white cottons have been entirely superseded by the reduced price of English cloth, and the manufacturers now purchase the English web, and dye or stamp it into the taste of the country. In Tatta and its neighbourhood there are about 20,000 Rupees of English goods sold after such alteration, and about 12,000 Rupees is the consumption of the unaltered manufactures of Europe—of the former there were 14 different kinds found in the bazar, and of the latter 10, including chintzs. The consumption at home and abroad of goods manufactured at Tatta, amounts to about 4 lacs of Rupees annually, and it is worthy of remark that the raw material used in them in all instances, is brought from other

countries and, with the exception of indigo, the dyes even are foreign to Sindh. A minute list of all the merchantable articles of Tatta accompanies this paper; but it will be necessary to make some general observations on the native manufactures there named.

5th. In Tatta no less than 42 different kinds of manufacture were found in January 1837, some differing from others only in pattern and fineness. Of the loongees alone there were 21 descriptions; those stand first in importance, and may be almost said to be peculiar to Sindh and the countries on the Indus, being only manufactured at Tatta and Bhawalpoor. The loongee is a handsome cloth, thick in texture, and seems more adapted to a cold than a warm climate. They form the national dress of both Hindoos and Mahomedans, the one only preferring light and the other dark colors. Some loongees are made expressly for exportation, such as the "Kafuolee or Hahee", for Arabia and India, but none of the richer are sent abroad, and not one fourth of them are considered suited to a foreign market. The loongee is a mixed fabric of variegated silk and cotton; in the common sort all the cross threads are of cotton, and the perpendicular of silk; in the better kind, made for the rulers of the country, much gold thread is interwoven and a portion of the cross thread, is also of silk. It varies in size from six to twenty seven guz of Shah Jehan, a measure of $34\frac{1}{2}$ English inches, and is three quarters of the same guz in breadth. The most expensive loongee, that can now be made, would cost from 5 to 600 Rupees, it would be 27 guz long, and could only be brought to this price by being richly interwoven with gold thread, which is received from Kattywar, Surat, and Agra. Such an article could be prepared in six weeks. The common loongees do not often exceed the length of 8 and 12 guz, and bear the average value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees a guz. Of 21 sorts in the bazar at Tatta in 1837, procured as specimens of the manufacture, the most expensive was $26\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, but its length was only $8\frac{1}{2}$ guz. The highest priced loongees of this kind sell for 80 and 90 rupees. There is less labour bestowed on the workmanship of short loongees than on larger ones, and many of the latter, which are made for children, do not cost 2 rupees each. There are now no rich loongees prepared at Tatta, but by order of the Ameers, and it was quite accidental, that we found an article for sale of so high a value as 225 rupees. It was but 11 guz long, and rich, but heavy. The orders for such articles vary every year, and the Chiefs, who are the best patrons of the trade, supply their own silk, cotton, and thread, and reward the weaver according to the quality of the article. The process of manufactory appears slow, when the nature of the loongee is considered, a superior workman can finish but two spans or about 15 inches of a common web in a day. The work is not carried on in public manufactories, but in private dwellings, and there were three looms at work in a single room of confined dimensions; still the arrangements of the loongee weaver far surpass those of the Cashmeer shawl weavers at Lahore who are

perhaps the dirtiest of mankind. The mode of working, does not differ from that of England before the late improvements were introduced into our manufactories. The shuttle is precisely similar. The silk used in the best loongees, is that of Ghilan, which is brought from the Persian Gulf and Bombay. Silk is also imported from Cabool and the Upper Indus. Sindh, it is said, has little or no cotton suited for the loongee manufacture, and it is brought from India and chiefly from Kattywar. By far the most highly prized description of it, is received from Vilawal and Poorbunder. It is imported raw and made into thread, either at Tatta or Ullah Yarka Tanda, a manufacturing town 24 miles from Hyderabad. The cotton thread of Europe has not been found suited to the loongee, being too finely twisted; a specimen proves that it might be adapted to the manufacture.

6th. It is somewhat difficult to trace the early history of the loongee trade. The present weavers, who consist of about 100 families, are all Mahomedans and give the invention to the prophet "Metur Shush" or I believe, Shem, whose claim to early skill in the art of weaving need not be disputed. We certainly read in very early times* of a cloth very similar to the loongee being in demand at Sindh, the "vestis polymitus" a cloth larger in the warp than in the woof, but which may be more simply translated, as woven with threads of divers colors, but this appears to have been an import, not an export, and also that "clothing mixed" was in demand. The manufactures of Sindh were prized in the time of the emperors of Delhi and the trade was, without doubt, flourishing in 1739, when Nadir Shah visited Sindh, tho' it is unnecessary to give implicit credit to all the rhetorical exaggerations of that conqueror's historians. In its conditions, reduced as we now find it, the native manufactures of Tatta are said annually to exceed four Lacs of Rupees, and half of this sum is made up by loongees. This city was once known for its embroidered cloths, and the art is not lost, as they are now engaged in preparing a throne cloth (Gadee) for the Imam of Muscat. They also work with silk on a cotton ground and make cloths and coverlets of a tasteful pattern. This fabric is known by the name of "Sojuee Chikeen."

7th. Tatta was at one time as celebrated for its white cotton cloth "Joree" as its loongees, and the manufacture varied from the finest to the coarsest description. This trade has disappeared within these few years from an introduction of better and cheaper English goods, but the manufacture of "Soosee," a kind of coarse striped, cotton cloth, of as varied colors as the loongee, still continues to nearly as great an extent as that manufacture. The "Soosee" is made into webs of $7\frac{1}{2}$ guz long by one half broad, and sells from 2 to 4 rupees per "tan" or piece. It is used by all classes as trowsers, the lighter kinds by Hindoos and the darker by Mahomedans. It is not exported, and the consumption is said at present to average a Lac and eighty thousand

* Periplus of the Eryth Sea.

Rupees. I have observed that English cotton thread is not used in the loongee, but is so in the cross thread of "Soosee" for which it is well suited. The other threads are made of Surat and Palee cotton, which are preferred to that of Cutch, and in the coarser webs, the material of the country, which is procurable above Selwan, is sometimes employed. These may be said to be the only considerable manufactures of Tatta, but "Gurbees" and "Musroo" which are cloths of mixed silk and cotton, are also manufactured, and with every other description, may amount to about 20,000 Rupees a year. The "Musroo" is inferior to that of Guzerat, but I am informed that the "Gurbees" are of a better description, tho' many of these are imported from Mooltan.

8th. Tatta consumes yearly about 30,000 rupees worth of British goods, more than half of which consist of cotton cloth, which is stamped in various colors, so as to suit the tastes of the people; coverlets for beds, imitations of shawls and carpets, for spreading at prayer time, are all made of English cotton cloth, and the colours given to it, and the patterns chosen may be copied with advantage by the merchant, who seeks for purchaser in Sinde.—Of unaltered English goods there were from fourteen to twenty sorts, but of small quantity in the bazar, consisting of calicoes, dimity, muslin, chintzs and handkerchiefs. These were no valuable cloths or woollens which few people can afford, but those who can, invariably use them; a flannel jacket seldom failed to draw forth a remark from a visitor or any one met by the way, and coarser manufactures of this kind seem generally prized. There are no woollen cloths manufactured at Tatta, they are made in the "Thurr" or Eastern part of Sinde, but none had found their way to Tatta.

9th. I shall here recapitulate the general results of the preceding information, only premising that tho' time has been bestowed in its collections, it must only be received as a rough estimate, it being difficult, in a country like Sinde, to procure access to those documents that would render any such statement authentic.

Home Manufactures.

	Rupees,
Estimated yearly value of the loongee trade of Tatta.....	2,15,000
The Soosee trade.....	1,80,000
Gurbees.....	10,000
Musroo.....	7,000
Other cloths.....	2,000
Total	4,14,000

Foreign Manufactures.

Estimated yearly value of British cottons stamped in Tatta and retailed there.....	Rs. 19,000
Foreign goods, chiefly British, consumed in Tatta.....	12,000

Rupees 4,45,000

10th. The situation of Tatta for communication with foreign countries, both exter-

nally and internally, is very favorable, but little use is now made of the Indus by the merchant of Tatta, since the River has forsaken the Bagaur or Western branch. The goods intended for the consumption of Tatta itself, are still brought up the Pittee (the name of the Bagaur at its mouth) to Lahoree or Darajee, which is within 28 miles of the town. Here they are landed and sent up on camels, which are very numerous, and the hire of them is but 1½ rupee a head. A duty of 3½ per cent is paid on landing, which is the sole tax levied. By this channel, Tatta is entirely supplied, in preference to the land route from Curachee. As for the Indus itself, boats formerly paid at Vikkur an anchorage fee of from 12 to 24 rupees, according to their size, and a duty of 12 per cent on all goods, (6 at landing and 6 at forwarding,) also a toll of 35 rupees to Tatta, which had effectually shut up this line of communication to the Sindian or Native trader. The toll treaty, however, opens it to the foreign merchant, on terms of a very different nature, namely, a toll of 60 rupees between the sea and the capital, which includes anchorage dues and duties; but it is proper to note the condition to which the Indus trade had been reduced previous to that arrangement, to judge of the chances of its restoration. That the River was shut up is most certain, for the goods of Ullah Yarka Tanda, an inland town near Hyderabad, are at this day, sent on camels by land to Vikkur, the sea port, on account of the vexatious levies on the River, notwithstanding the speed and ease of the downward communication by the stream. It may however be said, that the quantity of these goods is too trifling to defray the expense of a boat where the trade now is so limited.

11th. With respect to the road from Curachee to Tatta, the customs levied amount to 12½ per cent with an additional transit duty of 2½ per cent. This includes the duties of import forwarding and landing at Tatta.—Curachee is the sea port of Sinde, but Darajee is always named as the port of Tatta, for goods landed at Curachee are not intended for Tatta or the Delta, but sent, by the hill roads, to Hyderabad and Upper Sinde. Were the Bagaur open, there is reason to believe that it would still be navigated, as it was in the time of the factory, for it is now used in the swell, and the alkali (chamia) of Hala was sent by it last year 1836 to be shipped in sea-going boats at Darajee. Independently of light duties, which gives at present to the route from Darajee to Tatta, a preference over that, from Curachee, there is an important point in the shorter distances. Darajee is about 31 miles from the Indus at Tatta—Curachee is 70, and if therefore a portage is to be sought, for the purpose of avoiding the Delta, Darajee has an advantage over Curachee, but, on the other hand, it is to be borne in mind, that the one stands near the sea shore, and is accessible to ships, and that the other is placed on a River or rather a creek of the sea (for such the Pittee can only at present be considered) at a distance of 20 miles from its mouth. But in preference to any of these secondary lines of route there seems good reason for believing that if Sinde had continued subject to one ru-

ler instead of its sea ports being shared by different Chiefs, the stream of the Indus would have never been deserted by the merchant. If the duties were heavy in former times, a brisk trade perhaps prevented their being felt, and they now remain as monuments of a commercial prosperity which has passed away. The confusion which ensued on one dynasty succeeding another, proved fatal to the navigation of the Indus and to the opulence of Tatta. This river is now thrown open, by British influence, and tho' the transit trade to Upper Asia be no longer interrupted, it appears very problematical if Tatta itself can be restored to its former state as a mart for commerce without a more vigorous and united Government than that of the Ameers of Lower Sindh.

Hyderabad, in Sindh, 18th January 1837.

Statement of the Artisans, Traders, &c. inhabiting the City of Tatta, collected by Lieutenant J. Wood.—Tatta, 10th January 1837.

No.	Designation.	No. of Shops.	No. of Men.	Remarks.
1	Grain Dealers.....	22	130	
2	Vegetable Sellers.....	8	20	
3	Iron Smiths.....	5	13	
4	Copper Do.....	9	35	
5	Gold Ditto.....	11	46	
6	Tanners.....	3	15	
7	Shoemakers.....	4	30	
8	Saddle makers.....	4	30	
9	Gunpowder Manufacturers	1	4	
10	Cloth Merchants.....	6	30	
11	Jewellers.....	2	10	
12	Venders of Needles, thread, small boxes &c.	2	8	
13	Sweetmeat Venders.....	5	20	
14	Dealers in oil and ghee..	6	35	
15	Do. Mussala, curry stuff.	3	11	
16	Carpenters.....	...	100	
17	Washermen.....	...	60	
18	Dyers.....	10	45	
19	Butchers.....	10	30	
20	Bheesties.....	...	60	
21	Weavers of loongees.....	...	100	
22	Do. of other fabrics.....	...	150	
Total.....		111	982	

By order of the Right Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1837.

Notice

Is hereby given, that at 10 o'clock on Saturday the 15th proximo, will be sold by public auction at the Collector's Office, Rutnagiree, the Liquor Farms of this Collectorate for the ensuing year 1837 | 38.

Purchasers will be required to furnish two substantial securities for the due fulfilment of their contract: further conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale and may be seen previously at any time, on application at the Collector's Office.

H. H. GLASS,
Collector.

Rutnagiree, 30th March 1837.

जाहौर नामा

हेसाजे जिह्वा रत्नागिरी येथिल दाहगुत्याचेंले
लांव इस्तकविल तारीख माहे मे सन १८३७ तागा

इत तारीख ३० अप्रील सन १८३८ पर्यंत एकसालीं
तारीख १५ अप्रील सन १८३७ गनवार रोजीं दा
हावरावर रत्नागिरी मुकामी कालिकट्टर साहेबाच
कचेरींत होदल तरी ज्यास लेलांव घावचाचें असे
ल त्याणे जिला मजकूरचें राहाणारे लायकजामी
न घेउन हजर व्हविं जा सवंपेक्षां अधीक वेळिल
त्यास मक्ता दिह्ला जादल या वावद व्हिवाटीच
कलमवंदीची याद लेलांव समयीं ज्याहोर होदल
परंतु पुर्वीं कोणास पाहावचाचो असेल तरी दफ
तरांत घेउन पाहावी जाणीजे तारीख ३० मार्च
सन १८३७

H. H. GLASS,
Collector.

Notice

Is hereby given, that persons desirous of entering into a contract for supplying, repairing and reconstructing casks, and performing the cooage work in general of this department for two years, from the 1st May next, may on application at this office, obtain a statement of the prices &c. and such other information relating thereto as they may require.

Verbal offers for the contract will be received at this office at 1 o'clock on Saturday the 15th proximo, when persons will be required to bid a per-centage below the prices specified in the statement above adverted to.

No person will be allowed to tender for the contract unless he previously deposits in this office the sum of one thousand Rupees, to be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion or refusal to execute the deed of contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he must be prepared to produce two approved sureties in the sum of Rupees (6000) six thousand, as security for the due performance of the engagement.

All further particulars will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

C. B. JAMES, Lieut. Col.
Depty. Commy. Genl.

Bombay, 21st March 1837.

१८३७ म. ३

जेतुजे तारीख १ माहे मे शने १८३७
थी जे वरश शुधी डीपुटी फनीशारी जतद
राल शाहेजना जातामां पीप आपवा शाह
तथा पीपने कुरशत करवा शाह तथा पीप फ
री जनावा शाह तथा शंघु कुपरेज ओदले पीप
जनावानु फांम करवा शाह फंतराफट आप
वानोके ते फंतराफट करवानी जे लोफोनी
पुशी होशे ते लोफोने हुपर लजेला शाहेज
नां हाफ्रीशामां दर वठारेनी हआएदाशत मां
गशे तो मलशे तथा जीनु फांज ते जाज
त पुळु हुशेती तेपंग मालुम थशे *
हुपर लजेला शाहेजनी हाफ्रीशामां जे फं
तराफट लेवा जाजत मुजनुजांनीधी अरज
तारीख १५ माहे आपरेल शने १८३७ ३१

નીવારને દીને એક વાગતાં શામલી લેશે જે લોકો અરજ કરશે તેઓએ કૂપર લખેલી ઇઆદદશતમાં દર લખાઈ તે દર કરતાં શે કહે ટકા સોઠા ખેલવા *

જે શખશ આગલથી રૂ. ૧૦૦૦ અંકે એ ક હબર શાહી મોશુખની હાજીશમાં અમા નત નહી રાખશે તેને કંતરાકટ લેવાને શાર અરજ કરવા દેશે નહી તથા જે શખશની અ રજ કબુલ થશે તે શખશ કંતરાકટનો કાગ લ કરી આપવાને ઠીલ કરે અથવા આંના કાંની કરે અથવા નામકર બએતો કૂપર લ ખેલા અમાનત રાખેલા રૂપેઆ શરકાર દાખ લ થશે અને જેનો અરજ કબુલ થશે તેણે કંતરાકટનો કરાર શારીપકે પારપાડી આપ વા શાર ખે લાએક બમીન રૂ. ૬૦૦૦ નાં આપવા *

શંદો તપશીલ લીલાકૂની વખત બહુર થ શે ને જે શખશની અરજ નાકબુલ થશે તે તુ કારંણ ફેરશે નહી *

નીશાણી

શી-બી-એમશાંબરનેનટ કાલોનલ

ડીપુટી કમીશારી જનદરાલ

તા. ૨૧ માર્ચે મારચ શને ૧૮૭૭ જશવી
સુકામ સુબાઇ ડીપુટી કમીશારી જે
નદરાલ શાહીબનો હાજીશ *

W. H. WATHEN,
Chief Secy.

Notice.

Sealed Tenders for lithographing certain Marathee and Goojratee works, will be received on Monday the 17th proximo, at this office, where copies of the respective works can be seen and every information regarding them obtained, from 10 till 4 daily, Sundays excepted.

By order of the Directors,
G. POPE,
Secretary,

Bombay, Native Education Society's
Rooms, 27th March 1837.

PUBLIC ORDER.

To regulate the religious procession of the Mohurram, and for the preservation of the public peace during that festival, sanctioned by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, as provided for by rule, ordinance, and regulation 11, A. D. 1827.

1st. Every person wishing to have a Taboot at the ensuing Mohurram, must obtain the permission of one of the Magistrates of Police, and register his name and place of residence at the Police Office, on or before Wednesday the 12th of April.

2nd. Any person who may be seen carrying a Sword, Dirk, Bludgeon, or other offensive weapon, will be taken into custody.

3rd. Taboots meeting on the public road, are to give way to one another, in the same manner that carriages do, each Taboot keeping to the left.

4th. Each Taboot is to have but one set of "Tassa," one set of "Dholee," one "Kurnah," and fifteen "Hillal."

5th. Taboots are not permitted to go abreast on the public road, but they are to follow each other in a peaceable manner.

6th. Any person found drunk or throwing stones, mud, &c. at the Taboots, will be taken into custody and punished.

7th. 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 in the following morning. These processions are limited (on the last night and day of the Mohurram) to the Bhendy Bazar road, Duncan road, Chinch bunder, and Market streets; and Taboots are not to be taken out on the last day before 12 o'clock, and on meeting carriages and horsemen, are strictly enjoined to cease playing country music until they shall have passed the Taboots, keeping the left side of the road, and it is directed that they be thrown into the sea and the ceremony concluded by 5 o'clock P. M.

8th. All persons licensed to sell Spirituous Liquors, and all venders of Opium and Bhang, are enjoined to keep their shops closed; and persons found selling any thing of an intoxicating nature during the aforesaid period, will be taken into custody and punished.

9th. The inhabitants of Bombay are enjoined not to assault or insult the Moguls during the celebration of the Mohurram.

10th. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the procession of the "Zool Junnah," or Horse, through the public streets or roads, shall be discontinued, and it is hereby notified accordingly, but it is not intended to prevent any person having the procession within his own compound.

11th. The Court of Petty Sessions will punish any person convicted of a violation of these rules.

JOHN WARDEN,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

HENRY WILLIS,
Junior Magistrate of Police,
Bombay, 1st April 1837.

اشتهار نامه سرکار

احکام طریق بر او روون تابوت یاد

امنیت خلق ۶۶ و رایام عاشورا

موافق قانون و دیم پولیس سنه ۱۸۲۷

چیسوی از سرکار جملات مدار

نواب مستطاب کو رخصت صاحب بهاور

و راجلاس کو نسل معین و مقرر

لمر وید است

اول آنکه هر کسی درین ماه محرم که
خواهد که بقای تابوت بگذارد باید که
تا تاریخ و از دهم ماه ابریل یا قبل
از تاریخ مذکور حکمی از پولیس
ماجستریت صاحب یا بیگرو دور
پولیس اقیس نام خود و جای سکونت
خود را بنویساند

دویم بدست هر کسی که شمشیر و خنجر
و پیش قبض و کتار و سوت و هر قسم
سلاح کاری باشد او را گرفتار کرده و در
پهله نگاه خواهند داشت

سیوم در شارع عام تابوت ها که
با هم مقابل می شوند آنوقت ضرر است
که موافق آیین گاری و اسپ بطرف
چپ جرد و دان و بکر هم بر جانب چپ
خود برود

چهارم پیش هر تابوت تا شب یک
دست و یک دست و هو لی و یک
کرتا و پانزده عدد مشعل هلال بدارند
زیاده ندرند

پنجم هیچ تابوت بشارع عام نرود یک
دور بملوی یک و بگر ندرند مگر بطریق
اسوه کی و اسایش عقب یک
دیگر برودند

ششم در کشت تابوت ها اگر کسی را
مست بیابند یا خاک اندازی و غیره
قبایدا را دست گیرند و وسایل
نخواهند و او

هفتم شت و هم محرم قبل از ساعت
دوازده و بعد از ساعت سه تا بوقت
را هیچ نگر و اندد و در شب روز دهم
محرم هر تابوتی که در تهر می گردانند
فقط در زمینهای باز رود و نکل رود
چپ بند رود و مارکیت بگردانند و روز
و هم قبل از ساعت دوازده تابوت را
هیچ بیرون نیاورند و اگر در میان راه
کاری و اسپ ملاقی شود و هماقت
با دشمن حکم است که فی الحال سازها
را باند نهابند تا کمان یا بگدند و بجهت
اسانی این کار بصر تابوت حکم است
که از طرف چپ بگذرد و حکم است
که بوقت شام تا ساعت پنج تابوت ها را
و راب انداختن از جمیع شروران
فارغ شوند

هشتم مردمانی که شراب و افیون
و تنگ می فروشند با دشمن حکم است
که در کمان های خود را باند نهابند شخصی
که در شب و روز عاشورا از اشیا
مسکرة که از خورون ان مردمان مست
می شوند بفروشد او را گرفتار نهاده
بسزا خواهند رسانید

نهم مردمان سالکین منب را حکم است
که در ایام عاشورا بر ایرانیان حمل
نکنند و تحقیر نهابند

دوم نواب مستطاب فلک جناب

قمر رکا کو مرضا صاحب بھاورو راجلاس
 کو نسل عالیہ کرو انہدن ذوالجنح را
 ور شو ارع موقوف فرمودہ اند
 ذلہذا اشتمار واوہ شد اما اگر
 خواستہ باشند ور صحن خانہ پای
 خود بگروا نند مضایقہ ندادارو
 یازو ہم اگر احدی خلات آئین
 مرتومہ الصدور رقنات نماید برو بیات
 کرو وہیں ور کو رت ہتی سیشن اورا
 سزا خواہند واو

تکراتی غرہ ماہ اپریل ۱۸۳۷ عیسوی

من مقام منین

صاحب جان داروین صاحب

صنبر ماجسرت صاحب پو لیس

صاحب هنری و لیس صاحب

جو نبر ماجسرت صاحب پو لیس

W. H. WATHEN,
 Chief Secy.

શરકારી જાહેર નામું

એલુંજે આ કુકમ રાને ૧૮૨૭ ના પોલી
 શીના ળીખ કાએદા પરમણે તાણુતના
 દાહાડામાં તાણુત ખાહાર પ્રેરવવા કાહાડેકે
 તે ખાખત તથા લોકોને ડીલો હરકત થાએ
 નહી માટે નવાખ મુશતેતાખ રેદ હનરાખલ
 ગવરનર શાહિખ ખાહાકુરે શ્રી કોશલ મદે
 મુકરર કરી પ્રમાએવોકે *

૧-જેકોહ શખશ આ મોહોરમ મહીના
 માં તાણુત કરવાનુ ચાહે તે ઘણીએ પોલી
 શ માજશતરેરાને કુકમ લેવો તથા પોતાનુ
 નામ તથા રહેવાનુ ઠેકાણુ પોલીશ હાપીશ
 માં ખુલવારે તારીખ ૧૨ મી આપરેલને ડી
 ને અથવા તેની અગાહુ લખાવું *

૨-જેકોહ માણશના હાથમાં તલવાર ત
 થા મંજર તથા કુરો તથા ફાર તથા શી

તે તથા ળીજું કાંઈ હથીઆર રાખશે તે
 તેહેને પકડી પેહરામાં રાખશે *

૩-મોહોરે રશતે તાણુત એક એકનાં
 શામાં મલે તારે તેઓને જરૂરકે જે ગાડી
 ળો જેરીતે પોતાની દાખી ખાણુથી ખાએ
 કે તેજ પરમાણે પોતીકી દાખી ખાણુથી
 લખખએ *

૪-હરેક તાણુત અગાલ તાશાને મેલ
 એક તથા ઠોલીને મેલ ૧ તથા ફરણા ૧
 તથા રોશની ડીલાલ ૧૫ ની એથી લઘત
 રાખવુ નહી *

૫-કોઈ તાણુત માટે રશતે એકે એકે
 ની પાશે તથા એક એકની ખાણુએ ખાએ
 નહી પણ આરાંમ એનથી એક એકની પાક
 લં ચાલો ખાએ *

૬-કોઈ શખશ પીધલો તથા કાકરો ડી
 દામાં આવશે તથા જેકોઈ તાણુત હુપર ૫
 ઠર તથા કાદખ લાખશે તેહેને પકડી પેહરે
 માં રાખીને શખ કરશે *

૭-કતલની રાતરે ખાર કલાક અગાહુ
 તથા તરેણ કલાક પહી તાણુત કરવાને કા
 હાડે નહી ને કતલની રાતે તથા ળીજે દા
 હાડે જે તાખત શેહરમાં પ્રેરવેકે ત નીડી
 ખાખરમાં તથા ડંકીનરોડ તથા ચીચખંદર
 તથા મારકીદની ગલીઓ એલલામાંજ પ્રેર
 વે ને તારીખ ૧૦ એ દાહાડાનાં ખાર કલા
 ક અગાહુ તાણુત ખાહાર કાહાડવાં નહી
 અગર રશતામાં ગાડી તથા ઘોડા અશવાર
 મલે તેજ વખતે તે તાણુલ વાલાએ તાશા
 વગેરે ઁંધ કરવા ખહાં શુવીકે તે ગાડી ત
 થા ઘોડા અશવાર ખાએ એવા તેઓને કુક
 મકે તથા હરએક તાણુત પોતાની દાખી
 ખાણુએથી ખાએ તથા કુકમ કરેકેજે શાંજ
 નાં કલાક ૫ વાગા શુવીમો તાણુત પાં
 ળીમાં નાંખી તેણી શરવે કીરીઆ કરી ધા
 રગ થકુ *

૮-દ૩ તથા અપીણ તથા લાંગ વેચના
 રા લોકોએ પોતાની કુકાનો ઁંધ રાખવી
 એવો તેઓને કુકમકે અને જે જનશ ખાદા
 થી નીશાં આવેકે તે ની જનશ જેકોહ તાણુત
 ની રાતરે તથા દાડે વેચતો પકડાશે તેહેને
 પેહરામાં રાખશે અને શખ કરશે *

८-मुआधना रेहेवाशी लोकोने कुंभके
ने ताभुतना डाडासां मुआल लोकोना कुंपर
कुंभलो फरे नडी तथा तेआने फेडे नडी *

१०-अंदांन आली नवाभ मुशतेताभ
अंरत रेते अंराभल गवरनर शाहेम भा
हादुर दर अंवाशा फोशल परभावेकेने न्य
अंवाली शवारी अंतेले घोडांनी शवारी की
लाभांथी नीफलेके ते शरफारी रशाता कुंपर
फाडासांते मे कुंभ फाळे वाशाते अं अंर
फुडे पंए घोडा अंफोअ आपएल वाडासा
फाडासांते मने नथी *

१२-कुंपर लमेला फांमथी कुलट्टे नेफोअ
यालशे तेना कुंपर शाभीत थआथी पेटीशी
शंन फोरटमां तेने शांभशा थरी *

नीशाएली

अन वाउडीन

पोलीशना शीनीअर माळशातरेत शाहेम

हेनरी कुंभलीश

पोलीशीनां न्यनीअर माळशातरेत शाहेम

त।० १ अंदि आपरेल शने १८३७

अशानी मुफाम मुआअ *

W. H. WATHEN,
Chief Secy.

जाहीर नामा

ऐसाजे सन १८२७ चे पोलिगीचे दसच्या काय
द्या प्रमाणे तावुत चे दिवसांत तावुत बाहेर फिर
वावयास काढितात त्याविशां व लोक स हिंसाहर
कत व न्हावो न्हाण वेंदिगान आलिहवाव मुस्तता
व हजरत रेट हनरावल गवरनर साहेव वाहादुर
दर इजलास कांमल यांहा मुकरर करुन हा इकुम
फर्माविल आहे

१ कोणो माणुस च मोहरम महिन्यांत तावुतक
रण्यास च्याहांता चापेपोलिस माजिखंटाचा ह्कु
न घ्यावा व आपले जाव व राहाण्यांचे ठिकाण पा
लिष हाफिसांत बुधवारी तारीख १२ अग्रीलचे दिव
शीं अथवा त्याच अगाधर लिहिवावं

२ जीं कोणी माणसें आपल हातांत तरवार व
खंजिर व सुरा व कटार व सोटा व दुषरे क.होह
त्यार ठेविल तर त्यास धरून पाह्यात ठेवतील

३ मोठे रस्त्यावरतावुत एकएकाचे समारासमे
र आणतील तेन्हा त्यास जहरआह कीं गाद्याव्या
रोतिने आपल्या खावेवाजुनं जातात त्या च प्रमाणे
आपले खावे वाजुने घेउन जावें

४ हर एक तावुता पढें ताशाचा जोड एक व डो
लियाचा जोड एक व करणा एक व उजेडास हि

खाल १५ त्यापेक्षां अधिक ठेउनयेत

५ हर एक तावुत मेठे रस्त्यावर एकएकाचे व
रोवर हारोने व एकएकाचे वाजुने जाउनय परं
तु सावकाशपणे एकाएकाचे पाठिम गन जावें

६ कोणो माणुस हाकटा नजरेंस येइल त्यास व
जो कोणो तावतावर दगड विखल वगैरे टाकील
त्यास धरून पाह्यांत ठेउन सजा करतील

७ कतलचे रात्रोस वारा कलाका पुर्वी व तीनक
लाका नंतर तावुत फिरवायास काढुनये व कतल
चे रात्रोस व दुसर दिवसां जो तावुत श हरांत फि
रवितात ते भंडवाजार व डकोनरोड व चौंखबंद
र व मारकोट इतक्यांत फिरावं व १० तारखेस दि
वसाच वाराकलाका पुर्वी तावुत बाहेर क ठुनयेत
अगर रस्त्यांत गाडी व घोडेखार मिळेल तेन्हा त्या
तावुतवाल्यानी तो घोडेखार व गाडी जाइतो पर्य
ंत तांणे वगैरे वाजुनयेत असा त्या तावुतवाल्यां
स जहर इकुम आहे व हर एक तावुताने आपले
खावे वाजुने जावें आणि ह्कुम करतात कीं संध्या
काळचे पांच कलाक पर्यंत तावुत पाण्यांत बुडउन
मोकळें व्हांवें

८ दाह व आफू व भांग विकणार लोक यांण
आपलीं दकने वंद ठेव वीं असा त्यांस ह्कुम आ
हे व जो जिनस ख दखाने कैफ येतो अशो जिन
स जो कोणो तावुताच रात्री दिवसांत विकतां सां
पडेल त्यास पाह्यात ठेवतोड व सजा करतील

९ मुंबइचे रेहवामी लाकांस इकुम आहेकीं ता
वुताचे दिवसांत मंगललेक यांजवर चढुनजाउन
येत त्या स केडुं नये

१० वेंदिगान आलि नवाव मुस्तता व हजरत रट
हनरावल गवरनर साहेव वाहादुर दर इजलास
कांमल फर्मावितात कीं जुलजना न्हाण घाद्याची
खोरो किच्यांतुन निघने ती सरकारी रसत्यानेका
दण्याचे मौकुफ कराव न्हाण हें जाहीरकलंअ
से परंतु घोडा हरकोणास आपले वाद्यांत काढ
ण्यास मनाद नाही

११ सदरां ह्कुम लिहिले आहेत त्याचे विरुध्द
जो कोणी चलल हें त्याजवर साबोत जाळ्यास पि
टिवेशन कोटींतुन त्याजला शिक्षा होइल

निशाणी

ज्यान वार्डीन

पोलिगीचे निनघर माजिखंट साहेब

एच . उलोस

पोलिमचे जुनियर माजिखंट साहेब

तारीख १ माहे अग्रील सन १८२७ इसवी मुकाम
मुंबइ

W. H. WATHEN,
Chief Secy.

Bombay Price Current.

Of Butcher's meat, poultry, fish, bread, milk, butter, fruits, oil, firewood, sugar, and grain.

QUOTED BY THE DEALERS.

Bombay, 10th April 1837.

Articles.		Price.		Articles.		Price.	
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
BEEF.							
Prime piece	1st Sort @ 10 pound	1	..	Turkey cock, Bombay	each	6	..
Ditto	2nd do. 12. do.	1	..	Do. hen	do.	3	..
Brisket & round	1st do. 13. do.	1	..	Duck	do.	8	..
Ditto	2nd do. 16. do.	1	..	Fowl, Surat large	do.	..	..
Soup	16. do.	1	..	Do. do. small	do.	..	..
Shin	1st sort, each	4	..	Do. Bombay large	do.	7	..
Ditto	2nd do. do.	3	..	Do. do. small	do.	5	..
Tongue	Large do.	4	..	Chickens large	per dozen	2	..
Ditto	Small do.	3	..	Do. small	do.	1	3
Heart	Large do.	4	..	Hen's eggs	each	3	..
Ditto	Small do.	3	..	Duck's do.	do.	2	..
Feet	four	4	..	FSH.			
VEAL.				Mullet large	per corge	4	..
Hind Quarter	1st sort	4	..	Do small	do.	2	..
Ditto	2nd do.	2	8	White pomplet large	each	2	..
Fore Quarter	1st do.	2	4	Do. do. small	do.	1	..
Ditto	2nd do.	1	8	Black do. do.	do.	2	..
Leg	1st do.	2	..	Do. do. large	do.	1	4
Ditto	2nd do.	1	4	Seer fish	per pound	..	..
Loin	1st do.	2	..	Coorwin	do.	8	..
Ditto	2nd do.	1	4	BREAD OF SORTS.			
Shoulder	1st do.	12	..	A loaf of first sort	poiz 13 oz.	1	10
Ditto	2nd do.	8	..	Do. of second do.	do.	1	6
Breast	1st do.	14	..	Do. brown	do. 32 do.	2	..
Ditto	2nd do.	9	..	A long loaf first sort	poiz 8 do.	6	..
Neck	1st do.	10	..	Do. second	do. 4 do.	4	..
Ditto	2nd do.	7	..	MILK AND BUTTER.			
Head, feet, liver & heart	1st sort	1	..	Cow milk	per seer	1	4
Ditto	ditto 2nd do.	14	..	Buffaloe do.	do.	1	..
MUTTON.				Cow butter	cup.	1	4
Hind Quarter	1st sort	1	4	Buffaloe do.	do.	1	..
Ditto	2nd do.	14	..	FRUIT OF SORTS.			
Fore Quarter	1st do.	1	..	Pine apples, 1st sort	each	4	..
Ditto	2nd do.	10	..	Ditto ditto 2nd ditto	ditto	2	..
Saddle	1st do.	1	8	Pomelos large 1st ditto	ditto	8	..
Ditto	2nd do.	14	..	Ditto 2nd ditto	ditto	5	..
Leg	1st do.	12	..	Guavas 1st ditto	ditto	8	..
Ditto	2nd do.	7	..	Ditto 2nd ditto	ditto	6	..
Loin	1st do.	8	..	Orange 1st ditto	ditto	2	..
Ditto	2nd do.	5	..	Ditto 2nd ditto	ditto	1	4
Shoulder	1st do.	8	..	Water melons large	ditto	2	..
Ditto	2nd do.	5	..	Ditto ditto small	ditto	1	6
Breast	1st do.	3	..	Plaintains 1st sort	ditto	3	..
Ditto	2nd do.	2	..	Ditto 2nd ditto	ditto	2	..
Neck	1st do.	5	..	Sweet limes	ditto	1	..
Ditto	2nd do.	3	..	Large ditto	ditto	2	..
Head and feet	1st do.	3	..	Small ditto	ditto	1	..
Ditto	2nd do.	2	..	Potatoes 1st sort	per seer	1	..
Liver and Heart	1st do.	2	..	Ditto 2nd do.	ditto	8	..
Ditto	2nd do.	1	6	Ditto 3rd do.	ditto	6	..
KID.				Yams 1st ditto	ditto	6	..
Hind Quarter	1st sort	12	..	Ditto 2nd ditto	ditto	4	..
Ditto	2nd do.	8	..	Onions	ditto	2	..
Fore Quarter	1st do.	10	..	OIL OF SORTS.			
Ditto	2nd do.	6	..	Cocoanut oil	per maund	1	12
Head, feet, liver & heart	1st do.	4	..	Jingely ditto	ditto	2	14
Ditto	2nd do.	3	..	Erindia ditto	ditto	2	6
COUNTRY MUTTON FOR NATIVES.				FIRE WOOD.			
First sort	10 pound.	1	..	Babool	per candy	2	8
Second do.	12 do.	1	..	Khair	ditto	2	4
POULTRY.				Am	ditto	2	..
Goose	each.	2	8	Billet wood first sort	thousand	3	8
Turkey cock, Goa	do.	5	..	Ditto ditto second do.	ditto	2	8
Do. hen	do.	2	8	Ditto ditto third do.	ditto	2	..

Articles.	Price.	
	Rs.	A. P.
SUGAR OF SORTS.		
Soft sugar 1st sort.	per maund	4 12 ..
Ditto... 2nd ditto... ..	ditto	4 4 ..
Ditto... 3rd ditto... ..	ditto	4
Jaugree... ..	ditto	1 14 ..
GHEE OF SORTS.		
Curranchey ghee.	per maund	5 12 ..
Bhownggur ditto.	ditto	5 8 ..
Almedabad. ditto.	ditto	5 6 ..
Jaffrabad ditto.	ditto	6 8 ..
GRAIN OF SORTS.		
Hansia wheat.	per candy	18
Jumbooser wheat first sort, ..	ditto	17
Ditto... ditto second do. ..	ditto	16
Bhownggur do. first do. ..	ditto	17
Ditto... do. second do. ..	ditto	15
Ghanty... do..... ..	ditto	13
Sindey... do..... ..	ditto	.. .. ..
Jumboosir Gram.	ditto	15 3 ..
Bhownggur ditto first sort ..	ditto	14
Ditto... ditto second do. ..	ditto	11
Wooded.	ditto	15
Ditto Cutchey... ..	ditto	18
Bhownggur Bazrey first sort ..	ditto	16
Ditto... ditto second do. ..	ditto	14
Ghanty... ditto	ditto	13
Barley. first sort.	ditto	7
Ditto.. second do.	ditto	.. .. ..
Juarec.	ditto	.. .. ..
Mug.	ditto	.. .. ..
Mutt.	ditto	14
Chewley.	Phara	2
Broach dall.	ditto	3 6 ..
Surat. ditto	ditto	3 14 ..
Poor. first sort.	candy	17
Ditto second do.	ditto	15
Natchney.	ditto	8
Wuttana.	ditto	12
UNBEATEN RICE OF SORTS.		
Putney rice.	per phara	2 1 ..
Sindey red.	ditto	.. .. ..
Raws.	ditto	1 12 ..
Red.	ditto	1 10 ..
BEATEN RICE OF SORTS.		
Jerasaul rice first sort.	per phara	3 10 ..
Ditto ditto second ditto.	ditto	3 4 ..
Vergole ditto first ditto.	ditto	3
Ditto ditto .. second ditto.	ditto	2 12 ..
Sindey ditto ratra.	ditto	.. .. ..
Ditto sogundy.	ditto	.. .. ..
Putney ditto.	ditto	2 5 ..
Raws. ditto.	ditto	2 2 ..
MANGALORE RICE OF SORTS.		
Unboiled rice first sort.	per Robin	2 8 ..
Ditto .. ditto second ditto ..	ditto	2 2 ..
Boiled. ditto first ditto.	ditto	2 2 ..
Ditto .. ditto second ditto.	ditto	1 14 ..
BENGAL RICE OF SORTS.		
Unboiled rice.	per bag	6 8 ..
Boiled ditto.	ditto	5 4 ..
BATTY OF SORTS.		
Putney batty.	per Moora	23
Raws. ditto.	ditto	21
Red .. ditto.	ditto	19

Bombay Weights and Measures by which the Articles are sold.

- 4 Seers one Adowley.
- 17 Adowlies one Phara.
- 8 Pharas one Candy.
- 25 Pharas one Moora.
- 40 Seers one Bombay Maund.
- One Maund 28 English pound.

N. B. These prices are not fixed by authority, the Markets being free, but are quoted by the

Merchants and Venders themselves as the current Market prices, and published as such for general information.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions.
JAMES WATSON,
Clerk of the Markets.

Notice.

The following Marhattee works are for sale at the Government Printing Office:—

- Nosology from the works of Drs. Good, Cullen, and Armstrong, translated into Marathee by *Rs. A. P.* Surgeon McLennan. 4 " "
- A Marathee dispensatory, containing Natural History and medicinal properties of substances of Materia Medica, the Pharmaceutical preparations, and compositions of the Pharmacopoeia of the London College of Physicians, translated by. .do.do. 6 " "
- Selections of Anatomical Papers, translated by. .do. .do. .do. .do. .do. .do. 4 " "
- Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations, translated by. .do. .do. .do. .do. 3 " "

J. GRAHAM,
Supt. Govt. Printg. Estab.

Bombay, 29th March 1837.

जाहोर नामा

ऐसाजे मरकारी ह्यापखान्यांत खार्तो लिहिलेले मराठी ग्रंथ विकावयास ठेविले आहेत त्याचा तपशील

- १ निदान हा ग्रंथ डाकतर गुड व डाकतर कल न व डाकतर अ मंस्त्रंग यांचे ग्रंथावरून सर्जन ज्ञान मेकलेनन साहेब याणी मराठीत केला आहे रूपये ४
- १ औषध कल्पनाविधो हा ग्रंथ सर्जन ज्ञान मेकलेनन साहेब याणी मराठीत केला आहे रूपये ६
- १ शारीर हा ग्रंथ सर्जन ज्ञान मेकलेनन साहेब याणी मराठीत केला आहे रूपये ४
- १ अस्त्रिभंग हा ग्रंथ सर्जन ज्ञान मेकलेनन साहेब याणी मराठीत केला आहे रूपये २

W. H. WATHEN,
Chief Secy.

Notice

Is hereby given, that verbal tenders will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on Saturday the 22nd proximo, for the supply of hospital clothing at this station, for the term of one year from the 1st May next, any person may, on application to this office, obtain a statement of the rates &c. and all other information from 10 till 4 o'clock daily, Sundays excepted.

No person will be allowed to bid, or be present at the time of bidding, who has not previously deposited the sum of rupees (50) fifty, to be forfeited, in the event of delay, evasion or refusal to execute the necessary deed of contract, and the person whose offer may

be accepted, in which case he must be prepared to produce unexceptionable bonded security for the further sum of Rupees (100) one hundred, which together with the above mentioned deposit, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of every part of the engagement.

Every person coming forward will be required to bid for the contract at a per-centage in the Ankoosee currency below the present bazar rates & ca specified in the statement, without exception, and on the understanding, that the articles are to be delivered free of all charges to the Hospital requiring them at Ahmednuggur—All payments will be made in the Company's or any other Rupee that may be issued from the Public Treasury to this department, and at the Government rate of exchange between it and the Ankoosee Rupee.

The contractor will be required to comply with demands without delay or demur: all articles tendered to be unexceptionable and of the quality and description generally used by the departments requiring them, or in failing to do so, they will be purchased where procurable at his risk and loss: any point in dispute to be decided by a Committee of Officers.

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

J. W. CHALMERS, Captain,
for Capt. HALLETT,
Sub-Assist. Commy. Genl.
Ahmednuggur, 30th March 1837.

जाहूर नामा

ऐसाजे अहमदनगर येथिल हमपितालें आहेत त्यास तारीख १ माह मे सन १८३७ पासून कपडे वगैरे सामान एकवर्ष पर्यंत दण्याची ज्यलोक्यांची खुषी असेल त्याणो मुखजन नो अर्ज करावे ते अर्ज तारीख २२ माहें अगोस्त सन १८३७ शनिवारचे रोजीं दानपहरच बारावाजत या हाफिसांत ऐकु न घेतिल व जिनसाचे दर वगैरेची याद अदितवार खरोज करून दररोज दाहा कलाक पासून ते चारकलाक पर्यंत या हाफिसांत भागितल्यास मिळेल दुसरें काही पुसणे असल्यास तें ही मालुम होइल

कलम
सदरज मत्तयावावं बोलणाराने रुपये ५० पंनास अमानत ठवल्याशिवाय लिलावांत बोलुदेणारना हीत वत वेंळध हजोर राज देणार नाहोत कारण ते रुपये कंत्राकटाचा कागद करून देण्यास विल व कीव टाळाटाळ करतील अथवा नाहीं म्हणेल तर ते सरकार दाखल होतील व ज्या सकसाची अर्जी कबूल होइल त्याणे आपखी रुपये १०० शंभराचे मातबर जमोनाचें खत लिहून घावें ते सदरी लिहिलेले अमानतीचे रुपये सुध्दां सर्वे करारचांगले रीतिने पार पाडून देण्याकरितो जमोनकीवां धत तारण ठेवतील

कलम
जे सकस अर्ज करतील त्या प्रत्येकांनीं यादीत

बाजारचे सांप्रतचे दर लिहिले आहेत त्यासर्वे दरा पेक्षं अंकशो रुपयांनी कमी बोलावें अणो असे समजावें कीं त्या सर्वे जिनसा काहीं एक खर्च न पडतां अहमदनगर येथिल हमपोतालांत रे जगाहच उन घावेंलांगेल सरकारी खजिन्यांतून मुंबद चलणो अथवा दमरे चलणो रुपये याखात्यास जे देतील ते रुपये कपडे वगैरे जिनसाचे ऐवजीं त्या रुपयाचे व अंलुशी रुपयाचे दरम्यान सरकारी वयाचा जो दर आहे त्या दराने मिळतील कलम

कंत्राकटरा पासून जें सामान मागतो तें तो लीएक तकरार न करीतां व त्रिलंब व लानितां घावे व ज्या जिनसा घावयाच्या त्या उत्तम प्रकारच्या व हमेशा आजारी लोकांचे खप तथेतात त्याप्रमाणे असाव्या नाहींसर त्या जिनसा जेथे मिळतील तेथे खरेदो घेउन त्याचा तोटा व नुकमान कंत्राकटराचे माथांपडेळ हरकोणत्याविशीं तंडा पडला असतां हाफिसर लोकांची क्यामेटी करून त्याचा निवाडा करतील

कलम
अर्जी नाकबूल करतील त्यांचे कारण सांगणार नाहोत मुकाम अहमदनगर सव अलिष्टेट कनिशारी जनरालचें हाफिस तारीख ३० माह माचें सन १८३७ इसवी

J. W. CHALMERS, Captain,
for Capt. HALLETT,
Sub-Assist. Commy. Genl.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Plea side. Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of Dadabhoj Pestonjee and Muncherjee Pestonjee..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Edujlee Pestonjee..... Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, on the premises, the Right, Title and Interest of the above named Defendant, of, in, and to a large piece or parcel of Garden Ground, containing a number of Date, Mangoe and other Trees, one Water-well, and one Cudjan Hut, situate without the Town Walls, near Soonaboye's Bungalow, at the Mount, and adjoining to a Garden belonging to Jehaugeer Cursetjee.

J. L. JOHNSON,
Sheriff.

Bombay, 11th April 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Plea side. Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of Framjee Muncherjee Colah..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Framjee Tamooljee Moolna.... Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

will be put up to sale by public outcry, under the Tamarind Tree, near St. Thomas' Church, within the Fort, the Right, Title and Interest of the above named Defendant, of, in, and to an Oart of 8 Wheels, surrounded by a Stone and Chunam Wall, containing about 1200 Coccoanut, 31 Brab, a few Date and Mangoe Trees, 6 Water-wells, 1 Stable, 1 Bungalow, both covered with Tiles, with their appertenances, situate in Ergar Village, on the Island of Salsette, and adjoining to an Oart belonging to Domingos Miranda.

And on the following day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, at the above mentioned place, within the Fort, the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant, of, in, and to a Garden surrounded by Stone and Chunam Wall, containing sundry Mangoe, Lemon, and other Fruit Trees, and one Water-well, situate in the said Village, called Ergar, and adjoining to a Batty Field belonging to Jevon Patell.

And at the same time and place will be sold two Bullocks.

J. L. JOHNSON,
Sheriff.

Bombay, 10th April 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Plea side. Sheriff's sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of Doolubdass Pranjerondass..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

Luxembhoye Senween..... Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, on the premises, the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed Defendant, of, in, and to a Dwelling House, assessed No. 19, covered with Tiles with its appertenances, situate without the Town Walls, in Coombar Tookda Lane, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Ragoba Govindjee Khutree.

J. L. JOHNSON,
Sheriff.

Bombay, 10th April 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Plea side. Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of Framjee Muncherjee Colah. Plaintiff.

Vs.

Framjee Tamooljee Moolna..... Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, under the Tamarind Tree, near St. Thomas' Church, within the Fort, the Right, Title and Interest, of the above named Defendant, of, in, and to a large Salt Batty Field, called Now Khar, together with a Fish-pond adjoining to it—and also a Salt Batty Field, in which there are a few beds of Sweet Batty called Adkhar or Gorebunder Kar, all situate at or near Gorebunder Village, on the Island of Salsette.

J. L. JOHNSON,
Sheriff.

Bombay, 10th April 1837.

Notice

It is hereby notified, that with the exception of letters otherwise addressed, all those that have been received at this office, for transmission to England between the 31st March and the 6th April, both inclusive, were dispatched by the Ship "Barbara" to Liverpool on the 6th April 1837, and those that were received from 6th to 11th instant, by the "Kingston" to London on the 11th April 1837.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General.

Bombay, General Post Office,
12th April 1837.

Notification.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, the Session Judge of Dharwar and the Magistrate of Belgaum, having, on a review of the case of Pandorung Trimbeck, Mamlutdar of Moodebehul, in the Belgaum collectorate, concurred in acquitting him of the charge of bribery of which he was recently convicted before the Assistant Magistrate, in consequence of its having been found to originate in a conspiracy against him, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in announcing the complete exculpation of the Mamlutdar, to cancel the proclamation dated the 8th ultimo, published in the Government Gazette, declaring him incapable of serving Government, and to restore him to his office.

By order of the Right Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1837.

Notice.

The Public is hereby informed that, the Processions of the Taboot will be on the Bhen-dy Bazar Road from midnight on Saturday the 15th. till 3 o'clock A. M. on Sunday the 16th instant, and again from noon till 6 o'clock P. M. on Sunday the 16th instant; and it is particularly desired, that Europeans and other persons not concerned in the Mohurram, will refrain from driving or riding along the said Road during the time these Processions last.

JOHN WARDEN,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, 12th April 1837.

ज्ञाहोर खबर दिलिज ते ऐसिजे शनवार तारी
ख १५ चे मध्यरात्रो पासुन तोनवाजे तौ परियंत
आणि दुसरे दिवशीं रविवार तारीख १६ च्या म
हिन्याचे दुपारा पासुन मंत्र्याकाळच साहावरें पर्यंत
तावतें भडोवाजारामध्यें यतील न्हंगुन साहेब लो
क व दुसरे लोकस च्याना मोहरमाशी कामनाहों
त्यास ताकोद करितों ऐसिजे त्या रात्रोस व दिव
सास गडो मध्यें अथवा घोडावर वसुन त्यारुया
तुन जाउनये तारीख १२ आग्रोल मन १८३७

ज्यान . वाडीन

मिनिसर माजिस्त्रे ट आफ प्रोलिस

GENERAL ORDERS.**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5th APRIL 1837.

No. 177 of 1837.—The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Ensign A. Valliant, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 3rd October 1835, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of three months on the same account.

No. 178 of 1837.—Captain R. Payne, Assistant Commissary General Northern Division of the Army, is allowed an extension of leave from the 31st ultimo to the 30th instant, to remain at Bombay.

No. 179 of 1837.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Captain S. Poole, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Penney on leave to the Presidency.

No. 180 of 1837.—The following temporary arrangement is made:

Ensign W. E. Evans, attached to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the Marine Battalion, during the absence of Ensign Barr on sick certificate.

No. 181 of 1837.—The following promotions are made:

*3rd Regiment Native Infantry.**Date of Rank.*

Captain E. W. Jones to be Major, Lieutenant D. A. Malcolm to be Captain, and Ensign T. L. Jameson to be Lieutenant, in succession to Taylor transferred to the Invalid Establishment.....	} 30th March 1837.
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No. 182 of 1837.—The following appointments are made:

*3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.**Date of appointment.*

Lieutenant T. Eyre to be Adjutant, vice Malet resigned the situation.....	} 10th February 1837.
Lieutenant R. J. Shaw of the Right Wing of the European Regiment, to act as Interpreter to the Engineer Corps at Poona, until further orders.	

No. 183 of 1837.—The following appointments are made:

*Ordnance Department.**Date of appointment.*

Acting Sub-Conductor Frederick Welsford to be Sub-Conductor, vice Smith reduced by the sentence of a Garrison Court Martial.....	} 8th March 1837.
Store and Park Serjeant William Thomson to be Acting Sub-Conductor, vice Sea- ter appointed Acting Conductor.....	} Do. do.

No. 184 of 1837.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Surgeon D. Stewart of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Civil and Staff Surgeon at Sholapoor, from the 11th ultimo.

No. 185 of 1837.—An order by the Brigadier General Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, under date the 21st ultimo, permitting Lieutenant Vincent, Acting Executive Engineer, to proceed to the Presidency on sick certificate, and directing Captain Staunton, Acting Commissary of Ordnance, to assume charge of the Executive Engineer's Department as a temporary measure, is confirmed.

No. 186 of 1837.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following alterations be made to the limits of the Cantonment at Kaira.

At 200 feet South of Hospital, a line East and West, of 933 yards, forms the Southern Limit.

At 150 feet East of Powder Magazine, a line (runs at right angles to the above line) of 1600 yards, forms the Eastern Limit.

A line running at right angles from the North end of the above line, 933 yards, forms the North Boundary, and a line from the end of the above to the West end of the Southern Boundary line, forms the Western Boundary.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1837.

No. 187 of 1837.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with a view to remove discouragement to Regimental Staff Officers coming to the Presidency to pass an examination in the Native Languages, and at the same time to prevent the abuse of the indulgence by Officers coming insufficiently prepared, is pleased to direct, that they shall on passing their examination be allowed their Personal Staff Allowances for the same number of days as they would draw "Marching Batta," and for seven additional days while at the Presidency on examination, but for no longer period.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the Marching Batta, as heretofore, shall be allowed only for the regular number of marching days.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1837.

No. 188 of 1837.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, from a letter from the the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 18th of January last.

We have granted additional leave to Captain G. B. Aitchison, for six months.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

P C K A E T S

For the reception of letters by the following Ships, are open at this Office, and will be closed at 5 P. M. on the day preceding the date of intended departure.

Names of Vessels.	Agents.	Date of intended Departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Aurelia.....	Mesars W. Nicol & Co.....	14th instant.....	New York.....	St. Helena.
Paraguay.....	Do..... do.....	15th do.....	Havre.....	Ditto.
Eucles.....	Do..... do.....	16th do.....	Liverpool.....	Ditto.
Dunera.....	Do. Remington & Co.....	20th do.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
Wm. Turner.....	Do. Ferguson Turner and Co.....	Do. do.....	Ditto.....	
Severa.....	Do. D. and M. Pestonjee.....	Do. do.....	London.....	
Cambridge.....	Do. Diroum Carter and Co.....	25th do.....	Ditto.....	Tellichery & St. Helena
Caledonia.....	Do..... do.....	Do. do.....	Liverpool.....	St. Helena.
Regulus.....	Do. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.....	30th do.....	London.....	
Minerva.....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.....	1st May.....	Liverpool.....	
Cestrian.....	Edmond Bibby and Co.....	Do. do.....	Ditto.....	St. Helena.
John Denneston.....	W. S. Grey esq.....	5th do.....	London.....	

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. General.

Bombay, 12th April 1837.

Notice.

That on Friday next, the 14th instant, being a Hindoo holiday, the Ramnowmee, no business will be transacted at the General Treasury.

E. E. ELLIOT,
Acting Sub-Treasurer.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1837.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given, that Robert Fullerton, formerly residing in Mummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and now a Prisoner in the Bombay Gaol, for debt, hath filed a Petition, praying for the benefit of the Act 9th, Geo: IV, Chap. 73, together with an assignment of his estate and effects in my office.

D. B. SMITH, for
J. P. LARKINS,
Chief Clerk.

Bombay, 11th April 1837.

श्री मुभाधना नाएर देएएर लोकोनो कुद
को करवानी फोरटमां

जभर आम्पेपामां आयेकेने

राणर कुलरटन आणल मुभाधना फोरटमां
कुमाम धशरटीरमां रेहेती इती ते कुल मु
भाधना नुरगमां देवा भाणत फेदीके ते श
परो जरण योयाना नवमा वरशनाकायेदानां
भाण ७३ परमांणे कुदको अवा शार कुमा
री इप्रीशमां पोतानी अरळ पोताना मा
ल मीलकत तथा अशा कुलजेतनी अमाद
दारात शुधां दामल करीके *

नीराणी

डी-जी-शमीथकने-पी-लारकीनश

शीख क्लारकना वती

त. ११ माहे आपरेले शने १८३७

धशवी श्री मुभाधना फोरटमाहेली

शीख क्लारकनी इप्रीश *

Opium Memorandum.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted from Bombay
up to the 12th instant.....1,053

Chests 1,053

MALWA.

Passes granted from Indore
up to the 28th ultimo..... 17,275

Chests 17,275

IMPORTED.

From the 22nd November 1836 to
the 4th instant.. ..16,602

Ditto from the 5th to the
11th instant..... 312

Total 16,914

EXPORTED.

From the 22nd November 1836
to the 4th instant..... ..11,692½

Ditto from the 5th to the 11th
instant..... ..405½

Total 12,098

J. TAYLOR,

Opium Agent.

Bombay, 12th April 1837.

Notice.

Verbal tenders will be received at this office, at 1 P. M. on Monday the 17th April, for the execution of the undermentioned works, vizt.

Making alterations to Post Office.

Making Annual Repairs to the Quarters of the Surgeon of the Native General Hospital.

C. WADDINGTON, Capt.

Suptg. Engr.

Bombay, 12th April 1837.

Civil Appointments, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to extend the leave, granted on the 24th of February, to the Reverend Joseph Laurie, Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, to the 5th instant.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5th APRIL 1837.

No. 177 of 1837.—The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Ensign A. Valliant, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 3rd October 1835, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of three months on the same account.

No. 178 of 1837.—Captain R. Payne, Assistant Commissary General Northern Division of the Army, is allowed an extension of leave from the 31st ultimo to the 30th instant, to remain at Bombay.

No. 179 of 1837.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Captain S. Poole, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Penney on leave to the Presidency.

No. 180 of 1837.—The following temporary arrangement is made:

Ensign W. E. Evans, attached to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the Marine Battalion, during the absence of Ensign Barr on sick certificate.

No. 181 of 1837.—The following promotions are made:

3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Captain E. W. Jones to be Major, Lieutenant D. A. Malcolm to be Captain, and Ensign T. L. Jameson to be Lieutenant, in succession to Taylor transferred to the Invalid Establishment.....	} 30th March 1837.

No. 182 of 1837.—The following appointments are made:

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

	<i>Date of appointment.</i>
Lieutenant T. Eyre to be Adjutant, vice Malet resigned the situation.....	} 10th February 1837.
Lieutenant R. J. Shaw of the Right Wing of the European Regiment, to act as Interpreter to the Engineer Corps at Poona, until further orders.	

No. 183 of 1837.—The following appointments are made:

Ordnance Department.

	<i>Date of appointment.</i>
Acting Sub-Conductor Frederick Welsford to be Sub-Conductor, vice Smith reduced by the sentence of a Garrison Court Martial.....	} 8th March 1837.
Store and Park Serjeant William Thomson to be Acting Sub-Conductor, vice Sea- ter appointed Acting Conductor.....	} Do. do.

No. 184 of 1837.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Surgeon D. Stewart of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Civil and Staff Surgeon at Sholapoor, from the 11th ultimo.

No. 185 of 1837.—An order by the Brigadier General Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, under date the 21st ultimo, permitting Lieutenant Vincent, Acting Executive Engineer, to proceed to the Presidency on sick certificate, and directing Captain Stauton, Acting Commissary of Ordnance, to assume charge of the Executive Engineer's Department as a temporary measure, is confirmed.

No. 186 of 1837.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following alterations be made to the limits of the Cantonment at Kaira.

At 200 feet South of Hospital, a line East and West, of 933 yards, forms the Southern Limit.

At 150 feet East of Powder Magazine, a line (runs at right angles to the above line) of 1600 yards, forms the Eastern Limit.

A line running at right angles from the North end of the above line, 933 yards, forms the North Boundary, and a line from the end of the above to the West end of the Southern Boundary line, forms the Western Boundary.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1837.

No. 187 of 1837.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with a view to remove discouragement to Regimental Staff Officers coming to the Presidency to pass an examination in the Native Languages, and at the same time to prevent the abuse of the indulgence by Officers coming insufficiently prepared, is pleased to direct, that they shall on passing their examination be allowed their Personal Staff Allowances for the same number of days as they would draw "Marching Batta," and for seven additional days while at the Presidency on examination, but for no longer period.

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Encles	Do. do.	16th do.	Liverpool.	Ditto.
Dunca	Do. do.	20th do.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Wm. Turner	Do. Fleming & Co.	Do. do.	Ditto.	
Savern	Do. Ferguson Turner and Co.	Do. do.	Ditto.	
Cambridge	Do. D. and M. Pestonjee.	25th do.	London.	
Caledonia	Do. Dixon Carter and Co.	Do. do.	Ditto.	Tellichery & St. Helena
Regulus	Do. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.	30th do.	Liverpool.	St. Helena.
Minerva	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	1st May.	Liverpool.	
Cestria	Edmond Bibby and Co.	Do. do.	Ditto.	St. Helena.
John Demareston	W. S. Grey esq.	5th do.	London.	

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. General.

Bombay, 12th April 1837.

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Bombay Castle, 12th April 1837.

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C. WADDINGTON, Capt.
Suptg. Engr.

Bombay, 12th April 1837.

Civil Appointments, &c. ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

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IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

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D. B. SMITH, for
J. P. LARKINS,
Chief Clerk.

Bombay, 11th April 1837.

श्री मुभाजना नाएर देणएर लोकोनो कुट
को करवानी फोरटमां

पुअर आयेपामां आवेकेने

राजट पुअररेटन आगल मुभाजना फोरटमां कुमाम कशटरीटमां रेहेतो इतो ते हाल मुभाजना नुरगामां देवा भाजत फेदीके ते शपशे अरज येथाना नवमा वरशानाकामेदानां भाज १३ परमांणे कुटको यवा शास्त्र हमा री हाप्रीशामां पोतानी अरज पोताना माल मीलकत तथा अशास्त्रुलमेतनी कमाए दारात शुधां दामल करीके *

निशाणी

डी.पी. शमीयकेने-पी. लारकीनश
शीख फवारकना वती

नं. ११ माहे आपरले शने १८३७

कशवी श्री मुभाजना फोरटमांइली
शीख फवारकनी हाप्रीश *

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.*Bombay Castle, 10th April 1837.*

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. A. W. Jones, of the civil service, to proceed to England, on sick certificate, on an allowance of (£ 250) two hundred and fifty pounds sterling per annum, for a period of three years, from the date of his embarkation, agreeably to the regulations of the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 31st of December 1824.

Surgeon D. Stewart, M. D. received charge of the civil medical duties at Sholapoor, from assistant surgeon P. Hockin, under date the 20th ultimo.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,
Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1837.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to remain in the districts, on deputation, until the setting in of the rains.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1837.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, acting sub collector of Broach, is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1837.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is to be employed at the Hoozoor, until further orders, but without the powers of magistracy.

Mr. A. A. N. Campbell, to act as first assistant to the collector and magistrate in Candesh.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.*Bombay Castle, 10th April 1837.*

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint lieutenant H. Bury of the 3rd regiment Bombay light cavalry, to the superintending charge of the Guicavar contingent of horse in Katywar, in succession to major D. Forbes.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.*Bombay Castle, 12th April 1837.*

The judges of the sudder dewance adawlut have issued a sunnud bearing date the 3rd instant, to Roy Sahab Umbashunker Brigrace, moonsiff in the zilla of Surat, appointing him sudder ameen at Dholka, in the zillah of Ahmedabad.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewance adawlut have authorized the civil courts at Poona, with the exception of the acting assistant judge's court, to be closed for a period of six weeks from the 16th instant, under the provisions of regulation vi. of 1834.

The judges of the sudder dewance adawlut have issued a sunnud bearing date the 3rd instant, to Azim Goondoo Tunajee, appointing him moonsiff at Keroor, in the zilla of Dharwar.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewance adawlut have authorized the civil courts in Ahmednuggur to be closed for a period of six weeks from the 1st instant, under the provisions of regulation vi. of 1834, with the exception of the judge's court and that of the sudder ameen at Nassick.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. R. T. Webb, to be assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur and to continue to act as register of the sudder adawlut.

Mr. C. Sims to act as assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Mr. Webb.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewance adawlut have authorized the civil courts at Surat and Broach to be closed from the 1st day of May to the 15th of June next, under the provisions of regulation vi. of 1834.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy. to Govt.*

Military**Arrivals and Departures.**

ARRIVALS.

- 6th April.—Lieut. R. Creed, artillery, from Ahmednuggur.
Do. do.—Surgeon J. Howeson, 25th R. N. I. from Hursolo.
Do. do.—Assist. surg. J. Fraser, 7th R. from Sholapoor.
6th Do.—Ensign J. Hoare, 5th R. N. I. from Poona.
Do. do.—Adjutant Warburton, marine battalion.
7th Do.—Lieut. Vincent, engineers, from Belgium.
8th Do.—Major Moore, staff, to Mahableswur.
Do. do.—Bt. capt. Elliott, H. M. 40th R. from Deesa.
Do. do.—2nd Lieut. Wemyss, engineers from Calcutta.
Do. do.—Lieut. Hebbert, engineers, from Belgium.
Do. do.—Capt. Patch, 73rd R. B. N. I. from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

- 1st April.—Capt. G. Rowley, staff, to Mahableswur.
5th Do.—Ensign C. Ponsouby, 22nd, to Belgaum.
7th Do.—Lieut. J. R. Hebbert, 7th R. N. I. to Sholapoor.
Do. do.—Capt. G. J. Mant, marine batn. to Mahableswur.
10th Do.—Surgeon J. Patch, 7th R. to Mahableswur.
Do. do.—Capt. Boyd, 2nd grenadiers, to Katywar.
Do. do.—Ensign W. Gibbard, 16th R. N. I.
12th Do.—Lieut. Hebbert, Engineers, to Belgaum.
Do. do.—Assist. surg. W. Sullivan, to Mangalore.

*Town Major's Office, 12th April 1837.***Shipping Intelligence.**

ARRIVALS.

- 7th April.—Royal Yatch Prince Regent, R. Cogan Esq. Capt. I. N. from Madras, 13th March 1837, with treasure from the Malabar Coast.
Passenger.—Mr. Arbuthnot, from Madras.
Do. do.—Ship Shaw Allum, Hyebl, naceda, from Cochin 6th and Mangalore, 16th March 1837.
8th Do.—Portuguese Brig Cassador, J. A. de Silva, master, from Macao, 29th December 1836, and Cochin, 21st March 1837.
Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Conry—João, native of Goa, and 1 native female servant of Mrs. Conry.
Do. do.—Ship Pestonjee Bomanjee, James Thompson, master, from Calcutta, 1st March 1837.
Passengers.—Mrs. Patch, and 4 children—Mrs. Thompson, and 2 children—Capt. Patch, 73rd Regt. Bengal N. I.—W. S. Gray Esq. merchant—Lieut. Wemyss, Bombay Engrs.—two masters Johnson—Mr. Shea, Gunner—Mrs. Barber, servant of Mrs. Thompson—5 male, and 2 female native servants.

DEPARTURES.

- 7th April.—Schooner Prevoyante, Maria Joseph do St. Anna, Charles Savy, master, to Malabar Coast, and Seychelles.
Passengers.—Mr. W. Savy, and one native servant.
Do. do.—Barque Barbara, Free trader, Thos. Bayley, master, to Liverpool.
Passengers.—Captain Cumberland 4th Dragoons.—Lieut. W. J. Lawson, 2nd B. N. cavalry—Lieut J. Mœcklar, 44th B. N. I.—Lieut. J. Norman, 29th M. N. I.—Dr. D. Fraser, Bombay service—2 invalids from H. M. ship Winchester,
8th Do.—Barque John Wm. Dare, R. W. Evatt, master, to Muscut.
11th Do.—Ship Scaleby Castle, W. Morgan, master, to China.
Passengers.—The Hon'ble Lieut. Drummond R. N.—A Steward esq. and 7 natives.
Do. do.—E. I. C. Schooner Shannon, acting Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, in charge, to Point de Galle.
Do. 12th.—H. M. ship Winchester, Edward Sparshot, Esq. R. H. captain, to Mangalore.
Passengers.—Troops.

D. ROSS,

*Master Attendant,**Bombay, 12th April 1837.*

Unclaimed Letters

POST LETTERS.

1 Lieut. Guerin, 14th R. N. I.do. Bombay.
 1 Lieut. E. Andrews, 7th R. N. I.do.
 1 Lieut. Charles Berthon, Artillery, care of
 Messrs Forbes and Co.do.
 1 Mr. Samuel Harland, Ship Ernaaddo.
 1 James George, Qr. Mr. Serjt of the 13th R. N. I. do.
 1 Private Gunner Thomas Butler, 1st horse
 Brigade artillerydo.
 1 Monsieur de Lespardado.
 1 Monsieur A. de Lespardado.
 1 Hajee Nuzer Ally Sherazeedo.
 1 Lieut. Col. A. Robertsdo.
 1 Lieut. J. Grounds, 46th R. N. I.do.
 1 Dyanath Sunkersett, clerk to Bomanjee Hor-
 musjee Esq.do.
 1 Dorabjee Dadabhojdo.
 1 Mrs. J. H. Dempsterdo.
 1 Jayram Ballshetdo.
 1 Mr. F. James, late Cotton Agent.do.
 1 Mr. Domingo Mendes, Police Jemadar,
 Oomercarydo.
 1 Mr. Laurence Banister, Doctor, Girgaum road. do.
 1 Ao Senhor Antonio Caetano de Souzado.
 1 Stephen Joseph Peter esq.do.
 1 Sheik Allawodeendo.
 1 Kistnajeer Gunnesjeedo.
 1 Babajee Deweker, Tindal of the Pattamar
 Mowloddiedo.
 1 Govind Soma, massal of Dr. Frererdo.

1 Caujee Jumsetjeedo.
 1 Dadabhoj Nusserwanjeedo.
 1 Goolam Hoosaindo.
 1 Essoo Shindahdo.
 1 Anunta Purvoe, in the Secretarys Officedo.
 1 Ao Senhor Joze Nicolao de Souzado.
 1 Soorujall Ambeylall Dasaedo.
 1 Ragobajee Sudasewjee Pdo.
 1 Shaik Jamal, Dongreekeelado.
 1 Munsajee Merwanjeedo.
 1 Greedareellal Shreekessondassdo.
 1 Rayajee Mestharydo.
 1 Ao Senhor Domingo Pereirado.
 1 Purshotum Wassoodew Naiquedo.
 1 Mr. Laurence Caytan Castalin, care of Capt.
 Boyd, Artillerydo.
 1 Mohedenkhan, Suddur Adawlatdo.
 2 Mr. Santiago Vearado.
 1 Eduljee Nowrojee cooperdo.

F. BOURCHIER,
 Post Master Genl.

Bombay, 12th April 1837.

High water in the harbour under the following dates

1837.	A. M. P. M.			
	H.	N.	H.	M.
April 13th Thursday	4	56	5	38
.. 14th Friday	6	31	7	25
.. 15th Saturday	8	7	8	50
.. 16th Sunday	9	19	9	48
.. 17th Monday	10	11	10	34
.. 18th Tuesday	10	52	11	11
.. 19th Wednesday	11	27	11	44

It is requested that advertisements and the translations, of any length, may be sent to this office on Tuesday evening, and those of a few lines only, by noon of Wednesday.

Printed and Published by F. D. RAMOS, at the Government Press, APOLLO STREET, and forwarded post free to all parts of India.