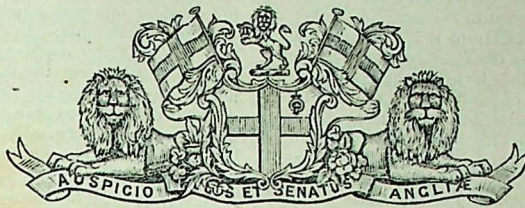


THE



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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 papers of the Government will be printed in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE only; and all orders or other public notices appearing in that paper, under the signature of the Secretaries, or other public officers of the Government, are hereby ordered and directed to be conformed to and obeyed accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Legislative Council of India.

27th March 1858.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 19th March 1858 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 27th idem), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX. OF 1858.

An Act for the Levy of Port-Dues in certain Ports within the Limits of the Gulf of Cambay.

Whereas it is necessary to fix the amount of the

Preamble.

Port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855, in the Ports named in the Schedule to this Act, being Ports within the limits of the Gulf of Cambay; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Port-dues, at a rate not exceeding the rate of

Port-dues on sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards entering Port.

burden, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards, which shall enter any of the said Ports.

II. When any vessel enters any of the said Ports,

Rate of Port-due on vessels compelled by stress of weather to enter Port.

being driven in by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or for any other reason, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passenger therein (with the exception of such unshipment and re-shipment as may be necessary for the pur-

pose of repair), the Port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.

III. Provided that when any vessel, having left any

No Port-due on vessels compelled by stress of weather to put back.

of the said Ports, is compelled to re-enter such Port, or to enter any other of the said Ports, by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, no Port-due shall be chargeable in respect of such vessel.

IV. No vessel shall be required to pay at the same

No vessels to pay Port-due at same Port oftener than once a month.

Port any Port-due chargeable under this Act oftener than once in the same calendar month.

V. For the purposes of Section XLIV. Act XXII. of

The Port-due of the several Ports shall form a common Fund.

1855, the said several Ports shall be regarded as constituting a single Port. All sums received on account of

Port-dues at any of the said Ports shall form a common Fund, which shall be called the "Cambay Ports Fund," and shall be available for the payment of all such expenses as are described in the said Section, incurred on account of any of the said Ports, and for the construction and maintenance of Light-houses within the limits of the Gulf of Cambay.

VI. This Act shall commence and have effect from

Commencement of Act. and after the 1st day of May 1858; and until this Act comes into effect, Port-dues may continue to be levied at the said Ports under the rules and at the rates now in force.

VII. The local Government shall, on or before the 1st day of May 1858, pursuant to Section XLII. Act XXII. of 1855, declare, by notification to be published in the *Bombay Gazette*, the rate at which Port-dues shall be levied in the said Ports subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act ;

No other Port-due to be levied. and from and after the said date no Port-due shall be levied at any of the said Ports, except under the authority of Act XXII. of 1855 and of this Act.

VIII. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act XXII. of 1855.

SCHEDULE.

Surat.	Oomersaree.
Bulsar.	Bhugwa.
Gogo.	Delij.
Bowlearee.	Dehgaum.
Khoon.	Tunkaria.
Koluck.	Broach.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

27th March 1858.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 19th March 1858 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 27th idem), and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. X. of 1858.

An Act to Authorise the Confiscation of Villages, the Imposition of Fines, and the Forfeiture of certain Offices, in cases of Rebellion, and other Crimes committed by Inhabitants of Villages, or by Members of Tribes ; and also to Provide for the Punishment of Proprietors of Land who Neglect to Assist in the Suppression of Rebellion, or in the Apprehension of Rebels, Mutineers, or Deserters.

Whereas it is expedient to authorise the confiscation of Villages, the imposition of fines, and the forfeiture of

Preamble.

certain offices, in cases of rebellion, and other crimes committed by Inhabitants of Villages, or by members of tribes ; and also to provide for the punishment of proprietors of land who neglect to assist in the suppression of rebellion, or in the apprehension of rebels, mutineers, and deserters ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate that the Inhabitants of any Village within his jurisdiction, or any large number of the Inhabitants of such Village, have, since the 1st day of May 1857, been guilty of rebellion, or of waging war against the State, or of murder, or of any of the offences specified in Section II. Act XVI. of 1857, although the individual offenders cannot be identified ; or if it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, that any European or American has been murdered, or been subjected to any violent personal outrage in any such Village, and it shall not be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the Inhabitants of such Village used all the means in their power to prevent the commission of the offence : it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to impose a fine upon the Inhabitants of such Village, or upon any specified class of the Inhabitants of such Village ; the amount of the fine to be fixed with reference to the means of the Inhabitants, or class of Inhabitants, and the nature of the offence committed. If the owner or owners of the Village shall not prove, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that he or they used all the means

in his or their power to prevent the commission of the offence, the Magistrate may confiscate the Village, either in lieu of, or in addition to, the imposition of such fine upon the Inhabitants. In like manner, if any hereditary Village Officer, employed in the collection of the Land Revenue, or in the Police, in such Village, shall not prove, to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, that he used all the means in his power to prevent the commission of the offence, the Magistrate may declare the hereditary office to be forfeited, and may confiscate any land or rights held by him in virtue of such office.

II. If it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, that any members of a particular tribe have, since the said 1st day of May 1857, been guilty of any of the above-mentioned offences within the limits of his jurisdiction, although the individual offenders cannot be identified, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to impose a fine upon all the members of the tribe residing at or near the place where the offence was committed, or from which the offenders came.

III. It shall also be lawful for a Magistrate to impose a fine upon the inhabitants of any Village within his jurisdiction, if it shall be proved to his satisfaction that, at any time after the passing of this Act, any rebel, mutineer, or deserter, or any person proclaimed by Government as a rebel, or for whose apprehension a reward shall have been publicly offered, or any person who shall have escaped from jail or other custody whilst under sentence of imprisonment, or under trial for any offence mentioned in Section III. Act V. of 1858 (*for the Punishment of certain Offenders who have escaped from Jail, and of Persons who shall knowingly harbour such Offenders*), has been knowingly harboured or concealed within such Village ; or that any arms or other property belonging to the East India Company have been knowingly concealed therein.

IV. The Magistrate may exempt from liability to pay any portion of a fine, imposed under the provisions of this Act, any person whom he shall consider entitled to such exemption in consequence of his having delivered up or given such information as shall have led, or shall be calculated to lead, to the apprehension and conviction of any rebel, mutineer, or deserter, or other person guilty of any of the offences mentioned in Section I. of this Act, or to the recovery of any arms or property belonging to the East India Company, or for any other reason which the Magistrate may deem sufficient.

Magistrate may exempt certain persons from payment of fine.

V. If any Zemindar or other proprietor of land, when duly called upon by the Magistrate, or by a Darogah or District Police Officer, to render assistance in the suppression of rebellion, or the arrest of rebels, mutineers, or deserters, shall refuse or neglect to use all the means in his power for rendering such assistance, the Magistrate, on proof of such refusal or neglect, may impose a fine on the person so offending, or may confiscate his estate or interest in the land.

VI. Whenever a Magistrate shall order the confiscation of a Village, or of any land or rights, or of any estate or interest in land, or the imposition of a fine under this Act, he shall report his proceedings to the Commissioner. The Commissioner may either confirm, or modify, or annul the order of the Magistrate, as he may think fit : provided that he shall not make any order which the Magistrate could not have made.

VII. When any fine is imposed upon the Inhabitants of a Village, or members of a

Assessment of fines.

tribe, the amount shall be assessed upon the Inhabitants of the Village, or members of the tribe (as the case may be), by a panchayet appointed by the Magistrate, or in such other mode as the Magistrate may direct; and the assessment, when approved by the Magistrate, shall be final. Notice of the assessment, and of the time fixed by the Magistrate for the payment thereof, shall be given by affixing the same in some conspicuous place in the Village to which the order relates, or where the persons liable to the fine reside.

VIII. If the full amount assessed be not paid within the time fixed by the Magistrate, which shall not be less than thirty days from the date of the assessment, the amounts assessed may be levied by order of the Magistrate by distress and sale of the moveable property of the parties liable for the same; and in case no sufficient moveable property shall be found within the Village, any house or immovable property, and any rent-free or other saleable tenure belonging to the defaulter, may be sold by order of the Magistrate, for the purpose of realising the amount due from him. In the case of a fine imposed on the Inhabitants of a Village, the Magistrate may direct the Collector to sell the Village for the amount of the assessment remaining unpaid, unless the owner or owners of the Village shall pay such amount. The sale shall be subject to all the rules applicable to sales for the recovery of arrears of Revenue, save that it shall not in any case be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Sudder Board of Revenue or Board of Revenue to such sale. In the event of such sale taking place, or of the owner or owners making good the arrears of assessment to save the Village from sale, he or they may recover the arrears from the parties liable for the same, in the same manner in which arrears of Rent may be recovered. Provided that, if the sum realised by the sale fall short of the arrears due, the owner or owners of the Village shall not recover more than the amount realised by the sale.

IX. Any confiscation of a Village under Section I. of this Act shall have the effect of cancelling all under-tenures in the Village, and shall authorise the ejectment of all tenants or cultivators of land therein, and shall also have the effect of avoiding all incumbrances of the whole or any part of the Village which shall have been created after the date of the commission of the offence mentioned in the Magistrate's order, and all incumbrances created before the date of the commission of the offence if the incumbrancer shall have been in possession at the time, and also all incumbrances made after the passing of this Act, unless the same shall have been made and registered three months before the commission of the offence, or the day specified in the Magistrate's order as the date of the commission of the offence; and every sale of a Village under this Act shall have the same effect as a confiscation, except that it shall cancel such under-tenures only as belong to persons who have made default in payment of the amount assessed upon them.

X. All the provisions of this Act which authorise the imposition and assessment of a fine upon the Inhabitants of a Village, shall extend to the Inhabitants of any Mohulla or Division of a City or Town; and the amount of any fine imposed under this Section, if not paid, shall be levied, by order of the Magistrate, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the parties liable for the same; and in case no sufficient moveable property shall be found within the Mohulla or Division, any house or immovable property, and any rent-free or other saleable tenure belonging to the defaulter, may be sold by order of the Magistrate for the purpose of realising the amount.

XI. Any fine imposed under Section V. of this Act may be recovered in the manner above prescribed for the recovery of assessments, or by sale of the estate of the

person liable to the fine; and such sale shall be made by the Collector on the requisition of the Magistrate, and shall be subject to all the rules applicable to the sale of estates for demands recoverable by the same process as arrears of Revenue, save that it shall not in any case be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Sudder Board of Revenue or Board of Revenue to such sale.

XII. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Magistrate in carrying out the provisions of this Act; but, except as otherwise provided, all orders and proceedings of the Magistrate shall be subject to the revision and control of the Commissioner, whose order shall be final.

XIII. If the Governor General in Council or the Executive Government shall see fit to remit any confiscation under this Act, all persons affected by such confiscation shall be restored to their rights as if no such confiscation had ever taken place.

XIV. No action or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done under the authority of this Act.

XV. This Act shall take effect only in those Districts or places to which it shall be extended by order of the Governor General in Council, or of the Executive Government of any Presidency or place. In the event of this Act being extended to any Districts or places subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George or to the Presidency of Bombay, the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioner shall be exercised by such Officer or Officers as the Executive Government may appoint; and all reports required to be made to the Commissioner shall be made to such Officer or Officers.

XVI. The word "Magistrate" shall include every person authorised by the Executive Government to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate by this Act; and the word "European" shall include any person usually designated a European British Subject.

XVII. This Act shall continue in force for Two Years.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

10th April 1858.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 3rd April 1858, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 14th of June next:—

A Bill to make Further Provision for the Settlement of Land gained by Alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Whereas, for the removal of doubts respecting the course proper to be followed in the settlement of land added by alluvial accession to estates paying Revenue to Government, it is expedient to lay down certain rules to be observed in the settlement of such land; It is enacted as follows:—

I. When land is added by alluvial accession to an estate paying Revenue to Government,—if it be so agreed on between the Re-

venue authorities and the proprietor or proprietors,—the Revenue assessed upon the alluvial land may be added to the jumma of the original estate; and, in such case, a new engagement shall be executed for the payment of the aggregate amount, and that amount shall be substituted in the Collector's rent-roll for the former jumma of the original estate. If the proprietor or proprietors object to such an arrangement, or if the Revenue authorities are of opinion that a settlement of the alluvial land cannot properly be made for the same term as the existing settlement of the original estate, the alluvial land shall be assessed and settled as a separate estate with a separate jumma, subject to all the provisions respecting the rights of property therein which are contained in Section IV. Regulation XI. 1825, and shall thenceforward be regarded and treated as in all respects separate from and independent of the original estate.

II. Every separate settlement of alluvial land heretofore made shall be as good and effectual, for all the purposes above specified, as the same would have been if made subsequently to the passing of this Act. Provided that nothing contained in this Act shall be held to affect the rights which any person may have acquired, under a judicial decision or otherwise, before the passing of this Act.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

27th March 1858.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India, on the 27th March 1858, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon (under a suspension of the Standing Orders) at the end of a fortnight:—

A Bill to Provide for the Authentication of Government Stamped Paper.

Whereas, during the recent disturbances, a large quantity of Government Stamped Paper, remaining unsold in several of the Collector's Treasuries, and in the possession of divers Stamp Vendors, was plundered; and it is necessary to provide against the unlawful use of such Stamped Paper, and the loss which would ensue to Government from such use thereof; It is enacted as follows:—

I. After the passing of this Act, no deed, instrument, or other writing specified in Schedule A Regulation X. 1829 of the Bengal Code, and required by that Regulation to be stamped, and which shall bear date, or shall appear to have been written, after the passing of this Act, shall be filed, exhibited, or received in any Court of Justice, or before any public Officer, unless the stamped paper, vellum, parchment, or other material upon which such deed, instrument, or other writing is written, shall either bear such stamp, signature, or other mark as hath been or shall be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, or by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of distinguishing stamps issued from the Stamp Office in Calcutta after the 26th day of November 1857, or shall be authenticated as having been duly purchased, by having thereon the signature and official designation, either of the Superintendent of Stamps in Calcutta, or of the Collector of some District, or of his Covenanted Deputy or Assistant, together with the date of such signature.

II. After the passing of this Act, no law paper specified in Schedule B of the said Regulation, and required by such Regulation to be stamped, shall be filed, exhibited, or received by any

Court or by any public Officer, unless such law paper shall bear the stamp, signature, or other mark required for distinguishing stamps issued subsequently to the said 26th day of November 1857, or the stamp thereon shall be authenticated as having been duly purchased, by having thereon the signature and official designation, either of the Superintendent of Stamps in Calcutta, or of the Collector of some District, or of his Covenanted Deputy or Assistant, together with the date of such signature.

III. A notification of the stamp, signature, or other mark prescribed for distinguishing stamps issued from the Stamp Office in Calcutta, after the 26th day of November 1857, shall be published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, and in such other *Gazettes* as shall be published, or shall circulate in any of the Districts to which this Act extends.

IV. In every District in which stamps issued from the Stamp Office in Calcutta are used in the Courts of Judicature, a proclamation shall be issued by the Collector, requiring all persons, within a time to be specified in the proclamation, not being less than one month from the date of such proclamation, to cause all unused paper, vellum, parchment, or other material, stamped under the provisions of the said Regulation, which may be in their possession, not bearing the stamp, signature, or other mark required for distinguishing stamps issued after the 26th day of November 1857, and which shall not have been authenticated in the manner above required, to be sent in to, or produced at, the Cutcherry of such Collector, or of his Covenanted Assistant, or Deputy, for the purpose of being authenticated or exchanged for new stamps.

V. Every person who, within the time specified in the proclamation, or within such further time as the Collector or his Covenanted Deputy or Assistant shall consider reasonable under the circumstances of any particular case, shall cause to be produced, at such Cutcherry as aforesaid, any such unused stamped paper, parchment, vellum, or other material as aforesaid, and shall prove, to the satisfaction of the Collector or of his Covenanted Assistant, that such stamp was honestly obtained from Government and paid for, shall be entitled to have the same authenticated by such Officer in manner aforesaid, or to have the same exchanged by such Officer for new stamps of the same amount.

VI. Any such unused stamped paper, parchment, vellum, or other material, so sent in or produced as aforesaid, which shall not either bear the stamp, signature, or other mark required for distinguishing stamps issued after the said 26th day of November 1857, or have been authenticated in manner aforesaid, and which shall not be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector or of his Covenanted Assistant or Deputy to have been honestly obtained from Government and paid for, shall be detained by such Officer as Government property; and any such stamped paper, parchment, vellum, or other material, which shall be found in the possession of any person for authentication or exchange, may be seized by any Magistrate, or by any Officer of Police or Revenue Officer, and sent in to the Collector's Office; and if the same shall be so found after the time required for sending in the same for authentication or exchange, the same may be detained as the property of Government.

VII. Any Officer of Police having power by law to search for stolen property may, subject to the provisions under which he is empowered to make such search, proceed

Police Officer empowered to search for and seize unauthenticated stamps.

to search houses or places in which there may be reasonable cause to suspect that there is any such stamped paper, parchment, vellum, or other material not bearing the stamp, signature, or other mark required for distinguishing stamped paper issued after the 26th day of November 1857 and not authenticated in manner aforesaid as having been duly purchased from Government, and may seize and transmit to the Collector any such stamped paper as aforesaid.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

3rd April 1858.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 3rd April 1858, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 7th of July next:—

A Bill to Provide for the Administration of the Estate, and for the Payment of the Debts, of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

Whereas by Act I. of 1844 it is enacted, that no writ or process shall at any time be sued forth or prosecuted against the person, goods, or property of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, or of such other person as therein mentioned, unless such writ or process shall be so sued forth with the consent of the Governor in Council of Madras first had and obtained as therein mentioned, and that any writ or process which shall at any time be sued out or prosecuted against the person, or goods, or property of His Highness, or of any such person, without such consent, shall be utterly null and void; and whereas the Nabob died leaving debts and liabilities to a large amount unsatisfied, some of which were contracted by himself (and some by Ajeem Jah Bahadoor as Nabob Regent or Naib-i-Mooktar during the infancy of the late Nabob); and whereas it is doubtful whether the creditors of the Nabob have, without the consent of the Governor in Council of Madras, any remedy for enforcing their claims against the goods or property which belonged to the said Nabob at the time of his death, and especially whether any part of the property left by the said late Nabob, which was of the nature of State or Public property, can be made available for payment of such claims; and whereas the East India Company is willing to give up any right which it has to any part of such property which is in the nature of State or Public property, and to allow the whole property, real and personal, of whatever kind, left by the late Nabob, after appropriating to the payment of his debts such portion thereof as is liable to the payment thereof, to be applied towards making provision for the family and dependents of the late Nabob; and whereas the said East India Company is also willing to pay in full, to such of the creditors as shall be willing to accept the same in the manner herein mentioned, all such debts as shall be proved to have been fairly and justly contracted by the said Nabob, or on his behalf, during his infancy, by the said Ajeem Jah as Nabob Regent, such debts to be estimated in respect of monies at the amounts which may be proved to have been actually advanced to or paid for the use of the Nabob, and in respect of goods supplied or other matters, at the amount which shall be proved to have been the fair and actual value thereof at the time when such debts were incurred, together with interest on such debts at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, the property of the said Nabob being applied, in the first instance, for that purpose, but any deficiency therein being made good by the said East India Company; and whereas the said Nabob is alleged to have mortgaged and created divers liens and securities upon certain portions of his property, of which, or some of which, the validity and extent of operation, especially as against the creditors of the said Nabob, is doubtful, and it may also be doubtful whe-

ther the same can be enforced in any of the ordinary Courts of Justice, and it is expedient that provision should be made for giving effect to the said mortgages, liens, and securities, so far as the same shall have been created *bond fide*, and for valuable consideration, and for affording a simple mode of ascertaining the rights of the parties claiming under such mortgages, liens, and securities; and whereas it is also alleged that various conveyances, deeds, and instruments have been executed by the late Nabob, without valuable consideration, in favour of persons who have, under colour thereof, executed or created mortgages or assignments of, or securities or liens on, the property comprised therein; and whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for investigating all such claims, and for protecting the *bond fide* creditors of the said Nabob from the effect of any conveyances executed by the Nabob under such circumstances as rendered them void as against such creditors, and for affording a simple mode of ascertaining the rights of the parties claiming in respect thereof, as well as of parties claiming to be creditors of the Nabob; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The Governor in Council of Madras shall, immediately after the passing of this Act, appoint such person as he may think fit, to act under the orders of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras in the administration of the property, of whatever nature, left by the said late Nabob. The person so appointed shall be designated "The Receiver of the Carnatic Property," and shall have power to collect and take possession of all such property, and shall hold the same according to the provisions of this Act.

II. The said Receiver shall be entitled to receive such a commission, not exceeding five per centum upon the amount or value of the property collected by and distributed under the provisions of this Act, as the said Governor in Council shall appoint, which commission shall be charged to the estate.

III. The Governor in Council of Madras shall have full power to suspend or remove any person appointed such Receiver as aforesaid, and also, from time to time, to fill up any vacancy in such office which may be occasioned by death, retirement, suspension, or removal.

IV. Such Receiver shall represent the estate of the said late Nabob, in all proceedings relating thereto, under this Act or otherwise, and shall do and perform all acts in performance of his duties or office under his official designation, and in all proceedings, whether at law or in equity, he shall be so styled and designated; and no proceedings in which the Receiver may be a party shall abate by reason of the death, retirement, suspension, or removal from office of any such Receiver, but the same shall be continued and carried on as if no such death, resignation, suspension, or removal had accrued.

V. The Receiver shall have full power to collect, take possession of, and get in all property, moveable or immovable, belonging to the said late Nabob at the time of his death, and, if necessary, to sue for and recover the same in his own name as representing the said estate of the said Nabob under this Act, and to realise by sale or otherwise the value of the said property; and he shall proceed to collect, take possession of, and realise the same with all convenient speed immediately after the passing of this Act.

VI. Upon a suit being instituted as hereinafter mentioned, the said Receiver shall be deemed subject to the orders and general practice of the said Court, in the same manner as any other

Receiver specially appointed by the said Court, except that he shall not be called upon by the said Court to give security.

VII.- It shall be lawful for any creditor or person interested in the proper administration of the estate and effects of the said Nabob, to apply for and obtain, in a summary way, in the manner provided by Act VI. of 1854, upon a summons to be served upon the person appointed Receiver, an order for the administration of the estate and effects of the said Nabob; and such order, in addition to the ordinary directions contained in the usual order, for the administration of the moveable and immoveable estate of a deceased Mahomedan, shall direct that all creditors who may hold any mortgage or security upon any part of the estate or effects of the said Nabob, shall come in and prove their claims and establish their securities and the consideration for the same, or in default thereof that they shall be barred and excluded from all benefit of their said securities; and the said Court shall also, by the said order, give such directions as to the notices to be issued to such creditors and otherwise, and shall direct such inquiries as to the Court shall seem fit.

VIII. Upon such order being made, the Court shall take an account of all debts and liabilities which were due from the said Nabob at the time of his death, and also of all the estate and effects of the said Nabob liable and available for the payment of such debts and liabilities; and shall also determine whether any and which of the said creditors had any and what mortgage or security upon any and what portion of the property of the said Nabob, and for any and what consideration or amount, and whether such mortgage or security constituted a valid charge upon the whole or any and what portion of the property included therein.

IX. Every creditor of the said Nabob, who shall not come in and establish his claim under and according to the said order, shall be barred from all benefit of the said claim; and all persons who may hold or claim under any mortgage or security executed by the said Nabob, or on his behalf, of or upon any property whatsoever which belonged to the said Nabob in his lifetime, who shall fail to come in and establish the same or the consideration for the same, under and according to such order, shall be barred from all benefit of such mortgage or security; and the said Court may order the property affected thereby to be delivered up to the said Receiver.

X. In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that there is good reason to believe that any conveyance or other instrument executed by the said late Nabob in his lifetime was executed under circumstances which rendered the same void as against creditors, the said Court may, at any time pending the suit, order the person or persons claiming under such conveyance or instrument to come in and establish his claim under the same; and in default of compliance with the said order, the said Court may declare the said conveyance or instrument to be void as against the creditors of the said Nabob, and may order the property thereby conveyed to be delivered up to the said Receiver.

XI. No action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted by any creditor of the said Nabob against any person as the representative of the said Nabob, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and all actions and suits, which at the time

of the commencement of this suit shall be pending at the suit of any such creditor against any person as representative of the said Nabob, shall abate; the costs of such suit, if the said Court shall consider it reasonable, to be paid out of the assets of the said late Nabob.

XII. Any person claiming to be a creditor of the said late Nabob, who, within the period of three months from the passing of this Act shall file in the Office of the Master of the said Supreme

Special application by creditor for immediate investigation of his claim by the Court.

Court a written declaration stating that he is willing to receive in full discharge of his debt such amount as shall be ascertained by the said Supreme Court to have been justly and fairly due to him from the said late Nabob at the time of his death and to remain unpaid (such amount to be estimated in respect of monies at the amount which shall be proved to have been actually advanced to or paid for the use of the said Nabob, and in respect of goods supplied, or other matters, at the amount which shall be proved to have been the fair and actual value thereof at the time when such debts were incurred) together with such interest (if any) not exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum as shall be awarded by the said Court; and that he is willing to give up any mortgage or security which he may hold upon any part of the property of the said late Nabob—shall be entitled, upon giving up such mortgage or security to the said Receiver, to have the amount of his claim ascertained by the said Court in manner hereinafter mentioned.

XIII. The said Court, upon the application of such creditor, shall appoint a day for ascertaining the amount of his debt, and reasonable notice of the day so appointed shall be given to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

XIV. Upon every investigation under Section XV. of this Act, the East India Company may appear and be heard by Counsel.

XV. Upon the day so fixed, or upon any other day to which the Court may think fit to postpone the investigation, the Court shall proceed to ascertain and determine in a summary way what sum was due from the said Nabob at the time of his death to the claimant.

Provido. Provided that, in fixing the amount of any debt or claim under the provisions of this Section, the said Court shall not allow to any person claiming to be a creditor, in respect of money lent or advanced, any larger sum than the amount proved to have been actually advanced, together with simple interest thereon not exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum, notwithstanding any higher rate of interest may have been agreed to be paid; and that the said Court shall not allow to any person claiming to be a creditor, in respect of goods supplied or of any other matters, any larger sum than the amount which shall be proved to have been the fair and actual value thereof at the time when such debt was incurred, without reference to the price or sum which may have been agreed to be paid for or in respect thereof, together with simple interest thereon not exceeding the rate aforesaid, if the Court shall consider that the claimant is entitled to recover interest. If it shall appear to the said Court that the said debt remains due, the said Court shall issue an order for the payment of the amount so ascertained to be due, together with such interest thereon (if any) not exceeding six per centum per annum as the said Court shall consider that such creditor is fairly and justly entitled to recover. The Court may also, if it consider it reasonable so to do, order the costs of proving such debt to be paid out of the estate of the said late Nabob.

XVI. The amount ascertained by the Court to be due to the claimant upon the investigation under the last preceding Section, together with such interest and costs (if any) as shall be awarded by the Court, shall be paid to the claimant by the said Receiver within ten days after a copy of the order of the said Court shall have been served upon him. In case no sufficient assets belonging to the estate of the said late Nabob shall be in the hands of the Receiver to enable him to pay such amount, the same shall be forthwith paid out of the public Treasury of the East India Company. The amount so found due to such creditor as aforesaid for principal and interest shall be treated as a debt due to such creditor in taking an account of the debts and liabilities and of the estate and effects of the said Nabob in such administration suit as aforesaid.

XVII. If, after the decree of the Court in such administration suit as aforesaid, it shall appear that the amount paid to any such creditor out of the assets of the said Nabob exceeds the amount which, under such decree, would have been payable to such creditor if payment had not been made to him under the last preceding Section, the difference between the amount so paid and the amount which would have been payable, shall be made good by the East India Company, and shall be paid to the Receiver, to enable him to carry out the decree in respect of the creditors remaining unpaid.

XVIII. No action or suit shall be brought against the East India Company, or any person, for anything done under the provisions of this Act, or for or by reason of any act, reasonable or proper, for the protection of the estate of the said Nabob, or for realising the assets thereof, which may have been done before the passing of this Act by any person under the orders or with the sanction of the Government of Madras.

XIX. No property shall be taken by the said Receiver out of the possession of any person mentioned in the list last published in the Government Gazette at Madras of persons entitled to privileges under the provisions of Act I. of 1840, without the previous order of the Governor in Council of Madras.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Notice.

All Persons having Claims against, or Indebted to, the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant HUGH R. MEIKLEJOHN, Bombay Engineers, are requested to communicate with the undersigned without delay.

A. B. LITTLE, Captain,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Camp before Jhansi, 8th April 1858.

Salt Notice.

With reference to the Notification bearing date the 2nd March 1858, it is hereby notified, that the Commissioner of Customs is prepared to REGISTER APPLICATIONS for the EXPORTATION of SALT to the Malabar Coast, at the following Rates:—

	Per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.
Cannanore.....	Rs. 48
Tellicherry	" 48
Ponany	" 48

Early applications are necessary, as the above enormous Rates will be paid for only a limited quantity.

The Salt now required will have to be delivered at the respective Ports before the close of the Dry Season, and the above Rates will be paid for only such Salt as may be exported with the permission of the Commissioner to be granted under this Notice.

RICHARD SPOONER,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 8th April 1858.

જાહેર ખબર.

આપવાનો આવે છે એટલી જે મલબાર પ્રાંતમાં કીઆ બાવથી મીઠું લેવામાં આવશે તે બાબત જાહેરખબર તારીખ ૨ જી માર્ચ સને ૧૮૫૮ ની છપેલી હતી તે બાબતમાં વળી એલેન્ડ મલમ કરવામાં આવે છે કે મલબાર કીનારે મીઠું મોકલવાની જેલની ખુશી હશે તેના અરજ કરકમ કમીશનર સાહેબ લેશે ને તેને નીચે લખા પ્રમાણે બાવ મળશે.

કનાનૌરમાં ૧૨૦ બંગાલી મણના દર ચારનામાં રૂ. ૪૮
તેલીચેરીમાં ,, એલન એલન ,, ૪૮
પોનાનીમાં ,, એલન એલન ,, ૪૮
ઉપર લખેલા બારે દરથી મીઠું જરૂર તેલુંલું લેવામાં આવશે માટે જેલની ખુશી હશે તેને તાકીદે આજ્ઞા કરશે.

સદરૂ મીઠું ચાલતી મોસમ આખરે થતાં પહેલા ઉપર લખેલા બંદરે જઈ પોલેચક જેલુંલું અને આ જાહિરાત ઉપરથી જે મીઠું કમીશનર સાહેબના પરવાનગીથી જશે તેજ મીઠુંને ઉપર લખેલી કીમત આપી જશે.

સહી.
રિચાર્ડ સ્પુનર,

કમીશનર આફ કરકમ સાલ્ટ એન્ડ ઓપીયમ.
ચુકામ મુંબઈ કરકમ હૌસ,
તારીખ ૮ મી અપ્રિલ રને ૧૮૫૮ ઇસવી.

જાહિરાત.

દિલ્હી જાતે એસી જે મલબાર પ્રાંતમાં કોળેત દરાને મીઠ વેળ્યાંત યેદીલ ત્યાજવદલ જાહિરાત તારીખ ૨ માર્ચ સન ૧૮૫૮ ની છાપેલી હતી ત્યાં બાવર્તીત આગિક અસેં કલ્કવિળ્યાંત યેતેં કીં મલબાર કીનારે મીઠ રવાના કરવાની જાતી ખુબી અસેલ ત્યાંચે અર્જ કરકમ કમીશનર સાહેબ લેતીલ. વ ત્યાસ જાહિરાત પ્રમાણે દર મિલતીલ.

કાનાનૌર યેયે ૧૨૦ બંગાલી મણાંચે દર ચારનામાં રૂપયે ૪૮
તેલીચેરી યેયે કિત્તા કિત્તા ૪૮
પોનાની યેયે કિત્તા કિત્તા ૪૮

સદરૂ લિહિલેલે ભારી દરાને મીઠ જરૂર તિતકેંચ લેતલેં જાઈલ. યાજકરિતાં જાતી ખુબી અસેલ ત્યાંહીં જલદીને અર્જ કરાવે.

સદરૂ મીઠ ચાલતી મોસમ આખરે હોળ્યાપૂર્વીં વર લિહિ-લેલ્યા વંદરૂ જાહિરાત પાંચલે પાંહિજે આળિ યા જાહિરાતિવરૂન જે મીઠ કમીશનર સાહેબાંચે પરવાનગીને જાઈલ ત્યાંચ મીઠાસ સદરૂ લિહિલેલે કિમત દિલ્હી જાઈલ.

સહી.
રિચાર્ડ સ્પુનર,

કમીશનર આફ કરકમ સાલ્ટ એન્ડ ઓપીયમ.
મુકામ મુંબઈ કરકમ હૌસ,
તારીખ ૮ એપ્રિલ સન ૧૮૫૮ ઇસવી.

Notice

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

Seaman's Name.	No. of Register Ticket.	From what Port held.	Capacity.	To what Ship belonged.	Of the Port of	Amount.
Syed Ahmed Poker	None ..	Bombay ..	Lascar	John Temperly..	London....	Rs. a. p. 25 11 4

Register of Seamen Office, Bombay, 21st April 1858.

W. R. HAYMAN,
Acting Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

اشتہار نامہ

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

خلاصی کا نام	رجسٹر ٹکٹ کا نمبر	کوئس بندر سے رجسٹر ٹکٹ ملا	عہدہ	کوئس جہاز پر نوکر تھا	کوئس بندر کا	مبلغ
سید احمد پاکر	کچھ نہیں	بمبئی ..	خلاصی ..	جان تیمپری ..	لندن	پای آنے روپے ۲۵ ۱۱ ۴

رجسٹر اف سیمین آفیس (صحیح)
ولیم رگدن ہیمن صاحب
اکٹنگ رجسٹرار اف مرچنٹ سیمین

رجسٹر اف سیمین آفیس
بمبئی تاریخ ۲۱ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۵۸ء

VENAYEK WASSOODRW, Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice

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

Seaman's Name.	No. of Register Ticket.	From what Port held.	Capacity.	To what Ship belonged.	Of the Port of	Amount.
Jooman	51630	Calcutta	Lascar	Futteh Salaam	Bombay..	Rs. a. p. 18 10 4

Register of Seamen Office, Bombay, 24th April 1858.

W. R. HAYMAN,
Acting Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

اشتہار نامہ

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

خلاصی کا نام	رجسٹر ٹکٹ کا نمبر	کوئس بندر سے رجسٹر ٹکٹ ملا	عہدہ	کوئس جہاز پر نوکر تھا	کوئس بندر کا	مبلغ
جمہ	۵۱۶۳۰	کلکتہ ..	خلاصی ..	فتح السلام	بمبئی	پای آنے روپے ۱۸ ۱۰ ۴

رجسٹر اف سیمین آفیس (صحیح)
ولیم رگدن ہیمن صاحب
اکٹنگ رجسٹرار اف مرچنٹ سیمین

رجسٹر اف سیمین آفیس
بمبئی تاریخ ۲۴ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۵۸ء

VENAYEK WASSOODRW, Oriental Translator to Govt.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR RACE.	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Cause.	Total—exclusive of Still-born.
Buddhist—Jain, &c.	..	..	5	..	20	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Brahmun.	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Lingnet and Bhatia	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Hindoo of other Caste	..	4	1	33	..	84	1	6	12	..	1	1	14	1	..	4	..	158
Hindoo Out-caste	..	1	..	6	..	5	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	19
Moosulman	..	1	..	9	..	31	..	2	8	..	1	2	7	..	3	..	..	63
Parsee	..	..	7	..	4	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20
Jew	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native-Christian.	..	..	4	..	5	1	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	18
Indo-European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
European	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6
Negro-African	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other and Unknown Caste or Race	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
All Castes and Races	7	1	67	..	160	9	..	20	30	..	2	5	26	1	4	8	1	334
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Ten Years	..	62	34	10	139	12	..	29	42	..	2	1	11	1	3	3	1	350

Bombay, 28th April 1858.

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

No. 77 OF 1857.

Notice

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

"NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

J. W. MUSPRATT,
Superintendent of Stamps.Bombay, General Stamp Office,
4th February 1857.**BANK OF BOMBAY.****DISCOUNT.**

On Government Bills 9 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 } 12 ditto.
Months }

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government } 10 per cent.
Notes and Railway Shares . . . }

On Open Loans on ditto 11 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts 11 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods . . 12 ditto.

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

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

Loans on Goods, &c.

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

Government Agency.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Securities, Bank Shares, and other Indian Stock Certificates; also the purchase or sale of the same, and realises the Interest and Dividends as they become due; and is also authorised to transact the business hitherto carried on by the

Government Agents for the public Creditors of Government and others, and to remit the interest, dividends, and principal by *Bills of Exchange payable in England* to Constituents, Shareholders, and others, whether resident in Europe or elsewhere.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 15th April 1858.

Advertisement.

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

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

F. G. BONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,
Bombay, 15th April 1858.

Advertisement.

PASSAGE is required for the CONVEYANCE of One (1) EUROPEAN CONVICT to WESTERN AUSTRALIA, and of Fifty-Seven (57) NATIVE CONVICTS to SINGAPORE.

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

F. G. BONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,
Bombay, 6th April 1858.

Memorandum.

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

	Scale.	Price of each.
Map of the Belgaum Collectorate, 4 miles to an inch,	Rs. 2-8-0, or Rs. 3 mounted on cloth.	
Ditto Dharwar ditto, ditto.		
Ditto Rutnagherry ditto, ditto.		
Ditto Tanna ditto, ditto.		
Ditto Poona ditto, ditto.		
Ditto Ahmednuggur ditto, ditto.		
Ditto Sattara Territory, ditto.		Rs. a. p.
Ditto Surat Collectorate, 2 miles to an inch.		2 0 0
Ditto Broach ditto, ditto.		or Rs. 2-8 mounted on cloth.
Ditto Malcolmpeit, 500 feet to an inch.		
Ditto Matheran Hill, 1 furlong to an inch.		
Ditto Kaira Collectorate, 2 miles to an inch.		Rs. a. p.
Ditto Ahmedabad ditto, 4 miles to an inch.		1 8 0
		or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.

Plan of the City of Poona, 300 feet to an inch, Rs. 1-4-0, or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.

Map of the Peint State, 2 miles to an inch, Rs. 0-12-0, or Rs. 1 mounted on cloth.

Plan of the Native Town of Bombay, 300 feet to an inch, Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.

Ditto Fort of Bombay, 300 feet to an inch, Rs. 1-8-0 mounted on cloth.

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

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

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 27th April 1858.

INDORE.

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED.			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.			EXPORTED BY SEA.			Balance.	Chests.
	Total.	From 21st to 27th Apr. 1858.	Up to 20th April 1858.	Total.	Lost on the road.	From 21st to 27th Apr. 1858.	Up to 20th April 1858.	From 21st to 27th Apr. 1858.	Up to 20th April 1858.		
AT INDORE.	29,582½	..	29,574½	29,582½	8	..	29,474½	2	29,474½	98	2
For 1856-57	29,582½	..	29,574½	29,582½	117½	..	29,474½	303	29,474½	8,331	
" 1857-58	29,700	214	25,486½	25,572	117½	1,021	17,820½		13,123½		
AT AHMEDABAD.	61½	..	61½	61½	..	..	61½	..	..	32	303
For 1857-58	61½	..	61½	61½	..	..	61½	..	..	29½	0
Total	305										

Detail of Exports from 21st to 27th April 1858.

For the Season 1856-57.

Per Pattimary "Bhowanee"

For the Season 1857-58.

Per Steamer "Norma"

Per Brig "Arrow"

For the Season 1857-58.

None

Total

(Errors excepted)

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

Bombay, Custom House, 28th April 1858.

Notice to Mariners.

A DANGEROUS REEF was seen by the P. and O. Company's Ship "Singapore" on her recent voyage from Singapore to Hongkong (by the Palawan Passage), on the 4th of January 1858.

The Broken Water appeared to be about ten yards in extent, North and South, and was breaking heavily every three or four minutes, apparently caused by a Rock a few feet under water; there was a N.E. swell on at the time. Soundings

were taken within two or three miles of the Reef, but no bottom got at 100 and 120 fathoms.

The correct Position of the above Reef was ascertained to be in Latitude 8° 21' North, and Longitude 116° 25' East of Greenwich.

By order of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy,

E. F. T. FERGUSSON, Lieut. I. N.,
Indian Naval Draftsman.

Bombay, 27th February 1858.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

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

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Pandoo Cumblea Thakoor, and Mottibace, Widow of the late Govind Patell.	None	Hindoos	Without the Fort, in Mahim.	7th	April	1858
Bhagia Somesett	Lately traded as a Tobacco Retailer.	Hindoo	Without the Fort, in Bhendy Bazar.	10th	"	"
Shaik Dawood Ebram	A Dealer in Skins	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, on Duncan Road.	12th	"	"
John Fitzpatrick	A Fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.	Indo-Briton..	Without the Fort, at Warree Bunder.	14th	"	"
Mottabhoy, alias Luxumon Dinnanathjee.	An English Writer	Hindoo	Without the Fort, in Wittulwady.	15th	"	"
Pascoal Rozares	A Blacksmith	Christian	Without the Fort, in Coombharwady Pat-tun Street.	16th	"	"
Tatia Rowjee	A Pensioner on the Warden's Official Fund.	Hindoo	Lately without the Fort, near the Portuguese Chapel at Bhoolesthur (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	19th	"	"
Kerroo Lalljee	A Blacksmith	Ditto	Without the Fort, on Byculla Road.	"	"	"
Mudsoodeen Narron Josey.	An English Writer	Ditto	Without the Fort, in Hunuman Gully.	20th	"	"

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

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Tatia Rowjee	1st Monday	May next	11 o'clock.
Pandoo Cumblea Thakoor & Mottibace Widow	3rd Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhagia Somesett	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
John Fitzpatrick	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mottabhoy, alias Luxumon Dinnanathjee ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Pascoal Rozares	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hajee Amber bin Abdoolla	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Yacoob bin Abdoolla	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mudsoodeen Narron Josey	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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

J. A. McKENZIE,

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of April 1858.

Clerk of the Court.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોરટ મધે.

જાહેર ખખર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે, વિગત સાથે હેની હેકળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓનાં નાંમો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેવુદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે જે વિક્ટોરીયાના આગિઆરમે વરસો જે ધારો કરીને ઠરાવો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં આખમાંનો ધલાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઈમધે રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહાડા	માસ.	વરસ.
પાંડુ કમલીઆ ઠાકુર તથા મોટી બાઈ તે મરનાર ગોવીંદ પાટલની વીધવા.	કંઈનહીં	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર મેહેમમો.....	૭ મો	એપ્રેલ.	૧૮૫૮.
બાગઆ રોમરોટ.	થોડા દાહાડાઉપર તંબાખુનો પ-રચુરણ વેપાર કરતો હતો.	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ભેડીબજારમો .	૧૦ મો	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
રોખ દાઉદ હમિરામ	આમડાનો વેપારી.	મહંમદીઆન.	કોટબાહાર ડુંકનના રસતા-ઉપર.	૧૨ મો	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
જાંન કીટરાપાટરીક	ગ્રેટ ઇંડિઆન પીનેનશુલર રે-લવે કંપનીમો શીટર એટલે કારીગર.	ઇંડોષીટન.	કોટબાહાર વાડીબંદરઉપર .	૧૪ મો	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
મોટા બાઈ ઉરફ લખમણ દીનાનાથજી.	અંગરેજી લખનાર	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર વીટલવાડીમો .	૧૫ મો	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
પારાકોલ રોઝરેજ	લોહાર	ક્રીસ્તીઆન.	કોટબાહાર કુભારવાડા પાઠણ ધરાતીરીટમો.	૧૬ મો	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
તાતીઆ રાવજી	વારડનના આશીશીઆલ ફંડનો પેનરાન ખાનાર	હીંદુ.	થોડા દાહાડાઉપર બુલેશર આ-ગલ શીરંગાના દેવલ પારો ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૧૮ મો	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
કેરે લાલજી	લોહાર	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ભામખલાની રસતાઉપર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
મદશુદન નારણ જોશી ..	અંગરેજી લખનાર	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર હાનુમાનની ગ-લીમો.	૨૦ મો	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની આખતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મચકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજવસ્તુ આ નામદાર કોરટનાં આર્કિસિઆલ આસામનીના તાખામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાસાથે ઠરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
તાતીઆ રાવજી	૧ લો રોમવાર.	આવતો મે.	૧૧.
પાંડુ કમલીઆ ઠાકુર તથા મોટી બાઈ વિધવા.	૩ જો રોમવાર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
બાગીઆ રોમરોટ	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
જાંન કીટરાપાટરીક	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
મોટા બાઈ ઉરફ લખમણ દીનાનાથજી	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
પારાકોલ રોઝરેજ	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
હાજી અંબર ખીન અમદલા	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
આકુખ ખીન અમદલા	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.
મદશુદન નારણ જોશી	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.	એપ્ર.

આડા આવનાર લેણુદારોએ, થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણુ દાહાડા અગાઉ સોગણુનાંમાથી સાખીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાણે તેઓ ને શી આપવી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા માલ મિલકતની ટીપો હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

મુંબઈનાં કોરટમધે, કોર્ટના ક્લાર્કની આશીસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૨૦ મી એપ્રેલ સને ૧૮૫૮.

જે. એ. મેફુનજી,
કોર્ટના ક્લાર્કની રાહી.

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

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Notice is hereby given, that the following Petitions have been filed, and the following Adjudications have been pronounced thereon, and which are published as required by the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. Clause LXXXII. :—

Nos. of Proceedings.	NAMES OF INSOLVENTS.	Dates of Petitions.	Dates of Adjudications.	Dates of Confirmations.
		1857	1857	1858
1652	Richard Morgan	29th Oct.	29th Oct.	4th Jan.
1659	Syed Hoossain Mullick, and Suckina his Wife	7th Nov.	7th Nov.	Ditto
1660	Memon Esmail Ulloo	10th Nov.	10th Nov.	Ditto
1661	Nanabhoy Ramchunder	Ditto	11th Nov.	Ditto
1664	Govind Babajee	16th Nov.	16th Nov.	Ditto
1598	Thucker Goculdass Pragjee	11th Aug.	11th Aug.	18th Jan.
1654	Cassinath Chimmajee	29th Oct.	30th Oct.	Ditto
1663	Narayan Babjee, Pandoorung Narayan, and Gunput-row Narayan	14th Nov.	14th Nov.	Ditto
1665	Sumbhoo Appajee	16th Nov.	16th Nov.	Ditto
1668	Gunnesh Chintamon Abhenker	20th Nov.	20th Nov.	Ditto
1672	Gunnoo Narayan Ranney	25th Nov.	26th Nov.	Ditto
1675	Narayan Cassinathjee	1st Dec.	1st Dec.	Ditto
1676	John David Forbes	2nd Dec.	2nd Dec.	Ditto
1677	Gujja, Widow of Gunnoo Ranasa	4th Dec.	4th Dec.	Ditto
1687	Luis DeCruz Mello	21st Dec.	21st Dec.	Ditto
1667	Kessow Jetta	17th Nov.	17th Nov.	1st Feb.
1673	Moogdom bin Bundghee Hoossain	28th Nov.	28th Nov.	Ditto
1678	Onkar Madhowrao	4th Dec.	4th Dec.	Ditto
1679	Sudasew Rungnathjee	Ditto	5th Dec.	Ditto
1680	Pallonjee Nowrojee	5th Dec.	Ditto	Ditto
1683	Abbas Ali Turcoo	14th Dec.	14th Dec.	Ditto
1684	Feerungoo Ellapa, and Gungabae, Widow of the late Gungajee	Ditto	15th Dec.	Ditto
1686	Dinshaw Eduljee	19th Dec.	19th Dec.	Ditto
1637	Punna Vueta	30th Sept.	30th Sept.	15th Feb.
1682	Abdool Rahim bin Abdool Rusool	11th Dec.	11th Dec.	Ditto
1689	Moobaruck Ahmud, and Halima, his Wife	29th Dec.	29th Dec.	Ditto
		1858	1858	
1692	Rama Ahoojee, and Jankee Widow	2nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	Ditto
1693	Annundrao Vissajee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
1694	Hormusjee Ardaseer	4th Jan.	4th Jan.	Ditto
1695	Bhawoodin (otherwise called) Fuzloodin bin Coodbood-in Toongaker	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
1697	Meea Soolamon Shaboodin Thackoor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
1698	Samuel Trenn	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
1699	Wittoba Dusrutjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
1700	Bunnoobee Cusban	5th Jan.	5th Jan.	Ditto
1701	Purmanund Nagurdass	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
1707	Baba Sonajee	18th Jan.	18th Jan.	Ditto
1708	Cader bin Fazell Soortee	12th Jan.	Ditto	Ditto
		1857	1857	
1681	Khaikusroo Rustomjee	10th Dec.	10th Dec.	1st Mar.
1688	Shaik Esmail bin Goolam Mohidin Patell, Luxumee his Wife, Babajee Ramjee Kudum, Raghoo Ramjee Kudum, and Anda Ramjee Kudum	22nd Dec.	22nd Dec.	Ditto
		1858	1858	
1702	Fuckeera Ramjee	5th Jan.	5th Jan.	Ditto
1705	Muccoond Manockjee, and Damodhur Muccoondjee	12th Jan.	12th Jan.	Ditto
		1857		
1691	Ladoo Woman, and Pandoorung Kessowjee	31st Dec.	2nd Jan.	15th Mar.
		1858		
1703	Meea Motee Esmail Khan, and Meea Abba Mottee	7th Jan.	7th Jan.	Ditto
1706	Purshotum Oomajee	16th Jan.	16th Jan.	Ditto
1711	Blasker Gopall	27th Jan.	27th Jan.	Ditto
1716	Bhickajee Fuckeerjee	8th Feb.	8th Feb.	Ditto

*Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 27th day of April 1858.*

J. A. McKENZIE,
Clerk of the Court.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

It is hereby notified, as provided for by Section VII. of Act IX. of 1858, that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has, in conformity with the powers vested in the Local Government by Section XLII. of Act XXII. of 1855, fixed the RATES at which PORT-DUES shall be LEVIED in certain Ports within the LIMITS of the GULF of CAMBAY at the full Rates prescribed by Act IX. of 1858; that is to say:—

Port-Dues shall be levied, under the provisions of Acts XXII. of 1855 and IX. of 1858, at the Rate of Two Annas for every Ton of Burthen at the following Ports:—

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Surat. | 7. Bowlearee. |
| 2. Broach. | 8. Khoon. |
| 3. Tunkaria. | 9. Koluck. |
| 4. Gogo. | 10. Oomursaree. |
| 5. Bulsar. | 11. Delhj. |
| 6. Bhugwa. | 12. Dehgaum. |

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. YOUNG,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1858.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

The following PORTS, within the LIMITS of the GULF of CAMBAY, are hereby declared subject to Act XXII. of 1855:—

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Surat. | 7. Bowlearee. |
| 2. Broach. | 8. Khoon. |
| 3. Tunkaria. | 9. Koluck. |
| 4. Gogo. | 10. Oomursaree. |
| 5. Bulsar. | 11. Delhj. |
| 6. Bhugwa. | 12. Dehgaum. |

SURAT.

The Limits of the said Port of Surat are as follows:—

To the North.—A line drawn directly across the Taptee, from the boundary-post immediately above Kimlee Bunder at Randier.

To the South.—A line directly across the River, from the Town Wall, which also forms the South wall of the Adawlut compound.

These Limits include so much of the River Taptee, and of the shores thereof, as are within fifty yards of high-water mark at spring tides.

The Limits of the Navigable River and Channel leading to the said Port of Surat, made subject to Act XXII. of 1855, are as follows:—

To the North.—The Port of Surat as above described.

To the South.—A line drawn across the Mouth of the Taptee, from the boundary-post immediately to the South of Vaux's Tomb, to the village of Dantee, on the South of the Bhimpoor Creek.

All parts of the Navigable Channel of the Taptee below high-water mark (spring tides), and so much of the Bhimpoor Creek as lies below and to the Westward of a line drawn across the Kharee, from the boundary-post immediately above Bhimpoor, and including the Domus Channel, between the said Limits, are subject to the said Act.

BROACH.

The Limits of the Port of Broach are as follows:—

To the East.—A line drawn directly across the Nerbudda, from the Temple of Dusha Sumet, on the North bank of the river immediately above the City Wall.

To the West.—A line drawn directly across the River, from Byramshaw Dhunjishaw's Cotton Ginning House.

These Limits include so much of the Nerbudda, and of the shores thereof, as are within fifty yards of high-water mark (spring tides).

The Limits of the Navigable River and Channels leading to the said Port of Broach, made subject to the Act XXII. of 1855, are as follows:—

To the East.—The Port of Broach as above described.

To the West.—A line drawn across the Mouth of the Nerbudda, from the Village of Lohara, on the North bank, to the Village of Vehode, on the South bank.

All parts of the Navigable Channel of the Nerbudda, including the Hansote Channel, between the said Limits, are subject to the said Act.

TUNKARIA.

The Limits of the Port of Tunkaria are as follows:—

To the East.—A line drawn directly across the Dhadur, from a boundary-post 600 yards above and to the Eastward of the Tunkaria Creek.

To the West.—A line drawn directly across the Dhadur, from a boundary-post 300 yards below and to the Westward of the Tunkaria Creek, and so much of the Tunkaria Creek as lies below a line drawn directly across the Creek, from a boundary-post placed on the Bank to the North of the Custom House.

These Limits include so much of the River Dhadur, and of the North shore thereof, and of the Tunkaria Creek, and of its shores, as are within fifty yards of high-water mark (spring tides).

The Limits of the Navigable River and Channel leading to the said Port of Tunkaria, made subject to the said Act, are as follows:—

To the East.—The Port of Tunkaria, as above defined.

To the West.—A line drawn from the Light-house near Deojuggun, across the Mouth of the Dhadur, to the Village of Punniadra, on the South side of the River.

All parts of the Channel of the Dhadur between the said Limits, and below high-water line at spring tides, are subject to the said Act.

GOGO.

The Limits of the Port of Gogo are as follows:—

To the North.—A line running East from the Sakur Kharee.

To the South.—A line running East from the Tower at the South corner of the Town Wall.

To the East.—A line running North and by West from the Light-house on Peerum Island.

On the West.—So much of the shores of the Gulf and of the Navigable Channel of the Gogo Creek, and of the shores thereof, as are within fifty yards of high-water mark at spring tides.

BULSAR.

The Limits of the Port of Bulsar are as follows:—

To the Eastward.—A line drawn across the River Oorunga, from the boundary-post above the Custom House.

To the Westward.—A line drawn across the River Oorunga, from the boundary-post immediately below the Village of Bhangra.

These Limits include the River Oorunga, and so much of the shores thereof, as are within fifty yards of high-water mark at spring tides.

The Limits of the Navigable River and Channel leading to the said Port of Bulsar, made subject to the said Act, are:—

To the Eastward.—The Port of Bulsar, as above described.

To the West.—The Bar at the Mouth of the River.

All parts of the Channel of the Oorunga between the said Limits, and below high-water mark at spring tides, are subject to the said Act.

BHUGWA.

The Limits of the Port of Bhugwa are as follows:—

So much of the Channel of the Creek as lies between lines drawn across it, from the boundary-posts placed on the Bank immediately above and below the Bunder at Bugwa, and so much of the shores thereof as are within fifty yards of high-water mark (spring tides), and so much of the Creek at Koon-diana as lies between the boundary-posts immediately above and below the Landing-place, and of the shores thereof, as are within fifty yards of high-water mark.

The Limits of the Navigable Channel of the Creek leading to the said Port of Bhugwa, made subject to the Act, are as follows:—

To the Eastward.—The Port of Bhugwa, as above described.

To the Westward.—A line drawn across the Mouth of the Creek, from a boundary-post on the North bank to a boundary-post on the South side, and all parts of the Navigable Channel of the Bhugwa Creek between the said Limits, and below high-water mark (spring tides), are subject to the said Act.

BOWLEAREE.

The Limits of the Port of Bowlearee are as follows:—

To the Westward.—A line drawn across the Creek, from a boundary-post above the Custom House.

To the Eastward.—A line drawn across the Creek, from a boundary-post below the Custom House.

The Limits include so much of the Creek, and of the North shore thereof, as lies within 200 yards of high-water mark at spring tides.

The Limits of the Navigable Channel leading to the said Port of Bowlearee, made subject to the said Act, are as follows:—

To the Westward.—The Port of Bowlearee, as above described.

To the East.—The Gulf of Cambay.

All parts of the Navigable Channel of the Bowlearee Creek between the said Limits, and below high-water mark (spring tides), are subject to the said Act.

KHOON.

The Limits of the Port of Khoon are as follows :—

To the North.—A line drawn across the Creek, from a boundary-post above the Custom House.

To the Eastward.—A line drawn across the Creek, from a boundary-post below the Custom House.

These Limits include so much of the Khoon Creek, and of the shores thereof, as are within 200 yards of high-water mark at spring tides.

The Limits of the Navigable Channel leading to the said Port of Khoon, made subject to the said Act, are as follows :—

To the Westward.—The Port of Khoon, as above described.

To the Eastward.—The Channel of the Saburmuttee.

All parts of the Navigable Channel of the Khoon Creek between the said Limits, and below high-water mark (spring tides), are subject to the said Act.

KOLUCK.

The Limits of the Port of Koluck are as follows :—

So much of the Channel of the River Koluck as lies between a line drawn across the River, from the boundary-post placed immediately above the Landing-place and the Bar, at its confluence with the Sea, and so much of the North bank of the River within the above Limits as lies within fifty yards of high-water mark (spring tides).

OOMURSAREE.

The Limits of the Port of Oomursaree are as follows :—

So much of the Channel of the Par River as lies between the boundary-post placed immediately above the Bunder at Pocha and the Bar, at its confluence with the Sea, and so much of the shore of the said River within fifty yards of high-water mark (spring tides), as lies between the boundary-posts at the Bunders of Wurlee, Pocha, and Oomursaree. The Channel of the Doongree Creek, and so much of the shore thereof, within fifty yards of high-water mark, as lies between the two boundary-posts which mark the Bunder of Doongree, are, likewise, subject to the Act.

DEHJ.

The Limits of the Port of Dehj are as follows :—

So much of the Creek as lies between the boundary-posts placed on the bank on each side of the Landing-place, and so much of the shore on the South-east side thereof as is within fifty yards of high-water mark at spring tides, and all parts of the Navigable Channel of the Creek from the Landing-place to the Bar and below high-water mark (spring tides), are subject to the said Act.

DEHGAUM.

The Limits of the Port of Dehgaum are as follows :—

To the North-east.—A line running North-west, from a boundary-post 300 yards above the Custom House.

To the South-west.—A line running North-west, from a boundary-post 300 yards below the Custom House.

The Limits of the said Port include so much of the Anchorage, in the Gulf of Cambay, as lies within 600 yards of the shore, and so much of the East shore thereof as lies within fifty yards of high-water mark, and between the lines drawn from the two boundary-posts above described.

PORT RULES.

The following Port Rules, applicable to Ports within the Limits of the Gulf of Cambay, have been made, and are hereby promulgated for general information and guidance :—

I. All Vessels entering any of the Ports aforesaid shall anchor when and where required by the Harbour Master, or other authorised Officer.

II. All Vessels shall rig in their Jib and Driver Booms when required to do so by the Harbour Master, or other authorised Officer.

III. Every Vessel shall remove any Anchor, or Spar, or other substance projecting from its sides, when required to do so by the Harbour Master, or other authorised Officer.

IV. Every Master of a Vessel is to be strictly enjoined against allowing any Warp or Hawser to remain attached to his Vessel after sunset, so as to endanger the safety of any boat or vessel navigating in any of the Ports aforesaid.

V. No Fishing-nets, or Stakes, will be permitted in the Limits of any of the Ports aforesaid, which impede the navigation thereof, or endanger the safety of vessels and boats navigating in the said Port.

VI. A free passage shall be kept to Piers, Jetties, Landing-places, Wharves, Quays, and Moorings; and all Vessels shall be bound to move when required to clear such Channels or Passages.

VII. No Master or Owner of a Vessel shall Grave, Bream, or Smoke such Vessel, without giving notice thereof to the Harbour Master, or his Assistant.

VIII. No Vessels shall boil any Pitch or Dammer on board.

The Provisions of Section XL. of Act XXII. of 1855 are specially made applicable to all the Ports aforesaid.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. YOUNG,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1858.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April 1858.

No. 432 of 1858.—Captain D'Oyly Compton, of the 29th Regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Fort Adjutant of Bombay, until further orders, vice Cahusac.

No. 433 of 1858.—Brevet Major W. L. Merewether, of the 3rd European Regiment, and Commandant of the 1st Regiment Sind Irregular Horse, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 434 of 1858.—Lieutenant J. Clements, 3rd Regt. N. I., is appointed Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and placed under the orders of the Acting Assistant Commissary General Southern Division of the Army.

No. 435 of 1858.—Lieutenant G. C. H. Armstrong, of the 59th Regiment Bengal N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 23rd April 1858.

No. 436 of 1858.—The following Order is confirmed :—

Dated 2nd April 1858.—By Major Christie, appointing Lieutenant Smith to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing 17th Regt. N. I., at Rajkote, vice Lieutenant Blew, directed to join the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1858.

No. 437 of 1858.—With reference to General Order No. 865, dated the 16th September last, the transfer of Major A. A. Drummond to the Invalid Establishment has been confirmed by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

No. 438 of 1858.—The undermentioned Officer has been examined by a Committee assembled at Belgaum, and reported by the Presidency Committee as passed in the Hindoostanee language :—

Lieutenant W. P. LaTouche Acting Adjutant Southern Muratha Irregular Horse.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1858.

No. 439 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, dated Fort William, 26th March 1858, followed by the names of such of the Pensioners therein alluded to as belong to the Bombay Presidency :—

"No. 501 of 1858.—The Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council directs that the names of the undermentioned Pensioners, whose cases have been inquired into by a Committee of Officers, and who have been declared to have shown no loyalty, nor taken part with the Government during the present Rebellion, shall, under the operation of Government General Order No. 1514, of the 1st December 1857, be struck off the Pension List from the date of last payment made to them :—

DINAPORE CIRCLE.

<i>Late Corps.</i>	<i>Register No.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
15th Bombay N. I.	3652	Subedar	Purson Sing.
16th Regt. Bombay N. I. . .	3636	Naik	Phutty Allee.
17th Bombay N. I.	3657	Sepoy	Shaik Mahomed Ally.
19th Regt. Bombay N. I. . .	18202	Sepoy	Ram Nutt."

No. 440 of 1858.—The leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted to Captain H. S. Osborne, of the Regiment of Artillery, in G. G. O. No. 126, dated the 30th January 1857, is extended to the 30th September 1858, to proceed to Cuddalore, on the same account.

No. 441 of 1858.—The undermentioned Officers, of the Engineer Corps, attached to the Sappers and Miners, having been examined by Committee, and declared to have attained the required proficiency in their knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, and of their Military duties, are available for employment in the Department of Public Works :—

Second Lieutenant J. D. Swiney.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Bedford.

Second Lieutenant G. L. C. Merewether.

No. 442 of 1858.—The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, Commissions are assigned to them from the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Medical Establishment.

Date of Rank.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Alexander Fraser Scott	19th January 1858.
Assistant Surgeon Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.	27th " "

No. 443 of 1858.—The following promotions and postings are made :—

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

PROMOTIONS.

First Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Thomas Richard Teschemaker to be Captain, and Second Lieutenant Charles Pasley Roberts to be First Lieutenant, from the 4th April 1858, in succession to Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) S. Turnbull, deceased of wounds received in action.

Rank and Name.

POSTING.

Regimental Rank.

Second Lieutenant Charles Edward Basevi	4th April 1858.
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No. 444 of 1858.—In reference to the Government Notification dated 6th October 1856, published in the *Government Gazette*, page 1585, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Indents for all Wooden Furniture and Iron Articles, of the description usually supplied by the Gun Carriage Manufactory, required by the Corps and Departments at the Presidency, shall, in future, be preferred direct on the Gun Carriage Agent instead of on the Commissariat Department.

No. 445 of 1858.—Assistant Surgeon H. A. Ebdon, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Sea, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia, for two years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1858.

No. 446 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Orders by the Government of India, Nos. 465 and 466, dated Fort William, 19th March last :—

"BREVET.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed three years' actual service as Senior Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and as Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army, from the date specified, under the operations of Government General Orders No. 1275 of 1855, and No. 825 of 1857 :—

Lieutenant Colonel William Marcus Coghlan, of the Bombay Artillery 28th November 1854.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed three years' actual service in the Regimental rank of Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the operation of Government General Order No. 366, of the 23rd March 1855 :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel James Kilner, of the Bombay Engineers 1st August 1857.

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

No. 447 of 1858.—Lieutenant the Honorable W. A. Hobart, of the 3rd European Regiment, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Bazars and Police, Poona Cantonment.

No. 448 of 1858.—The following promotions are made :—

23rd Regiment N. L. I.

Lieutenant Arthur George Paul to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign George Francis Blowers to be Lieutenant, from the 1st April 1858, in succession to Captain R. Bainbrigg, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1858.

No. 449 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Division Order by Major General C. Waddington, C.B., Commanding Sind Division, dated Kurrachee, April 1858 :—

At the recommendation of a Medical Board, Major Peter Christie, Bengal Artillery, who arrived at Kurrachee with the Invalids of the Season from the Upper Provinces, will proceed to England by the Ship "Owen Glendower," in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

No. 450 of 1858.—The undermentioned Document will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the next Overland Mail :—

1. General Roll of Remittances of Invalids, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment of Foot.

No. 451 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following Extract from General Order by the Government of India, dated 26th March 1858, No. 496 :—

"The undermentioned Officers reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their respective names :—

Lieutenant A. Soppitt, 10th Bombay Native Infantry, Adjutant late 4th Oude Infantry, on leave for twelve months. Government General Order No. 408, } 'Bentinck,' 20th March
of the 9th March 1858. } 1858."

No. 452 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, dated Fort William, 1st April 1858 :—

"No. 524 of 1858.—The undermentioned promotions will take place, consequent on the death of the following Officer :—

Major General Michael Bagnold, Bombay Infantry, died 1st December 1857.

BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edward Rowland Mainwaring, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army

• Brevet Major Archibald Goldie Young, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army } From the 1st of December 1857.
Captain Thomas Loughnan Jameson, Bombay Infantry, to be Major in the Army..... }

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

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1858.

No. 70 of 1858.—Mr. J. Pryce, Second Assistant Master Attendant, is allowed leave to Europe, on private affairs, for six months, from the 10th May next, under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1858.

No. 71 of 1858.—Mr. E. M. Brownlow, Midshipman, has returned from England, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, on the 13th instant.

No. 72 of 1858.—In reference to the Government Notification dated 6th October 1856, published in the *Government Gazette*, page 1585, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Indents for all Wooden Furniture and Iron Articles, of the description usually supplied by the Gun Carriage Manufactory, required by the Corps and Departments at the Presidency, shall, in future, be preferred direct on the Gun Carriage Agent, instead of on the Commissariat Department.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1858.

No. 73 of 1858.—Lieutenant H. A. Fraser, of the Indian Navy, is allowed leave of absence for three months, from the 25th instant, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd April 1858.

Captain H. F. Davies, of the 29th Regt. Bombay N. I., is appointed Commandant of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1858.

Lieutenant T. Thatcher, 11th Regt. N. I., to be Second in Command of the First Khandeish Bheel Corps.

Lieutenant Stanley Scott, 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I., to be confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant Second Khandeish Bheel Corps, and to act as Second in Command of the First Khandeish Bheel Corps, during Lieutenant Thatcher's employment on other duty.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1858.

Lieutenant Mignon, Sub-Assistant Commissary General in Charge of the Cattle Department at Kurrachee, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, with the exception of the power of review.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1858.

Lieutenants T. Thatcher and J. S. Carr respectively handed over and received charge of the Office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednuggur, on the 31st ultimo.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April 1858.

Mr. A. L. Spens to be Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise an exchange of appointments between Mr. R. H. Showell, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednuggur, and Mr. Ramchunder Amrut Duglé, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the same Collectorate.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1858.

Mr. Reginald Phillipps, Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for fifteen months, under Section VI. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. Francis Gibbons has been appointed Probationary Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury at Hyderabad, from the 1st instant.

Rao Bahadoor Rughoonathrow Ramchunder, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, has been allowed leave of absence, from the 26th instant to the 3rd proximo, on private affairs, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1858.

Captain T. A. Cowper, having been re-appointed Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, assumed charge of his duties from Mr. B. H. Ellis on the 27th instant.

Mr. B. H. Ellis is appointed Special Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. YOUNG, *Chief Secretary.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1858.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Annunta Chundroba is attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, as a temporary measure.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1858.

Assistant Executive Engineer W. Whittenbury is allowed privilege leave of absence, from the 5th to the 18th May 1858, under Section VII. Chapter III. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1858.

Sub-Surveyor Shevram Shayana is allowed a further extension, of one month, of the leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted to him on the 20th, and extended by Government Notification dated the 24th March 1858.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1858.

Lieutenant Southey, Assistant to the Chief Engineer of Public Works, is allowed privilege leave of absence from the 29th April to the 1st June 1858, inclusive; his duties being performed during his absence by Captain W. F. Marriott.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. A. Jacob, Assistant Executive Engineer, Sattara Collectorate, under Government Notification dated 12th February last, is to have effect from the 22nd February to the 10th March 1858.

Sub-Assistant Surveyor and Builder Sadasew Balcrustna, employed under the Acting Executive Engineer, Sholapore Collectorate, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Poona, on urgent private affairs, for one month and a half, from the 21st April to the 4th June 1858, under Section VII. Chapter III. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. HART, *Secretary to Government.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Government Notification of 17th March 1858, promulgating certain Rules with a view to check the irregular Franking of Official Letters, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Additional Rule on the subject:—

Any Officer paying Postage charged on letters superscribed on the Public Service, in consequence of their not being franked by proper authority, will be reimbursed on charging for the same in a contingent bill; the amount of charges thus paid being adjusted by a debit to the Post Office.

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1858.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified for general information, that Government will be prepared to take into consideration applications from Public Offices to be supplied with copies of the Revised Edition of Molesworth's Maráthí and English Dictionary. Such applications should contain a statement of the objects for which the Dictionary is required, and an intimation as to whether or not the appli-

cants already possess copies of the First Edition supplied by Government.

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1858.

NOTIFICATION

BY THE

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, 28th April 1858.

No. 27.—The undermentioned Medical Subordinates, attached at present to the Commissariat Department, are appointed to the Hospitals specified opposite each, and directed to join:—

1st Grade Apprentice Isaac Shallumjee (No. 390), to the J. J. Hospital.

1st Grade Apprentice Luximon Chowan (No. 391), to the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.

1st Grade Apprentice Daitoo Damajee (No. 401), to the Coorla Dispensary.

2nd Grade Apprentice Mull Sing (No. 482), to the Kurrachee Dispensary.

2nd Grade Apprentice Sewdut Ramdeen (No. 528), to the Jail Hospital, Kurrachee.

By order of the Director General,

W. C. COLES, M.D., *Assist. Surgeon, Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS made at the General Treasury at Bombay, on account of the Estates of Deceased European Commissioned, Warrant, and Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, and Seamen, of the East India Company's Service, during the Month of March 1858.

Date of Deposits.	On whose Account.	Rank.	Corps.	General No.	Date of Decease.	Amount of Deposits.
1858	MILITARY.					Rs. a. p.
Mar. 3rd	A. C. Frankland	Lieutenant.....	2nd Eur. Regt.....	....	Feb. 8th, 1857	390 0 0
" "	Robert Barkley	Corporal	1st Troop H. A.	879	Nov. 29th, "	53 11 4
" 22nd	F. Stalker	Major General .....	.....	3528	Mar. 14th, "	6,756 14 7
" "	John Gibbons	Gunner	1st Co. Reserve Artillery..	3318	Aug. 13th, "	3 11 10
" "	James Dougherty.....	Ditto	4th Co. 2nd Batt. Artillery.	....	Oct. 29th, "	31 14 11
" "	C. B. Bannerman.....	Lieutenant.....	1st Gr. Regt. N. I. ....	....	Sept. 8th, "	523 5 6
" "	M. C. Utterson.....	Ditto	20th Regt. N. I. ....	....	Dec. 9th, 1856	1,094 0 0
" "	W. B. Warren	Ditto	Ditto .....	....	" 10th, "	245 0 0
" "	E. J. Stubbs.....	Ensign	9th Regt. N. I. ....	....	Aug. 2nd, 1857	729 2 2
" "	F. W. Heathfield.....	Ditto	27th ditto .....	....	" " "	537 2 7
" "	J. T. Norris	Lieutenant.....	27th ditto .....	....	" " "	636 7 6
" "	F. Stalker.....	Major General .....	.....	....	Mar. 14th, "	132 1 0
" 31st	C. B. Bannerman.....	Lieutenant.....	1st Gr. Regt. N. I. ....	....	Sept. 8th, "	424 4 6
1858	MARINE.					
Mar. 9th	James Clerk	A. B.	" Punjaub"	5135	Jan. 25th, 1858	62 14 9
" 11th	William Henry	3rd Gunner	Schooner "Constance" ..	4358	July 21st, 1857	83 13 11
" 16th	Robert C. Dougherty	A. B.	" Semiramis" .....	....	.....	38 6 1
" 26th	James Purtell.....	O. S.	Ship "Acbar"	4882	Jan. 30th, 1858	33 9 10
" 27th	Thomas Wood	3rd Class Gunner.....	" Lady Canning" .....	....	" 21st, "	85 8 8

Claims against the above Estates are to be preferred to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, within twelve months from the date of the death of the party, after which period all payments will cease to be made in India.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

SURAT COLLECTORATE.

Azim Mulhar Mhyput, Mamlutdar of Kupperwunj, Kaira, to be 4th Class. Mamlutdar of Kurrode.

E. G. FAWCETT,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Matheran,
27th April 1858.

Notice.

All Persons who may have Claims against the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant Dick, Bombay Engineers, are requested to forward them to the Committee of Adjustment on or before the 1st day of July 1858.

P. A. BROWN, Captain,

Madras Sappers and Miners,

President of the Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Jhansi, 7th April 1858.

MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1858

ARRIVALS.

- 21st April.—Ensign E. H. Davison, 26th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, from Malligaum.
- 24th " Lieutenant C. E. Naylor, Lieutenant of Police, on sick leave, from Hyderabad (Sind).
- " " Lieutenant F. W. Knight, 1st Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Anoopshuhur.
- " " Lieutenant F. Lloyd, Artillery, on duty, from Shikarpoor.
- " " Major General W. H. Hewitt, Bengal Army, on sick leave, from Bengal.
- " " Lieutenant T. H. Turner, Artillery, on leave, from Hyderabad.
- " " Assistant Surgeon F. T. Stedman, Medical Department, *en route* to join, from Ahmedabad.
- " " Captain A. Pritchard, 28th Regt. M. N. I., to join, from England.
- 25th " Lieutenant J. Delap Wilson, 42nd Bengal Light Infantry, on sick leave, from Saugor.
- " " Captain T. A. Cowper, Staff, to rejoin, from England.
- 26th " Assistant Surgeon Gordon Asher, M.D., Honorable Company's Steam-frigate "Ferooz," on duty, from Bate Island.
- " " Captain G. Nightingale, Commanding 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, to join, from England.
- " " Second Captain A. R. V. Crease, 21st Company Royal Engineers, to join, from England.
- " " Cadet Montague Carpendale, Infantry, to join, from England.
- 27th " Lieutenant H. DeBrett, 15th Punjab Irregulars, on sick leave, from Gogajra.
- " " Second Lieutenant G. E. Harris, 1st Eur. Regt. Fusiliers, *en route* to join, from Poona.
- " " Captain H. P. Close, 27th Regt. N. I., to join, from England.
- 28th " Lieutenant T. N. Holberton, Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

1858

DEPARTURES.

- 21st April.—Lieutenant R. W. Bonnor, Guzerat Bheel Corps, on duty, to Guzerat.
- 1st " Assistant Surgeon E. P. Burrowes, on duty, to Kolapore.
- 23rd " Lieutenant C. F. Boulton, 27th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Kolapore.
- 24th " Lieutenant J. Keer, 60th Regt. Bengal N. I., on sick leave, to Europe.

- 24th April.—Assistant Surgeon Thomas Powell, Medical Staff, on sick leave, to Europe.
- " " Major Thomas Scott Horsburgh, 32nd Bengal N. I., on sick leave, to Europe.
- " " Lieutenant G. A. Williams, 4th Sikh Infantry, on sick leave, to Europe.
- " " Ensign A. H. Sweny, 2nd Grenadiers, to join, to Ahmedabad.
- " " Colonel Morris, unattached, on furlough, to England.
- " " Lieutenant George Armstrong, 59th Bengal N. I., on sick leave, to England.
- " " Major W. L. Merewether, 1st Regt. Sind Irregular Horse, on sick leave, to England.
- " " Major H. W. Preedy, 25th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, to England.
- " " Captain R. Robertson, 70th Bengal N. I., on sick leave, to England.
- " " Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Stockley, 3rd European Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
- " " Captain R. Mechem, Bengal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
- " " Lieutenant C. Bates, 22nd Punjab Infantry, on sick leave, to England.
- " " Captain J. R. Sladen, Bengal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
- " " Captain H. J. Harris, 1st Bengal N. I., on sick leave, to England.
- " " Assistant Surgeon H. Roome, 27th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, to England.
- " " Assistant Surgeon Robert C. McConnell, Medical Establishment, on duty, to Suez.
- " " Lieutenant James Clements, Staff, on duty, to Belgum.
- " " Lieutenant H. H. Elliott, Staff, on duty, to Nassick.
- 28th " Assistant Surgeon F. S. Stedman, Medical Establishment, to join, to Hyderabad.
- " " Captain C. S. Dundas, Bengal Artillery, to join, to Mooltan.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,
28th April 1858.

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On London at 4 months' sight	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
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" " 2 " "	2s.	0¼d. "
" " 1 " "	2s.	0¾d. "
" " 1 day's sight	2s.	0¾d. "
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On Ireland " "	2s.	0¾d. "
Circular Notes " "	2s.	0¼d. "
On Paris at 3 days' sight	2s.	0¼d. "

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

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

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

Bombay, 28th April 1858.

NOTICE.—Messrs. **SORABJEE** and **FRAMJEE**, our **BROKERS**, are authorised to Sign our Firm per Procuration, until further notice.
DUNLOP & Co.

Bombay, 14th April 1858.

NOTICE.—Mr. **JOHN DWYER** is authorised to Sign for me per Procuration, from this date until further notice.

A. DUNLOP,
Mess and General Agent.

Bombay, 14th April 1858.

NOTICE.—The Calcutta Mails of the 9th ultimo, per Steamer "AVA," having been lost by the Wreck of that Vessel, **NOTICE** is hereby given, that the undermentioned **GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTE** of the 4 PER CENT. **LOAN** of 1835-36, for Company's Rupees *Five Hundred* (500), were despatched to me from Calcutta by that Steamer.

The Note was last endorsed to me by Mr. Hogg, the Administrator General of Calcutta.

No. 12127 of 16303.

Payment of the above Note, and of Interest, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favour of the Proprietor.

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Bombay, 20th April 1858.

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POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Overland Mail.—The OVERLAND MAIL, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "GANGES," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 6 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 2 hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

China Mail.—Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "NORNA," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until two hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

Australian and Calcutta Mails.—Mails for AUSTRALIA and CALCUTTA will likewise be sent to Galle by the China Mail as above.

Scinde Mails.—Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Bombay S. N. Company's Steamer "SCINDIAN," will be closed on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th proximo, at 5 P. M.

SHIP LETTERS.

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the usual Regulations, by any of the following Ships. *N.B.*—The Post Office takes every means in its power to ascertain the exact date on which the Vessels enumerated below will leave the Harbour, but it cannot in any way guarantee their departure on the days mentioned in this List.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS' NAMES.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	WHERE TOUCHING.
Norna	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company..	1st May	Hongkong	Galle, Penang, and Singapore.
Ganges	Ditto ditto ..	9th ditto	Suez	Aden.
Scindian	Bombay Steam Navigation Company..	5th ditto	Kurrachee.	
Bombay	Ditto ditto ..	12 hours after the arrival of next Overland Mail.	Ditto.	
Ann Holzburch	Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. ..	15th May	Liverpool.	
Englishman	" Ditto ditto ..	15th ditto	Ditto.	
Peveril of the Peak	" Ditto ditto ..	15th ditto	Ditto.	

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

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

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.
Phlox	21st April	Surat.
Carnac	21st ditto	Cochin.
Berenice	24th ditto	Surat.
Ottawa	24th ditto	Suez.
Elphinstone	24th ditto	Surat.
Lowjee Family	26th ditto	Ditto.
Bombay	28th ditto	Kurrachee.

Bombay General Post Office, 28th April 1858.

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

TIME TABLE of the ARRIVAL of the OVERLAND MAIL, and Delivery of Letters and Newspapers.

Name of the Steamer.	Time at which the Steamer anchored.		Time at which the first Box was received in the Post Office.		Time at which the last Southampton Letter Box was received in the Post Office.		Time at which the last Mail Box was received in the Post Office.		Time at which the Window Delivery commenced.		Time at which the Delivery Peons left the Office with the first Delivery of Overland letters and papers.		Number of Boxes received.	
	1858	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		A. M.		A. M.	Iron.	Wooden.
Ganges	Apr. 26	9-45	26th	10-20	26th	11	26th	11-50	27th	1-50	27th	6	70	99

Bombay General Post Office, 27th April 1858.

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Occupation of Travellers' Bungalows by Troops.—Under instructions from Government, Troops moving by the Bullock Train from Wassind to Mhow are to have entire possession of the Bungalows at the several Halting Stations during transit; and, to prevent inconvenience to Travellers, it has been decided that notice of all movements shall be given, to enable them to arrange their march to other Bungalows.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that the Bungalows at the undermentioned Stations will be occupied by Troops on the dates opposite their respective names:—

Kurdee.....	21st to 24th April.	Seerpoor	27th to 29th April.
Nassick	23rd „ 25th „	Scindwah	28th „ 30th „
Chandore.....	24th „ 26th „	Kurumpoorah	29th April to 1st May.
Malligaum	25th „ 27th „	Goojree	30th „ 2nd „
Dhoolia	26th „ 28th „		

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 20th April 1858.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

Mail Lines and Post Offices Re-opened.—Post Office Subordinates are informed that the Mail Lines and Post Offices at the following Stations have been Re-opened in the North-West Provinces:—

POST OFFICES.

Onow..... near	Lucknow.	Lullutpore	} Saugor Division.
Lucknow in	Oude.	Dumnow	
Bithour	Cawnpore Division.	Jhansee	
		Jokhye	

MAIL LINES.

Bhelsa to Saugor.	Gwalior to Jhansee.
Ditto to Hooshingabad.	Seepree to Ditto.
Dumnow to Jokhye.	Lucknow to Cawnpore.
Ditto to Saugor.	

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 14th April 1858.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

Banghy Mail Plundered.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the Banghy Mail despatched from Nagpore Post Office on the 26th ultimo, containing Parcels noted in the subjoined List, was plundered between the villages of Saigaon and Nagree in the Chandal District.

List of Parcels despatched from Nagpore to Patala on the 26th of March 1858.

Originally Despatched from	Address.	Destination.	Weight, Tolas.	Description.
Kamptee	Veeraswamy Naiker	Secundrabad	64	Bearing.
Do.	Pension Moonshee, Rahim Sab	Masulipatam	40	Stamped.
Do.	Narain Raj	Mysore	150	Registered, do.
Do.	Deputy Adjutant General	Madras	79	Do. Service.
Dumnow.....	Coll Chalan	Ootacamund	20	Ditto.
Nagpore	Rungaswamy, Lance Havildar	Via Madras.....	85	Registered, Paid.
Do.	Subadar Gopunnah, 12th Regiment.	Secundrabad	28½	Do. Bearing.

Bombay, Post Master Genl.'s Office, 14th April 1858.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

Contracts.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of HORSES for the POSTAL SERVICE from WASSIND to EGUTPOORA and NASSICK, a distance of 64½ miles.

Eighty Horses will be required—six at each Stage. Particulars may be learned at the Post Master General's Office, to which Tenders should be addressed.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of HORSES for the POSTAL SERVICE from POONA to DHARWAR, a distance of 266 miles.

One hundred and forty-four Horses will be required—three at each Stage. Particulars may be learned at the Inspecting Post Master's Offices at Belgaum and Poona, to which Tenders should be addressed.

Bombay, Post Master Genl.'s Camp, 22nd February 1858.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

The Mails from the undermentioned Stations reached the Bombay Post Office in time for Despatch by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "OTTAWA," which started on the 24th April 1858.

1858	1858	1858	1858
Agra 18 Apr.	Dhar 19 Apr.	Kottarghery .. 10 Apr.	Peshawur 11 Apr.
Ajmere 16 "	Dharwar 21 "	Kirkee 23 "	Palce 17 "
Ajmeerghur .. 14 "	Dholka 19 "	Karanjah 21 "	Palanpore 19 "
Ahmedabad .. 21 "	Dannoor 18 "	Kunhur 20 "	Poona 23 "
Ditto Canton-	Dhollera 20 "	Kurrar 15 "	Poonany 14 "
ment 20 "	D. Ghazee Khan 14 "	Khamgaum .. 21 "	Panwell 23 "
Ahmednuggur.. 22 "	Dowlaisaram .. 15 "	Kulladghee .. 19 "	Paulghaut... 14 "
Allahabad 17 "	Damaun 22 "	Khimedy 12 "	Palamcotta .. 13 "
Aboo 18 "	Dohud 18 "	Kotree 18 "	Parolla 21 "
Alleppy 13 "	Dindigull 13 "	Kalliawary .. 22 "	Penn 22 "
Aurungabad .. 2 "	Erinpoora 17 "	Kupperwunge . 19 "	Quilon 11 "
Almorah 14 "	Etawah 17 "	Khetty 15 "	Rawulpindee . 11 "
Akote 19 "	Egutpoora 20 "	Lucknow 16 "	Ramghur 14 "
Asnee 15 "	Ellichpoor 20 "	Lahore 13 "	Rutlan 19 "
Anuntapore .. 17 "	Futtyghur 17 "	Lingsoogoor . 19 "	Roree 17 "
Arcot 17 "	Futtaypore 14 "	Luchimonghur. 13 "	Rutnagherry .. 21 "
Bhopaul 19 "	Ferozpoor 14 "	Loodiana 11 "	Rajamundree . 15 "
Boorhumpore .. 20 "	French Rocks.. 16 "	Mandvee 18 "	Ramandroog.. 18 "
Benares 17 "	Gooty 18 "	Mahim 23 "	Roorkee 17 "
Bellimora 22 "	Governor Gene-	Moonda 20 "	Rewah 18 "
Baroda 20 "	ral's Camp .. 17 "	Mehidpore... 18 "	Rahoree..... 17 "
Bellary 19 "	Gwalior 19 "	Meerut 18 "	Rajkote 20 "
Bolaram 19 "	Godra 19 "	Mooltan 15 "	Salem 15 "
Bangalore 18 "	Ghazeepore .. 15 "	Murree 11 "	Sehore 19 "
Belgaum 21 "	Gogo 20 "	Mundoosore . 19 "	Sceepree 19 "
Baitool 18 "	Gohogur 21 "	Malligaum 22 "	Saugor 18 "
Broach 21 "	Goonah 20 "	Malligaum, B. 20 "	Sealkote 12 "
Booldanah 21 "	Gogaira 12 "	Mercara 16 "	Samulkota.... 14 "
Beejapore 19 "	Gungakhair .. 15 "	Masulipatam . 16 "	Sungumnair .. 21 "
Bhownuggur .. 20 "	Hingoolie 20 "	Mangalore 17 "	Seerpoor 22 "
Bussao 14 "	Hooblee 20 "	Madras 17 "	Surat 21 "
Beawar 16 "	Honore 18 "	Mahableshtur. 23 "	Seerampore .. 15 "
Buxar 15 "	Hoominabad . 20 "	Manantody .. 13 "	Sukkur 17 "
Barsee 21 "	Hydrabad (Dec.) 19 "	Malwan 20 "	Sholapore 21 "
Bassein (Berar) 19 "	Hydrab. (Scinde) 18 "	Mirzapore 17 "	Sattara 22 "
Bellapore 21 "	Hoosingabad .. 18 "	Mongala 17 "	Shemoga 18 "
Bhoj 19 "	Hursole 18 "	Madapolam .. 14 "	Secunderabad.. 19 "
Bulsar 22 "	Hansie 13 "	Mahar 22 "	Seroor 23 "
Bassein 23 "	Hazara 10 "	Mundlesur.... 20 "	Sircee 19 "
Campoollee... 23 "	H. Qrs. Camp. 18 "	Mominabad .. 21 "	Seonee 19 "
Cawnpore 17 "	Hurryhur 19 "	Muttra 18 "	Seringapatam . 15 "
Cullian 23 "	Indore 21 "	Mynpoory 18 "	Shikarpore.... 17 "
Cambay 20 "	Jooneer 22 "	Mhow 21 "	Sumbulpore .. 14 "
Cannanore 15 "	Jhelum 12 "	Mundawa 14 "	Seekur 10 "
Calicut 15 "	Jawud 18 "	Maunpore 18 "	Sooragghur .. 13 "
Coonoor 14 "	Jeypore 15 "	Mean Meer .. 13 "	Shajapore 20 "
Coinbatoor .. 15 "	Jaulgaum 21 "	Nagpore 21 "	Tarrapore 22 "
Coompta 18 "	Jacobabad 17 "	Nusseerabad .. 16 "	Tatta 18 "
Chiploon 21 "	Joudpore 17 "	Neemuch 19 "	Tellicherry ... 15 "
Colombo 8 "	Jumbooseer .. 20 "	Nineetal 14 "	Trevandrum .. 12 "
Calcutta 15 "	Jaulnah 22 "	Nassick 22 "	Tuticorin 7 "
Cochin 13 "	Jajooree 22 "	Nundoorbar .. 21 "	Thanasur 17 "
Chunar 14 "	Jawrah 18 "	Nuldroog 18 "	Tillara 19 "
Chooroo 10 "	Jubbulpore .. 18 "	Nursingpore . 17 "	Trichinopoly .. 15 "
Chandore 20 "	Jhomjhoonoo . 16 "	Nagode 15 "	Umritsur 16 "
Cuttack 11 "	Jhansee 18 "	Nawulghur .. 13 "	Umballa 17 "
Chanda 18 "	Jooria 19 "	Nowshera 11 "	Vizagapatam .. 15 "
Cocanada 14 "	Kolapore 21 "	Noorpoor 11 "	Vingorla 20 "
Cuddapah 17 "	Kaira 20 "	Narayanpet .. 19 "	Vellore 17 "
Delhi 18 "	Kherwara 18 "	Oojein 20 "	Vethery 14 "
Dhurrumgaum. 21 "	Kurrachee 20 "	Oomrawuttee . 20 "	Wassind 23 "
Dhoolia 22 "	Kurnool 17 "	Odeypore 18 "	Wagotna 20 "
Deesa 20 "	Khundalia 23 "	Oosoor 15 "	Waree 20 "
Dapoollee 21 "	Kamptee 20 "		

W. BLOWERS,

Deputy Post Master General.

Bombay Post Office, 28th April 1858.

“A BILL RELATING TO LUNATIC ASYLUMS.”—Murathee.

खाली लिहिलेला आकटाचा मसुदा सन १८५७ चे नवेंबर महिन्याचे २८ वे तारिखेस इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलांत दुसरे वेळी वाचून सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे सोंपला, ती कमिटी येत्या मार्च महिन्याचे २ रे तारिखेनंतर त्या मसुदाविषयी रिपोर्ट करणार आहे :—

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वेड्यांस आश्रय देण्यासाठी स्थापलेले आश्रयस्थानांत वेड्यांस घेण्याविषयी व ठेविण्याविषयी नियम ठरविणे योग्य आहे ; यास्तव खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ठरविले आहे :—

उद्देश.

१. वेड्यांस घेण्यासाठी, व ठेवण्यासाठी जा जा जागी आश्रयस्थाने स्थापणे योग्य वाटेल त्या त्या जागी इंडियाचे गवर्नर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल यांचे अनुमतेने स्थापण्याचा अधिकार प्रेसिडेन्सीचे, किंवा जागेचे राज्य कारभार चालविणारे सरकारास आहे; अथवा सदहू प्रकारची आश्रयस्थाने स्थापण्याची परवानगी लोकांस देण्याचें सरकारास योग्य वाटेल तर, त्याप्रमाणे परवानगी देण्यास सरकार मुखत्यार आहे.

वेड्यांची आश्रय-स्थाने सरकाराने स्वतः स्थापणी किंवा स्थापण्याची परवानगी लोकांस द्यावी.

२. वेड्यांचे प्रत्येक आश्रयस्थानाची देखरेख ठेवणे ती कर्मत कमी तिघां विझिटरांनी ठेवली पाहिजे. ते विझिटर राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सरकाराने नेमलेले असावे, व त्यांपैकी एक तरी वैद्यकीय अंमलदार असावा. तुरुंगाचे इन्स्पेक्टराचे हद्दीत जी आश्रयस्थाने असतील त्या सर्वांचा तो आपले हुद्याचे संबंधाने विझिटर आहे असें समजावे.

विझिटरांनी देखरेख ठेवावी.

३. वेड्यांचे आश्रयस्थानाची व्यवस्था, व त्यांतील मनुष्यांची जतन, व सांभाळ करणे तो कानून ठरविल्या असतील त्यांप्रमाणे करावा. राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सरकार फरमावील तर प्रत्येक आश्रयस्थानाचे विझिटरांनी आप आपले ताब्यांतील आश्रयस्थानाचे बंदोबस्ता विषयी वेळोवेळी कानून कराव्या. परंतु त्या कानून पसंत करण्याची, व फिरविण्याची मुखत्यारी राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सरकाराकडे आहे. आपले ताब्यांतील प्रेसिडेन्सींतले, किंवा जागेंतले सर्व आश्रयस्थानांचे, किंवा त्यांपैकी कितीएकांचे बंदोबस्तासाठी सामान्य, किंवा विशेष कानून ठरविण्याचें राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सरकारास योग्य वाटेल तर त्याप्रमाणे वेळोवेळी करण्याचा अधिकार त्यास आहे.

आश्रयस्थानाचे व्यवस्थेविषयी कानून कोणी कराव्या.

४. आश्रयस्थानाचे जे विझिटर असतील त्यांपैकी दोघांनी, किंवा अधिकानी एकत्र मिळून त्या स्थानाचे सर्व भाग दर महिन्यांत एकदा तरी पाह्यावे; आणि होईल त्याप्रमाणे तेथील प्रत्येक वेड्यास पाहून तपासावा; आणि आपण मागे येऊन गेल्यापासून जे वेडे दाखल केले असतील त्या प्रत्येकास दाखल करण्याविषयी हुकूम, व दाखला असेल तोही पाहून तपासावा. आणि आश्रयस्थानाचे, व त्यांतील वेड्यांचे व्यवस्थेविषयी, व स्थितीविषयी आपणास जे शरे योग्य वाटतील ते एक वही ठेवली असेल तीत त्याहावे. सदहू प्रमाणे दोन, किंवा अधिक विझिटर चौकशी करतील त्यांपैकी एक वैद्यकीय अंमलदार असावा.

विझिटरांची माहे-वारी पाहणी.

५. तालुक्यांत जी मनुष्ये मोकळी भटकता आढळतील, व ती वेडी आहेत असें समजत असतील त्या सर्वांस, व अमुक मनुष्यास वेड लागल्यामुळे त्याचे हातून घात होईल असें समजत असतील त्या सर्वांस धरून माजिस्ट्रेटाकडे पाठविण्याचें काम सर्व डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलीस आफिसरांचें म्हणजे दरोऱ्यांचें आहे असें समजावें; परंतु वेड लागल्यामुळे जा मनुष्यांचे हातून घात होईल असें समजत असतील त्यांचे हातून घात न होई असा बंदोबस्त आम्ही करूं म्हणून त्यांचे सोहिले करार लिहून देतील तर त्यांस धरूं नये. सदहू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मनुष्यास माजिस्ट्रेटासमक्ष आणला म्हणजे माजिस्ट्रेटाने सिविल सर्जनचे मदतीने त्या मनुष्यास तपासावा; आणि या आकटाचे परिशिष्टांतले अ फर्माप्रमाणे सिविल सर्जनाने दाखला दिला, आणि तो मनुष्य वेडा आहे, व जतन, व औपघ उपचार करण्या

भटकणारे वेडे लोकांचा सांभाळ करण्याविषयी त्यांचे सोहिले करार न करतील तर त्यांस माजिस्ट्रेटाकडे पाठवावे.

आश्रयस्थानांत

घेण्याविषयी दाखला व हुकूम.

योग्य आहे अशी माजिस्ट्रेटाची खात्री स्वतः तपासण्यावरून, किंवा इतर प्रमाणावरून झाली तर, आपले हुकुमतीतले तुकडीत आश्रयस्थान स्थापले असेल त्यांत त्या मनुष्यास घेण्याविषयी त्याणे हुकूम करावा. तो मनुष्य तेथील मुळचा राहाणारा नसेल, व त्यास मुंबई येथील वेड्यांचे आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवणे जरूर असेल तर त्या प्रमाणे हुकूम करावा.

वेड्याची हयगय केली किंवा त्याचे हाल केले तर त्याचे सोहिरे वगैरेस त्याचे पालन करण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे.

त्याचे पाळण करणे कोणी मनुष्यास अवश्य नसेल तर त्यास आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्यास माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे.

हयगईविषयी दरोग्याने रिपोर्ट करावा.

६. आपले हुकुमतीतील अमुक मनुष्य वेडा म्हणून समजतात त्याचे जतनेविषयी, व सांभाळाविषयी योग्य बंदोबस्त नाही, किंवा जा सोहिन्याचे, किंवा इतर मनुष्याचे स्वाधीन तो असेल ते त्याचे हाल करितात, किंवा त्याची हयगय करितात असे पोलीस अंमलदाराचे रिपोर्टावरून, किंवा इतर कोणी मनुष्याचे बातमीवरून माजिस्ट्रेटास दिसून येईल तर, वेडा म्हणत असतील त्या मनुष्यास आपले हुजूर आणविण्याचा, आणि तो मनुष्य जा सोहिन्याचे, किंवा इतर मनुष्याचे स्वाधीन असेल, किंवा असला पाहिजे त्यास समन करण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे. आणि त्या मनुष्याचे पाळण पोषण करणे त्या सोहिन्यास, किंवा इतर मनुष्यास कायद्या अन्वये अवश्य असेल तर, त्या वेड्याची योग्य रितीने जतन करून उपचार करण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्याचा, व त्या प्रमाणे चालण्याविषयी जामीन मागण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे. आणि जामीन न दिला तर त्या सोहिन्यास, किंवा इतर मनुष्यास पराकाष्ठा एक महिना पर्यंत तुरुंगांत पाठविण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे. वेडा म्हणत असतील त्या मनुष्याचे पाळण पोषण करणे कोणी मनुष्यास कायद्या अन्वये अवश्य नसेल तर, सदरील शेवटले कलमांत सांगितल्या प्रमाणे करण्याचे माजिस्ट्रेटास योग्य वाटल्यास त्याणे त्याप्रमाणे करावे; आणि वेडा म्हणत असतील तो मनुष्य खचीत वेडा आहे, व जतन, व औषध उपचार करण्या योग्य आहे अशी खात्री वर सांगितलेले रिती प्रमाणे झाल्यावर त्यास सदरू प्रकारचे आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्यासही माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे. वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणे हयगय, किंवा हाल करण्याची गोष्ट आपणास माहीत होईल त्याविषयी माजिस्ट्रेटास रिपोर्ट करण्याचे काम सर्व डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलीस ऑफिसरांचे म्हणजे दरोग्यांचे आहे.

प्रेसिडेन्सीतील मुख्य शहरांत पोलीस कमिशनर वगैरेनी सदरू प्रमाणे करावे.

७. सदरील शेवटले दोहों कलमांत माजिस्ट्रेटास, व सिविल सर्जनास जे जे करण्याचे अधिकार दिले आहेत, किंवा जे जे करण्याचे त्यास फरमाविले आहे ते सर्व इलाक्यातील मुख्य शहरांत, व स्ट्रेट सेटलमेंटांतील ठाण्यांत पोलीस कमिशनरानी, व त्याच कामासाठी सरकाराने नेमलेले वैद्यकीय अंमलदारांनी करावे; आणि डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलीस ऑफिसरास म्हणजे दरोग्यास जे जे करण्याचे अधिकार दिले आहेत, किंवा जे जे करण्याचे त्यास फरमाविले आहे ते सर्व सदरू प्रकारचे शहरांत, व ठाण्यांत पोलीस फोर्सांतील जे अंमलदार इन्स्पेक्टराचे दरजाहून कमी दरजाचे नसतील त्यांनी करावे.

प्रेसिडेन्सीतील मुख्य शहरांत हुकूम व दाखला कसा असावा.

८. या आक्टाचे परिशिष्टांतील ब फर्मांत जो तपशील दाखल केला आहे तसा तपशील दाखल करून त्याच फर्मा प्रमाणे हुकूम कोणी मनुष्याचे सहीचा असल्यावांचून, आणि या आक्टाचे परिशिष्टांतील अ फर्मांत तपशील लिहिला आहे तसे तपशीलाचा वैद्यकीय दाखला दोघांचे सहीचा असल्यावांचून प्रेसिडेन्सीतील मुख्य शहरांतले, किंवा स्ट्रेट सेटलमेंटांतील ठाण्यांतले वेड्यांचे आश्रयस्थानांत कोणी मनुष्यास घेऊं नये. वैद्यकीय दाखल्यावर सही करतील ते दोघे फिझिशियन, किंवा सर्जन, किंवा आपाथेक्यारी असले पाहिजेत; व त्या पैकीं एक प्रेसिडेन्सी सर्जन, किंवा सरकार चाकरांतील सर्जन असला पाहिजे; सदरू प्रकारचा हुकूम, व दाखला रुजू केल्यानंतर वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत दाखल करण्या पूर्वी त्याचे सोहिन्यापासून खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे करार करून घेण्याचा अधिकार आश्रयस्थानाचे विझिटरांस, किंवा व्यवस्था ठेवणारांस आहे; म्हणजे वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवण्याचा, व त्यास अनं वस्त्र देण्याचा, व त्याचे औषधाचा, व त्याची जतन करण्याचा खर्च होईल तो आम्ही देऊं असा करार करून घेण्याचा अधिकार आहे; परंतु तसे करण्याचे सामर्थ्य सोहिन्यास नाही असे विझिटरांस वाटेल तर करार घेणे जरूर नाही. जिल्ह्यांतून वेड्यांस प्रेसिडेन्सीतील आश्रयस्थानांत पाठविण्या विषयी या आक्टांत मागे जे सांगितले आहे त्यास या कलमांतिल ठराव लागू नाहीत.

वेड्यास आश्रय स्थानांत घेण्याविषयी हुकूम मिळण्याबाबद त्याचे पाळण करणाराने जज्यास अर्ज करावा.

९. रकम १ ली.—सदरील शेवटले कलमांत सांगितलेले ठिकाणाखेरीज इतर ठिकाणाची वेड्याची मालमिळकत असेल; आणि कोर्ट आफ् वाईसचे, किंवा दिवाणी कोर्टाचे हुकुमावरून त्या वेड्याचा पालन करणारा नेमला असेल; आणि त्या वेड्यास वेड्यांचे आश्रयस्थानांत घालावा अशी त्या पालन करणाराची इच्छा असेल तर, त्याणे दिवाणी कोर्टास अर्ज करावा. मग जज्याने सिविल सर्जनास मदतीस घेऊन त्या वेड्यास तपासावा; आणि या आक्टाचे परिशिष्टांतले अ फर्माप्रमाणे सिविल सर्जन दाखला देईल,

व तो वेडा आश्रयस्थानांत ठेऊन त्याची जतन करून त्यास उपचार करण्यायोग्य तो आहे अशी जज्जाची खात्री होईल तर, आपले हुकुमतींतले तुकडीत आश्रयस्थान स्थापलें असेल त्यांत त्या मनुष्यास घेण्याविषयी जज्जाने हुकूम करावा.

रकम २ री.— कोर्ट आफ् वार्ड्सचे, किंवा दिवाणी कोर्टांचे हुकुमावरून जा मनुष्यासाठी पाळण करणारा नेमला नसेल त्या मनुष्यास वेड्याचे आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयी हुकूम व्हावा म्हणून जज्जास अर्ज केला असता वेड खरें लागलें आहे, किंवा नाहीं याविषयी चौकशी करणे जरूर वाटेल तर, खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ती करावी : म्हणजे, सन १८५५ चे आक्टाचे ३ रे कलमांतील ठरावा अन्वये दिवाणी कोर्टास अर्ज केला असता तर, जा प्रमाणे चौकशी होती त्या प्रमाणे करावी. आणि वेड खरें ठरलें तर या कलमाचे पहिले रकमेत सांगितलेले रिती प्रमाणे जज्जाने तजवीज करावी.

पाळण करणारा नेमला नसेल तेव्हा अर्ज करणे ती.

रकम ३ री.— कोणतेही मनुष्यास वेड्यांचे आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयी जज्ज हुकूम करील त्याच वेळी त्याने खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणेही हुकूम करावा : म्हणजे, सदहू प्रकारचे मनुष्यास आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवण्याचा, व त्याचे अंनवस्त्राचा, व औषधाचा, व त्याची जतन करण्याचा खर्च होईल तो कसा वसूल करावा त्याविषयी हुकूम करावा; आणि सदहू प्रकारचे आश्रयस्थानाचे विझिटरानी, किंवा व्यवस्था ठेवणारानी अर्ज केला असता सदहू प्रकारचा खर्च जज्जाने वसूल करावा. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे की सदहू प्रकारचा खर्च देण्यापूर्वी वेड्या जवळ मालमिळकत नाहीं, व त्याचे सोहिन्यास सामर्थ्य नाहीं अशी जज्जाची खात्री होईल तर, वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयीचे हुकुमांत त्या प्रमाणे दाखला न्याहावा; आणि खर्च वसूल करण्याविषयी सदहू प्रकारचा हुकूम करूं नये.

खर्च वसूल करण्या विषयी हुकूम.

१०. सदहू प्रकारचे आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवलेले मनुष्यास सोडण्याविषयी आपले सहीनिशी लेखी हुकूम विझिटरपैकीं तिघांनी केला असतां पुरे; परंतु तिघां पैकीं एक असामी वैयकीय अंमलदार असावा. सरकारी कोणतेही अंमलदाराचे हुकुमावरून आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवलेले मनुष्यास सोडून देण्याविषयी हुकूम होईल तेव्हा, त्या हुकुमाची वातमी त्या अंमलदारास तात्काळ पोंचवावी.

आश्रयस्थानांतून सोडण्याचा हुकूम.

११. या आक्टाचे ५ वे, किंवा ६ वे, किंवा ७ वे कलमांतील ठरावा अन्वये कोणताही वेडा आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवला असेल तो आपले स्वाधीन व्हावा अशी इच्छा त्याचे कोणतेही सोहिन्याची असेल तेव्हा जा माजिस्ट्रेटाचे, किंवा पोलीस कमिशनराचे हुकुमावरून तो वेडा आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवला असेल त्या माजिस्ट्रेटास, किंवा कमिशनरास त्या सोहिन्याने अर्ज करावा. विझिटरांकडे, किंवा त्यां पैकीं वैयकीय अंमलदार असेल त्याकडे चौकशी केल्यावर वेड्यास सोडून देण्याचें योग्य वाटेल, आणि वेड्याची योग्य रितीने जतन करूं, व तो आपल्यास, किंवा दुसऱ्यास इजा न करी असा बंदोबस्त ठेऊं अशी खात्री त्याचे सोहिन्यानी लेखी करून दिली म्हणजे, त्यास सोडण्याविषयी हुकूम माजिस्ट्रेटाने, किंवा पोलीस कमिशनराने करावा; आणि त्या प्रमाणे हुकूम झाल्यावर त्यास सोडून द्यावा.

वेड्यास योग्य रितीने ठेवण्याविषयी सोहिन्याने कबूल केलें असता त्यास सोडण्याविषयी हुकूम करावा.

१२. आपले हद्दींतील एका आश्रयस्थानांतून दुसरे आश्रयस्थानांत वेड्यास पाठविण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार तुरुंगाचे इन्स्पेक्टरास आहे; आणि वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांतून काढण्याविषयी, व जा आश्रयस्थानांत नेण्याचें परमाविलें असेल त्यांत त्यास घेण्याविषयी सदहू प्रकारचा हुकूम सबळ आधार आहे असें समजावें.

एके आश्रयस्थानांतून दुसरे आश्रयस्थानांत वेड्यास नेण्या विषयी हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार तुरुंगाचे इन्स्पेक्टरास आहे.

१३. आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयीचे हुकुमांत, किंवा वैयकीय दाखल्यांत व्यंग आहे, किंवा चूक आहे असें वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत घेतल्यानंतर दिसून येईल तर त्या हुकुमावर, किंवा दाखल्यावर सही करणारे मनुष्याने आश्रयस्थानाचे विझिटराचें अनुमत घेऊन ती चूक सुधारावी. अनुमत घेणे तें दोघां, किंवा अधिक विझिटरांचें घेतलें पाहिजे; आणि त्यांत एक तरी वैयकीय अंमलदार असावा.

हुकूम किंवा दाखला सुधारणे.

१४. या आक्टाअन्वये जसा हुकूम असावा तसे हुकुमावरून, व असावा तसा वैयकीय दाखला त्या कुठ्ठ्या बरोबर असल्यावरून कोणतेही मनुष्यास वेड्याचे आश्रयस्थानांत घेतला असेल त्यास तेथून दुसरे ठिकाणी नेत तोंपर्यंत, किंवा या आक्टांत सांगितल्या प्रमाणे त्यास सोडीत तोंपर्यंत त्यास तेथे ठेवावा. आणि तेथून तो पळून गेला असतां सदहू हुकुमाचे आधारावरूनच खाली लिहिलेले मनुष्यानी

वेडे मनुष्यास आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवण्याविषयी व पळाला असतां धरण्याविषयी

दाखला व हुकूम सबळ आधार आहे असें समजावें.

वेड्यांस अनवस्त्र देण्याचा खर्च कोणते प्रसंगी सरकाराने द्यावा.

माजिस्ट्रेटाने दरखास्त दिली असता वेड्याचे मालमिळकतीतून त्याचे गुजाराचा खर्च देण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्यास दिवाणी कोर्ट मुखत्यार आहे.

वेड्याचा गुजारा चालण्याची जबाबदारी त्याचे सोहिन्यांकडे असते ती काईम राखणे.

सन १८४९ चा ४ था आक्ट काईम राखणे.

अर्थ.

त्यास धरावा : म्हणजे, आश्रयस्थानाची व्यवस्था ठेवणारा, किंवा त्या स्थानासंबंधी कोणताही अंमलदार, किंवा चाकर, किंवा व्यवस्था ठेवणाराने इतर कोणी मनुष्यास सांगितलें असेल तो, किंवा पोलीसचा कोणताही अंमलदार याणी त्यास धरून आश्रयस्थानांत नेऊन तेथे त्यास ठेवावा.

१५. परवानगी घेऊन स्थापलेले आश्रयस्थानांत या आक्टाचे ५ वे, किंवा ६ वे, किंवा ७ वे कलमा अन्वये माजिस्ट्रेटाने, किंवा पोलीस कमिशनराने हुकूम केल्यावरून कोणतेही वेड्यास पाठविला असेल; अथवा ८ वे कलमाअन्वये कोणतेही वेड्यास सदहू प्रकारचे आश्रयस्थानांत घेतला असेल; आणि खर्च देण्याविषयी त्याचे सोहिन्यां जवळून त्याच कलमाअन्वये करार लिहून घेतला नसेल; अथवा वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयी ९ वे कलमाअन्वये हुकूम केला असेल; आणि खर्च देण्याविषयी त्याच कलमाअन्वये जजाने हुकूम केला नसेल तर, वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवण्याचा, व त्यास अनवस्त्र देण्याचा व त्याचे औषधाचा, व त्याची जतन करण्याचा खर्च त्या आश्रयस्थानाची व्यवस्था ठेवणारास सरकाराने द्यावा.

१६. जा माजिस्ट्रेटाने, किंवा पोलीस कमिशनराने कोणतेही वेड्यास वेड्यांचे आश्रयस्थानांत पाठविला असेल त्या माजिस्ट्रेटास, किंवा कमिशनरस खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे दिसून येईल म्हणजे सदहू प्रकारचे वेड्याचे खर्चाकडे लावता येई अशी, व त्याचे कुटुंबाचा खर्च भागून उरे इतकी मालमिळकत आहे, किंवा सदहू प्रकारचे वेड्याचा खर्च चालविणे अमुक मनुष्यास कायद्यावरून अवश्य आहे, व खर्च चालण्याची शक्ति असें दिसून येईल तर, ते आश्रयस्थान जा मुख्य दिवाणी कोर्टाचे हुकूमतीत असेल त्या कोर्टास त्या माजिस्ट्रेटाने, किंवा कमिशनराने दरखास्त द्यावी. नंतर सदहू प्रकारचे कोर्टाने त्या गोष्टीची संक्षिप्त रितीने चौकशी करावी; आणि सदहू प्रकारचे वेड्याचे खर्चाकडे लावण्यांत येई अशी त्या वेड्याची मालमिळकत आहे, किंवा त्या वेड्याचा खर्च चालविणे अमुक मनुष्यास कायद्याअन्वये अवश्य आहे, व त्यास खर्च चालविण्यास शक्ति आहे अशी कोर्टाची खात्री होईल तर, सदहू प्रकारचे वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवण्याचा, व त्यास अनवस्त्र देण्याचा, व त्याचे औषधाचा, व त्याची जतन करण्याचा खर्च सदहू प्रकारचे मालमिळकतीतून, किंवा सदहू प्रकारचे मनुष्यापासून वसूल करण्याचा हुकूम कोर्टाने करावा. दिवाणी मुकदम्यांत सदहू प्रकारचे कोर्टाने हुकूमनामा केला असेल, किंवा हुकूम केला असेल त्यांत जी मिळकत, किंवा मनुष्य लिहिला असेल त्या मिळकतीविषयी, किंवा मनुष्याविषयी तो हुकूमनामा किंवा हुकूम जा रितीने अमलांत येतो, व तो जसा चालतो त्या रितीने सदहू प्रकारचा हुकूम अमलांत आणावा, व तो तसा चालेल. भटकतांना सांपडलेले वेड्याचे कबजात जी जंगम मिळकत असेल ती विकण्यास, आणि तिचें सर्व उत्पन्न (किंवा जरूर असेल तितका त्याचा भाग) त्या वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवण्याबद्दल, व त्यास अनवस्त्र देण्याबद्दलचा खर्च होईल तो अदा करण्याकडे, व त्या वेड्याबाबत इतर कोणताही खर्च होईल तो अदा करण्याकडे लावण्यास माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे.

१७. कोणतेही वेड्याचा गुजारा चालविण्याची जबाबदारी त्याचे कोणतेही सोहिन्यांकडे, किंवा इतर मनुष्याकडे असेल ती आक्टातील कोणतेही ठरावावरून जाते, किंवा तीस व्यत्यय येतो असें समजू नये.

१८. “वेडे गुन्हेगारांस सांभाळून कैदेत ठेवण्याविषयी आक्ट” म्हणून सन १८४९ चा ४ था आक्ट आहे त्या आक्टातील ठरावास या आक्टातील कोणतेही ठरावावरून व्यत्यय येतो असें समजू नये.

१९. या आक्टातील “वेडा” या शब्दावरून प्रत्येक भ्रमिष्ठ मनुष्याचा, व खुळे मनुष्याचा बोध होतो असें समजावें.

“माजिस्ट्रेट” या शब्दांत माजिस्ट्रेटाचे अधिकार चालविणारे मनुष्याचा समावेश होतो असें समजावें.

परिशिष्ट.

अ फर्मा.

खाली सही करणारा मी (येथें आपलें नांव, व हुद्दा ल्याहावा) लिहून देतों ऐसें जे, सन १८ चे महिन्याचे तारिखेस येथे मी स्वतः (येथे वेड्याचें नांव, व राहाण्याचें ठिकाण ल्याहावें) यास तपासला; आणि सदहू वेडा आहे, (किंवा खुळा आहे, किंवा भ्रमिष्ठ आहे) व त्याचा सांभाळ करून त्यास बंदीबस्तांत, व उपचारांत ठेवण्या योग्य तो मनुष्य आहे आणि या प्रमाणे मत ठरविण्याचा सवबी खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे आहेत :—

“A BILL RELATING TO LUNATIC ASYLUMS.”—Murathee.

खाली लिहिलेला आकटाचा मसुदा सन १८५७ चे नवेंबर महिन्याचे २८ वे तारिखेस इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलांत दुसरे वेळी वाचून सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे सोंपला, ती कमिटी येत्या मार्च महिन्याचे २ रे तारिखेनंतर त्या मसुद्याविषयी रिपोर्ट करणार आहे :—

वेड्यांचे आश्रयस्थानाविषयीचे आकटाचा मसुदा.

वेड्यांस आश्रय देण्यासाठीं स्थापलेले आश्रयस्थानांत वेड्यांस घेण्याविषयी व ठेविण्याविषयी नियम ठरविणे योग्य आहे ; यास्तव खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे :—

उद्देश.

१. वेड्यांस घेण्यासाठीं, व ठेविण्यासाठीं जा जा जागीं आश्रयस्थाने स्थापणे योग्य वाटेल त्या त्या जागीं इंडियाचे गवर्नर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल यांचे अनुमतेने स्थापण्याचा अधिकार प्रेसिडेन्सीचे, किंवा जागेचे राज्य कारभार चालविणारे सरकारास आहे; अथवा सदहू प्रकारचीं आश्रयस्थाने स्थापण्याची परवानगी लोकांस देण्याचें सरकारास योग्य वाटेल तर, त्याप्रमाणे परवानगी देण्यास सरकार मुखत्यार आहे.

वेड्यांचीं आश्रय-स्थाने सरकाराने स्वतः स्थापार्थ किंवा स्थापण्याची परवानगी लोकांस द्यावी.

२. वेड्यांचे प्रत्येक आश्रयस्थानाची देखरेख ठेवणे ती कर्मांत कमी तिचां विझिटरांनी ठेवली पाहिजे. ते विझिटर राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सरकाराने नेमलेले असावे, व त्यांपैकीं एक तरी वैद्यकीय अंमलदार असावा. तुहंगाचे इस्पेक्टराचे हद्दीत जीं आश्रयस्थाने असतील त्या सर्वांचा तो आपले हुयाचे संवधाने विझिटर आहे असें समजावें.

विझिटरांनी देखरेख ठेवावी.

३. वेड्यांचे आश्रयस्थानाची व्यवस्था, व त्यांतील मनुष्यांची जतन, व सांभाळ करणे तो कानू ठरविल्या असतील त्यांप्रमाणे करावा. राज्यकारभार चालविणारें सरकार परमावील तर प्रत्येक आश्रयस्थानाचे विझिटरांनी आप आपले ताब्यांतील आश्रयस्थानाचे बंदोबस्ता विषयी वेळोवेळीं कानू कराव्या. परंतु त्या कानू पसंत करण्याची, व फिरविण्याची मुखत्यारी राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सरकाराकडे आहे. आपले ताब्यांतील प्रेसिडेन्सींतले, किंवा जागंतले सर्व आश्रयस्थानांचे, किंवा त्यांपैकीं कितीएकांचे बंदोबस्तासाठीं सामान्य, किंवा विशेष कानू ठरविण्याचें राज्यकारभार चालविणारे सरकारास योग्य वाटेल तर त्याप्रमाणे वेळोवेळीं करण्याचा अधिकार त्यास आहे.

आश्रयस्थानाचे व्यवस्थेविषयी कानू कोणी कराव्या.

४. आश्रयस्थानाचे जे विझिटर असतील त्यांपैकीं दोघांनी, किंवा अधिकानी एकत्र मिळून त्या स्थानाचे सर्व भाग दर महिन्यांत एकदा तरी पाहावे; आणि होईल त्याप्रमाणे तेथील प्रत्येक वेड्यास पाहून तपासावा; आणि आपण मागे येऊन गेल्यापासून जे वेडे दाखल केले असतील त्या प्रत्येकास दाखल करण्याविषयी हुकुम, व दाखला असेल तोही पाहून तपासावा. आणि आश्रयस्थानाचे, व त्यांतील वेड्यांचे व्यवस्थेविषयी, व स्थितीविषयी आपणास जे शेर योग्य वाटतील ते एक वही ठेवली असेल तीत त्याहावे. सदहू प्रमाणे दोन, किंवा अधिक विझिटर चौकशी करतील त्यांपैकीं एक वैद्यकीय अंमलदार असावा.

विझिटरांची माहे-वारी पाहाणी.

५. तालुक्यांत जीं मनुष्ये मोकळीं भटकतांना आढळतील, व तीं वेडीं आहेत असें समजत असतील त्या सर्वांस, व अमुक मनुष्यास वेड लागल्यामुळें त्याचे हातून घात होईल असें समजत असतील त्या सर्वांस धरून माजिस्ट्रेटाकडे पाठविण्याचें काम सर्व डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलीस आफिसरांचें म्हणजे दरोग्यांचें आहे असें समजावें; परंतु वेड लागल्यामुळें जा मनुष्यांचे हातून घात होईल असें समजत असतील त्यांचे हातून घात न होई असा बंदोबस्त आम्ही करूं म्हणून त्यांचे सोहारे करार लिहून देतील तर त्यांस धरूं नये. सदहू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मनुष्यास माजिस्ट्रेटासमक्ष आणला म्हणजे माजिस्ट्रेटाने सिविल सर्जनचे मदतीने त्या मनुष्यास तपासावा; आणि या आकटाचे परिशिष्टांतले अ फर्माप्रमाणे सिविल सर्जनाने दाखला दिला, आणि तो मनुष्य वेडा आहे, व जतन, व औपचार करण्या

भटकणारे वेडे लोकांचा सांभाळ करण्याविषयी त्यांचे सोहारे करार न करतील तर त्यांस माजिस्ट्रेटाकडे पाठवावे.

आश्रयस्थानांत

घेण्याविषयी दाखला व हुकूम.

योग्य आहे अशी माजिस्ट्रेटाची खात्री स्वतः तपासण्यावरून, किंवा इतर प्रमाणावरून झाली तर, आपले हुकुमतीतले तुकडीत आश्रयस्थान स्थापलें असेल त्यांत त्या मनुष्यास घेण्याविषयी त्याणे हुकूम करावा. तो मनुष्य तेथील मुळचा राहाणारा नसेल, व त्यास मुंबई येथील वेड्यांचे आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवणे जरूर असेल तर त्या प्रमाणे हुकूम करावा.

वेड्याची हयगय केली किंवा त्याचे हाल केले तर त्याचे सोहिरे वगैरेंस त्याचें पालन करण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे.

त्याचें पाळण करणे कोणी मनुष्यास अवश्य नसेल तर त्यास आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्यास माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे.

हयगईविषयी दरोग्याने रिपोर्ट करावा.

६. आपले हुकुमतीतील अमुक मनुष्य वेडा म्हणून समजतात त्याचे जतनेविषयी, व सांभाळाविषयी योग्य बंदोबस्त नाहीं, किंवा जा सोहिन्यांचे, किंवा इतर मनुष्यांचे स्वाधीन तो असेल ते त्याचे हाल करितात, किंवा त्याची हयगय करितात असें पोलीस अंमलदाराचे रिपोर्टवरून, किंवा इतर कोणी मनुष्याचे बातमीवरून माजिस्ट्रेटास दिसून येईल तर, वेडा म्हणत असतील त्या मनुष्यास आपले हुजूर आणविण्याचा, आणि तो मनुष्य जा सोहिन्याचे, किंवा इतर मनुष्याचे स्वाधीन असेल, किंवा असला पाहिजे त्यास समन करण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे. आणि त्या मनुष्याचें पाळण पोषण करणे त्या सोहिन्यास, किंवा इतर मनुष्यास कायद्या अन्वये अवश्य असेल तर, त्या वेड्याची योग्य रितीने जतन करून उपचार करण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्याचा, व त्या प्रमाणे चालण्याविषयी जामीन मागण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे. आणि जामीन न दिला तर त्या सोहिन्यास, किंवा इतर मनुष्यास पराकाष्ठा एक महिना पर्यंत तुरुंगांत पाठविण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे. वेडा म्हणत असतील त्या मनुष्याचें पाळण पोषण करणे कोणी मनुष्यास कायद्या अन्वये अवश्य नसेल तर, सदरील शेवटले कलमांत सांगितल्या प्रमाणे करण्याचें माजिस्ट्रेटास योग्य वाटल्यास त्याणे त्याप्रमाणे करावें; आणि वेडा म्हणत असतील तो मनुष्य खचीत वेडा आहे, व जतन, व औषध उपचार करण्या योग्य आहे अशी खात्री वर सांगितलेले रिती प्रमाणे झाल्यावर त्यास सदरहू प्रकारचे आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्यासही माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे. वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणे हयगय, किंवा हाल करण्याची गोष्ट आपणास माहीत होईल त्याविषयी माजिस्ट्रेटास रिपोर्ट करण्याचें काम सर्व डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलीस अफिसरांचें म्हणजे दरोग्यांचें आहे.

प्रेसिडेन्सीतील मुख्य शहरांत पोलीस कमिशनर वगैरेंनी सदरहू प्रमाणे करावें.

७. सदरील शेवटले दोहों कलमांत माजिस्ट्रेटास, व सिविल सर्जनास जें जें करण्याचे अधिकार दिले आहेत, किंवा जें जें करण्याचें त्यांस फरमाविलें आहे तें सर्व इलाक्यांतील मुख्य शहरांत, व स्टेट सेटलमेंटांतील ठाण्यांत पोलीस कमिशनरानी, व त्याच कामासाठी सरकाराने नेमलेले वैद्यकीय अंमलदारांनी करावें; आणि डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलीस अफिसरास म्हणजे दरोग्यास जें जें करण्याचे अधिकार दिले आहेत, किंवा जें जें करण्याचें त्यांस फरमाविलें आहे तें सर्व सदरहू प्रकारचे शहरांत, व ठाण्यांत पोलीस फोर्सातील जे अंमलदार इन्स्पेक्टराचे दरजाहून कमी दरजाचे नसतील त्याणी करावें.

प्रेसिडेन्सीतील मुख्य शहरांत हुकूम व दाखला कसा असावा.

८. या आकटाचे परिशिष्टांतील **ब** फर्म्यांत जो तपशील दाखल केला आहे तसा तपशील दाखल करून त्याच फर्म्या प्रमाणे हुकूम कोणी मनुष्याचे सहीचा असल्यावांचून, आणि या आकटाचे परिशिष्टांतील **अ** फर्म्यांत तपशील लिहिला आहे तशे तपशीलाचा वैद्यकीय दाखला दोघांचे सहीचा असल्यावांचून प्रेसिडेन्सीतील मुख्य शहरांतले, किंवा स्टेट सेटलमेंटांतील ठाण्यांतले वेड्यांचे आश्रयस्थानांत कोणी मनुष्यास घेऊं नये. वैद्यकीय दाखल्यावर सही करतील ते दोघे फिशिशियन, किंवा सर्जन, किंवा आपाथेक्यारी असले पाहिजेत; व त्या पैकीं एक प्रेसिडेन्सी सर्जन, किंवा सरकार चाकरीतील सर्जन असला पाहिजे; सदरहू प्रकारचा हुकूम, व दाखला रुजू केल्यानंतर वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत दाखल करण्या पूर्वी त्याचे सोहिन्यांपासून खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे करार करून घेण्याचा अधिकार आश्रयस्थानाचे विझिटरांस, किंवा व्यवस्था ठेवणारांस आहे; म्हणजे वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवण्याचा, व त्यास अन्न वस्त्र देण्याचा, व त्याचे औषधाचा, व त्याची जतन करण्याचा खर्च होईल तो आम्ही देऊं असा करार करून घेण्याचा अधिकार आहे; परंतु तसें करण्याचें सामर्थ्य सोहिन्यास नाहीं असें विझिटरांस वाटेल तर करार घेणे जरूर नाहीं. जिल्ह्यांतून वेड्यांस प्रेसिडेन्सीतील आश्रयस्थानांत पाठविण्याविषयी या आकटांत मागे जें सांगितलें आहे त्यास या कलमांतील ठराव लागू नाहींत.

वेड्यांस आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयी हुकूम मिळण्याबाबद त्याचें पाळण करणाराने जज्यास अर्ज करावा.

९. रकम १ ली.—सदरील शेवटले कलमांत सांगितलेले ठिकाणखेरीज इतर ठिकाणची वेड्याची मालमिळकत असेल; आणि कोर्ट आफ् वाईसचे, किंवा दिवाणी कोर्टाचे हुकुमावरून त्या वेड्याचा पालन करणारा नेमला असेल; आणि त्या वेड्यास वेड्यांचे आश्रयस्थानांत घालावा अशी त्या पालन करणाराची इच्छा असेल तर, त्याणे दिवाणी कोर्टास अर्ज करावा. मग जज्याने सिविल सर्जनास मदतीस घेऊन त्या वेड्यास तपासता; आणि या आकटाचे परिशिष्टांतले **अ** फर्म्याप्रमाणे सिविल सर्जन दाखला देईल,

व तो वेडा आश्रयस्थानांत ठेऊन त्याची जतन करून त्यास उपचार करण्यायोग्य तो आहे अशी जज्जाची खात्री होईल तर, आपले हुकुमतीतले तुकडीत आश्रयस्थान स्थापलें असेल त्यांत त्या मनुष्यास घेण्याविषयी जज्जाने हुकूम करावा.

रकम २ री.— कोर्ट आफ् वार्ड्सचे, किंवा दिवाणी कोर्टाचे हुकुमावरून जा मनुष्यासाठी पाळण करणारा नेमला नसेल त्या मनुष्यास वेड्याचे आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयी हुकूम व्हावा म्हणून जज्जास अर्ज केला असता वेड खरें लागलें आहे, किंवा नाहीं याविषयी चौकशी करणे जरूर वाटेल तर, खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ती करावी : म्हणजे, सन १८५ चे आक्टाचे ३ रे कलमातील ठरावा अन्वये दिवाणी कोर्टास अर्ज केला असता तर, जा प्रमाणे चौकशी होती त्या प्रमाणे करावी. आणि वेड खरें ठरलें तर या कलमाचे पहिले रकमेंत सांगितलेले रिती प्रमाणे जज्जाने तजवीज करावी.

पाळण करणारा नेमला नसेल तेव्हां अर्जी करणे ती.

रकम ३ री.— कोणतेही मनुष्यास वेड्याचे आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयी जज्ज हुकूम करील त्याच वेळी त्याणे खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणेही हुकूम करावा : म्हणजे, सदहू प्रकारचे मनुष्यास आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवण्याचा, व त्याचे अंनवस्त्राचा, व औषधाचा, व त्याची जतन करण्याचा खर्च होईल तो कसा वसूल करावा त्याविषयी हुकूम करावा; आणि सदहू प्रकारचे आश्रयस्थानाचे विझिटरानी, किंवा व्यवस्था ठेवणारानी अर्ज केला असता सदहू प्रकारचा खर्च जज्जाने वसूल करावा. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे की सदहू प्रकारचा खर्च देण्यापूर्वी वेड्या जवळ मालमिळकत नाहीं, व त्याचे सोहिन्यास सामर्थ्य नाहीं अशी जज्जाची खात्री होईल तर, वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयीचे हुकुमांत त्या प्रमाणे दाखला ल्याहावा; आणि खर्च वसूल करण्याविषयी सदहू प्रकारचा हुकूम करूं नये.

खर्च वसूल करण्या विषयी हुकूम.

१०. सदहू प्रकारचे आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवलेले मनुष्यास सोडण्याविषयी आपले सहीनिशी लेखी हुकूम विझिटरपैकी तिघांनी केला असता पुरे; परंतु तिघा पैकीं एक असामी वैद्यकीय अंमलदार असावा. सरकारी कोणतेही अंमलदाराचे हुकुमावरून आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवलेले मनुष्यास सोडून देण्याविषयी हुकूम होईल तेव्हां, त्या हुकुमाची बातमी त्या अंमलदारास तात्काळ पोचवावी.

आश्रयस्थानांतून सोडण्याचा हुकूम.

११. या आक्टाचे ५ वे, किंवा ६ वे, किंवा ७ वे कलमातील ठरावा अन्वये कोणताही वेडा आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवला असेल तो आपले स्वाधीन व्हावा अशी इच्छा त्याचे कोणतेही सोहिन्याची असेल तेव्हां जा माजिस्ट्रेटाचे, किंवा पोलीस कमिशनराचे हुकुमावरून तो वेडा आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवला असेल त्या माजिस्ट्रेटास, किंवा कमिशनरास त्या सोहिन्याने अर्ज करावा. विझिटरांकडे, किंवा त्या पैकीं वैद्यकीय अंमलदार असेल त्याकडे चौकशी केल्यावर वेड्यास सोडून देण्याचें योग्य वाटेल, आणि वेड्याची योग्य रितीने जतन करूं, व तो आपल्यास, किंवा दुसऱ्यास इजा न करी असा बंदोबस्त ठेऊं अशी खात्री त्याचे सोहिन्यानी लेखी करून दिली म्हणजे, त्यास सोडण्याविषयी हुकूम माजिस्ट्रेटाने, किंवा पोलीस कमिशनराने करावा; आणि त्या प्रमाणे हुकूम झाल्यावर त्यास सोडून द्यावा.

वेड्यास योग्य रितीने ठेवण्याविषयी सोहिन्याने कबूल केलें असता त्यास सोडण्याविषयी हुकूम करावा.

१२. आपले हद्दीतील एका आश्रयस्थानांतून दुसरे आश्रयस्थानांत वेड्यास पाठविण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार तुरुंगाचे इन्स्पेक्टरास आहे; आणि वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांतून काढण्याविषयी, व जा आश्रयस्थानांत नेण्याचें परमाविलें असेल त्यांत त्यास घेण्याविषयी सदहू प्रकारचा हुकूम सबळ आधार आहे असें समजावें.

एके आश्रयस्थानांतून दुसरे आश्रयस्थानांत वेड्यास नेण्या विषयी हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार तुरुंगाचे इन्स्पेक्टरास आहे.

१३. आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयीचे हुकुमांत, किंवा वैद्यकीय दाखल्यांत व्यंग आहे, किंवा चूक आहे असें वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत घेतल्यानंतर दिसून येईल तर त्या हुकुमावर, किंवा दाखल्यावर सही करणारे मनुष्याने आश्रयस्थानाचे विझिटराचें अनुमत घेऊन ती चूक सुधारावी. अनुमत घेणे तें दोषां, किंवा अधिक विझिटरांचें घेतलें पाहिजे; आणि त्यांत एक तरी वैद्यकीय अंमलदार असावा.

हुकूम किंवा दाखला सुधारणे.

१४. या आक्टाअन्वये जसा हुकूम असावा तसे हुकुमावरून, व असावा तसा वैद्यकीय दाखला त्या कुहुमा वरोबर असल्यावरून कोणतेही मनुष्यास वेड्याचे आश्रयस्थानांत घेतला असेल त्यास तेथून दुसरे ठिकाणी नेत तोंपर्यंत, किंवा या आक्टांत सांगितल्या प्रमाणे त्यास सोडीत तोंपर्यंत त्यास तेथे ठेवावा. आणि तेथून तो पळून गेला असता सदहू हुकुमाचे आधारावरूनच खाली लिहिलेले मनुष्यानी

वेडे मनुष्यास आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवण्याविषयी व पळाला असतां धरण्याविषयी

दाखला व हुकूम सबळ आधार आहे असें समजावें.

त्यास धरावा : म्हणजे, आश्रयस्थानाची व्यवस्था ठेवणारा, किंवा त्या स्थानासंबंधी कोणताही अंमलदार, किंवा चाकर, किंवा व्यवस्था ठेवणाराने इतर कोणी मनुष्यास सांगितलें असेल तो, किंवा पोलीसचा कोणताही अंमलदार याणी त्यास धरून आश्रयस्थानांत नेऊन तेथे त्यास ठेवावा.

वेड्यांस अंनवरत्न देण्याचा खर्च कोणते प्रसंगी सरकाराने द्यावा.

१५. परवानगी घेऊन स्थापलेले आश्रयस्थानांत या आवटाचे ५ वे, किंवा ६ वे, किंवा ७ वे कलमा अन्वये मजिस्ट्रेटाने, किंवा पोलीस कमिशनराने हुकूम केल्यावरून कोणतेही वेड्यास पाठविला असेल; अथवा ८ वे कलमाअन्वये कोणतेही वेड्यास सदहू प्रकारचे आश्रयस्थानांत घेतला असेल; आणि खर्च देण्याविषयी त्याचे सोहिऱ्यां जवळून त्याच कलमाअन्वये करार लिहून घेतला नसेल; अथवा वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत घेण्याविषयी ९ वे कलमाअन्वये हुकूम केला असेल; आणि खर्च देण्याविषयी त्याच कलमाअन्वये जजाने हुकूम केला नसेल तर, वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवण्याचा, व त्यास अंनवरत्न देण्याचा व त्याचे औपधाचा, व त्याची जतन करण्याचा खर्च त्या आश्रयस्थानाची व्यवस्था ठेवणारास सरकाराने द्यावा.

मजिस्ट्रेटाने दरखास्त दिली असतां वेड्याचे मालमिळकतीतून त्याचे गुजाराचा खर्च देण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्यास दिवाणी कोर्ट मुखत्यार आहे.

१६. जा मजिस्ट्रेटाने, किंवा पोलीस कमिशनराने कोणतेही वेड्यास वेड्यांचे आश्रयस्थानांत पाठविला असेल त्या मजिस्ट्रेटास, किंवा कमिशनराला खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे दिसून येईल म्हणजे सदहू प्रकारचे वेड्याचे खर्चाकडे लावतां येई अशी, व त्याचे कुटुंबाचा खर्च भागून उरे इतकी मालमिळकत आहे, किंवा सदहू प्रकारचे वेड्याचा खर्च चालविणे अमुक मनुष्यास कायद्यावरून अवश्य आहे, व खर्च चालण्याची शक्ति असें दिसून येईल तर, तें आश्रयस्थान जा मुख्य दिवाणी कोर्टाचे हुकूमतीत असेल त्या कोर्टास त्या मजिस्ट्रेटाने, किंवा कमिशनराने दरखास्त द्यावी. नंतर सदहू प्रकारचे कोर्टाने त्या गोष्टीची संक्षिप्त रितीने चौकशी करावी; आणि सदहू प्रकारचे वेड्याचे खर्चाकडे लावण्यांत येई अशी त्या वेड्याची मालमिळकत आहे, किंवा त्या वेड्याचा खर्च चालविणे अमुक मनुष्यास कायद्याअन्वये अवश्य आहे, व त्यास खर्च चालविण्यास शक्ति आहे अशी कोर्टाची खात्री होईल तर, सदहू प्रकारचे वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवण्याचा, व त्यास अंनवरत्न देण्याचा, व त्याचे औपधाचा, व त्याची जतन करण्याचा खर्च सदहू प्रकारचे मालमिळकतीतून, किंवा सदहू प्रकारचे मनुष्यापासून वसूल करण्याचा हुकूम कोर्टाने करावा. दिवाणी मुकदम्यांत सदहू प्रकारचे कोर्टाने हुकूमनामा केला असेल, किंवा हुकूम केला असेल त्यांत जी मिळकत, किंवा मनुष्य लिहिला असेल त्या मिळकतीविषयी, किंवा मनुष्याविषयी तो हुकूमनामा किंवा हुकूम जा रितीने अमलांत येतो, व तो जसा चालतो त्या रितीने सदहू प्रकारचा हुकूम अमलांत आणावा, व तो तसा चालेल. भटकताना सांपडलेले वेड्याचे कवजांत जी जंगम मिळकत असेल ती विकण्यास, आणि तिचें सर्व उत्पन्न (किंवा जरूर असेल तितका त्याचा भाग) त्या वेड्यास आश्रयस्थानांत ठेवण्याबद्दल, व त्यास अंनवरत्न देण्याबद्दलचा खर्च होईल तो अदा करण्याकडे, व त्या वेड्याबाबत इतर कोणताही खर्च होईल तो अदा करण्याकडे लावण्यास मजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे.

वेड्याचा गुजारा चालण्याची जबाबदारी त्याचे सोहिऱ्यांकडे असते ती काईम राखणे.

सन १८४९ चा ४ था आक्ट काईम राखणे.

१७. कोणतेही वेड्याचा गुजारा चालविण्याची जबाबदारी त्याचे कोणतेही सोहिऱ्यांकडे, किंवा इतर मनुष्याकडे असेल ती आवटातील कोणतेही ठरावावरून जाते, किंवा तीस व्यत्यय येतो असें समजू नये.

१८. “वेडे गुन्हेगारांस सांभाळून कैदेत ठेवण्याविषयी आवट” म्हणून सन १८४९ चा ४ था आक्ट आहे त्या आवटातील ठरावांस या आवटातील कोणतेही ठरावावरून व्यत्यय येतो असें समजू नये.

अर्थ.

१९. या आवटातील “वेडा” या शब्दावरून प्रत्येक भ्रमिष्ठ मनुष्याचा, व खुळे मनुष्याचा बोध होतो असें समजावें.

“मजिस्ट्रेट” या शब्दांत मजिस्ट्रेटाचे अधिकार चालविणारे मनुष्याचा समावेश होतो असें समजावें.

परिशिष्ट.

अ फर्मा.

खाली सही करणारा मी (येथें आपलें नांव, व हुद्दा त्याहावा) लिहून देतो ऐसें जे, सन १८ चे महिन्याचे तारिखेस येथे मी स्वतः (येथे वेड्याचें नांव, व राहाण्याचें ठिकाण त्याहावें) यास तपासला; आणि सदहू वेडा आहे, (किंवा खुळा आहे, किंवा भ्रमिष्ठ आहे) व त्याचा सांभाळ करून त्यास बंदोबस्तांत, व उपचारांत ठेवण्या योग्य तो मनुष्य आहे. आणि या प्रमाणे मत ठरविण्याचा सवबी खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे आहेत :—

સ્થાનના હરકોઈ અંમલદારે, અથવા ચાકરે, અથવા વ્યવસ્થા રાખનાર વીજાં કોઈ માંગસને કેહે તેને, તથા હુકમ મજબૂત અથવા હરકોઈ પોલીસ અંમલદારે પકડીને આશ્રયસ્થાનમાં લઈ જઈને ત્યાંનાં તેને રાખવો.

૧૫. પરવાનગી લેઈને સ્થાપેલાં આશ્રયસ્થાનમાં આ આવટની ૫ મી, અથવા ૬ ફી, અથવા ૭ મી કલમ પ્રમાણે માજિસ્ટ્રેટે, અથવા પોલીસ કમિશનરે હુકમ કરીને કોઈ ગાંડાં માંગસને મોકલ્યો હોય; અથવા ૮ મી કલમ પ્રમાણે કોઈ ગાંડાં માંગસને સદહૂં પ્રકારનાં આશ્રયસ્થાનમાં લીધો હોય; અને સર્વ લેવા-વાવત તેનાં સગાંવાહાલાં પાસેથી તેજ કલમ પ્રમાણે કરાર લખી લીધો નહીં હોય; અથવા ગાંડાં માંગસને આશ્રયસ્થાનમાં લેવાવાવત ૯ મી કલમ પ્રમાણે હુકમ કયો હોય; અને સર્વ લેવાવાવત તેજ કલમ પ્રમાણે જડજે હુકમ કીધો ન હોય તો, ગાંડાં માંગસને આશ્રયસ્થાનમાં રાખવાનો, તથા તેને અંનવસ્ત્ર આપવાનો, તથા ઓસડપાળી કરાવવાનો, તથા તેનું જતન કરવાનો સર્વ તે આશ્રયસ્થાનની વ્યવસ્થા રાખનારને સરકારે આપવો.

ગાંડાં માંગસને અંન-વસ્ત્ર આપવાનો સર્વ સરકારે વ્યારે આપવો.

૧૬. જે માજિસ્ટ્રેટે, અથવા પોલીસ કમિશનરે હરકોઈ ગાંડાં માંગસને ગાંડાં માંગસનાં આશ્રયસ્થાનમાં મોકલ્યો હોય તે માજિસ્ટ્રેટે, અથવા કમિશનરને માર્ગ પડે કે તે ગાંડાં માંગસનો સર્વ ચલાવવાને કામ લાગે તેથી, તથા તેનાં કુટુંબનો સર્વ ચાલતાં વધે તેટલી તેની પાસે માર્ગમિલકત છે, અથવા તે ગાંડાં માંગસનો સર્વ ચલાવવાની ફાળાં માંગસને કાયદા પ્રમાણે જરૂર છે, અને તેને સર્વ ચલાવવાની શક્તિ છે તો, તે આશ્રયસ્થાન જે મુખ્ય દિવાની કોર્ટની હકુમતમાં હોય તે કોર્ટને તે માજિસ્ટ્રેટે, અથવા કમિશનરે દરખાસ્ત આપવી. પછી તે કોર્ટે તે વાતની સંક્ષેપ રીતે ચોકસી કરવી; અને તે ગાંડાં માંગસનો સર્વ ચલાવવાને કામ લાગે તેથી તે ગાંડાં માંગસની માર્ગમિલકત છે, અથવા તે ગાંડાં માંગસનો સર્વ ચલાવવાની ફાળાં માંગસને કાયદાપ્રમાણે જરૂર છે, અને તેને સર્વ ચલાવવાની શક્તિ છે એવી કોર્ટની જાણ થાય તો, તે ગાંડાં માંગસને આશ્રયસ્થાનમાં રાખવાનો, તથા તેને અંનવસ્ત્ર આપવાનો, તથા તેને ઓસડપાળી કરાવવાનો, તથા તેનું જતન કરવાનો સર્વ સદહૂં પ્રકારની માર્ગમિલકતમાંથી, અથવા સદહૂં પ્રકારનાં માંગસપાસેથી વસૂલ કરી લેવાનો હુકમ કોર્ટે કરવો. દિવાની મુકદમામાં સદહૂં પ્રકારની કોર્ટે હુકમનામું, અથવા હુકમ કરે તેમાં જે મિલકત, અથવા માંગસ લખે તે મિલકતવાવત, અથવા માંગસવાવત તે હુકમનામું, અથવા હુકમ જે રીતે અંમલમાં આવે, તથા ચાલે તે રીતે તે હુકમ અંમલમાં આવશે, તથા ચાલશે. મટકતાં કરતાં પકડાયેલાં ગાંડાં માંગસના કબજામાં જે જંગમ મિલકત હોય તે વેચીને તેનું જે ઉપજે તે સઘળું (અથવા જરૂર હોય તેટલો તેનો ભાગ) તે ગાંડાં માંગસને આશ્રયસ્થાનમાં રાખવાવાવત, તથા તેને અંનવસ્ત્ર આપવાવાવત, તથા તે ગાંડાં માંગસવાવત વીજો કંઈ સર્વ થાય તે કરવાસારૂ વાપરવાને માજિસ્ટ્રેટ મુખત્યાર છે.

માજિસ્ટ્રેટ દરખાસ્ત આપે એટલે ગાંડાં માંગસની માર્ગમિલકતમાંથી તેના ગુજારાનો સર્વ આપવાનો હુકમ કરવાને દિવાની કોર્ટે મુખત્યાર છે.

૧૭. ગાંડાં માંગસનો ગુજારો ચલાવવાનો જોખમ તેનાં કોઈ સગાંવાહાલાંને માથે, અથવા વીજાં માંગસને માથે હોય તે આ આવટના કોઈ ઠરાવ ઉપરથી ઠડી જાય છે, અથવા તેને હરકત થાય છે એવું સમજવું નહીં.

ગાંડાં માંગસનો ગુજારો ચલાવવાનો જોખમ તેનાં સગાંવાહાલાંને માથે હોય તે કાયમ રાખવાવાવત.

૧૮. “ગાંડાં ગુન્હેગારોને સંભાળીને કેદમાં રાખવાવાવતનો આવટ” એવો સન ૧૮૪૯ નો ૪ થો આવટ છે તે આવટના ઠરાવને આ આવટના કોઈ ઠરાવથી હરકત થાય છે એવું સમજવું નહીં.

સન ૧૮૪૯ નો ૪ થો આવટ કાયમ રાખવાવાવત.

૧૯. આ આવટમાં “ગાંડું માંગસ” આ શબ્દો લખ્યા છે તે ઉપરથી દરેક “ચઢી ગયલું,” અથવા “દિવાનું” માંગસ સમજવું.

અર્થ.

“માજિસ્ટ્રેટ” આ શબ્દમાં માજિસ્ટ્રેટનો અધિકાર ચલાવનારાં માંગસનો સમાસ થાય છે એવું સમજવું.

પરિશિષ્ટ.

અ. નમુનો.

હું નીચે સહી કરનાર (અહિંયાં પોતાનું નામ, તથા હુદ્દો લખવો) લખી આપું છું કે, સન ૧૮ ના મહિનાની તારીખે ફઝાળે ઠેકાણે મેં મ્હારી જાતે (અહિંયાં ગાંડાં માંગસનું નામ, તથા રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું લખવું) એને તપાસી જોયું; અને સદહૂં ગાંડું છે (અથવા દિવાનું છે, અથવા ચઢી ગયું છે) અને એનો સંભાળ કરીને એને વંદોબસ્તીમાં રાખીને એને ઓસડપાળી કરાવવા લાયક એ માંગસ છે. અને એ પ્રમાણે મત બાંધવાના સવબોની વિગત હેઠળ લખ્યા પ્રમાણે છે.

૧. જે વાતો ઉપરથી ગાંડાપણું મ્હારી નજર પડ્યું તે વાતોની વિગત (અહિંયાં તે વાતો લખવી.)
૨. જે વાતો ઉપરથી ગાંડાપણું માલમ પડે એવી વાતો કોઈએ પોતાને કહી હોય તો (પોતે શી વાત સાંભળી, અને કોણની વાંસેથી સાંભળી તે અહિંયાં લખવું.)

(સહી) —

વ. નમુનો.—

ગાંડા માંણસને આશ્રયસ્થાનમાં લેવાવાવતનો હુકમ.

(અહિંયાં આશ્રયસ્થાનની વિગત લખવી) આશ્રયસ્થાનના સુપરિન્ટેન્ડેન્ટને.

હું નીચે સહી કરનાર અરજ કરું છું કે **અ. વ. ગાંડો**. (અથવા દિવાનો, અથવા વઢી ગયલો છે) એને મેહેરવાની કરીને તમારાં આશ્રયસ્થાનમાં લેવો. સદહૂ **અ. વ.** વાવન હેઠલ લખાપ્રમાણે વિગત છે.

(સહી) નામ.

ધંધો (હોય તો).

રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.

ગાંડા માંણસની સાથે સગપણ હોય તો જે સગપણ હોય તે; અથવા વીજો કંઈ સંબંધ હોય તે.

તારીખ માહે

સન ૧૮

વિગત.

(આ વિગતમાંની કંઈ વિગત માલમ નહીં હોય તો તે પ્રમાણે લખવું.)

ગાંડા માંણસનું નામ, તથા યિસ્તી નામ પુરું લખવું.

સ્ત્રી, અથવા પુરુષ, અને ઉમર.

પરણેલો, અથવા કુંવારો, અથવા રંડાયલો.

સંસારની સ્થિતિ, તથા આગાઉનો કંઈ ધંધો (હોય તો) તે.

ધર્મે માલમ પડ્યો હોય તે પ્રમાણે.

અગાઉનું રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.

પેહેલ વેહેલોજ ગાંડો થયો છે કે શી રીતે.

પેહેલ વેહેલો ગાંડો થયો ત્યારે ઉમર કેટલી હતી (તે માલમ હોય તો).

પેહેલાં વ્યારે, અને વ્યાંઠાં ઓસડપાળી કિપું.

હાલમાં ગાંડો થયો તેને કેટલી મુદત થઈ.

જે કારણ લાગતું હોય તે.

ફેરું આવે છે કે નહીં.

આપઘાત કરે તેવો છે કે શી રીતે.

વીજા લોકોને ભયંકર લાગે છે કે શી રીતે.

જુરીએ ગાંડો ઠરાવ્યો કે શી રીતે, અને કમિશનની તારીખ, અથવા જુરી ભરવાના હુકમની તારીખ.

(સહી) નામ.

વિગત ઉપર સહી કરનારો માંણસ હુકમ ઉપર સહી કરનારો માંણસ નહીં હોય તો, વિગત ઉપર સહી કરનારા માંણસવાવત વઢી હેઠલ લખેલો મજકૂર લખવો; તે મજકૂરની વિગત :—

ધંધો (હોય તો.)

રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.

ગાંડા માંણસની સાથે સગપણ હોય તો જે સગપણ હોય તે; અથવા વીજો કંઈ સંબંધ હોય તે.—

(True translation)

VENAYE WASSODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.