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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 Bycullah.

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Legislative Council of India.

5th December 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 28th November 1857, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXXII. OF 1857.

An Act to amend the Articles of War for the Native Army.

Whereas it is expedient that, on every conviction of

Preamble. Mutiny or Desertion, the Government or the Court or

other lawful authority by which the offender shall be convicted, should have power to order the offender to be marked; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for the Government, by any

Government empowered to order Mutineers and Deserters to be marked.

general or special order, to direct that all or any persons or person subject to the Articles of War for the Native Army, who have been or shall be convicted of Mutiny or Desertion, shall be marked on the left side, two inches below the armpit, with the letter M in the case of a conviction of Mutiny, and with the letter D in the case of a conviction of Desertion, either alone or together with such other mark as the Government may consider necessary for the purpose of identifying the offender at any future time, or of denoting the punishment to which he has been sentenced. The letter shall not be less than an inch long, and such letter and other mark shall be made upon the skin with some ink, gunpowder, or other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated.

II. It shall also be lawful for the Court, or other

Court may, as part of the sentence, order Mutineers and Deserters to be marked. lawful authority by which any person subject to the Articles of War for the Native Army may be convicted

of Mutiny or Desertion, to order, as part of the sentence on such person, that he be marked with the letter M or D, as the case may be, which letter shall be made in the manner hereinbefore directed.

III. The word "Government," as used in this Act,

Interpretation. shall mean the Governor

General of India in Council, or the Executive Government of the Presidency within which the offender shall have been tried.

IV. Any sentence or order, by which any person

subject to the Articles of War for the Native Army may, upon conviction of

Mutiny or Desertion, have been ordered to be marked, shall be deemed valid.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

5th December 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 5th December 1857, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXXIII. OF 1857.

An Act to make further provision relating to Foreigners.

Whereas it is expedient to make further provision to enable the several Governments of the British Terri-

Preamble.

tories in India to prevent the subjects of Foreign States from residing or sojourning therein, or from passing through or travelling in the same, without the consent of the said Governments; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Every Foreigner shall, on his arrival in any part of the Territories in the possession and under the government of the East India Company from any Port or Place not within the said Territories, or from any Port or Place not subject to the provisions of this Act, forthwith report himself to the Commissioner of Police, if he shall arrive at any of the Presidency Towns; or, if he shall arrive at any other place, to the Magistrate or to such other Officer as shall be appointed to receive such reports by the Governor General in Council, or (in places within their respective jurisdictions) by the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, or the Commissioners of Mysore, Coorg, Nagpore, Sind, Pegu, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces respectively. **Proviso.** Provided that nothing contained in this Section shall extend to any Foreigner being the Master or Commander of a ship or vessel, or employed therein.

II. The report shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the person reporting himself, and shall specify his name or names, the nation to which he belongs, the place from which he shall have come, the place or places of his destination, the object of his pursuit, and the date of his arrival in the said Territories; and the report shall be recorded by the Officer to whom it is made.

III. If any person included in the proviso to Section I, shall remain in any part of the said Territories after he shall have ceased to be employed in a ship or vessel, he shall forthwith report himself in manner aforesaid.

IV. If any Foreigner shall neglect to report himself as required by this Act, he may be dealt with in the manner hereinafter provided in respect of Foreigners travelling without a license.

V. No Foreigner shall travel in or pass through any part of the Territories in the possession and under the government of the East India Company, without a license.

VI. Licenses under this Act may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by the Chief Secretary to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, or by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, or the Commissioners of Mysore, Coorg, Nagpore, Sind, Pegu, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces respectively, or by such other Officers as shall be specially authorised so to do by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or by any of the Chief Commissioners or Commissioners aforesaid.

VII. Every such license shall state the name or names of the person to whom the license is granted, the nation to which he belongs, the district or districts through which he is authorised to pass, or the limits within which he is authorised to travel, and the period (if any) during which the license is intended to have effect.

VIII. The license may be granted subject to such conditions (if any) as the Governor General in Council or the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or (as regards their several jurisdictions) any of the said Chief Commissioners or Commissioners may by any general order direct, or as the Officer granting the license may deem necessary; and the license may be revoked at any time by the Governor General in Council, or by the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or by the Officer granting the same.

IX. If any Foreigner travel in or attempt to pass through any part of the said Territories without such license as aforesaid, or beyond the districts or limits mentioned therein, or after such license shall have been revoked, or shall violate any of the conditions therein specified, he may be apprehended without warrant by a Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or by any European Commissioned Officer in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or by a Member of a Volunteer Corps enrolled by authority of Government, whilst on duty, or by any Police Officer.

X. If any person be apprehended by a person not being a Magistrate, or a Police Officer, he shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police Officer, and carried before a Magistrate; and whenever any person shall be apprehended by or taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall forthwith report the case to the Government to which he is subject, and shall cause the person brought before him to be discharged or to be conveyed to one of the Presidency Towns, or to be detained pending the orders of such Government.

XI. All persons apprehended or detained under the above-mentioned provisions of this Act may be admitted to bail by a Magistrate, or by any of the Officers authorised to grant licenses, and shall be put to as little inconvenience as possible during their detention in custody.

XII. The Governor General in Council, or the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, may order any such person to remove himself from the said Territories by sea, or by such other route as the Government may direct, or the Government may cause him to be removed from the said Territories by such route and in such manner as to the Government shall seem fit.

XIII. The Governor General in Council, or the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or any of the Chief Commissioners or Commissioners mentioned in Section VI. of this Act, may by writing order any Foreigner within his jurisdiction to remove himself from the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, or to remove himself therefrom by a particular route to be specified in the order.

XIV. If any Foreigner ordered to remove himself from the said Territories, or ordered to remove himself therefrom by any particular route, shall neglect or refuse so to do; or if any Foreigner, having removed himself from the said Territories in consequence of an order issued under any of the provisions of this Act, or, having been removed from the said Territories under any of the said provisions, shall wilfully return to the said Territories without a license in writing granted by the Governor General of India in

Council or by the Government or Officer under whose order he shall have removed himself or been removed, such Foreigner may be apprehended and detained in safe custody, until he shall be discharged therefrom by order of the Governor General in Council, or of the Executive Government, or of one of the said Chief Commissioners or Commissioners mentioned in Section VI. of this Act, within whose jurisdiction he shall be so apprehended or detained, upon such terms and conditions as the said Governor General in Council, Executive Government, Chief Commissioner or Commissioner shall deem sufficient for the peace and security of the British Territories, and of the allies of Her Majesty and of the East India Company, and of the neighbouring Princes and States.

XV. The Governor General in Council, or the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or any of the Chief Commissioners or Commissioners mentioned in Section VI. of this Act, may by order prohibit any person or persons, or any class or classes of persons, not being a natural-born subject or subjects of Her Majesty, with the meaning of Section LXXXI. 3 and 4 William IV. C. 85 from travelling in or passing through any part of the said Territories, or from passing from any part of India to another, without a license, to be granted by such Officer or Officers as shall be specified in the order; and if such person shall wilfully disobey such order, he may be apprehended without warrant by any of the Officers specified in Section IX. of this Act, and carried before a Magistrate and dealt with under the provisions of Section X. in the same manner as if he were a Foreigner; and the Government may order such person to be detained in safe custody, or under the surveillance of the Police, so long as it may be deemed necessary for the peace and security of the British Territories.

XVI. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police, or for a Magistrate or his Assistant, or for any Officer appointed to receive reports as mentioned in the first Section of this Act, or for any Police Officer under the authority of such Commissioner or Magistrate, to enter any ship or vessel in any Port or Place within the Territories in the possession and under the control of the East India Company, in order to ascertain whether any Foreigner bound to report his arrival under Section I. of this Act is on board of such ship or vessel; and it shall be lawful for such Commissioner of Police, or other Officer as aforesaid, to adopt such means as may be reasonably necessary for that purpose; and the Master or Commander of such ship or vessel shall also, before any of the passengers are allowed to disembark, if he shall be required so to do by such Commissioner of Police or other Officer as aforesaid, deliver to him a list in writing of the passengers on board, specifying the Ports or Places at which they embarked, and the Ports or Places of their disembarkation or intended disembarkation, and answer to the best of his knowledge all such questions touching the passengers on board the said ship or vessel, or touching those who may have disembarked in any part of India, as shall be put to him by the Commissioner of Police or other Officer as aforesaid. If any Foreigner on board such ship or vessel in any part of India shall refuse to give any account of his objects of pursuit in India, or if his account thereof shall not be satisfactory, the Officer may refuse to allow him to disembark, or he may be dealt with in the same manner as a Foreigner travelling in India without a license.

XVII. Whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer in the exercise of any of the powers vested in him by Obstructing Officers.

this Act, shall, upon conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding One thousand Rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both.

XVIII. If the Master or Commander of any ship or vessel shall wilfully neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this Act, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Two thousand Rupees.

XIX. Whoever shall wilfully give a false answer to any question which by this Act he is bound to answer, or shall make any false report, shall, upon conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding One thousand Rupees.

XX. The word "Foreigner" in this Act shall be deemed to mean a person not being either a natural-born subject of Her Majesty, within the meaning of Section LXXXI. 3 and 4 William IV. C. 85, or a native of a place in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company. The word "Magistrate" shall include every person exercising the full powers of a Magistrate, and a Justice of the Peace.

XXI. If a question shall arise whether any person alleged to be a Foreigner and to be subject to the provisions of this Act is a Foreigner or not, or is or is not subject to the provisions of this Act, the onus of proving that such person is not a Foreigner, or is not subject to the provisions of this Act, shall lie upon such person.

XXII. This Act shall continue in force for two years; and it shall not extend to the Operation of Act. Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, or to the Territory of Aden, unless the same shall be specially declared applicable to such Settlement or Territory by the Governor General of India in Council.

XXIII. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not extend to any Foreign Minister duly accredited by his Government, nor to any Consul or Vice-Consul, nor to any person under the age of fourteen years, nor to any person in the service of the British Government. The Governor General in Council, or (as regards their respective jurisdictions) the Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, or any of the Chief Commissioners or Commissioners mentioned in Section VI. of this Act, may exempt any person, or any class of persons, either wholly or partially, or temporarily or otherwise, from all or any of the provisions of this Act; and may at any time revoke any exemption.

XXIV. Any Officer of Government, or other person, who, prior to the passing of this Act, may have done anything which would have been justified by this Act, if it had been in force at the time, is hereby indemnified for so doing; and no action or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted in respect of anything so done.

Indemnity.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

5th December 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 5th December 1857, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXXIV. OF 1857.

An Act relating to the Sale of Ganja in the Presidency of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the sale of Ganja in the Town of Bombay, and to amend the law relating to the same;

Preamble.

ing to the sale of that article within the Territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

Act repealed. I. Act II. of 1841 is hereby repealed.

II. The provisions of Act III. of 1852, relating to

Provisions of Act III. of 1852 extended to the sale of Ganja in the Town of Bombay.

the sale of Ganja within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, anything in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that the duties,

Proviso.

Collectors of Zillahs shall, within the aforesaid limits, be possessed and exercised by the Commissioner of

Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, empowered to grant licenses.

have the same powers with respect to the granting, refusing, or recalling licenses for the sale of Ganja, and with respect to the seizure and destruction or sale of unlicensed Ganja within the said limits, as are by the said Act vested in the Zillah Collectors of Land Revenue; and all the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to licenses granted under this Act.

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

W. MORGAN,

Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

19th December 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 14th December 1857, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XXXV. OF 1857.

An Act for the Levy of Port-Dues in the Ports of Moulmein, Rangoon, Kyouk Phyoo, Akyab, and Chittagong.

Whereas it is necessary to fix the amount of the

Preamble.

Port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken in the Ports of Moulmein, Rangoon, Kyouk Phyoo, Akyab, and Chittagong, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Port-dues, at rates not exceeding the rates contained in the Schedule to this Act, 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, 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 purpose

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 of the said Ports, is compelled to re-enter it 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 vessel to pay Port-due at same Port oftener than once in sixty days.

V. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the first day of January 1858; and the local Government shall on or before

Commencement of Act. that date, pursuant to Section XLII. Act XXII. of 1855, declare, by notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, the rates at

Rates of Port-dues to be published. which Port-dues shall be levied in any of the said Ports, subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act; and

No Port-dues to be levied except under Act. 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.

VI. This Act shall be read with, and taken Act to be read as part of Act XXII. of 1855. as a part of, Act XXII. of 1855.

SCHEDULE.

Port.	Maximum Rate.
Moulmein	4 Annas for every ton of burthen.
Rangoon	6 ditto ditto.
Kyouk Phyoo	4 ditto ditto.
Akyab	4 ditto ditto.
Chittagong	4½ ditto ditto.

W. MORGAN,

Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

28th November 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 21st November 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd of March next:—

A Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to Merchant Seamen.

Whereas the law for the registry of Seamen and the

Preamble.

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

the ships and persons to which the same are applied, be enforced, and penalties and punishments for the breach thereof shall be recovered and inflicted throughout Her Majesty's dominions, in the same manner as if such provisions had been hereby so adapted and applied, and such penalties and punishments had been hereby expressly imposed"; and whereas it is expedient to discontinue the practice of registry and the grant of Register Tickets, and to apply to ships registered at, trading with, or being at any place within the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, certain provisions of the third part of the said Act, with such adaptations and modifications as are required by the circumstances of the said Territories, and for the purposes aforesaid to repeal the laws now in force in the said Territories relating to Merchant Seamen; It is enacted as follows:—

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

Shipping Offices.

II. A Shipping Office shall be established at each of the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and at such other Ports as the Governor General of India in Council shall hereafter deem necessary. For every such Office there shall be a Superintendent, to be called a "Shipping Master," with such necessary Deputies, Clerks, and Servants, at such salaries and subject to such regulations as the local Government shall from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, direct and appoint. Every act done by or before any Deputy duly appointed shall have the same effect as if done by or before a Shipping Master.

III. It shall be the general business of Shipping Masters appointed under this Act, to superintend and facilitate the engagement and discharge of seamen in manner hereinafter mentioned, and to perform such other duties relating to Merchant Seamen and merchant ships as are hereby or under the said Merchant Shipping Act 1854, or as may hereafter, under the powers herein contained, be committed to them. It shall also be the duty of Shipping Masters to give to all persons desirous of apprenticing boys to the sea-service, and duly authorised so to do by Act XIX. of 1850 (concerning the binding of apprentices), and also to masters and owners of ships requiring apprentices, such assistance as may be in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships.

IV. Such fees, not exceeding the sums specified in the Table marked (A) in the Schedule to this Act, as are from time to time fixed by the local Government, shall be payable upon all engagements and discharges effected before Shipping Masters as hereinafter mentioned. Scales of the fees payable for the time being shall be conspicuously placed in the Shipping Offices; and all Shipping Masters, their Deputies, Clerks, and Servants, may refuse to proceed with any engagement unless the fees payable thereon are first paid.

V. Every owner or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seaman in a Shipping Office, or before a Shipping Master, shall pay to the Shipping Master the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of such engagement or discharge, and may, for the purpose of in part reim-

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

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

VII. The local Government may direct that, at any place at which no separate Shipping Office is established, the whole or any part of the business of the Shipping Office shall be conducted at the Custom House, or at the Office of the Master Attendant or Harbour Master, or at such other Office as the Government shall direct, and thereupon the same shall be there conducted accordingly; and in respect of such business such Custom House or Office as aforesaid shall for all purposes be deemed to be a Shipping Office, and the Officer of Customs or other Officer there, to whom such business is committed, shall for all purposes be deemed to be a Shipping Master within the meaning of this Act.

Examinations and Certificates of Masters and Mates.

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

IX. The local Government, or any Board or Officer duly authorised by the local Government in that behalf, shall from time to time nominate two or more competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of the applicants for examination. The local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, make rules for the conduct of such examinations and as to the qualifications to be required; and such rules shall be strictly adhered to by all examiners.

Fees at the following rates shall be paid by all applicants for examination:—

For a Certificate as Master..... 10 Rupees.
Ditto ditto as Mate..... 5 "

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XIII. Every certificate of competency for a Foreign-going ship shall be deemed to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a Home-trade ship, and shall entitle the lawful holder thereof to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such lastmentioned ship; but no certificate for a Home-trade ship shall entitle the holder to go to sea as master or mate of a Foreign-going ship.

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

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

XVI. The foregoing Sections shall not apply to ships registered under Act X. of 1841, and trading between Ports in the said Territories and the Coast of Arabia when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars, or other Asiatic masters and seamen. The local Government may frame such rules as it shall deem proper, for examining and granting certificates to the masters and officers of such vessels.

Local Government may make rules for granting certificates to the masters of such ships.

certificates to the masters and officers of such vessels.

Engagement of Seamen.

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

XVIII. The following offences shall be punishable as hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):—

Penalties.

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

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

3. If any person knowingly receives or accepts to be entered on board any ship any seaman who has been engaged or supplied contrary to the provisions of this Act, he shall for every seaman so engaged or supplied incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

XIX. If any person demands or receives, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman, or from any person seeking employment as a seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever, other than the fees hereby authorised, for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

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

1. The nature, and, as far as practicable, the duration, of the intended voyage or engagement.

2. The number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors.

3. The time at which each seaman is to be on board, or to begin work.

4. The capacity in which each seaman is to serve.

5. The amount of wages which each seaman is to receive.

6. A scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman.

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

And every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations, to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act), as to advance and allotment of wages, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law. Provided that,

if the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew made in due form according to the law of the place to which such ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages single seamen in any Port within the said Territories, such seamen may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for them to sign an agreement under this Act. Provided also, that in the case of lascars or other native seamen, when it shall be agreed that the service of any such seaman shall end at any Port not in the said Territories, the agreement shall contain stipulations for providing for such seaman fit employment on board some other vessel bound to the Port at which he was shipped, or such other Port as may be agreed on, or for providing for him a passage to some such Port as aforesaid free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on; and every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the vessel, or by the master on his behalf, and also by the consignee or agent (if any), and shall be binding upon the said owner, and upon the consignee or agent.

Provido as to forms for British or Colonial ships.

Provido where lascars are shipped.

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

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

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

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

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

4. In the case of substitutes engaged in the place of seamen who have duly signed the agreement, and whose services are lost within twenty-four hours of the ship's putting to sea, by death, desertion, or other unforeseen cause, the engagement shall, when practicable,

be made before some Shipping Master duly appointed in the manner hereinbefore specified; and whenever such last-mentioned engagement cannot be so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and if not as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to the seamen, and the seamen shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest their signatures.

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

XXIII. The master of every Foreign-going ship for which such a running agreement as aforesaid is made shall, upon every return to any Port within the said Territories before the final termination of the agreement, discharge or engage before the Shipping Master at such Port any seamen whom he is required by law so to discharge or engage; and shall, upon every such return, endorse on the agreement a statement (as the case may be) either that no such discharges of engagements have been made or are intended to be made before the ship again leaves Port, or that all such discharges or engagements have been duly made as hereinbefore required; and shall deliver the agreement so endorsed to the Shipping Master; and any master who wilfully makes a false statement in such endorsement shall incur a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees; and the Shipping Master shall also sign an endorsement on the agreement to the effect that the provisions of this Act relating to such agreement have been complied with, and shall redeliver the agreement so endorsed to the master.

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

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

XXVI. In cases where several Home-trade ships belong to the same owner, Special agreements for Home-trade ships belonging to same owner. the agreement with the seamen may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be made by the owner instead of by the master, and

the seamen may be engaged to serve in any two or more of such ships, provided that the names of the ships and the nature of the service are specified in the agreement; but, with the foregoing exception, all provisions herein contained which relate to ordinary agreements for Home-trade ships shall be applicable to agreements made in pursuance of this Section.

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

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

XXIX. The foregoing provisions relative to the engagement of and agreements with seamen shall be applicable also in respect of all ships belonging to the subjects of any Foreign State upon which any British seamen, or any seamen natives of the said Territories, may be shipped at any Port within the said Territories.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. The master or owner of every such ship shall, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, transmit or deliver to some Shipping Master in the said Territories every agreement made within the six calendar months next preceding such days respectively, and shall also produce to the Shipping Master the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess.

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

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

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

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

XXXV. Any seaman who has signed an agreement, and is afterwards discharged before the commencement of the voyage, or before one month's wages are earned, without fault on his part justifying such discharge, and without his consent, shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may

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

Production of agreements and certificates.

Alterations to be void unless attested to have been made with the consent of all parties.

Copy of agreement to be made accessible to crew.

Seamen discharged before voyage to have compensation.

have earned, due compensation for the damage thereby caused to him, not exceeding one month's wages; and may, on adducing such evidence as the Court hearing the case deems satisfactory, of his having been so improperly discharged as aforesaid, recover such compensation as if it were wages duly earned.

Regulation of Advances.

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

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

Allotment of Wages.

XXXVIII. All stipulations for the allotment of any part of the wages of a seaman during his absence which are made at the commencement of the voyage shall be inserted in the agreement, and shall state the amounts and times of the payments to be made. All allotment-notes shall be in forms sanctioned by the local Government, and shall be made payable only to a relative of the seaman or to some member of his family.

XXXIX. The person in whose favour an allotment-note of part of the wages of such seaman is made, may, unless the seaman is shown in manner hereinafter mentioned to have forfeited or ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid, sue for and recover the sums allotted by the note when and as the same are made payable, with costs, from the owner or any agent who has authorised the drawing of the note; and in any such proceeding it shall be sufficient for the claimant to prove that he is the person mentioned in the note, and that the note was given by the owner or by the master, or some other authorised agent; and the seaman shall be presumed to be duly earning his wages, unless the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Court, either by the official statement of the change in the crew caused by his absence made and signed by the master, as by this Act is required, or by a duly certified copy of some entry in the official log-book to the effect that he has left the ship, or by a credible letter from the master of the ship to the same effect, or by such other evidence, of whatever description, as the Court in its absolute discretion considers sufficient to show satisfactorily that the seaman has ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid.

Discharge and Payment of Wages.

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

XLI. Every master shall, not less than twenty-four hours before paying off or discharging any seaman, deliver to him, or, if he is to be discharged before a Shipping Master, to such Shipping Master, a full and true account, in a form sanctioned by the local Government, of his wages, and of all deductions to be made therefrom on any account whatever, and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees; and no deduction from the wages of any seaman (except in respect of any matter happening after such delivery) shall be allowed unless it is included in the account so delivered; and the master shall, during the voyage, enter the various matters in respect of which such deductions are made, with the amounts of the respective deductions as they occur, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall, if required, produce such book at the time of the payment of wages, and also upon the hearing before any competent authority of any complaint or question relating to such payments.

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

XLIII. Every Shipping Master shall hear and decide any question whatever between a master or owner and any of his crew which both parties agree in writing to submit to him; and every award so made by him shall be binding on both parties, and shall, in any legal proceeding which may be taken in the matter before any Court of Justice, be deemed to be conclusive as to the rights of the parties; and any document purporting to be such submission or award shall be *prima facie* evidence thereof.

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

default, for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

XLV. The following rules shall be observed with

Settlement of wages. respect to the settlement of wages (that is to say) :—

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

2. Such release so signed and attested shall operate as a mutual discharge and settlement of all demands between the parties thereto in respect of the past voyage or engagement.

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

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

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

Legal Rights to Wages.

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

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

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

XLIX. If any seaman or apprentice to whom wages are due under the last preceding enactment dies before the same are paid, they shall be paid and applied in the

manner hereinafter specified with regard to the wages of seamen who die during a voyage.

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

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

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

Mode of Recovering Wages.

LIII. Any seaman or apprentice, or any person duly authorised on his behalf, may sue in the Court of Small Causes established for the place at which the service has terminated, or at which the seaman has been discharged, or at which any person upon whom the claim is made is or resides, or, if there be no such Court, before the Magistrate, for any amount of wages due to such seaman or apprentice not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and every order made by such Court or Magistrate in the matter shall be final.

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

Wages and Effects of Deceased Seamen.

LV. Whenever a seaman or apprentice on a voyage which is to terminate at any Port within the said Territories, dies during such voyage, the master shall take charge of all money, clothes, and effects which he leaves on board, and shall enter in the official log-book a statement of the amount

of money and a description of the effects left by the deceased, and, in case of a sale of such effects, the sum received for each article sold.

LVI. The master shall, within forty-eight hours

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

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

LVII. If the master fails to take such charge of

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

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

LVIII. When money or effects left by, or due to,

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

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

LIX. In cases of wages or effects of deceased seamen

Unclaimed wages.

men or apprentices received by any Shipping Master as aforesaid, to which no claim is substantiated within one year from the receipt thereof by such Shipping Master, it shall be in the discretion of the Shipping Master, subject to the orders of the local Government, if any subsequent claim is made, either to allow or refuse the same. And every Shipping Master shall pay into the Treasury of the East India Company all monies arising from the unclaimed wages and effects of deceased seamen to which no claim has been preferred within the period aforesaid after having given notice of such unclaimed monies being in his possession by advertisement in some public paper at least twice during such period.

Provisions, Health, and Accommodation.

LX. Any three or more of the crew of any British

Survey of provisions and water on complaint made.

Ship registered at, trading with, or being at any Port or place within the said Territories, may complain to any Shipping Master or other Officer duly appointed in this behalf by the local Go-

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

LXI. If the Officer to whom any such complaint

Forfeiture for frivolous complaint.

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

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

1. If during a voyage the allowance for short or bad provisions.

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

2. If it is shown that any of such provisions are or have during the voyage been bad in quality and unfit for use;

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

1. If his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified in the agreement, a sum not exceeding three annas in the case of a European seaman, or one anna in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

2. If his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, six annas in the case of a European seaman, or two annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

3. In respect of such bad quality as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding eight annas in the case of a European seaman, or three annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

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

LXIII. All British ships, except ships of a burden

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

not exceeding three hundred tons, and employed only on coasting voyages or between any Port on the Coast of India and the Island of Ceylon, shall have always on board a sufficient supply of medicines and appliances,

suitable for diseases and accidents likely to happen on sea voyages, according to such scale as shall be from time to time issued by the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, with the approval of the Governor General of India in Council, and published in the *Government Gazette* at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and in default thereof, the owner or master of every such ship shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees. Provided, however, that this Section shall not apply to ships navigating from the United Kingdom, and coming within the provisions of Section CCXXIV. of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854.

LXIV. Every master shall keep on board proper weights and measures for the purpose of determining the quantities of the several provisions and articles served out, and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out such provisions and articles in the presence of a witness whenever any dispute arises about such quantities, and in default shall for every offence incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

LXV. Whenever the master or any seaman of any ship registered at any place within the said Territories shall receive any hurt or injury in the service of the vessel, the expense of providing the necessary surgical and medical advice and attendance with medicines, and of his subsistence, until he shall be cured or shall be brought back to the Port from which he was shipped or other Port agreed upon, shall be defrayed, with the cost of his conveyance to such Port, by the owner of the vessel, without any deduction on that account from the wages of such master, officer, or seaman; and if paid by himself, may be recovered as part of his wages; and if paid or allowed out of any monies belonging to the East India Company, may be recovered with full costs of suit as a debt due to the East India Company.

LXVI. A place of shelter shall be provided below a well-caulked and substantial deck for the men engaged under this Act, large enough to allow nine superficial feet for every man, if the place be not less than six feet in height from deck to deck, or fifty-four cubic feet for every man. Every such place shall be kept free from stores or goods of any kind, not being the personal property of the crew in use during the voyage, and if any such place in any ship is not in the whole sufficiently large to give such space for each seaman and apprentice as hereinbefore required, or is not properly caulked and in all other respects securely and properly constructed and well ventilated, the owner shall for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this Section incur a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees; and if any such space as aforesaid is not kept free from goods and stores as aforesaid, the master shall for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this Section incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

LXVII. The Shipping Master at any Port in the said Territories, by himself or his Deputy, may enter at any time on board of any ship upon which seamen have been shipped at such Port, and inspect the provisions and water provided for the use of the crew, and the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for seamen prescribed by this Act or by the Merchant Shipping Act 1854. If on inspection the provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use or to be deficient in quantity, the Shipping Master shall proceed as provided in Section LX. of this Act, and the penalty prescribed in the said Section shall be incurred by any default of the master of the ship in respect of such provisions or water,

Procedure. If provisions, &c. are found to be of a bad quality,

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

Power of making Complaints.

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

Protection of Seamen from Imposition.

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

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

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

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

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

LXXIV. If, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship at any Port in the said Territories, any person then being on board such ship solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes

Penalties for solicitations by lodging-house keepers.

out of such ship any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction and with the permission of the master, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

Discipline.

LXXXV. Any master of, or any seaman or apprentice belonging to, any British ship registered at, trading with, or being at any Port or place within the said Territories, who by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board of such ship, or who by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of such ship from immediate danger to life or limb, shall for every such offence be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

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

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

1. If, upon any investigation made in pursuance of the last preceding Section, he is reported to be incompetent, or to have been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness, or tyranny.
2. If, upon any investigation conducted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, or otherwise, it appears to the local Government that the loss or abandonment of or serious damage to any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default; or that he has been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness, or tyranny.
3. If, he is superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court or of any Naval Court constituted as is provided by the said Act or any other law for the time being in force.
4. If he is shown to have been convicted of any offence.

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

LXXXVIII. Whenever any seaman who has been lawfully engaged, or any apprentice to the sea-service, commits any of the following offences, he shall be liable to be punished summarily as follows (that is to say):—

1. For desertion he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour, and also to forfeit all or any part of the clothes and effects he leaves on board, and all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned; and also, if such desertion takes place at any Port or place not within the said Territories, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit all or any part of the wages or emoluments he may earn in any other ship in which he may be employed until his next return to any Port or place within the said Territories, and to satisfy any excess of wages paid by the master or owner of the ship from which he deserts to any substitute engaged in his place at a higher rate of wages than the rate stipulated to be paid to him.
2. For neglecting or refusing, without reasonable cause, to join his ship, or to proceed to sea in his ship, or for absence without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of the ship's sailing from any Port either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, or for absence at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his ship or from his duty not amounting to desertion, or not treated as such by the master, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding ten weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay, and in addition for every twenty-four hours of absence either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.
3. For quitting the ship without leave after her arrival at her Port of delivery, and before she is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay.
4. For wilful disobedience to any lawful command he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding four weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay.
5. For continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands, or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.
6. For assaulting any master or mate, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour.
7. For combining with any other or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands, or to neglect duty, or to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour.
8. For wilfully damaging the ship, or embezzling, or wilfully damaging any of her stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal in amount to the

loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour.

9. For any act of smuggling of which he is convicted, and whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner, he shall be

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

LXXXIX. Upon the commission of any of the offences

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

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

LXXXI. Whenever, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, any seaman or apprentice neglects or refuses to join, or deserts from, or refuses to proceed to sea in any ship in which he is duly engaged to serve, or is found otherwise absenting himself therefrom without leave, the master or any mate, or the owner, ship's husband, or consignee, may with or without the assistance of Police Officers, who are hereby directed to give the same if required, apprehend him without first procuring a warrant; and may thereupon in any case, and shall, in case he so requires and it is practicable, convey him before some Court capable of taking cognisance of the matter, to be dealt with according to law; and may, for the purpose of conveying him before such Court, detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or such shorter time as may be necessary, or may, if he does not so require, or if there is no such Court at or near the place, at once convey him on board; and if any such apprehension appears to the Court before which the case is brought to have been made on improper or on insufficient grounds, the master, mate, owner, ship's husband, or consignee who makes the same or causes the same to be made, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees; but such penalty, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment in respect of such apprehension.

Master or owner may apprehend deserters without warrant.

Seamen whom masters of ships are compelled to convey, and persons going in ships without leave, to be subject to penalties for breach of discipline.

LXXXII. Whenever any seaman or apprentice is

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

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

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

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

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

Entries and certificates of desertion abroad to be copied, sent home, and admitted in evidence.

LXXXV. Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any Port or Place within the said Territories, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book; and thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore contained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge, or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

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

Wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any Port or Place within the said Territories, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book; and thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore contained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge, or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

LXXXVI. Whenever in any proceeding relating to

Costs of procuring imprisonment may, to the extent of thirty Rupees, be deducted from wages.

seamen's wages it is shown that any seaman or apprentice has in the course of the voyage been convicted of any offence by any competent

tribunal, and rightfully punished therefore by imprisonment or otherwise, the Court hearing the case may direct a part of the wages due to such seaman, not exceeding thirty Rupees, to be applied in reimbursing any costs properly incurred by the master in procuring such conviction and punishment.

LXXXVII. Whenever any seaman contracts for

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

wages by the voyage or by the run or by the share, and not by the month or other stated period of time, the amount

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

LXXXVIII. All clothes, effects, wages, and emolu-

Application of forfeitures.

ments which, under the provisions hereinbefore contained,

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

LXXXIX. Any question concerning the forfeiture

Questions of forfeitures may be decided in suits for wages.

of, or deductions from, the wages of any seaman or apprentice, may be determined in any proceeding lawfully

instituted with respect to such wages, notwithstanding that the offence, in respect of which such question arises, though hereby made punishable by imprisonment as well as forfeiture, has not been made the subject of any criminal proceeding.

XC. If any seaman, on or before being engaged,

Penalty for false statement as to last ship or name.

wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of the name of his last ship or

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

XCI. Whenever any seaman commits an act of

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

misconduct for which his agreement imposes a fine, and which it is intended to

punish by enforcing such fine, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and a copy of such entry shall be furnished, or the same shall be read over to the offender, and an entry of such reading over, and of the reply (if any)

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

XCII. Every person who by any means whatever

Penalty for enticing to desert and harbouring deserters.

persuades or attempts to persuade any seaman or apprentice to neglect or refuse

to join or to proceed to sea in or to desert from his ship, or otherwise to absent himself from his duty, shall for each such offence in respect of each such seaman or apprentice incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees; and every person who wilfully harbours or secretes any seaman or apprentice who has deserted from his ship or who has wilfully neglected or refused to join or has deserted from his ship, knowing or having reason to believe such seaman or apprentice to have so done, shall for every such seaman or apprentice so harboured or secreted, incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

XCIII. Any person who secretes himself and goes

Penalty for obtaining passage surreptitiously.

to sea in any ship without the consent of either the owner, consignee, or master,

or of a mate, or of any person in charge of such ship, or of any other person entitled to give such consent, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees, or be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding four weeks.

XCIV. If during the progress of a voyage the master

On change of masters documents hereby required to be handed over to successor.

of any ship registered at any Port or place within the said Territories is superseded or for any other reason quits

the ship, and is succeeded in the command by some other person, he shall deliver to his successor the various documents relating to the navigation of the ship and to the crew thereof which are in his custody, and shall in default incur a penalty not exceeding One thousand Rupees; and such successor shall, immediately on assuming the command of the ship, enter in the official log a list of the documents so delivered to him.

Official Logs.

XCV. An official log-book of every ship registered at any Port or place within the said Territories, not being a ship employed only in coasting voyages or between any Port of the Coast of India and the Island of Ceylon, shall be kept in a form sanctioned by the local Government; and such official log may, at the discretion of the master or owner, either be kept distinct from the ordinary ship's log or united therewith, so that in all cases all the blanks in the official log be duly filled up.

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

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

1. Every legal conviction of any member of his crew and the punishment inflicted.

Convictions.	
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2. Every offence committed by any member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute, or to enforce a forfeiture, or to exact a fine, together with such statement concerning the reading over such entry and concerning the reply (if any) made to the charge, as hereinbefore required.

Offences.	
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3. Every offence for which punishment is inflicted on board, and the punishment inflicted.

Punishments.	
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4. A statement of the conduct, character, and qualifications of each of his crew, or a statement that he declines to give an opinion on such particulars.

Conduct, &c. of crew.	
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5. Every case of illness or injury happening to any member of the crew, with the nature thereof, and the medical treatment adopted (that is to say):—

Illness and injuries.	
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6. Every case of death happening on board, and of the cause thereof.

Deaths.	
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7. Every birth happening on board, with the sex of the infant and the names of the parents.

Births.	
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8. Every marriage taking place on board, with the names and ages of the parties.

Marriages.	
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9. The name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by quitting ship.

Quitting ship.	
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10. The amount of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's service during the voyage.

Wages of men entering Navy.	
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11. The wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom.

Wages of deceased seamen.	
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12. The sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold and of the sum received for it.

Sale of deceased men's effects.	
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13. Every collision with any other ship, and the circumstances under which the same occurred.

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

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

1. If in any case an official log-book is not kept in the manner hereby required, or if any entry hereby directed to be made in any such log-book is not made at the time and in the manner hereby directed, the master shall for each such offence incur the specific penalty hereinmentioned in respect thereof, or where there is no such specific penalty, a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.
2. Every person who makes or procures to be made or assists in making any entry in an official log-book, in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final Port of discharge within the said Territories, more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding Three hundred Rupees.
3. Every person who wilfully destroys or mutilates or renders illegible any entry in any official log-book, or who wilfully makes or procures to be made or assists in making, any false or fraudulent entry or omission in any such log-book, shall for each such offence be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year.
- C. All entries made in any official log-book as hereinbefore directed shall be received in evidence in any proceeding in any Court of Justice, subject to all just exceptions.

CI. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final Port of destination in the said Territories, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver to the Shipping Master before whom the crew is discharged the official log-book of the voyage; and the master or owner of every Hometrade ship not conclusively employed in coasting voyages or between any Port of the Coast of India and the Island of Ceylon, shall, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, transmit or deliver to some Shipping Master in the said Territories the official log-book for the preceding half-year; and every master or owner who refuses or neglects to deliver his official log-book, as hereby required, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding Two hundred Rupees.

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

soon as possible, deliver or transmit to the Shipping Master at the Port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book (if any) duly made out to the time of such loss or abandonment, and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred Rupees.

CIII. Whenever, in the course of any legal proceedings instituted at any Port or place within the said Territories before any Judge or Magistrate or before any person authorised by law or by consent of parties to receive evidence, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, then upon due proof that such witness cannot be found at, or that he has departed from such Port or place, any deposition that such witness may have previously made on oath in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's Dominions (including the said Territories), or any British Consular Officer elsewhere, shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer, be admissible in evidence. Provided that if the proceeding is criminal, such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused, and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer. It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

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

CV. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any ship belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or to any Ship of War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State.

CVI. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say): the expression "local Government" shall mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of any portion of the said Territories. The expression "Home-trade ship" shall include every ship employed in trading between any Ports of the said Territories; or between any Port of the said Territories and any Port or place on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon. The expression "Foreign-going ship" shall include every ship employed in trading between any Port of the said Territories and any Port or place not in the said Territories nor on the Continent of India nor in the Island of Ceylon. The word "master" shall include every person (except a Pilot) having command or charge of any ship. The word "seaman" shall include every person (except masters, pilots, and apprentices) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word "person" shall include a corporation.

TABLE A.

Fees to be charged for matters transacted at Shipping Offices.

1. Engagement or discharge of crews :

	Rs.	a.	p.
In ships under 100 tons	3	0	0
From 100 to 200 "	7	0	0
" 200 to 300 "	10	0	0
" 300 to 400 "	12	8	0
" 400 to 500 "	15	0	0
" 500 to 600 "	17	8	0
" 600 to 700 "	20	0	0
" 700 to 800 "	22	8	0
" 800 to 900 "	25	0	0
" 900 to 1000 "	27	8	0
Above 1000 "	30	0	0

and so on for ships of larger tonnage, adding, for every one hundred tons above one thousand, two Rupees and eight annas.

2. Engagement or discharge of seamen separately, one Rupee for each seaman.

TABLE B.

Sums to be deducted from Wages by way of partial Repayment of Fees in Table A.

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

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

2. In respect of engagements and discharges of seamen, separately, upon each engagement and each discharge. 0 8 0

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

28th November 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 28th November 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd of March next :—

A Bill relating to Lunatic Asylums.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the reception and detention of Lunatics in Asylums established for that purpose; It is enacted as follows :—

I. The Executive Government of any Presidency or Place, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, may establish Asylums, for the reception and detention of Lunatics, at such places as may be deemed proper; or, if it think fit, may grant licenses to any private persons for the establishment of such Asylums.

II. Every Lunatic Asylum shall be under the superintendence of not less than three visitors, appointed by the Executive Government, of whom one at least shall be a Medical Officer. The Inspector of Jails (where such office exists) shall be a visitor *ex officio* of all the Asylums within the circle of his inspection.

III. The management of every Lunatic Asylum, and the care and custody of its inmates, shall be regulated according to rules framed for the purpose. If the Executive Government so direct, the visitors of each Asylum may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation of the Asylum of which they are visitors, and such rules shall be subject to the approval and revision of the Executive Government. The Executive Government, if it think fit, may from time to time frame rules,

either general or special, for the regulation of all or any of the Asylums of the Presidency or Place subject to such Government.

IV. Two or more of the visitors, one of whom shall be a Medical Officer, shall, once at the least in every month, together inspect every part of the Asylum of which they are visitors; and see and examine, as far as circumstances will permit, every Lunatic therein, and the order and certificate for the admission of every Lunatic admitted since the last visitation of the visitors; and shall enter in a book, to be kept for that purpose, any remarks which they may deem proper in regard to the management and condition of such Asylum and the Lunatics therein.

V. It shall be the duty of every Darogah or District Police Officer to apprehend and send to the Magistrate all persons found wandering at large within his District, who are deemed to be Lunatics, and all persons believed to be dangerous by reason of Lunacy, unless the friends of such persons as last aforesaid shall engage in writing to adopt such precautions as shall prevent them from doing mischief. Whenever any such person as aforesaid is brought before a Magistrate, the Magistrate, with the assistance of the Civil Surgeon, shall examine such person, and if the Civil Surgeon shall sign a certificate in the form A in the Schedule to this Act, and the Magistrate shall be satisfied on personal examination or other proof that such person is a Lunatic and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment, he shall make an order for such person to be received into the Asylum established for the Division in which the Magistrate's jurisdiction is situate; or, if such person is not a native of the country, and the circumstances of the case so require, into a Lunatic Asylum at the Presidency.

Wandering Lunatics to be sent to the Magistrate unless their friends engage to take charge of them.

VI. If it shall appear to the Magistrate, on the report of a Police Officer or the information of any other person, that any person within the limits of his jurisdiction deemed to be a Lunatic is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, the Magistrate may send for the supposed Lunatic, and summon such relative or other person as has or ought to have the charge of him; and if such relative or other person be legally bound to maintain the supposed Lunatic, the Magistrate may make an order for such Lunatic being properly cared for and treated, and require security for the fulfilment of the same, and if security is not given may commit such relative or other person to jail for a period not exceeding one month. If there be no person legally bound to maintain the supposed Lunatic, or if the Magistrate think fit so to do, he may proceed as prescribed in the last preceding Section, and upon being satisfied in manner aforesaid that the person deemed to be a Lunatic is a Lunatic, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment, may make an order for his reception into such Asylum as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of every Darogah or District Police Officer to report to the Magistrate every such case of neglect or cruel treatment as aforesaid which may come to his knowledge.

In case of neglect or cruel treatment of a Lunatic, Magistrate may order relative, &c. to maintain him.

If no person bound to maintain him, Magistrate may make an order for his reception in Asylum.

VII. All Acts which the Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon respectively are authorised or required to do by the two last preceding Sections, may be done in the Presidency Towns and the Stations of the Straits'

Commissioner of Police, &c. to act in the Presidency Towns.

Settlement by the Commissioner of Police and any Medical Officer appointed by Government in that behalf respectively; and all duties which a Darogah or District Police Officer is authorised or required to perform may be performed in any of the said Towns and Stations by an Officer of the Police Force not below the rank of Inspector.

VIII. Except as otherwise hereinbefore provided, no person shall be received into a Lunatic Asylum in any Presidency Town or in any Station of the Straits' Settlement without an order under the hand of some person in the form B, in the Schedule to this Act, together with such statement of particulars as is contained in the said form B nor without the medical certificate, containing the particulars in form A in the Schedule to this Act, of two persons, each of whom shall be a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, and one of whom shall be a Presidency Surgeon or a Surgeon in the employment of the Government. When such order and certificate are presented, the visitors or manager of the Asylum, before admitting the Lunatic into the Asylum, may require the friends of the said Lunatic to engage to pay the expenses which may be incurred for the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine, and care of the Lunatic, unless it shall appear to the said visitors that they have not sufficient means of doing so.

IX. Clause 1.—In places other than those specified in the last preceding Section, when a Lunatic is possessed of property, and a guardian for such Lunatic has been appointed by order of the Court of Wards or of the Civil Court, if such guardian shall desire that the Lunatic be admitted into a Lunatic Asylum, he shall make application to the Civil Court, and the Judge, with the assistance of the Civil Surgeon, shall examine such Lunatic, and if the Civil Surgeon shall sign a certificate in the form A in the Schedule to this Act, and the Judge shall be satisfied that the Lunatic is a proper person to be detained under care and treatment in a Lunatic Asylum, he shall make an order for such person to be received into the Asylum established for the Division in which his jurisdiction is situate.

Clause 2.—If application is made to the Judge for the issue of an order for the reception into a Lunatic Asylum of any person for whom a guardian has not been appointed by order of the Court of Wards or of the Civil Court, the Judge, if he see sufficient reason for so doing, shall inquire into the fact of Lunacy in the same manner as if an application had been made to the Civil Court under the provisions of Section III. of Act of 185; and if the Lunacy be established, the Judge may then proceed in the manner prescribed in the first Clause of this Section.

Clause 3.—Whenever the Judge shall make an order for the reception of any person into a Lunatic Asylum, he shall at the same time make an order for the payment of the expenses to be incurred for the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine, and care of such person; and such expenses shall be recovered by the Judge on the application of the visitors or manager of such Asylum. Provided, however, that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Judge that the Lunatic has not sufficient property, and his friends have not sufficient means for the payment of such expenses, he shall certify the same in the order for the reception of the Lunatic into the Asylum, instead of making such order for the payment of expenses as aforesaid.

X. It shall be lawful for three of the visitors of any Asylum, of whom one shall be a Medical Officer, by writing under their hands, Order of discharge from Asylum.

Order and certificate in no person shall be received into a Lunatic Asylum in any Presidency Town or in any Station of the Straits' Settlement without an order under the hand of some person in the form B, in the Schedule to this Act, together with such statement of particulars as is contained in the said form B nor without the medical certificate, containing the particulars in form A in the Schedule to this Act, of two persons, each of whom shall be a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, and one of whom shall be a Presidency Surgeon or a Surgeon in the employment of the Government. When such order and certificate are presented, the visitors or manager of the Asylum, before admitting the Lunatic into the Asylum, may require the friends of the said Lunatic to engage to pay the expenses which may be incurred for the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine, and care of the Lunatic, unless it shall appear to the said visitors that they have not sufficient means of doing so.

Application to Judge by the guardian of Lunatic for an order for his reception in an Asylum.

Application where no guardian has been appointed.

Order for payment of expenses.

Order of discharge from Asylum.

to order the discharge of any person detained in such Asylum. When such order is given, if the person is detained under the order of any public Officer, notice of the order of discharge shall be immediately communicated to such Officer.

XI. When any relative or friend of a Lunatic detained in any Asylum under the provisions of Section V. Section VI. or Section VII. of this Act is desirous that such Lunatic should be delivered over to his care and custody, he shall make application to the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police under whose order the Lunatic is detained, and the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, if he think fit, after communication with the visitors or with one of them, being a Medical Officer, and upon the undertaking in writing of such relative or friend, to the satisfaction of the said Magistrate or Commissioner, that such Lunatic shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or others, shall make an order for the discharge of such Lunatic, and such Lunatic shall thereupon be discharged.

XII. The Inspector of Jails may direct the removal of any Lunatic from any Asylum to any other Asylum within the circle of his inspection, and such order shall be a sufficient authority for the removal of such Lunatic and also for his reception into the Asylum to which he is ordered to be removed.

XIII. If, after the reception of any Lunatic into any Asylum, it appears that the order, or the medical certificate or certificates upon which he was received, is or are defective or incorrect, the same may at any time afterwards be amended by the person or persons signing the same, with the sanction of two or more of the visitors of the said Asylum, one of whom shall be a Medical Officer.

XIV. Every person received into a Lunatic Asylum under such order as is required by this Act, accompanied by the requisite medical certificate, may be detained therein until he be removed or discharged as authorised by this Act, and in case of escape may by virtue of such order be re-taken by the manager of such Asylum, or any Officer or servant belonging thereto, or any other person authorised in that behalf by the said manager, or any Police Officer, and conveyed to and received and detained in such Asylum.

XV. When any Lunatic is sent to a licensed Asylum by order of a Magistrate or Commissioner of Police under Sections V. VI. or VII. of this Act, and when a Lunatic is admitted into such Asylum under Section VIII., or an order for the reception of a Lunatic is made under Section IX., and no engagement has been taken from the friends of the Lunatic, or order made by the Judge for the payment of expenses, under the said Sections VIII. or IX. respectively, the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine, and care of such Lunatic shall be paid by the Government to the manager of such Asylum.

XVI. The Magistrate or Commissioner of Police by whom any Lunatic has been sent to a Lunatic Asylum, if it appear to such Magistrate or Commissioner that such Lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance, and more than sufficient to maintain his family, or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such Lunatic, may apply to the Chief Court of Civil Judicature within the jurisdiction of which the said Asylum may be, and such Court

shall inquire into the matter in a summary way, and, on being satisfied that such Lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance, or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such Lunatic, shall make an order for the recovery of the charges of the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine, and care of such Lunatic out of such estate or from such person. Such order shall be enforced in the same manner and shall be of the same force and effect as any judgment or order made by the said Court in a regular suit in respect of the property or person therein mentioned. Any personal property which may be in the possession of a Lunatic found wandering at large may be sold by the Magistrate, and the proceeds thereof (or such part of the same as may be necessary) applied towards the payment of the charges of the lodging and maintenance of the Lunatic, and of any other expenses incurred on his behalf.

XVII. The liability of any relative or person to maintain any Lunatic shall not be taken away or affected by any provision contained in this Act.

XVIII. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the provisions of Act IV. of 1849, entitled "An Act for the safe custody of Criminal Lunatics."

XIX. The word "Lunatic," as used in this Act, shall mean and include every person of unsound mind, and every person being an idiot. The word "Magistrate" shall include a person exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

I, the undersigned (*here enter name and official designation*) hereby certify that I, on the _____ day of _____ at _____ personally examined (*here enter name and residence of Lunatic*) and that the said _____ is a Lunatic (*or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind*), and a proper person to be taken charge of, and detained under care and treatment, and that I have formed this opinion on the following grounds, namely:—

1. Facts indicating insanity observed by myself (*here state the facts*).
2. Other facts (if any) indicating insanity communicated to me by others (*here state the information, and from whom*).

(Signed) _____

FORM B.

Order for the reception of a Private Patient.

I, the undersigned, hereby request you to receive A. B., a Lunatic, (*or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind*), as a patient into your Asylum. Subjoined is a statement respecting the said A. B.

(Signed) Name. _____

Occupation (if any). _____

Place of abode. _____

Degree of relationship (if any), or other circumstance of connexion with the patient. _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____

To _____ Superintendent of the Asylum at (*describing the Asylum*). _____

Statement.

[If any of the particulars in this statement be not known, the fact to be so stated.]

Name of patient, with Christian name at length.

Sex and age. _____

Married, single, or widowed.
 Condition of life, and previous occupation (if any).
 The religious persuasion, as far as known.
 Previous place of abode.
 Whether first attack.
 Age (if known) on first attack.
 When and where previously under care and treatment.
 Duration of existing attack.
 Supposed cause.
 Whether subject to Epilepsy.
 Whether suicidal.
 Whether dangerous to others.
 Whether found Lunatic by Inquisition, and date of Commission or order for Inquisition.

(Signed) Name.

Where the person signing the Statement is not the person who signs the order, the following particulars concerning the person signing the Statement are to be added, namely:—

Occupation (if any).
 Place of abode.

Degree of relationship (if any), or other circumstance of connexion with the patient.

W. MORGAN,
 Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

28th November 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 28th November 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd of March next:—

A Bill to regulate Proceedings in Lunacy in Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature.

Whereas the several Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charters within the Territories in the possession and under the government of the East India Company are authorised and empowered by their respective Charters to appoint guardians and keepers of the persons and estates of Lunatics, and to inquire into, hear, and determine questions of alleged Lunacy by inspection of the person or by such other ways and means by which the truth may best be discovered and known; and whereas, according to the practice of the said Courts, questions of alleged Lunacy are determined by inquisition taken before a jury, and it is expedient to lessen the cost and to alter the mode of inquiry into such questions, and also to empower the said Courts to make provision for the due management of the estates of Lunatics; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for any of the said Courts of

Court may order inquiry before a Judge or Master as to persons alleged to be lunatic.

Judicature, on such application for inquiry as is hereinafter mentioned, to make an order directing any Judge of the Court, or the Master, to inquire whether any person (subject to the jurisdiction of the Court) who is alleged to be Lunatic, is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, or (where the alleged Lunatic is more than one hundred and fifty miles from a Presidency Town) to issue a Commission directed to one or more persons to make the said inquiry. The Judge, or Master, or the Commissioner or Commissioners executing the inquiry shall, while so employed, have the like powers and authority as are or may be vested by law in a Judge or Master of the said Court for the investigation of matters referred to them by the Court.

II. Application for such inquiry may be made by any relative or creditor of the alleged Lunatic, or by the Advocate General. Where the alleged Lunatic is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, he shall have sufficient notice

of the application before an order is made for such inquiry.

III. The order for inquiry may, in addition to the matters of inquiry hereinbefore specified, contain directions for other inquiries

concerning the nature of the property belonging to the alleged Lunatic, the persons who are his relatives or next of kin, the time during which he has been of unsound mind, or such other matters as to the Court shall seem proper. The Court shall have power, either at the request of the alleged

Lunatic (if it appear that he is mentally competent to form and express a wish on the subject), or at its own discretion, and at any stage of the inquiry, to appoint any two or more persons to act as assessors to the Judge, or Master, or to the Commissioner or Commissioners in the said inquiry.

IV. The Judge, or Master, or the Commissioner or Commissioners, shall report to the Court the result of

the inquiry. The assessors shall either signify their concurrence in the report by signing the same, or, if they or any of them dissent therefrom, shall signify such dissent and the reasons for such dissent to the Court.

V. If no assessors have been appointed, or if the assessors appointed concur in the report, it shall be deemed

to be of the same force and effect, and be proceeded on in the same manner in regard to the appointment of Committees of the person and estate of the Lunatic as the inquisition now according to practice taken upon the oath of a jury. If the assessors or any of them dissent from the report, the Court may, at its discretion, either pass an order confirming the report (in which case it shall be of force and effect, and be proceeded on in manner aforesaid) or direct a further inquiry, and proceed thereupon as provided in the case of the original inquiry. If the said report shall appear to the Court to be defective or insufficient, it shall be lawful for the Court either to amend the same or to refer it back to the Judge, Master, or the Commissioner or Commissioners, to be amended as the Court shall think fit.

VI. When the alleged Lunatic is not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, the Court in making the order for inquiry shall nominate assessors, and it shall not be necessary to give the alleged Lunatic notice of the inquiry unless the Court shall so direct.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Court, on the appointment of Committees of the person and estate of a Lunatic, to direct by the order of appointment, or by any subsequent order, that the person to whom the charge of the estate is committed shall have such powers for the management thereof as to the Court shall seem necessary and proper, reference being had to the nature of the property, whether moveable or immoveable, of which the estate may consist. But such powers shall not extend to the sale or charge, by way of mortgage, of the estate or any part thereof, or to the letting of any immoveable property unless for a term not exceeding three years.

VIII. The Master of the Court shall be at liberty, without an order of reference, to receive any proposal and conduct any inquiry respecting the management of the estate of a Lunatic, if such proposal relate to any matter which the Committee of the estate has not been empowered by an order under the last preceding Section to dispose of. The Master may likewise, without reference, receive and inquire into any proposal relating to the sale, or charge by way of mortgage of the

estate or of any part thereof, or to the letting of any immovable property for a term exceeding three years.

IX. The Master shall report to the Court on the proposal, and the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, make such order upon the report and respecting the costs as shall, under the circumstances, seem just.

X. The Court or the Master shall once in the matter of each Lunacy, and may afterwards from time to time, determine whether any one or more, and if any how many and which of the relatives or next of kin shall attend before the Master, at the cost of the estate, in any proceeding connected with the management thereof.

XI. The Court may, on application made to it by petition concerning any matter whatsoever connected with the Lunacy, make such order, subject to the provisions of this Act, respecting the application and the costs thereof, and of the consequent proceedings as shall, under the circumstances, seem just.

XII. The Court may, if it appears to be just, or for the Lunatic's benefit, order that any property, moveable or immovable, of the Lunatic, and whether in possession, reversion, remainder, contingency, or expectancy, be sold, or charged by way of mortgage, or otherwise disposed of, as may seem most expedient for the purpose of raising money to be applied for any of the following purposes:—

1. The payment of the Lunatic's debts, including any debt incurred for his maintenance or otherwise for his benefit.

2. The discharge of any incumbrance on his estates.

3. The payment of, or provision for, the expenses of his future maintenance, including the expenses of his removal to Europe, when he shall be so removed, and all expenses incidental thereto.

4. The payment of the costs of any inquiry under this Act, and of any costs incurred by order or under the authority of the Court.

XIII. The Committee of the Lunatic's estate shall, in the name and on behalf of the Lunatic, execute all such conveyances and instruments of transfer relative to any sale, mortgage, or other disposition of his estate, as the Court shall order. In like manner such Committee shall, under the order of the Court, exercise all powers whatsoever vested in a Lunatic, whether the same are vested in him for his own benefit, or in the character of trustee or guardian.

XIV. Where a person, having contracted to sell or otherwise dispose of his estate or any part thereof, afterwards becomes Lunatic, the Court may, if the contract is such as the Court thinks ought to be performed, direct the Committee of the estate to execute such conveyances, and to do such other acts in fulfilment of the contract as it shall think proper.

XV. If a member of a partnership firm becomes Lunatic, the Court may, on the application of the other partners, or of any person who appears to the Court to be entitled to require the same, dissolve the partnership; and thereupon, or upon a dissolution by decree of Court, or otherwise by due course of law, the Committee of the estate may, in the name and on behalf of the Lunatic, join with the other

partners in disposing of the partnership property upon such terms, and shall do all such acts for carrying into effect the dissolution of the partnership as the Court shall think proper.

XVI. Where a Lunatic has been engaged in business, the Court may, if it appear to be for the Lunatic's benefit that the business premises should be disposed of, order the Committee of the estate to sell and dispose of the same; and the monies arising from such sale shall be applied in such manner as the Court shall direct.

XVII. Where a Lunatic is entitled to a lease or under-lease, and it appears to be for the benefit of his estate that it should be disposed of, the Committee of the estate may, by order of the Court, surrender, assign, or otherwise dispose of the same to such person, for such valuable or nominal consideration, and upon such terms, as the Court shall think fit.

XVIII. Where any Stock or Government Securities, or any Share in a Company is standing in the name of or is vested in a Lunatic, beneficially entitled thereto, or in a Committee of the estate of a Lunatic, or in a Trustee for him, and the Committee dies intestate, or himself becomes Lunatic, or is out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or it is uncertain whether the Committee be living or dead, or he neglects or refuses to transfer the Stock, Securities, or Shares, or to receive and pay the dividends to a new Committee, or as he directs, within fourteen days after being required by him to do so, then the Court may order some fit person to make such transfer, or to transfer the same, and to receive and pay over the dividends in such manner as the Court may direct.

XIX. Where any Stock or Government Securities or any Share in a Company is standing in the name of, or vested in any person residing out of the said Territories, the Court, upon being satisfied that such person has been declared of unsound mind, and that his personal estate has been vested in a curator or manager, according to the laws of the place where he is residing, may order some fit person to make such transfer of the Stock, Securities, or Shares, or of any part thereof, to such curator or manager or otherwise, and also to receive and pay over the dividends and proceeds as the Court may think fit.

XX. If it appears to the Court, having regard to the situation and condition in life of the Lunatic and his family, and the other circumstances of the case, to be expedient that his property should be made available for his or their maintenance in a direct and inexpensive manner, it may, instead of appointing a Committee of the estate, order that the property, or such part of it as shall not consist of money, be realised and be paid to such person as the Court may think fit, to be applied for the purpose aforesaid.

XXI. If it appears to the Court that the unsoundness of mind of a Lunatic is in its nature temporary, and that it is expedient to make temporary provision for his maintenance, or for the maintenance of his family, the Court may, in like manner as under the last preceding Section, direct his property or a sufficient part of it to be applied for the purpose aforesaid.

XXII. When a person has been found of unsound mind, it shall be lawful for such person, or for any other person aggrieved by such finding, to apply to the

Court, within six months after the date of the report, for an order to set aside such report. In such case the Court may order a further inquiry, and may, by the order, direct what persons shall have the conduct of such inquiry and by whom the costs thereof shall be paid, and whether any and what security for the due payment thereof shall be given.

XXIII. Except as is hereinafter provided, no application to set aside a report shall be received unless the same is made within the said period of six months from the date of the report, or unless the Court shall, under the special circumstances of any particular case, think fit to allow such application after the period so limited; in which case the Court may make the order upon such terms and conditions as shall seem just.

XXIV. When any person has been found of unsound mind, and it shall be shown to the Court, either on the application of such person or of any other person acting on his behalf, or having or claiming any interest in respect of his estate, or on the information of any other person, that there is reason to believe that such unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court may make an order for inquiry whether such person is or is not still of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. The inquiry shall be conducted in like manner as is hereinbefore prescribed; and if it be found that the unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court shall order all proceedings in the matter of the Lunacy to cease or to be set aside on such terms and conditions as under the circumstances of the case shall appear proper.

XXV. The Court may, from time to time, make such orders as shall seem meet for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act, and for regulating the mode of proceeding before any Judge of the Court, or before the Master, or before any Commissioner or Commissioners, in matters of Lunacy.

XXVI. The word "Lunatic," as used in this Act, shall mean and include any person found, by due course of law, to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

28th November 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 28th November 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd of March next:—

A Bill to make better provision for the Care of the Estates of Lunatics not subject to the Jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the care of the estates of Lunatics not subject to the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature, and to prescribe general rules by which the state of mind of persons not subject to such jurisdiction, who are alleged to be Lunatic, may be inquired into and ascertained; It is enacted as follows:—

I. So much of Section V. Regulation X. 1793, of Regulations repealed. Section IX. Regulation LII. 1803, of Regulation I. 1800, and of Section XXIX. Regulation VIII. 1805 (extended to Benares by Section II. Regulation VI. 1822), of the Bengal Code; and so much of Sections VI. and VII. Regulation V. 1804, and of Sections XX. and XXI. of the said Regulation (as modified by Section III. Regulation X. 1831), of the Madras Code, as relate to Lunatics or idiots—are hereby repealed.

II. Whenever any person possessed of property is alleged to be a Lunatic, the Civil Court, upon such application as is hereinafter mentioned, may institute an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

III. Application for such inquiry may be made by any relative or creditor of the alleged Lunatic, or by any public curator appointed under Act XX. of 1841, or any public Officer legally empowered to take charge of the estates of persons disqualified by minority, lunacy, or other cause, for managing the same. If the property be of such a description as to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, the application may be made by the Collector on behalf of the Court of Wards.

IV. When the Civil Court is about to institute any such inquiry as aforesaid, the Court shall appoint a jury, consisting of the Civil Surgeon and two respectable inhabitants of the District; and the inquiry shall be conducted by the Court in the presence and with the assistance of the jury so appointed.

V. On the completion of the inquiry, if the jury be unanimous or if the Civil Surgeon and another juror concur in the finding, the Judge shall make an order in accordance with the finding of the jury. If the Civil Surgeon dissent from the other jurors, the Judge, at his discretion, may either institute another inquiry (which shall be conducted in the same manner as the first), or may make such order in the case as he shall think proper. The order of the Judge under this Section shall be final.

VI. When a person has been adjudged to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, if the estate of such person consist of property which the Court of Wards is by law empowered to take charge of, the Judge shall make an order authorising the Court of Wards to take charge of the same. In all other cases, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, the Judge shall appoint a manager of the estate. If any near relative of the Lunatic be willing to undertake the charge of the estate, and the Judge shall consider him a fit person to be entrusted therewith, such relative shall be appointed manager. If there be no such relative, the Judge may appoint the public Curator or any public Officer legally empowered as aforesaid, or (if there be no such Curator or Officer) any other suitable person, to be manager of the estate.

VII. When a manager of the estate of a Lunatic is appointed in manner aforesaid, the manager, unless he be such Curator or Officer as aforesaid, or unless the Judge direct otherwise, shall be also the guardian of the Lunatic's person. The Judge may, whenever he thinks proper, appoint any fit person, other than the manager, to the office of guardian.

VIII. If the person appointed by the Judge of a Civil Court to be manager of the estate of a Lunatic or the person so appointed to be guardian of a Lunatic's person, shall be unwilling to discharge the trust gratuitously, the Judge may fix such allowance or allowances to be paid out of the Lunatic's estate as, under the circumstances of the case, he may think suitable.

IX. Every manager of the estate of a Lunatic appointed as aforesaid may exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been

exercised by the proprietor if not a Lunatic. But no such manager shall have power to sell or mortgage the estate or any part thereof, or to grant a lease of any immovable property for any period exceeding five years, without an order of the Civil Court previously obtained.

X. Every person appointed by the Judge of a Civil Court to be manager of the estate of a Lunatic shall, within six months from the date of his appointment, exhibit and deliver in open Court an inventory of the landed property and of all such sums of money, goods, and effects, as he shall have received on account of the estate, together with a statement of all debts due by or to the same. And every such manager shall furnish to the Court annually, within three months of the close of the year of the era current in the District, an account of the property in his charge, exhibiting the sums received and disbursed on account of the estate, and the balance remaining in his hands. If any relative or creditor of the Lunatic, or any public Officer, by petition to the Court, shall impugn the accuracy of the said inventory and statement or of any annual account, the Court may summon the manager, and inquire summarily into the matter, and make such order thereon as it shall think proper. Any such petition may be referred by the Judge to any Civil Court subordinate to him.

XI. The Judge may impose a fine not exceeding Five hundred Rupees on any manager of the estate of a Lunatic who wilfully neglects or refuses to deliver his accounts, or any property in his hands, within the prescribed time, or a time fixed by the Court, and may realise such fine by attachment and sale of his property under the rules in force for the execution of decrees of Court, and may also commit the recusant to close custody until he shall deliver such accounts or property.

XII. The Judge, upon proof of incompetency or delinquency, or for any other sufficient cause, may remove any manager appointed under this Act not being a public Curator or a public Officer legally empowered as aforesaid, and may appoint such Curator or Officer, or any other fit person in his room, and may compel the person so removed to make over the property in his hands to his successor, and to account to such successor for all monies received or disbursed by him.

XIII. If it appears to the Judge, having regard to the situation and condition in life of the Lunatic and his family, and the amount and description of his property, to be unnecessary to appoint a manager of the estate as hereinbefore provided, the Judge may, instead of appointing such manager, order that the property, or such part of it as shall not consist of money, be realised and be paid to such person as the Judge may think fit, to be applied for the maintenance of the Lunatic and his family.

XIV. When any person has been adjudged to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, if such person, or any other person acting on his behalf, or having or claiming any interest in respect of his estate, shall represent by petition to the Civil Court, or if the Court shall be informed in any other manner, that the unsoundness of mind of such person has ceased, the Court may institute an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is or is not still of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs. The inquiry shall be conducted in the manner provided in Sections IV. and V. of this Act, and if it be adjudged that such person has ceased to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, the Judge shall make an order for

his estate to be delivered over to him, and such order shall be final.

XV. Except as otherwise herein provided, all orders made by a Judge or by any subordinate Court under this Act, shall be open to appeal under the rules in force for appeals, in miscellaneous cases, from the orders of the Judge and the subordinate Courts.

XVI. The word "Lunatic," as used in this Act, shall mean and include every person found by due course of law to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

28th November 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 7th November 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd March next:—

A Bill for the Levy of Port-Dues in the Port of Aden.

Whereas it is necessary to fix the amount of the Port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken in the Port of Aden in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855; It is enacted as follows:—

I. A Port-due, at a rate not exceeding the rate of one anna for every ton of burden, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards (except fishing-boats) which shall enter the said Port.

II. Provided that no such due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left the Port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

III. The Port-due chargeable under this Act shall not be chargeable oftener than once in the same calendar month in respect of the same vessel.

IV. Vessels entering the Port in ballast shall be charged with three-fourths of the Port-due which would otherwise be chargeable.

V. The provisions of Section XLVI. Act XXII. of 1855 shall not be applicable to Steamers entering the Port.

VI. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the local Government shall on or before that date, pursuant to Section XLII. Act XXII. of 1855, declare, by notification to be published in the *Bombay Gazette*, the rates at which Port-dues shall be levied in the said Port subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act; and from and after the said date no Port-due or fee shall be levied at the said Port except under the authority of Act XXII. of 1855 and of this Act.

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

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

12th December 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 12th December 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon (under a suspension of the Standing Orders) on or after the 17th of January next:—

A Bill for the Levy of Port-dues and Fees at Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Whereas it is necessary to fix the amount of the

Preamble. Port-dues and fees to be hereafter levied and taken, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855, in the several Ports named in the Schedule to this Act, being Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Port-dues, at rates not exceeding the rates contained in the Schedule to this Act, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of twenty tons and upwards which shall enter any of the said Ports.

II. Provided that the Port-due chargeable in respect of Dhonies and country vessels employed in the coasting trade shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels; and such due shall not be chargeable oftener than once in sixty days in respect of the same vessel.

III. Provided also, that no such due as aforesaid shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left any of the said Ports, is compelled to re-enter the same Port by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

IV. Vessels entering any of the said Ports, and leaving such Port within forty-eight hours without breaking bulk, shall be charged with one-half only of the Port-due which would otherwise be chargeable.

V. Vessels entering any of the said Ports in ballast shall be charged with three-fourths only of the Port-due which would otherwise be chargeable.

VI. In any of the said Ports, a fee according to the scale hereinafter mentioned may be charged for measuring any vessel (that is to say):—

Under 50 tons	Rs. 7
50 tons and under 100 tons	11
100 tons and under 150 tons	15
150 tons and under 200 tons	19
200 tons and under 250 tons	23
250 tons and under 300 tons	27
300 tons and upwards	30

VII. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the

Commencement of Act. and the local Government shall on or before that pursuant to Section XLII. Act XXII. of 1855, declare, by notification to be published in the Fort St. George Gazette, the rates at which Port-dues and fees shall be levied in the said Ports subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act; and from and after the said date no Port-due or fee shall be levied at any of the said Ports except under the authority of Act XXII. of 1855, and of this Act.

Rates of Port-dues and fees to be published.

No other Port-dues or fees to be levied.

Act to be read as part of Act XXII. of 1855.

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

SCHEDULE.

Port.	Maximum Rate.
Madras	3 Annas per every ton of burden.
Tutacurin	3 ditto ditto.
Cocanada	3 ditto ditto.
Cochin	2 ditto ditto.
Bimlipatam	1 ditto ditto.
Vizagapatam	1 ditto ditto.
Masulipatam	1 ditto ditto.
Cuddalore	1 ditto ditto.
Tranquebar	1 ditto ditto.
Negapatam	1 ditto ditto.
Calicut	1 ditto ditto.
Tellicherry	1 ditto ditto.
Cannanore	1 ditto ditto.
Mangalore	1 ditto ditto.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

19th December 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 19th December 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 23rd of March next:—

A Bill for the Regulation of certain Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the safety of vessels and the convenience of traffic in Ports within the

Preamble. Presidency of Fort St. George declared, under Section XXIV. Act VI. of 1844, to be Ports for the landing and shipment of merchandise, but to which the general provisions of Act XXII. of 1855 are not suitable; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The provisions contained in Sections XVI. and XXIV. of Act XXII. of 1855 shall be applicable to the Ports mentioned in the Schedule to this Act annexed, being Ports declared by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, under Section XXIV. Act VI. of 1844, to be Ports for the landing and shipment of merchandise; and may be enforced by any Magistrate to whose ordinary jurisdiction any such Port is subject: and any penalties imposed by such Magistrate, and any expenses incurred by his order under the said provisions, shall be recoverable respectively in the manner provided in Sections LV. and LVII. of the said Act.

Recovery of penalties and expenses.

Consent of Principal Officer of Customs or other Officer necessary for discharging ballast, &c.

II. In any of the said Ports, the consent referred to in Section XXIV. of the said Act shall be given by the Principal Officer of Customs at such Port, or by any other Officer in that behalf appointed by Government.

SCHEDULE.

Districts.	Ports.
Ganjam	Ganjam.
	Monsoorcottab.
	Sonnapore.
	Barwah.
	Poondy.
	Bauvanapaudoo.
	Calingapatam.
	Guddalapaudoo.

Districts.

Ports.

Vizagapatam	- Conadah. - Poodeermerkah. - Wata dah. - Cotapatnam. - Pentacottah. - Polaveram.
Rajahmundry	- Woopadah. - Nursapoor. - Bendamoorlunka.
Guntoor	- Nezampatam. - Eapoorpollem. - Cottapaulum. - Putchu Moyale. - Mootoopully. - Ching Ganjam. - Sholagam.
Nellore	- Cottapatam, in the Division of Paudurty. - Etamoorkala. - Paukala. - Rameapatam. - Toommalapentah. - Jooraladinna h. - Eskapully. - Ponnapoody. - Mypaud. - Kistnapalam. - Doogarauzepatam. - Chenneapollem. - Paumunjy. - Toopelly. - Poody. - Rauzpatam. - Pandurty. - Goondamoola. - Canoopurty. - Davarumpaud. - Elamoorkeela. - Rauzpollem. - Chaukecherla. - Cazaidoo. - Bingalapully. - Vareney. - Midda. - Naluntoor. - Codoor. - Edoor. - Wootcoor. - Pumbuly. - Cottapatam, in the Division of Cottapatam.
Chingleput	- Pulicat. - Covelong.
South Arcot	- Porto Novo. - Markanum.
Tanjore	- Nagore. - Topetoray. - Valangany. - Trimulavassel. - Codiarpalliam. - Mootoopettah. - Adrampatam. - Ammalipatam. - Cattoomavady. - Gopaulpatam.
Madura	- Davepatam. - Hiroopaulacoody. - Morepunnay. - Auttenkurray. - Keelakurray. - Tondy. - Karengaudoo. - Poodoopal. - Numbetali.

Districts.

Ports.

Madura	- Dhamoderapatam. - Theethandathanum. - Soonderapandiem. - Arsanagherry. - Cottapatnam. - Ramasweram. - Thungacheenadum. - Mundapam. - Pillamadam. - Vadalay. - Mercaypatnam.
Tinnevely	- Vypaur. - Coilpatam. - Coolasagarapatam.
Malabar	- Cavay. - Balleapatam. - Egaar. - Darmapatam. - Calay, near Mahe. - Chombay. - Baddagherry. - Mootangnel. - Kottah. - Quilandy. - Trecody. - Cudaloor. - Kapaat. - Eletoor. - Poodiangaddy. - Molankadoo. - Beypoor. - Tanore. - Parparangaddy. - Parroney. - Ponany. - Koottay. - Veliangode. - Audatode. - Manalaukoonna. - Choughat. - Attakooye. - Koorkooye. - Maddawye. - Attepoorum.
Canara	- Moolky. - Munjashwer. - Cassergode. - Coombalah. - Bekul. - Cautcutcherry. - Oodiaiver. - Pudbidry. - Caup. - Oachill. - Yermall. - Barcoor. - Cundapoor. - Naikunkutta. - Byndoor. - Seeroor. - Butkul. - Sheerully. - Moordesher. - Munky. - Coompta. - Honaver. - Tuddry. - Sedashegur. - Gungavally. - Aukola. - Belekerry. - Chenddiyeh. - Binnagah. - Oodipy.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

19th December 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 19th December 1857, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 23rd of March next:—

A Bill to extend Act XXV. of 1855.

Whereas it may be found expedient to establish at

Preamble.

Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, a subordinate Criminal Court, constituted according to Regulation II. 1827 of the Code of Fort St. George; It is enacted as follows:—

I. When the Governor in Council of Fort St. George

Sections I. and II. Act XXV. of 1855 to apply to commitments made by a Subordinate Criminal Court, when established at Ootacamund, constituted according to Regulation II. 1827 of the Madras Code.

Local Government may appoint the Judge of such Court to exercise powers of a Joint Magistrate.

shall establish at Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, a Subordinate Court constituted according to Regulation II. 1827 of the Code of Fort Saint George, the provisions of Sections I. and II. of Act XXV. of 1855 shall apply to commitments made by such Court; and it shall be lawful for the Judge of such Court to exercise, by appointment of the Government of Fort Saint George, all the powers of a Joint Magistrate.

W. MORGAN,

Clerk of the Council.

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, 12th November 1857.

Advertisement.

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

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

One Case, containing Chronometers.

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

One Case, containing three Barometers.

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

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

F. G. BONE, Secretary.

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

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.
Shaik Esmail bin Goolam Mohideen, Patell, Luxumee his Wife, Babajee Ramjee Kudum, Ragoo Ramjee Kudum, and Anda Ramjee Kudum.	Lately carried on Trade of Parchers, under the Name and Firm of Shaik Esmail bin Goolam Mohideen Patell and Babajee Ramjee Kudum.	The first two are "Mahomedans," & the latter three are "Hindoos."	Without the Fort, in Chuttree Sarung Molla.	22nd	Dec.	1857
Moobaruck Ahmud, and Hallima his Wife.	The first was formerly a Sarung.	Mahomedans.	Without the Fort, in Ghogaree Molla.	29th	"	"
Sha Khooma Hema, and Aucka Shuttra.	Trading under the Name and Firm of Khooma Hema, as Money-lenders.	Hindoos	Without the Fort, at Khudduck.	30th	"	"
Ladoo Woman, and Pandoorung Kes-sowjee.	The first is a Courtezan, and the latter an English Writer.	Ditto	Without the Fort, the First in Funnuswady, and the latter in Old Sonapoor Street.	2nd	January	1858
Rama Ahvojee, and Janki Widow.	Tailors.....	Ditto	Without the Fort, in Goolalwady.	"	"	"
Annundrao Vissajee..	A Clerk in the Fire-engine Office.	Ditto	Without the Fort, near Grand Portuguese Church.	"	"	"
Hormusjee Ardaseer- jee.	A Clerk	Parsee	Within the Fort, near Gunbow.	4th	"	"
Bhawoodin, otherwise called Fuzloodin bin Koodboodin Toongaker.	Unemployed	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Cazeer Molla.	"	"	"
Goolam Mahomed bin Shaboodin Guttay.	A Dealer in Grass	Ditto	Without the Fort, in Bhendy Bazar.	"	"	"
Meeya Soolamon Shaboodin Thacoar.	A Butler, unemployed.....	Ditto	Without the Fort, in Nizampoora.	"	"	"
Samuel Trenn.....	A Clerk in the Commissary General's Office.	Indo-Briton..	Without the Fort, in Kalbadavy Street.	"	"	"
Wittoba Dusruthjee..	An English Writer	Hindoo	Without the Fort, in Khutterally.	"	"	"
Bunnoobee, Cusban..	A Courtezan	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, on Duncan Road.	5th	"	"
Purmanund Nagur- dass.	A General Broker	Hindoo	Without the Fort, near Boolesher.	"	"	"
Fuckeera Ramjee ..	A Silk Cleaner.....	Ditto	Without the Fort	"	"	"

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.
Rama Ahvojee, and Janki Widow	1st Monday	February next	11 o'clock.
Annundrao Vissajee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hormusjee Ardaseer.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Moobaruck Ahmud, and Hallima his Wife..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhawoodin, otherwise called Fuzloodin bin Koodboodin Toongaker	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Samuel Trenn	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Meeya Soolamon Shaboodin Thacoar.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wittoba Dusruthjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bunnoobee, Cusban	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Purmanund Nagurdass.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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

J. A. McKENZIE,

Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of January 1858.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોર્ટ મંચે.

જાહેર ખચર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે જે, વિગત સાથે હેની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આરામીઓનાં નામો લખેલ છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેલુદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે જે વિકેટરીયાના અગિઆર મે વરો જે ધારો કરીને ફરિયાદો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં બાબતોના ધલાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઈમંચે રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહાડા	માસ.	વરસ.
રોક ધરિઆમ્બેલ બીન યોડ દાડ ઉપર રોખ ધરિઆ-પેહેલામે મુશ-કોટખાહાર ખતરી શરંગ	મેલ બીન યુલામ મોહીદીન લમાં ને મોલામાં.	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર ખતરી શરંગ	૨૨ મો	સેપ્ટેમ્બર.	૧૮૫૭.
યુલામ મોહીદીન પટેલ તથા તેની બાએડી લખમી તથા બાબાજી રામજી કદંમ તથા રાધુ રામજી કદંમ તથા અંજ રામજી કદંમ.	પટેલ તથા બાબાજી રામજી કદંમને નામિ તથા પેડીએ ભાંડુબળનો વેપાર કરતા હતા.	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર ધોધારી મોલામાં	૨૬ મો	એવ.	એવ.
મુબારક અહમદ તથા તેની બાએડી હલીમાં.	પેહેલો આગલ શરંગ હતો .. મહમદીઅન.	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર ખડક ઉપર ..	૩૦ મો	એવ.	એવ.
શા. ખુમાં હેમાં તથા અખા-રાતરા.	ખુમાં હેમાં નામિ તથા પેડી-એ નાંણાં ધીરવાનો વેપાર કરતા હતા.	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર ખડક ઉપર ..	૩૦ મો	એવ.	એવ.
લાડુ બાએડી તથા પાંડુરંગ કરાવજી.	પેહેલી નાએકણ તથા બીજો અંગ્રેજી લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર પેહેલી મુશરાવા-ડીમાં ને બીજો જુની શોનાપોર ધરિાટીમાં.	૨ જો	જાનેવારી.	૧૮૫૮.
રાંમા આવોજી તથા જાનકી વીધવા.	દરજી	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર યુલાલ વાડીમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
અનંદરાવ વીશાજી	ખુંબાખાનાની હાશીમાં લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર ફરંગીના મોટા દેવળપારો.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
હોરમજી અરદેશરજી ..	લખનાર	પારસી.	કોટખાહાર ગણુઆવ પારો ..	૪ થો	એવ.	એવ.
બાહીદીન ઉશ્ક ફજલુદીન વગર ધંધાનો	બીન કુતખુદીન તુંગેકર.	મુસલમાન.	કોટખાહાર કાજી મોલામાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
યુલામ મહમદ બીન શાખુ-દીન ગટે.	ધારાનો વેપારી	મુસલમાન.	કોટખાહાર બીંડી બજારમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
મીઆં શુલેમાં શાખુદીન મકુર.	ખુલેર વગર ધંધાનો	મુસલમાન.	કોટખાહાર નીર્જમ પુરામાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
શામીઉએલ તરેન	કમીશારી જનશલની હાશીમાં લખનાર.	ઈંગ્લેન્ડીયન.	કોટખાહાર કાલકાદેવી ધરિ-ટીમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
વીજુઆ દસરથજી	અંગ્રેજી લખનાર	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર ખતર આલીમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
બંજુખી કરાખંજી	નાએકણ	મુસલમાન.	કોટખાહાર ડકીન રોડ ઉપર.	૫ મો	એવ.	એવ.
પરમનંદ નાગરદારા ..	શરવે વસ્તુનો દલાલ	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર બુલેશરપારો ..	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
ફરિશ રામજી	રેશમ શાક કરનાર	હીંદુ.	કોટખાહાર	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.

ઉપર લખેલાં નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મચકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા સીજવસ્તુ આ નામદાર કોર્ટનાં આફિસિઆલ આસાએનીના તાબામાં આવે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવામારે કરેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
રાંમા આયોજી તથા જનકી વિધવા	૧ લો શોમવાર.	આવતો ફેબ્રુઆરી.	૧૧.
અનંદરાવ વીરાજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
હોરમજી અરેદેશર	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
સુખારખ અહમદ તથા તેની બાએડી હલીમાં	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
બાઉદીન ઉરફ ફજલુદ્દીન ખીન કુતબુદ્દીન તુંગેકર	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
શામીકિએલ તરેન	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
મીઆ શુલેમાંન શાબુદ્દીન કાકુર	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
વીજુઆ દશરથજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
બનુખી કરાખાંજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
પરમાનંદ નાગરદારા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આઝ આવનાર લેણદારોએ, થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તથા દાહાડા અગાઉ સોગણનાંમાથી સાખીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાણે તેઓને શી આપવી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા માલ મિલકતની ટીપો હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

મુંબઈનાં કોર્ટમધે, કોર્ટેના કલાર્કની આશીસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૫ મી જાન્યુઆરી સને ૧૮૫૮.

જે. એ. મેકેનજી,
કોર્ટેના કલાર્કની રાહી.

(A true translation)

NARAYEN DINANATHJEE, Acting Chief Translator.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR TRIBE.	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.
Boodhist—Jain, &c. ..	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
Brahmun. ..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
Lingaet and Bhatia ..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hindoo of other Caste ..	5	..	7	..	87	1	..	9	15	..	..	3	3	..	4	..	..	129
Hindoo Out-caste ..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	15
Moosulman ..	..	1	1	..	37	2	..	5	20	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	72
Parsee ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	7
Jew ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-Christian. ..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Indo-European ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
European. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Negro-African ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other and Unknown Caste ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total. ..	10	1	9	..	153	7	..	22	51	..	3	4	11	..	6	2	..	269
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Nine Years. }	81	6	4	134	10	..	29	48	..	..	2	1	12	1	4	2	1	335

A. H. LEITH,

In charge of Mortuary Returns.

Bombay, 13th January 1858.

Bombay, Custom House, 13th January 1858.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1858.

No. 27 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 11th December 1857:—

“No. 1556 of 1857.—The following Extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 16th and 23rd October 1857 are published for general information:—

‘WAR DEPARTMENT, 16TH OCTOBER 1857.

BREVET.

Lieutenant Colonel James George Smith Neill, of the 1st Regiment European Infantry, on the Madras Establishment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 16th October 1857.

‘WAR DEPARTMENT, 23RD OCTOBER 1857.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the East India Company's Army, consequent on the death of General Sir John Doveton, K.C.B., Madras Cavalry, on 23rd September 1857; and of Majors General Sir Hugh Massey Wheeler, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, on 27th June 1857; Alexander Thomson Reid, C.B., Bombay Infantry, on 22nd August 1857; and Roger William Wilson, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on 15th September 1857:—

Lieutenant General Henry George Andrew Taylor, C.B., Madras Infantry, to be General. Dated 23rd September 1857.

Major General John Anderson, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 23rd September 1857.

To be Major Generals.

Colonel George Cornish Whitlock, Madras Infantry. Dated 27th June 1857.

Colonel Frederick George Lister, Bengal Infantry. Dated 22nd August 1857.

Colonel David Downing, Bengal Infantry. Dated 15th September 1857.

Colonel Patrick Thompson, Madras Infantry. Dated 23rd September 1857.

The undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's Service, retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel John Thomas Smith, Madras Engineers. Dated 23rd October 1857.

Lieutenant Colonel John Charles Haslock, Bengal Infantry. Dated 23rd October 1857.

Lieutenant Colonel James Stephen Davies, Bengal Infantry. Dated 23rd October 1857.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Yates, Madras Infantry. Dated 23rd October 1857.

Lieutenant Colonel John Rawson Oldfield, Bengal Engineers. Dated 23rd October 1857.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major Edward Vere Peregrine Holloway, Madras Infantry. Dated 23rd October 1857.

Major George Forster, Madras Infantry. Dated 23rd October 1857.

Major Thomas Henry Sissinore, Bengal Artillery. Dated 23rd October 1857.

Major Augustus Price, Bombay Infantry. Dated 23rd October 1857.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

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

No. 28 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 11th December 1857:—

“No. 1559 of 1857.—The following Extract para. 11 of a Military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 195, of the 14th October 1857, is published for general information:—

‘11. Warrant Officers are allowed the same privilege of Furlough as Unattached Ensigns and Lieutenants, and as Officers promoted to Commissions on the Veteran Establishment, viz. after six years' service as Commissioned or Warrant Officers and fifteen years' service in India. It is now recommended that, in consequence of slowness of promotion, the time required to be served in the Warrant Grade may be reduced, in order that those who have served twenty years and upwards in India may be thereby rendered

eligible for Furlough to Europe. In compliance with your recommendation, and that of the late Commander in Chief, we sanction this change as applicable to the several classes above mentioned.’

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

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

No. 29 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 11th December 1857:—

"No. 1561 of 1857.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 559, of the 17th April 1857, and under the authority of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to add the following Office on the Staff to the List, published in General Order by the Governor General of the 21st September 1855, in which service as Lieutenant Colonel shall be held equivalent to actual Regimental Command as Lieutenant Colonel, in qualifying Officers to be promoted to the Rank of Colonel:—

Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department."

No. 32 of 1858.—Lieutenant W. H. Solly, of the 5th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 8th January 1858.

No. 33 of 1858.—Ensign W. T. Arbouin, of the 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 34 of 1858.—The appointment of Captain H. Shewell as Instructor of Musketry to the 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I., announced in G. G. O. No. 1087, dated 25th November 1857, is to have effect from the 24th March 1857.

No. 35 of 1858.—The services of Major Woosnam, Agent for Gunpowder, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Committee duty.

No. 36 of 1858.—Captain J. C. Graves, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed to the Command of the Invalids of the Honorable Company's Service, of the present Season, proceeding to England.

No. 37 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 17th December 1857:—

"No. 1591 of 1857.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint Brevet Colonel Sir R. C. Shakespear, Kt., of the Regiment of Artillery, to be a Brigadier General, for special service.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department."

No. 38 of 1858.—Assistant Overseer Serjeant Moore, of the Public Works Department, is placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the rank of Acting Sub-Conductor.

No. 39 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 17th December 1857:—

"No. 1597 of 1857.—The Division Order, dated 31st October 1857, issued by the Brigadier General Commanding the Forces in Rajpootana, appointing Captain E. A. Hardy, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers), to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Forces in Rajpootana, vice Captain Baumgartner, Her Majesty's 83rd Foot, placed at disposal for Regimental duty, consequent on the paucity of Officers with the Regiment, is confirmed.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department."

No. 40 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has received a detailed Report, drawn up by Detachment Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment. Captain Simpson, of the 2nd Light Cavalry, the Officer in Command, and submitted to Government by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, of the gallant Defence made by the Troops in the Fortified Enclosure at Neemuch, against the Attack of a large body of Rebels, estimated at 4,000 men, from the district of Mundisore.

In this Defence, the details of which have been already published to the Army by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the conduct of every Officer and of every Soldier present was alike remarkable for courage, cool and collected, in the hours of action, and sustained with unflinching endurance during thirteen (13) days and nights of incessant watching and exhausting and laborious duty. The thanks of Government are especially due to Captain Simpson, who commanded on this trying and difficult occasion, and to all those who so honorably served under his orders.

The following Special Promotions are ordered, for loyalty and gallantry displayed in the Defence of Neemuch:—

12th Regiment N. I.

Havildar Teeka Misseer to be Jemadar, Private Molana Khan to be Havildar, and Private Juma Khan to be Naïque. Date of Rank, 21st November 1857.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1858.

No. 41 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in announcing that the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to admit Subedar Major Jorawur, and Subedar Bhyroo Pursad, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the "Order of Merit," for their faithful conduct and loyalty to the Government.

No. 42 of 1858.—That portion of General Order No. 1089, dated 25th November last, which relates to Senior Apothecaries Summers of Cambay, Wright of Vingorla, and Hearn of Angria's Colaba; and that portion of General Order No. 1135, dated 4th December, which relates to Assistant Surgeon Plumptre, are cancelled.

No. 43 of 1858.—An Act of Parliament for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, and for Regulating, in such Service, the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the

Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in the Service, passed 25th August 1857; also Rules and Articles for the better government of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to cause copies of the same to be circulated immediately from the Adjutant General's Office, under that Officer's official signature, to all Officers-Commanding Divisions, Stations, and Garrisons, and to each of the Honorable Company's European and Native Regiments.

Agreeable to the 75th Section of the Act, which provides for the period at which its operation shall commence, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that from and after the 1st of January 1858, the new Act and Articles of War are to be considered in full force and operation, and to be duly adverted to by all public Authorities under this Presidency.

No. 44 of 1858.—The following appointments are made:—

Surgeon Arnott to be Superintending Surgeon (instead of Staff Surgeon, as previously ordered) to the Nerbudda Field Force.

Surgeon Ritchie to be Field Surgeon to the Nerbudda Field Force.

No. 45 of 1858.—Kirkce being at present the Station of two Regiments of European Cavalry, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from the date of the arrival there of the Head Quarters of the second Regiment, it be considered a Cantonment Command, with the Allowances and Staff laid down in the Regulations.

This arrangement will terminate whenever the Head Quarters of either of the Regiments now stationed at Kirkce may be withdrawn.

No. 46 of 1858.—Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson, of the 31st Regiment Bengal N. I., and Second in Command 2nd Regiment Punjaub Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 47 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has very great satisfaction in publishing, for the information of the Army, the following Report made to His Excellency the Commander in Chief by Brigadier Stuart, Commanding the Malwa Field Force (now 1st Brigade Nerbudda Field Force), of his successful Operations against the Insurgents assembled near Mundisore, during four days, from the 21st to the 24th November last:—

No. 201 of 1857.

From Brigadier STUART, Commanding Malwa Field Force,

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL of the ARMY, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to my telegrams of the 25th and 26th instant, I have now the honour to forward the Reports, and to communicate, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, full particulars of the successful operations in which the Malwa Field Force, and the Field Force Hyderabad Contingent under Command of Major Orr, were engaged on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th instant, against the Rebel Enemy in the vicinity of Mundisore.

2. On the morning of the 21st November, this Force, accompanied by the Field Force Hyderabad Contingent, which, as I have already reported, is co-operating with me under Command of Major Orr, arrived within three miles and a half of Mundisore about 9 A. M., and as I had no good information as to the roads or the country in the immediate vicinity of the town, neither as to the fords of the river Sowna, which it was necessary to cross before reaching the town, I determined upon encamping until a good reconnoissance had been effected. The Rebel Enemy at Mundisore, hearing of our approach, had posted Picquets entirely covering the country over which we were advancing, and observing our Picquets thrown out, they mustered in some force outside the walls of the town, and appeared inclined to attack. I, however, contented myself with reinforcing the Picquets, and leaving the whole charge of the front to Major Robertson, 25th Regt. N. I. The Field Officer of the Day returned to Camp about 3 o'clock P. M. I received intimation from him that the Enemy were advancing in force, and threatening both our flanks and centre at same time. I accordingly moved out to meet them. They advanced steadily, with banners flying, and appeared in great numbers. On approaching our right front, however, they were most gallantly charged by Lieutenant Dew, H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, who, with some of his Men, occupied that ground as a Picquet. Captain Orr, Commanding 3rd Regt. Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, supported Lieutenant Dew, and the Enemy were driven back with great loss; and before our guns, which had quickly moved up, could open upon them, the attack on our centre was repulsed by a few rounds of our Artillery, whilst that on the left was successfully met by the Field Force under Major Orr. The Enemy, having been thus driven back at all points, were pursued for some distance—in fact until they nearly reached the walls of the town; and nothing further occurred that day.

3. Having received intelligence from the Governor General's Agent that the portion of the Rebel Army before Neemuch, amounting to about five thousand, would probably raise the Siege of that place, and endeavour to effect a junction with their Head Quarters at Mundisore, I determined to frustrate this, by intercepting them. Accordingly, early on the morning of the 22nd instant, I moved forward my Force in order of battle. Our advance was unopposed, and on my left flank reaching the village of Kuljapore, I made a flank movement to the left, as previously determined on, leaving the Advance Guard to cover it, and to reinforce the Rear Guard, as we crossed the Bakri ford of the river Sowna, about 1,400 yards to the south-west of the town of Mundisore. Thus secured, the movement was safely effected, opposed only by a slight and ineffective fire from a gun on one of the south-west bastions of the town. I then encamped, facing the west of the town, my flanks well protected by the two branches of the river, and my line running at right angles to the right of Sir Thomas Hislop's Camp in 1817. Just previous to the Camp being marked out, it was reported that Cavalry were seen on the left, and Major Orr, taking the 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent under Captain Abbott, and 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent under Captain Murray, saw about 300 horse, supposed to be under Heera Sing, endeavouring to draw them off in a north-westerly direction, but keeping at too great a distance to allow of being attacked. Reinforcements of Cavalry were sent for, and whilst the Left Wing H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons under Captain Gall, and 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent under Lieutenant Clerk, were moving up, intelligence was brought to Major Orr that Heera Sing's baggage had just left the village of Goraria, on the Neemuch road. The object of Heera Sing's party to draw our Cavalry away from his baggage thus being apparent, H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, the 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, and the 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, galloped off in pursuit, the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent remaining as a reserve. They caught up the Enemy about two miles south of Peeplia, and, after cutting up about 200 of them, halted at a nulla a mile to the south of that village. On perceiving it strongly occupied by the Enemy's Infantry, who showed many standards, they then returned to Camp.

4. Feeling assured that the Infantry seen in Peeplia formed the Advance Guard of the Enemy, I moved at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 23rd instant by my left, and crossed the northern branch of the river Sowna. I then halted my Column, and collected all my baggage on the reverse flank, then moving on to my proposed Camp on the Neemuch and Mundisore road, ready to oppose the Enemy either from one or the other direction. On coming on to the ground, the Enemy appeared in great force to the north; so, ordering my baggage to be collected on a strong mound, I strongly reinforced my Rear Guard and proceeded to meet them. After a short advance, I formed line to my front, facing northwards, and found the Enemy occupying a very strong position, with their right in and beyond the village of Goraria, their right centre covered by a date nulla and lines of date-trees, their battery of six guns on rising ground, with a large mud hut protecting their gunners, and their left stretched along the ridge running east from the village. My line advanced, covered by skirmishers; the Enemy's Infantry, with banners flying (many of them green), moved down to meet us through the intermediate fields of high jowarree, and their guns opened fire. I immediately halted my line, and replied to the fire with Captains Hungerford and Woolcombe's Batteries, at a range of about 900 yards. After a few rounds, I again advanced the line, and permitted Captain Hungerford to move his half Battery to a position on our right front, from which he could enfilade the Enemy. After an advance of about three hundred yards, our line was again halted, and firing resumed, that from both Batteries being very effective. A most gallant charge was then made on the Enemy's guns by the escort of Her Majesty 14th Light Dragoons attached to Captain Hungerford, under Lieutenant Martin, who found, however, that the position was still very strongly held by the Enemy's Infantry, and was compelled to retire, he himself being very severely wounded. Captain Hungerford's half Battery was again advanced to within one hundred yards, and, after a round or two of grape, the guns were at once again charged and captured, the Enemy flying in great numbers into the village to their right. The 3rd Regt. Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain S. Orr, was just at this moment rapidly advanced by our right front, and, having been wheeled to the left, it swept down upon them in their retreat, and killed great numbers. Our line then changed front about the eighth of a circle, right thrown forward, and moved steadily on the village, which evidently held great numbers of the Enemy; their skirmishers disputed our advance, but were soon driven back. Having halted within about 300 yards of the village, our Artillery opened upon it with shot and shell, after which I directed the Infantry to advance and carry it. The men of the 86th and 25th Regiments dashed forward in the most gallant manner, and, having entered the village, commenced to drive all before them. They soon met, however, with very warm opposition, the Enemy having taken possession in great force of many houses, from which a most harassing fire was kept up on our men. Under these circumstances, and as, moreover, I could get no satisfactory accounts of what was passing in my rear, which I knew, from the firing I heard, as also from the pressing applications I had received for reinforcements, had been warmly engaged, I recalled the Infantry, and posted strong Picquets all round the village, and moved the remainder of the men a short distance off, to where the baggage had been passed up from the rear. I then learnt that during the afternoon, when we were hotly engaged in the front, a strong body of the Enemy from Mundisore attacked our rear, and endeavoured to carry off the siege train, baggage, &c.; they were, however, most gallantly repulsed on every occasion. In one of these attacks I regret to say that Lieutenant Redmayne, H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, was killed, whilst most bravely leading his men against the Enemy. Notwithstanding the many attempts made by the Enemy to press upon and harass our rear, it gives me great satisfaction to be able to state that not a particle of baggage was lost, nor a follower injured. On this occasion Lieutenant Leith, Commanding a Squadron 14th Light Dragoons, appears to have done good service; as also Lieutenant Fenwick, 25th Regt. N. I., in charge of the baggage. Gunner Maitland, of the Bengal Artillery; and Gunner Thomson, of the Bombay Artillery, also distinguished themselves, by assisting to work the heavy guns most effectively against the Enemy.

5. On the 24th instant, I arranged with Captain Hungerford, Commandant of Artillery, that the village of Goraria, in which the Rebels had taken refuge, should be well shelled and again assaulted by the Infantry. Accordingly, I moved up to it about noon, and found that the Enemy were as I had left them the preceding evening, excepting that a few had attempted to escape, nearly all of whom were killed. After a heavy fire of three hours' duration, the Detachment H. M.'s 86th Regiment, under Command of Major Keane, and the 25th Regt. N. I., under Major Robertson, again stormed the village, and carried it, killing great numbers of the Enemy, they themselves also suffering severely. At sunset I withdrew the Troops, intending to move against the Fort of Mundisore the next day. Early, however, on the morning of the 25th instant, intelligence reached me that the Enemy had during the night completely evacuated Mundisore, and were scattered in flight throughout the country in various directions, having lost, it is computed, about fifteen hundred of their number during our operations against them. I accordingly removed my camp to Mundisore, and am now engaged in dismantling the Fort, destroying the guns, &c. before leaving this neighbourhood.

6. By the successful operations of the Malwa Field Force and Field Force Hyderabad Contingent in the vicinity of Mundisore, the Neemuch Garrison has been relieved from the Assault with which it was threatened; the insurgent Rebels have been dispersed from their stronghold, in which for months past they have been daily collecting all those disaffected to our rule, and peace and order will now, it is to be hoped, be re-established in these Districts.

7. I must now, in conclusion, place on record my grateful acknowledgments to Colonel Durand, Officiating Agent to the Governor General for Central India, for his cordial assistance to me on all occasions. He was present in the Field throughout the operations, and gave me the benefit of his advice, which proved of great service to me. Major Orr, Commanding Field Force Hyderabad Contingent, most ably co-operated with me on all occasions; and to him, and all under his Command, I am very much indebted. To Major Boileau, Field Engineer, and his Assistants, Lieutenants Prendergast (severely wounded) and Gordon; to Captain Mayne, Intelligence Department; to Captain Coley, Major of Brigade; to Lieutenant Macdonald, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; to Lieutenant Thain, Sub-Assistant Commissary General; and to Surgeon Mackenzie, Staff Surgeon, my warmest thanks are due: the assistance rendered me by these Officers left me nothing to wish for. A perusal of the report made by Captain Gall, Commanding Left Wing H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, will convey to His Excellency the Commander in Chief some idea of the good service performed by all ranks under his Command. I most fully concur in Captain Gall's report, and beg to commend to the consideration of His Excellency all the Officers and Men mentioned by him. Of Captain Gall himself, I must in justice add, that a more able, zealous, and hard-working Officer I have never met with, nor one more worthy of distinction. Of Captain Orr, 3rd Regt. Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, and the Officers and Men under his Command, I have already had reason to send the most favourable report to the Resident at Hyderabad. On this last occasion nothing could surpass the bravery shown by all ranks of this Regiment. Captain Orr himself is, I consider, a first-rate Cavalry Officer; his daring courage is admired by all, and in every affair in which he is engaged, his personal combats are most prominent features. To Captain Hungerford, Commandant of Artillery Malwa Field Force; and to Captain Woolcombe, Commanding No. 4 Light Field Battery, and the Officers and Men under their Command, my best thanks are due. I do not think Artillery practice could have been better; and there can be but little doubt that the successful issue of operations is much to be attributed

to their assistance. Of the conduct of Captain Brown, and the Officers and Men of the B Company Madras Sappers and Miners, I have much pleasure in speaking in the highest terms; whether as Sappers or as Infantry, they have distinguished themselves on every occasion. They have undergone an incredible amount of hard labour during our late march with a siege train over a country without roads; nor must I omit to mention that they accompanied the storming parties into the village of Goraria, and proved of the greatest service. My best thanks are also due to Major Keane, and the Officers and Men of the Detachment H. M.'s 86th Regiment; the gallantry of all ranks was most conspicuous, and, on both occasions that the village was assaulted, the coolness and daring of the Officers and Men, at whose head Major Keane placed himself, elicited the praise of all. My Despatch from Dhar will have made His Excellency the Commander in Chief aware of the very high opinion I held of Major Robertson, and the Officers and Men of the 25th Regt. N. I. During the late operations, nothing could have been finer than the behaviour of all in this Regiment. Major Robertson distinguished himself on the 21st instant as Field Officer of the Day in the disposition of the Picquets, which duty I entirely confided to him, and by the skilful manner in which he met the attack made upon him in force on the afternoon of that day. During the succeeding days, Major Robertson rendered me the greatest assistance; the manner in which he led his Regiment on two occasions to storm the village of Goraria is beyond praise, and I consider that the admirable conduct of the 25th Regt. N. I. fully attests the worth of this Officer, who will, I hope, meet with some mark of distinction. In the praise conveyed to Captain Little, 25th Regt. N. I., by his Commanding Officer, I quite concur; and trust that His Excellency may be able to grant some mark of favour to this deserving Officer. In the two attacks on the village of Goraria, I could I could see no difference between the conduct of the men of the 25th Regt. N. I. and their comrades of H. M.'s 86th Regt.; the same daring and gallantry characterised both. Their list of Casualties will show how warmly they were engaged; and I trust His Excellency will recognise the merits of this Regiment. Before closing this Despatch, I beg to report on the admirable conduct of Assistant Surgeon Butler, 4th Company 2nd Battalion Artillery, who, during the engagement on the 23rd instant, though suffering severely from sickness, left his dooley, and was engaged in the most active manner during the whole day in assisting to administer comfort to the wounded. The conduct of this Officer has been brought to my notice by the Staff Surgeon of the Force, and will, I trust, meet with some reward.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. S. STUART, Brigadier,
Commanding Malwa Field Force.

Camp Mundisore, 27th November 1857.

NOMINAL ROLL of OFFICERS and MEN of the Malwa Field Force KILLED and WOUNDED in the Engagements with the Insurgents before and in the vicinity of Mundisore, from the 21st to the 24th November 1857:—

Rank and Names.	Date.	Remarks.
<i>Staff.</i>		
Lieutenant H. Prendergast, Madras Engineers	21st November.	Severely wounded.
<i>2nd Company 6th Battalion Bengal Artillery.</i>		
Farrier Serjeant Robert French	23rd November.	Slightly wounded.
Corporal Michael Sinnott	Ditto	Do. do.
Syee Jowrahie	Ditto	Severely do.
Syee Sooka	Ditto	Do. do.
<i>4th Company 2nd Battalion Bombay Artillery.</i>		
Gunner Patrick Kirly	23rd November.	Slightly wounded.
Driver Ramnac Maluac	Ditto	Do. do.
Driver Yeddoo	Ditto	Severely do.
<i>H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons (Left Wing).</i>		
Lieutenant James Leith	22nd November.	Slightly wounded.
Lieutenant L. Gowan	23rd November.	Do. do.
Lieutenant C. Martin	Ditto	Severely do.
Lieutenant W. L. Redmayne	Ditto	Killed.
Regimental Serjeant Major Thomas Clarke	21st November.	Slightly wounded.
Private George Cooper	Ditto	Severely do.
Private John Harris	Ditto	Slightly do.
Troop Serjeant Major Samuel Whittaker	23rd November.	Do. do.
Private John O'Neil	Ditto	Dangerously do.
Private John Remington	Ditto	Slightly do.
Private John Buchanan	Ditto	Do. do.
<i>3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.</i>		
Duffedar Kadir Khan	21st November.	Slightly wounded.
Trooper Budroodeen Khan	Ditto	Severely do.
Trooper Sabit Khan	Ditto	Do. do.
Trooper Hussun Mohideen	Ditto	Slightly do.
Duffedar Sheik Goolam Nubbi	23rd November.	Severely do.
Duffedar Meer Kassim Ali	Ditto	Severely (left hand amputated).
Duffedar Babar Khan	Ditto	Do. wounded.
Trooper Shumsher Khan	Ditto	Killed.
Trumpeter Meer Shoojayut Ali	Ditto	Severely wounded.
Trooper Sher Ali	24th November.	Slightly do.
<i>H. M.'s 86th Regiment.</i>		
Serjeant John Kelly	23rd November.	Mortally (since dead).
Private Robert Antony	Ditto	Slightly wounded.
Private Edward Cowan	Ditto	Do. do.
Private John Corcoran	Ditto	Dangerously (right arm amputated).

Rank and Names.	Date.	Remarks.
Private John Curtis	23rd November.	Severely wounded.
Private Richard Whelahan	Ditto	Do. do.
Private Patrick Fayes	Ditto	Do. do.
Private William Remington	Ditto	Killed.
Private Michael Brennan	24th November.	Do.
Private William Rayerty	Ditto	Severely wounded.
Private Hugh Brown	Ditto	Contusion.
<i>25th Bombay N. I.</i>		
Major G. H. Robertson	23rd November.	Slightly wounded.
Lieutenant Charles Jameson	Ditto	Severely do.
Lieutenant John Foster Forbes	Ditto	Slightly do.
Subedar Shaik Sumsodeen	Ditto	Do. do.
Naique Gunness Sing	Ditto	Dangerously (leg amputated).
Naique Seedoo Mallee	Ditto	Do. wounded.
Naique Asoorfee Tewaree	Ditto	Do. do.
Naique Bhowdoo Sing	Ditto	Severely do.
Naique Mohunlall Chowdry	Ditto	Slightly do.
Private Ragoneter Semneter	Ditto	Severely do.
Private Doorga Soortac	Ditto	Dangerously do.
Private Ramta Pursad	Ditto	Slightly do.
Private Bucktowur Patuck	Ditto	Dangerously (since dead).
Private Rama Karee	Ditto	Severely wounded.
Private Mahomed Allee	Ditto	Dangerously do.
Private Luximon Jadow	Ditto	Do. do.
Private Budloo Ahire	Ditto	Severely do.
Private Bahajee Powar	Ditto	Mortally (since dead).
Private Munajee Powar	Ditto	Severely wounded.
Private Pooran Gudarya	Ditto	Do. do.
Private Ghassee Ram	Ditto	Dangerously do.
Private Ramjee Conander	Ditto	Killed.
Private Urjoon Moray	Ditto	Slightly wounded.
Private Tillocke Sing	Ditto	Do. do.
Private Mundojee Row	Ditto	Do. do.
Private Joorakhun Tewarree	Ditto	Do. do.
Private Bhowaneedeen Tewarree	Ditto	Do. do.
Private Luximon Atcheraker	Ditto	Do. do.
Lieutenant David Butler Young	24th November.	Do. do.
Naique Essoo Chindraker	Ditto	Do. do.
Naique Gunput Row	Ditto	Do. do.
Private Thakoor Chowdry	Ditto	Mortally (since dead).
Private Davideen Pandey	Ditto	Killed.
Private Gunness Tewarree	Ditto	Do.
Private Lall Mahomed	Ditto	Slightly wounded.
Private Shaik Muktoombux	Ditto	Do. do.

ABSTRACT.

Corps or Department.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
Staff	..	1	
2nd Company 6th Battalion Bengal Artillery ..	..	4	
4th Company 2nd Battalion Bombay Artillery ..	..	3	
Her Majesty's Left Wing 14th Light Dragoons.	1	10	
3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent	1	9	
Her Majesty's 86th Regiment.	2	9	
25th Bombay Native Infantry	3	33	
Total..	7	69	

ABSTRACT of WOUNDED (since dead).

Corps or Department.	Rank.	
	Serjeant.	Privates.
H. M.'s 86th Regiment	1	..
25th Bombay N. I.	..	3
Total..	1	3

Camp Mundisore, 30th November 1857.

(Signed) W. MACKENZIE, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon, Malwa Field Force.

No. 48 of 1858.—The following arrangement is confirmed :—

Mr. E. A. S. Mignon, Acting Purser, of the "Clive," to perform the duties of Commissariat Agent at Bassadore, from the 5th to the 16th October 1857, inclusive, during the stay of the Transports "Merse" and "Cœur de Lion."

No. 49 of 1858.—Lieutenant J. A. Brereton, of the 33rd Regt. Bengal N. I., is appointed Interpreter to Her Majesty's 7th Dragoons, vice Ensign Jacob, of the 19th Regt. Bombay N. I., transferred to Her Majesty's 72nd Regiment of Foot.

Bombay Castle, 11th January 1858.

No. 50 of 1858.—The following promotions are made, from the 5th ultimo :—

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductors F. Bunyer, J. Kavanagh, and J. Adams, to be Acting Conductors, to complete the Establishment sanctioned for the Siege Train, and Ordnance and Engineer Parks for the Deccan Column.

The promotions of Sub-Conductors Kavanagh, and Adams, are made subject to the production of the Certificates prescribed by Art. 639, Section XXXVIII. of the 3rd Appendix to Jameson's Code.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1858.

No. 51 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 27th November 1857 :—

"No. 1498 of 1857.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to admit Subedar Major Jallum Sing, of the 4th Battalion Bombay Artillery, to the First Class of the Order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor, from the 8th September 1857, for long, faithful, and honorable service and exemplary loyalty to the State, in frustrating an attempted Mutiny of the Native Artillery at Hyderabad (Sind).

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department."

No. 52 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 1st December 1857 :—

"No. 1505 of 1857.—That part of Government General Order No. 181, of the 3rd February 1857, under which Orderly Room Clerks, of Her Majesty's Service, are entitled to an increased rate of pay after three years' uninterrupted service in that rank, is to be held applicable to the Orderly Room Clerks of the Honorable Company's Service, subject to the approval of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department."

No. 53 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 17th December 1857 :—

"No. 1588 of 1857.—The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 28th November 1857, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXXII. OF 1857.

An Act to amend the Articles of War for the Native Army.

Whereas it is expedient that, on every conviction of Mutiny or Desertion, the Government or the Court or

Preamble.

other lawful authority by which the offender shall be convicted, should have power to order the offender to be marked; It is enacted as follows :—

I. It shall be lawful for the Government, by any

Government empowered to order Mutineers and Deserters to be marked.

general or special order, to direct that all or any persons or person subject to the Articles of War for the Native Army, who have been or shall be convicted of Mutiny or Desertion, shall be marked on the left side, two inches below the armpit, with the letter M in the case of a conviction of Mutiny, and with the letter D in the case of a conviction of Desertion, either alone or together with such other mark as the Government may consider necessary for the purpose of identifying the

offender at any future time, or of denoting the punishment to which he has been sentenced. The letter shall not be less than an inch long, and such letter and other mark shall be made upon the skin with some ink, gunpowder, or other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated.

II. It shall also be lawful for the Court, or other

lawful authority by which Court may, as part of the sentence, order Mutineers and Deserters to be marked. any person subject to the Articles of War for the Native Army may be convicted of Mutiny or Desertion, to order, as part of the sentence on such person, that he be marked with the letter M or D, as the case may be, which letter shall be made in the manner hereinbefore directed.

III. The word 'Government,' as used in this Act,

shall mean the Governor

Interpretation. General of India in Council, or the Executive Government of the Presidency within which the offender shall have been tried.

IV. Any sentence or order, by which any person

subject to the Articles of War for the Native Army may, upon conviction of Mutiny or Desertion, have been ordered to be marked, shall be deemed valid.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department."

No. 54 of 1858.—Lieutenant Atkinson, 28th Regt. N. I., is appointed Interpreter to Her Majesty's 56th Foot.

No. 55 of 1858.—The following promotions are made :—

Cavalry.

Senior Major A. Prescott to be Lieutenant Colonel.....

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Captain James Mackillop Taylor to be Major, Lieutenant George Smith to be Captain, and Cornet Charles Alfred Moore to be Lieutenant.....

From the 1st January 1858, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. F. Jackson, retired.

No. 56 of 1858.—The following promotions are made :—

Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. E. G. Morris to be Colonel	} From the 1st December 1857, vice Colonel (Major General) M. E. Bagnold, deceased.
Senior Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) J. Pope to be Lieutenant Colonel	

17th Regiment N. I.

Captain (Brevet Major) T. T. Christie to be Major, Lieutenant G. F. Hayward to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Alexander Chambers Hunter to be Lieutenant	} From the 1st December 1857, in succession to Pope, promoted.

No. 57 of 1858.—Lieutenant J. A. Ballard, C.B., is appointed a Field Engineer on special duty under the General Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, until further orders.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

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

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1858.

No. 5 of 1858.—Mr. E. Butt, Mate, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 6 of 1858.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R. N., Commander in Chief of the I. N.

Lieutenant Tozer and Mr. Acting Master Kennelly, Transport Agents, supernumeraries of the "Acbar," to be lent from that Vessel, the former to proceed in the "Caduceus," and the latter in the "Wanata," as Transport Agents, from the 12th December 1857.

Commander C. J. Cruttenden to the Command of the "Ferooz," from the 19th December 1857, vice Commander J. Rennie.

Mr. William Gregory Prater to be Acting Sub-Conductor in the Coal Branch of the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Department, from 17th December 1857, vice Mr. Daniel, discharged.

Persian Gulf Squadron Orders.

Acting Lieutenant W. T. Crockett, of the "Ferooz," to be Store Accountant of that Vessel, from the 26th December 1856 to the 28th March 1857, vice Lieutenant Tozer.

Lieutenant C. Lloyd, Commanding the "Constance," to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that Vessel from the 26th November 1856, there being no other Officer available.

Mr. Bruce, Midshipman, of the "Clive," to reside sick on Shore, for the benefit of his health, from the 12th November 1857.

Lieutenant Carpendale, from the "Falkland," to the temporary charge of the "Clive," from 12th November 1857, vice Commander Manners, sick.

Commodore G. Jenkins, from the "Ferooz," to the Command of the "Falkland," from the 1st December 1857, vice Commander J. Rennie.

Commander J. Rennie, from the "Falkland," to the Command of the "Ferooz," from the 1st December 1857, vice Commodore G. Jenkins.

Lieutenant Fraser, from the "Tigris," to the Command of the "Clive," from the 1st December 1857, vice Lieutenant Carpendale.

Lieutenant G. T. Robinson, from the "Ferooz," to the Command of the "Tigris," from the 1st December 1857, vice Lieutenant Fraser.

Assistant Surgeon Glass, of the "Falkland," to the charge of the Bassadore Station Hospital, from the 1st December 1857, vice Assistant Surgeon Ticehurst.

Calcutta Squadron Orders.

Dr. Fraser, of the "Coromandel," to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Dalhousie," from the 20th October 1857, there being no Medical Officer appointed to that Vessel.

Lieutenant F. Gardiner and Assistant Surgeon T. P. Johnston, late of the "Semiramis," to proceed to Ceylon, on sick certificate, for three months, from the 1st November 1857.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1858.

No. 7 of 1858.—Mr. Alfred Prentice Young, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England on the 6th inst.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th January 1858.

Major Robert Wallace resumed charge of the Rewa Kanta Political Agency on the 2nd instant.

Mr. C. J. Manson is appointed Assistant Political Agent in the Southern Muratha Country.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1858.

Mr. A. D. Robertson, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Political Superintendent of Kolapore.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Maughan, Political Superintendent of Kolapore, is allowed privileged leave of absence for one month, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1858.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Maughan made over charge of the Office of Political Superintendent at Kolapore to his Assistant, Captain Schneider, on the 8th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th January 1858.

The Honorable G. A. Hobart assumed charge of his appointment of Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Ahmednuggur on the 28th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1858.

Captain Graham, Superintendent of Police at Broach, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, from 18th October to 18th January.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th January 1858.

Mr. R. B. Worthington, Civil Service, has been permitted to remain at Bombay until the 4th instant, in order to attend the Vernacular Examination which was held on that day.

The following Junior Civil Servants have been directed to prosecute their studies in the Hindoostanee language at the Stations indicated below :—

Mr. W. R. Pratt	at Poona.
Mr. T. M. Mason	Ditto.
Mr. J. H. Grant	at Bombay.
Mr. A. K. Nairne	at Tanna.

Mr. A. E. D. Grey to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, and to act as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. E. P. Robertson to act as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1858.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, of the Civil Service, are appointed Assistants to the Collectors and Magistrates of the Districts placed opposite their names :—

Mr. B. J. M. Praed	Poona.
Mr. W. H. Propert	Surat.
Mr. J. G. Moore	Ahmednuggur.
Mr. W. G. Pedder	Broach.
Mr. J. B. Richey	Khandeish.
Mr. J. A. Hankey	Rutnagherry.
Mr. H. Burra	Sattara.
Mr. H. E. Jacomb	Tanna.
Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie	Sattara.
Mr. H. M. Thelwall	Ahmednuggur.
Mr. C. Daly	Kurrachee.

Captain W. C. Parr, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, from the 20th instant, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 11th January 1858.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis, Acting First Assistant to the Accountant General, assumed charge of his duties on the 6th instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. YOUNG, *Chief Secretary.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1858.

Assistant Surgeon Keith, Civil Surgeon, Poona, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for nine days, from the 23rd December 1857; his duties during his absence being performed by Dr. Larkins, Staff Surgeon, Poona.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm, as a temporary measure, an Order by Brigadier C. Stuart, dated 2nd November 1857, appointing Captain W. M. Leckie, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to be Post Master to the Deccan Field Force, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st idem.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1858.

Mr. Baker, Deputy Educational Inspector Dharwar Sub-Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 3rd of March 1858.

Rao Saheb Bhasker Damodhur, Central Book Depository Keeper, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for six days, from the 7th December 1857.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1858.

Assistant Apothecary Pandoo Chowan was attached, for duty, in the Civil Hospital, Dharwar, from the 13th November 1857.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Burjorjee Ardaseer received medical charge of the Revenue Commissioner's Establishment, Northern Division, from Mr. Apothecary Bedford, on the 31st December 1857.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1858.

Serjeant Overseer W. Mulligan, attached to the Office of the Executive Engineer Tanna Collectorate, has been allowed leave of absence, within the limits of that Collectorate, for three days, on private affairs, from the 20th to the 22nd November 1857, both days inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1858.

The Reverend H. H. Brereton, Chaplain of Kirkee, is allowed privilege leave of absence for ten days, from the 14th January 1858.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

FINANCE.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Assay Report of four different descriptions of Gold Coins, specially assayed by the Officiating Assay Master:—

Description.	Average Weight.		Average Touch.		Pure Metal.		Value of 100 in Company's Rupees.	
	Grs.	Decls.	Grs.	Decls.	Grs.	Decls.	Rs.	Decls.
3 Turkish Gold Coins	111	..	91	08	101	098	919	080
5 Russian Imperials	100	40	91	31	91	665	833	319
5 Old Ducats	52	80	97	28	51	363	466	944
5 New Ducats	53	50	97	52	52	173	474	301

(Errors excepted)

Bombay Mint, Assay Office, 24th December 1857.

(Signed) W. COLLUM,
Officiating Assay Master.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,**Bombay Castle, 12th January 1858.*

H. YOUNG, Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2571.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT,

The 4th December 1857.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has resolved that, until further orders, all

Letters addressed by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers on service, to their Wives and Families in India, may be sent Free of Postage, as on the Public Service, under the signature of their Commanding Officer.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1858.

**TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.**

ERRATUM.—In Rule 1 of the Port Rules for the Port of Bombay, published at Page 1119 of the *Government Gazette* of 31st December 1857, for "Westward of the Inner Floating Light," read "Eastward of the Inner Floating Light."

H. YOUNG,

Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 13th January 1858.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

A. J. Lewis, Esq., Advocate General.
J. J. Lowndes, Esq., Legal Remembrancer.
B. H. Ellis, Esq., Civil Service.
Lieutenant Colonel Turner,
Captain W. F. Marriott, } Engineers.
Major J. H. G. Crawford, }
Captain H. Rivers,
The Reverend W. K. Fletcher, M.A.
The Reverend J. Murray Mitchell, M.A.
Mr. Bhasker Dandohur, Educational Department.
B. P. Rooke, Esq., M.D., Director General Medical Department.
H. J. Giraud, Esq., M.D.

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1858.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dadabhaee Moosabhaee is appointed a Member of the Municipal Commission of Gogo, vice Moosabhaee Aboobhaee, deceased.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1858.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat left the Sudder Station, on the 9th ultimo, for Circuit to the Detached Station of Brouch, and returned thence on the 22nd idem.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th January 1858.

**TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.**

Azim Jethalal Heerachund, Probationary 4th Class Mamlutdar of Mandvee, is confirmed in that appointment.

*Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Surat,
5th January 1858.*

Azim Oochowram Hurridass, Probationary 4th Class Mamlutdar of Soopa, is confirmed in that appointment.

*Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Surat,
9th January 1858.*

E. G. FAWCETT,

Revenue Commissioner N. D.

NOTIFICATION

**BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT.**

Bombay, 13th January 1858.

No. 3.—First Hospital Assistant Shumsher Khan (No. 149), of the 17th Regt. N. I., is appointed to the Jail Hospital, Ahmedabad, and directed to join.

By order of the Director General,

W. C. COLES, Assist. Surgeon,

Secretary.

Notice.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the INDIAN NAVAL STORES, on Friday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of OLD ROPE, OLD CANVAS, OLD COPPER SHEATHING, IRON TANKS, OLD GUNNY BAGS, and sundry articles of CONDEMNED NAVAL STORES, returned from the Honorable Company's Vessels of War and the Departments of the Dockyard.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the same to be paid for and cleared on or before the seventh day of the sale. In addition to the deposit, the Purchaser will be required to pay for each lot before he can be permitted to remove it, or any portion of it, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at his risk and loss.

J. MULLALY,

Officiating Indian Naval Storekeeper.

*Bombay, Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office,
6th January 1857.*

MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1857

ARRIVALS.

5th Jan.—Colonel Wetherell, Deputy Adjutant General H.M.'s Forces, to join, from Calcutta.
" " Lieutenant Hungerford Jackson, Bengal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Meean Meer.
7th " Colonel A. P. LeMessurier, 12th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, from Assaighur.
8th " Brevet Colonel Thomas Fleming, Bengal Army, on medical certificate, from Murree Hills.
9th " Lieutenant W. H. Henderson, Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
" " Lieutenant B. Cuppage, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Jullundur.
" " Lieutenant Worthington, Bengal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Simla.
" " Lieutenant Connolly, 40th Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, from Meean Meer.
" " Captain Mackenzie, 26th Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, from Simla.
" " Assistant Surgeon J. Watkins, 64th Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, from Peshawar.
" " Lieutenant D. Carey, 2nd Regt. L. C., on duty, from Poona.
" " Lieutenant E. Campbell, 51st Madras N. I., to rejoin, from Mooltan.

1857

DEPARTURES.

6th Jan.—Lieutenant P. LeGeyt, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
9th " Lieutenant G. C. Finlay, 12th Madras N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
" " Lieutenant C. Nicholson, 2nd Panjaub Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
" " Captain Kennion, Bengal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
" " Colonel A. Shephard, 10th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
" " Lieutenant J. Gordon, 1st Gr. Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
" " Lieutenant C. Parsons, Ordnance Department, on duty, to Kurrachee.

*Bombay, Town Major's Office,
13th January 1858.*

NOTICE.—The Power of ATTORNEY authorising Mr. JOHN COUPLAND to sign for our FIRM by PROCURATION is cancelled.

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1858.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Military Risks, with an additional charge of 3 per Cent. per Annum for the present.

By Order of the London Board of Directors,

LECKIE & Co.,

Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 12th January 1858.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, QUEEN, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, and so forth.

In the Matter of the ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, being a Joint Stock Company duly Registered under an Act for the Regulation of Registered Joint Stock Companies, adjudged to have committed an Act of Forfeiture pursuant to the Provisions of the Act No. XLIII. of 1850, passed by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council on the Twenty-seventh of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of the Registered Joint Stock Companies."

Upon reading a Petition of John Cochrane, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the said Marine Insurance Office, and his Affidavit in verification thereof, Office Copies of three several Orders, made, respectively, in this matter, on the Sixth day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-five; the Tenth day of May, and the Sixth day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-six, all filed this day; and, upon the application of Messrs. Denman and Hatch, Attorneys for the said

Assignee: It is ordered that the said Assignee be at liberty to raise, by Contribution of the Shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office, for the satisfaction of the Debts and other Claims against the said Company, the further sum of Company's Rupees Two Thousand in respect of each Share held by them respectively in the said Company.

Witness—Sir JAMES WILLIAM COLVILLE, Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William in Bengal, the Seventh day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-seven.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Chief Clerk.

DENMAN AND HATCH, Attorneys.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Bombay Agency.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grants Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on Demand, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, the Australian Colonies, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	2s. 0½d. "
" " 2 " "	2s. 0d. "
" " 1 " "	1s. 11½d. "
" " 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland on demand	1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland "	1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes "	1s. 11½d. "
On Paris at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d. "

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

COMMISSION.

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

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

If to be remitted through the Corporation . . . Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of . . . ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody . . . ¼ per cent.

Hours of Business . . . 10 to 4

Saturdays . . . 10 to 1

Bombay, 9th January 1858.

By Authority.

Will be published on or about the 20th instant.

THE

BOMBAY ARMY LIST,

FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1858,

WITH

A LIST OF SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY,

CORRECTED UP TO THE 13TH OF JANUARY 1858;

COMPRISING ALSO THE

INDIAN NAVY LIST,

AND THE

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST,

INCLUDING THE

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Price, Rs. 3 (Three).

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, January 13th, 1858.

Printed for Government at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Bynallah.

“ A BILL FOR THE LEVY OF PORT-DUES IN THE
PORT OF ADEN.”—Murathee.

खाली लिहिलेला आकटाचा मसुदा सन १८५७ चे नवेंबर महिन्याचे ७ वे तारिखेस लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलांत दुसरे वेळीं वाचून सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे सोंपला; ती कमिटी येत्या मार्च महिन्याचे २ रे तारिखेस त्या विषयी रिपोर्ट करणार आहे :—

आदन बंदरांत बंदरदेणी घेण्याविषयीचे आकटाचा मसुदा.

सन १८५५ चे २२ वे आकटातील ठरावा अन्वये आदन बंदरांत बंदरदेणी बसवून ध्यावयाची त्यांची रकम ठरविणे जरूर आहे; यास्तव खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे :—

उद्देश.

१. मासळीमारु गलबतां खेरीज दाहा, व दाहापेक्षा अधिक टन बारदानाचें समुद्रांत बाणारें गलबत सदहू बंदरांत येईल, त्याचें बंदरदेणे ध्यावयाचें तें, प्रत्येक टनास पराकाष्ठा दोन आणे या दराने ध्यावें.

दाहा व दाहापेक्षा अधिक टनाचीं समुद्रांत जाणारीं गलबतें बंदरांत येतील त्यांवर बंदरदेणे ध्यावयाचें तें.

२. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं कोणतेही गलबत बंदरांतून निघून गेल्यावर तुफानामुळे किंवा त्यास नुकसानी झाल्यामुळे बंदरांत पुनः येईल त्याचें बंदरदेणे घेऊं नये.

तुफानामुळे बंदरांत पुनः येणारे गलबताचें बंदरदेणे घेऊं नये.

३. या आकटाप्रमाणे बंदरदेणे ध्यावयाचें तें, एके गलबताचें एके क्वालेंडर महिन्यांत एक वेळ मात्र ध्यावें.

गलबताने बंदरदेणे एके महिन्यांत एक वेळ मात्र ध्यावें.

४. निरिम भरून गलबतें बंदरांत येतील त्याचें बंदरदेणे ध्यावयाचें तें, एरवीं जें बंदरदेणे ध्यावयाचें त्याचे तीन चतुर्थांश ध्यावें.

निरिम भरून गलबतें बंदरांत येतील तीं.

५. सन १८५५ चे २२ वे आकटाचे ४६ वे कलमांतील ठराव या बंदरांत आगबोटी येतील त्यांस लागू नाहींत.

सन १८५५ चे २२ आकटाचे ४६ वे कलमांतील ठराव या बंदरांत आगबोटी येतील त्यांस लागू नाहींत.

६. सन १८५५ महिन्याचे तारिखेपासून हा आकट चालू होईल; आणि त्या तारिखेस, किंवा त्या तारिखे पूर्वीं तेथील सरकाराने सन १८५५ चे २२ वे आकटाचे ४२ वे कलमा अन्वये मुंबई गाझेटांत जाहिरात देऊन या आकटांतील ठरावा अन्वये, व या आकटांत सांगितलेले इयत्ते पर्यंत (सदहू बंदरांत बंदरदेणी, व “फी” ध्यावयाची त्यांचे) दर ठरवावे; आणि सदहू तारिखे नंतर सदहू बंदरांत बंदरदेणी, किंवा “फी” घेतील ती सन १८५५ चे २२ वे आकटाचे आधारावरून, व या आकटाचे आधारावरून मात्र ध्यावी.

आकट केव्हां चालू होईल. बंदरदेण्याचा व “फी”चा दर प्रसिद्ध करावा.

दुसरी कोणतीही बंदरदेणी किंवा “फी” घेऊं नये.

७. सन १८५५ चे २२ वे आकटाचा हा आकट भाग आहे असें समजून याचा अर्थ करावा.

हा आकट सन १८५५ चे २२ वे आकटाचा भाग आहे असें समजावें.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSODEW,

Oriental Translator to Government.

“A BILL FOR THE LEVY OF PORT-DUES IN THE
PORT OF ADEN.”—Guzerathee.

હેઠલ લખેલો આક્ટનો મસુદો સન ૧૮૫૭ ના નવેમ્બર મહિનાની ૭ મી તારિખે ઇન્ડિયાની લેજિસ્લેટિવ કૌન્સિલમાં વિજીવાર વાંચીને સિલેક્ટ કમિટીને સોંપ્યો, તે કમિટી આવતા માર્ચ મહિનાની ૨ જી તારીખ પછી તે મસુદા બાબત રિપોર્ટ કરનાર છે :—

આદનનાં બંદરમાં બંદરદેણ લેવાબાવતના આક્ટનો મસુદો.

ઉદ્દેશ.

સન ૧૮૫૫ ના ૨૨ મા આક્ટના ઠરાવ પ્રમાણે આદનનાં બંદરમાં બંદરદેણ બેસાડીને લેવું તેની રકમ ઠરાવવાની જરૂર છે ; વાસ્તે હેઠલ લખ્યાપ્રમાણે ઠરાવ્યું છે :—

દસ તથા દસ કર્તા વત્તા ટનનાં સમુદ્રમાં જનારાં વાંઘાળ બંદરમાં આવે તેડપર બંદરદેણ લેવું તે.

૧. મચ્છિમારનાં વાંઘાળ સિવાય દસ તથા દસ કર્તા વત્તા ટનનું સમુદ્રમાં જનારું વાંઘાળ સદહૂં બંદરમાં આવે, તેનું બંદર દેણું દર ટને ઘનમાં ઘણા બે આનાના દર પ્રમાણે લેવું.

તોફાનને લિધે બંદરમાં વાંઘાળ પાછું આવે તેનું બંદરદેણ લેવું નહીં.

૨. ઘણ એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે કોઈ વાંઘાળ બંદરમાંથી ઉપડી ગયાપછી તેને તોફાન, અથવા ઝુકસાન લાગ્યાના સવચ્ચી તે પાછું બંદરમાં આવે તો, તેનું બંદર દેણું લેવું નહીં.

વાંઘાળનું બંદરદેણ મહિનામાં એકજવાર લેવું.

૩. આ આક્ટપ્રમાણે બંદર દેણું લેવું તે, એક વાંઘાળનું એક “ક્યારલેન્ડર” મહિનામાં એકજવાર લેવું.

નિરમ ભરીને વાંઘાળો બંદરમાં આવે તે.

૪. નિરમ ભરીને વાંઘાળો બંદરમાં આવે તેઓનું બંદરદેણ લેવું તે, હમેશાં જેટલું બંદરદેણ લે તેનું પોણું લેવું.

સન ૧૮૫૫ ના ૨૨ મા આક્ટની ૪૬ મી કલમના ઠરાવ આ બંદરમાં આગબોટો આવે તેઓને લાગૂ નથી.

૫. સન ૧૮૫૫ ના ૨૨ મા આક્ટની ૪૬ મી કલમના ઠરાવ આ બંદરમાં આગબોટો આવે તેઓને લાગૂ નથી.

આ આક્ટ વચરે ચાલૂ થયો. બંદરદેણના, તથા “ફી” ના દર પ્રસિદ્ધ કરવા.

૬. સન ૧૮૫૫ ના મહિનાની તારિખથી આ આક્ટ ચાલૂ થયો; અને તે તારિખે, અથવા તે તારિખ પહેલાં સ્થાંહાની સરકારે સન ૧૮૫૫ ના ૨૨ મા આક્ટની ૪૨ મી કલમપ્રમાણે મુંબઈ ગ્યાલેટમાં જાહેર સ્વરૂપે છપાવેને આ આક્ટના ઠરાવ પ્રમાણે, તથા આ આક્ટમાં જે મર્યાદા ઠરાવી છે તે મર્યાદાસુધી (સદહૂં બંદરમાં બંદરદેણ તથા “ફી” લેવી તેના) દર ઠરાવવા; અને સદહૂં તારિખ પછી સદહૂં બંદરમાં બંદરદેણ, અથવા “ફી” લેવી તે, સન ૧૮૫૫ ના ૨૨ મા આક્ટના, તથા આ આક્ટના આચારથીજ લેવી.

આ આક્ટ સન ૧૮૫૫ ના ૨૨ મા આક્ટનો ભાગ છે એવું સમજવું.

૭. આ આક્ટ સન ૧૮૫૫ ના ૨૨ મા આક્ટનો ભાગ છે એવું સમજીને એનો અર્થ કરવો.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.