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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831. GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

JOHN BAX, *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848. J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secy. to Govt.*

Legislative Council of India.

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.

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to fix the amount of the 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:—

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

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.

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

No Port-due on vessels compelled by stress of weather to re-enter Port.

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.

No vessel to pay Port-due at same Port oftener than once in sixty days.

IV. No vessel shall be required to pay at the same Port any Port-due chargeable under this Act oftener than once in sixty days.

Commencement of Act.

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 that date, pursuant to Section XLII. of 1855, declare, by notification

Rates of Port-dues to be published.

to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the rates at 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 as a part of, Act XXII. of 1855.

Act to be read as 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.

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 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 :—

Preamble.

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

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.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

28*th 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 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 :—

Preamble.

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.

Acts repealed.

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.

Shipping offices.

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.

Business of Shipping Masters.

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.

Fees to be paid upon engagements and discharges.

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-

Fees by whom to be paid, &c.

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.

Penalty on Shipping Master taking other remuneration.

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.

Business of Shipping Office may be transacted at Custom House or elsewhere.

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.

Examinations.

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.

Local Government to appoint examiners.

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.

Rules for conduct of examination.

Fees.

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 „

Certificates of Competency.

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.

Certificates of Service.

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.

No Foreign-going ship and no Home-trade ship above 300 tons to go to sea without certificate of master, &c.

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.

Certificates for Foreign-going ships available for Home-trade ships.

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.

Records of grants, cancellations, &c. of certificates.

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.

Loss of certificate.

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.

Foregoing provisions not to apply to ships registered under Act X. of 1841, navigated by Asiatic seamen, and trading between Indian and Arabian Ports.

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

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.

Licenses to procure seamen.

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.

For supplying seamen without license.

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.

For employing unlicensed persons.

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.

For receiving seamen illegally supplied.

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.

Penalty for receiving remuneration from seamen for shipping them.

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) :—

Agreements with seamen.

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 engaged 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.

Proviso as to forms for British or Colonial ships.

Proviso 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.

Agreement to be signed by seaman.

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.

Shipping Master to cause agreement to be explained to seaman.

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.

To be in duplicate.

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,

Provision for substitutes.

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.

Foreign-going ships making short voyages may have running agreements.

XXII. In the case of Foreign-going ships making voyages averaging less than six months in duration, 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.

Engagement and discharge of seamen in the meantime.

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.

Fees to be paid on such running agreement.

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.

In Home-trade ships agreement to be entered into before a Shipping Master or other witness.

XXV. In the case of Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, 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.

Special agreements for Home-trade ships belonging to same owner.

XXVI. In cases where several Home-trade ships belong to the 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.

Penalty for shipping seamen without agreement duly executed.

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.

Changes in crew to be reported.

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.

Foregoing provisions applicable to Foreign ships shipping British seamen or lascars.

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.

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

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.

Production of agreements and certificates.

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.

Rules as to production of agreements and certificates for Home-trade ships.

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.

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

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.

Copy of agreement to be made accessible to crew.

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.

Seamen discharged before voyage to have compensation.

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 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.

Regulation of advances and advance-notes.

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.

Advances irregularly or improperly made not to be a discharge of wages.

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 hereinafter 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.

Regulations as to allotment-notes.

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.

Allotment-notes may be sued on summarily by certain persons and under certain conditions.

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.

Discharge from Foreign-going ships to be made before Shipping Master.

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 register-

ed, 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.

Master to deliver account of wages.

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.

On discharge, masters to give seamen certificates of discharge, and return certificates of competency or service to mates.

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.

Shipping Master may decide questions which parties refer to him.

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 *primâ facie* evidence thereof.

Master and others to produce ship's papers to Shipping Masters, and give evidence.

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.

Settlement of wages.

XLV. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the settlement of wages (that is to say):—

Release to be signed before and attested by the Shipping Master.

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.

To be a discharge.

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.

And to be evidence.

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.

No other receipt to be a discharge.

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.

Voucher to be given to master and to be evidence.

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.

Right to wages and provisions when to begin.

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.

Seamen not to give up certain rights.

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.

Wages not to be dependent on the earning of freight.

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.

In case of death, such wages to be paid as after mentioned.

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.

Rights to wages in case of termination of service by wreck or illness.

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.

Wages not to accrue during refusal to work or imprisonment.

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.

Period within which wages are to be paid.

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.

Seamen may sue for wages in a summary manner.

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.

Master to have same remedies for wages as seaman.

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.

Master to take charge of 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.

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

LVI. The master shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his Port of destination in the said Territories, deliver any such effects as aforesaid, and pay any money which he has 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.

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

LVII. If the master fails to take such charge of 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.

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

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

Unclaimed wages.

LIX. In cases of wages or effects of deceased seamen 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.

Survey of provisions and water on complaint made.

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

Forfeiture for frivolous complaint.

LXI. If the Officer to whom any such 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.

Allowance for short or bad provisions.

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

1. If during a voyage the 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.

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

LXIII. All British ships, except ships of a burden 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 Gazettes* 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.

Masters to keep weights and measures on board.

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.

Expense of medical attendance and subsistence in case of illness how to be defrayed.

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.

Place appropriated to seamen to have a certain space for each man and to be properly constructed and kept clear.

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.

Shipping Master, &c. may enter on board any ship and inspect provisions, &c.

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.

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.

Seamen to be allowed to go ashore to make complaint to a Justice.

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.

Sale of and charge upon wages to be invalid.

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.

No debt exceeding three Rupees recoverable till end of voyage.

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.

Penalty for over charges by lodging-house keepers.

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 seamen 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.

Penalty for detaining seamen's effects.

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.

Persons not to go on board before the final arrival of ship without permission.

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 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.

Penalties for solicitations by lodging-house keepers.

Discipline.

LXXV. 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.

Penalty for misconduct endangering ship or life or limb.

LXXVI. 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.

Power to investigate cases of alleged incompetency and misconduct.

LXXVII. 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):—

Local Government may cancel or suspend certificates in certain cases.

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.

LXXVIII. 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):—

Offences of seamen and apprentices and their punishments.

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.

Desertion.

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.

Neglecting or refusing to join, or to proceed to sea, absence within twenty-four hours before sailing, and absence without leave.

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.

Quitting without leave before ship is secured.

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.

Act of disobedience.

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.

Continued disobedience.

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.

Assault on officers.

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.

Combining to disobey.

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.

Wilful damage and embezzlement.

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.

Act of smuggling causing loss to owner.

LXXIX. 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.

Entry of offences to be made in official log, and to be read over or a copy given to the offender, and his reply, if any, to be also entered.

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.

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.

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.

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 absented 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 absented 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.

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

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.

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.

LXXXVI. Whenever in any proceeding relating to 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.

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

LXXXVII. Whenever any seaman contracts for 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.

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

LXXXVIII. All clothes, effects, wages, and emoluments 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.

Application of forfeitures.

LXXXIX. Any question concerning the forfeiture 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.

Questions of forfeitures may be decided in suits for wages.

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

Penalty for false statement as to last ship or name.

XCI. Whenever any seaman commits an act of 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)

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

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.

Penalty for enticing to desert and harbouring deserters.

XCII. Every person who by any means whatever 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.

Penalty for obtaining passage surreptitiously.

XCIII. Any person who secretes himself and goes 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.

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

XCIV. If during the progress of a voyage the master 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.

Official logs to be kept in forms sanctioned by local Government.

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.

Entries to be made in due time.

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.

Entries required in official log.

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.
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.
3. Every offence for which punishment is inflicted on board, and the punishment inflicted. — Punishments.
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.
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.
6. Every case of death happening on board, and of the cause thereof. — Deaths.
7. Every birth happening on board, with the sex of the infant and the names of the parents. — Births.
8. Every marriage taking place on board, with the names and ages of the parties. — Marriages.
9. The name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by death, with the place, time, manner, and cause thereof. — Quitting ship.
10. The amount of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's service during the voyage. — Wages of men entering Navy.
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.
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.
13. Every collision with any other ship, and the circumstances under which the same occurred. — Collisions.

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.

Entries how to be signed.

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

Penalties in respect of official logs.

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.

Entries in official logs to be received in evidence.

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 Home-trade 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.

Official logs to be delivered to Shipping Master.

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.

Official logs to be sent home in case of transfer of ship and in case of loss.

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.

Depositions to be received in evidence when witnesses cannot be produced.

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.

Adjudication of offences and recovery of penalties.

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.

Act not to extend to Ships of War.

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.

Interpretation.

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.

Preamble.

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

Lunatic Asylums may be established by Government, or may be licensed.

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.

Superintendence by visitors.

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.

Rules for the management of Asylums by whom to be made.

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.

Monthly Inspection by visitors.

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.

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

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.

Certificate and order for reception in Asylum.

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

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.

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

Darogah to report neglect.

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

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'

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.

Order and certificate in Presidency Towns.

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.

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

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.

Application where no guardian has been appointed.

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.

Order for payment of expenses.

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.

Order of discharge from Asylum.

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, 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.

Order of discharge on undertaking of relative for due treatment of the Lunatic.

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.

Inspector of Jails may make order of removal from one Asylum to another.

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.

Amendment of order or certificate.

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.

Certificate and order to justify detention and recapture after escape.

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.

In what cases Government to pay for the maintenance of Lunatic.

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.

Civil Court, on application of Magistrate, may make order for the payment of cost of maintenance out of the Lunatic's estate.

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.

Saving of liability of relatives to maintain Lunatic.

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.

Saving of Act IV. of 1849.

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."

Interpretation.

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.

Preamble.

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:—

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

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

Application by whom to be made.

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

Notice to be given.

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

Order for inquiry what to contain.

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.

Appointment of assessors.

Report to be made.

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.

Proceedings after report.

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.

Lunatic out of the jurisdiction.

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.

Court may give certain powers for management of Lunatic's estate.

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.

Master to receive proposals concerning management, sale, &c. of estate.

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 immoveable property for a term exceeding three years.

Court to make order upon the report of the Master.

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.

Master to determine what persons to attend at any inquiry, at the cost of the estate.

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.

Application to Court in the first instance.

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.

Lunatic's property may be sold for debts, maintenance, &c.

XII. The Court may, if it appears to be just, or for the Lunatic's benefit, order that any property, moveable or immoveable, 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.

Committee to make conveyances.

And to execute powers.

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.

Court may order performance of contract.

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.

Member of partnership becoming Lunatic.

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.

Disposal of business premises.

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.

Committee may dispose of undesirable lease.

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.

Stock belonging to Lunatic may be ordered to be transferred.

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.

Stock and Government Securities, &c. of Lunatic, out of India, may be ordered to be transferred.

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.

Court may apply in certain cases property for Lunatic's maintenance without appointing Committee.

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.

Like power in case of temporary Lunacy.

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.

Application to set aside report may be made within six months.

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.

No application to be received afterwards, except under special circumstances.

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.

Superseding proceedings in Lunacy.

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.

Power to Court to make general orders.

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.

Interpretation.

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 referrred 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.

Preamble.

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:—

Regulations repealed.

I. So much of Section V. Regulation X. 1793, of 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.

Civil Court on application may institute inquiry as to alleged Lunatics possessed of property.

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.

Application by whom to be made.

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.

Appointment of jury.

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.

On completion of inquiry order to be made.

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.

Management of Lunatic's 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.

Guardianship of Lunatic's person.

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.

Remuneration of managers and guardians.

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 immoveable property for any period exceeding five years, without an order of the Civil Court previously obtained.

Powers of managers.

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.

Managers to furnish inventory and annual accounts.

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.

Penalty for manager refusing to furnish accounts, &c.

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 appointed 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.

Removal of Managers.

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.

Judge may in certain cases apply property for Lunatic's maintenance without appointing any manager.

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

Procedure for delivery of estate to Lunatic on recovery.

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.

Orders to be open to appeal.

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.

Interpretation.

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:—

Preamble.

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.

Port-due chargeable on sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards entering the 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.

No Port-due on vessels compelled by stress of weather to re-enter the Port.

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.

No vessel to pay Port-due oftener than once a month.

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

Vessels entering the Port in ballast.

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

Provisions of Section XLVI. Act XXII. of 1855 not applicable to Steamers entering the Port.

VI. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after and 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.

Commencement of Act.

Rate of Port-dues and fees to be published.

No other Port-dues or fees to be levied.

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

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

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 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:—

Preamble.

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.

Sections XVI. and XXIV. of Act XXII. of 1855 to be applicable to certain Ports.

Recovery of penalties and expenses.

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.

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

SCHEDULE.

Districts.	*Ports.*
Ganjam	Ganjam.
	Monsoorcottah.
	Sonnapore.
	Barwah.
	Poondy.
	Bauvanapaudoo.
	Calingapatam.
	Guddalapaudoo.
Vizagapatam	Conadah.
	Poodeermerkah.
	Watadah.
	Cotapatnam.
	Pentacottah.
	Polaveram.
Rajahmundry	Woopadah.
	Nursapoor.
	Bendamoorlunka.
Guntoor	Nezampatam.
	Eapoorpollem.
	Cottapaulum.
	Putcha Moyale.
	Mootoopully.
	Ching Ganjam.
	Sholagam.
Nellore	Cottapatam, in the Divi-sion of Paudurty.
	Etamoorkala.
	Paukala.
	Rameapatam.
	Toommalapentah.
	Joovaladinnah.

Districts.	Ports.
Nellore	Eskapully.
	Ponnapoody.
	Mypaud.
	Kistnapalam.
	Doogarauzepatam.
	Chenneapollem.
	Paumunjy.
	Toopelly.
	Poody.
	Rauzpatam.
	Pandurty.
	Goondamoola.
	Canoopurty.
	Davarumpaud.
	Elamoorkeela.
	Rauzpollem.
	Chaukeeherla.
	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.
	Dhamoderapatam.
	Theethandathanum.
	Soonderapandiem.
	Arsanagherry.
	Cottapatnam.
	Ramasweram.
	Thungacheenadum.
	Mundapam.
	Pillamadam.
	Vadalay.
	Mercaypatnam.
Tinnevelly	Vypaur.
	Coilpatam.
	Coolasagarapatam.
Malabar	Cavay.
	Balleapatam.
	Egaar.
	Darmapatam.
	Calay, near Mahe.
	Chombay.
	Baddagherry.
	Mootangnel.
	Kottah.
	Quilandy.
	Trecody.

Districts.	Ports.
Malabar	Cudaloor.
	Kapaat.
	Eletoor.
	Poodiangaddy.
	Molankadoo.
	Beypoor.
	Tanore.
	Parparangaddy.
	Parroney.
	Ponany.
	Koottay.
	Veliangode.
	Audatode.
	Manalaukoona.
	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.

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.

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.

Notice

Is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received in this Office, on the 30th instant, for the SUPPLY of COUNTRY BROWN PAPER, in such quantities as may be from time to time required, during a period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st February 1858. (About 3,000 Rupees' worth of Paper was supplied by the Contractor last year.)

Tenders to be forwarded to this Office in sealed envelopes, and they will be opened at 12 o'clock on the 30th instant.

The Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which the article will be supplied, according to the sample kept in this Office, for prompt payment.

The Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 100, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion in executing the Agreement; and a deposit of Rupees 500 will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted, for the due performance of the Agreement.

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

The form of Agreement to be entered into can be seen, and any other particulars can be ascertained, at this Office daily, Sundays excepted.

F. HUTCHINSON,
Collector of Bombay,
In charge Stationery Department.

Bombay, 16th January 1858.

જાહેરનામું.

એહેવું જે તારીખ ૧ લી માહે ફેબ્રુવારી સને ૧૮૫૮ થી બાર મહીનાની મુદતશુધી વખતે વખતે જોઇએ તે પ્રમાણે ગાંમઠી ખરચી કાગળો પુરા પાડવા વિશેનો અરજો ચાલતા મહિનાની તારીખ ૩૦ મીને દીને આપ્યે કચેરીમાં લેશે. (ગઇસાલમાં આસરે ત્રણ હજાર રૂપૈયાના કાગળો ઇજારદારે પુરા પાડા).

મોહોરબંધ અરજો આપ્યે કચેરીમાં મોકલવા તે અરજો ચાલતા મહીનાની તારીખ ૩૦ મીને દીને બાર વાગતે ઉઘાડશે.

આપ્યે કચેરીમાં નમુના છે તે પ્રમાણે સદર્હૂ કાગળો રોકડું નાંણું આપવાથી કમીમાં કમી કીંમત ભાવથી પુરા પડાશે તે અરજીમાં લખ્યું.

અરજની સાથે રૂ. ૧૦૦) અનામત મુકવા તે અર્વેજ કરારનામાં ઉપર સહી કરવાને ઢીલ અથવા આંનાકાંની કરેથી સરકાર દાખલ થાશે તથા જેનો અરજ મંજુર થાશે તેણે કરાર બરાબર બજાવવા સારૂ રૂ. ૫૦૦ અનામત મુકવા જોઇએ.

કોઈએ અરજ રદ કરવાનું કારણ કેહેસે નહીં.

કરારનામાંનો મુસદ્દો આપ્યે કચેરીમાં રૂબરૂ સીવાપ્યે દરરોજ જોવાને મલશે તથા બીજું કાંઈ પુછવું હશે તેપણ માલુમ થાશે.

સહી.

ફ્રેડરિક હચિનસન,
મુંબઇનો કલેક્ટર ઇન ચાર્જ સ્ટેશનરી ડીપાર્ટમેંટ.

તારીખ ૧૬ મી માહે જાનેવારી સને ૧૮૫૮ ઇસવી
મુકામ મુંબઈ.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे तारीख १ ली फेब्रवारी सन १८५८ पासून बारा महिन्याचे मुदतीपर्यंत गांवठी खर्ची कागद वेळोवेळी लागतील त्या प्रमाणे पुरविण्याविशींचे अर्ज चालते महिन्याचे तिसावे तारिखेस या कचेरींत घेतील. गेले सालीं सुमारें तीन हजार रुपयांचे कागद मख्तेदाराने पुरविले होते.

मोहोरबंद अर्ज या कचेरींत पाठवावे व ते अर्ज चालते महिन्याचे ३० वे तारिखेस बारा वाजतां उघडतील.

या कचेरींत नमुना आहे त्या प्रमाणे सदर्हू कागद रोख पैका दिल्हा असतां कमींत कमी कोणते भावाने पुरवितील ते अर्जांत ल्याहावे.

अर्जा बरोबर १०० रुपये अमानत ठेवावे ते करारनाम्यावर सही करण्यास विलंब अथवा टाळाटाळ केल्यास सरकार दाखल होतील; व ज्या मनुष्याचा अर्ज मंजूर होईल त्याणे करार बराबर चालविण्याकरितां ५०० रुपये अमानत ठेविले पाहिजेत.

कोणताही अर्ज रद्द करण्याचें कारण सांगणार नाहींत.

करारनाम्याचा नमुना या कचेरींत रविवार खेरीज करून दर रोज पाहाण्यास मिळेल व दुसरें कांहीं पुसणें असल्यास तेंही समजेल.

सही.

फ्रेडरिक हचिनसन,
मुंबईचे कलेकटर इंचार्ज स्टेशनेरी डिपार्टमेंट.

तारीख १६ माहे जानेवारी सन १८५८ इसवी
मुकाम मुंबई.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice.

With reference to the Notification, dated the 24th November 1857, published in the *Government Gazette*, it is hereby further notified that Salt, exported from the Salt Works of this Presidency, and covered with Certificates, on or before the 31st January 1858, will be received and paid for at the Ports on the Malabar Coast at the rates specified in the Notification dated the 5th October 1857, and not such Salt as may be exported after that date.

RICHARD SPOONER,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 31st December 1857.

જાહેરખબર.

આપવામાં આવે છે કે ગવર્નમેંટ ગેજીટમો જાહેરખબર તારીખ ૫ ઓકટોબર સને ૧૮૫૭ ની પ્રગટ કરી છે તે મુજબ મુંબઈ ઇલાકામોથી મલબાર કીનારાને બંદરે મીઠ તારીખ ૩૧ જાનેવારી સને ૧૮૫૮ ની તારીખ સુધીના દાખલા બરાબર જસે તે મીઠ લેવામો આવશે. ને ઉપર લખેલી જાહેરખબરમો લખ્યા પ્રમાણે કીમતનો દર મલશે. અને તારીખ ૩૧ જાનેવારી પછી જે દાખલો નીકળશે તેમાનું મીઠ લેશે તો તેનો સદહું જાહેરનમો લખેલી કીમતનો દર મળશે નહીં.

સહી.

રિચાર્ડ સ્પુનર,

જનરલ તથા મીઠ તેમજ અફિણના કમિશનર.

તારીખ ૩૧ ડિસેમ્બર સને ૧૮૫૭ ઇસવી

મુકામ મુંબઈ કસ્ટમ હોસ.

जाहिरखबर.

हिन्दी जाते ऐसी जे गवर्नमेंट गाझेटींत जाहिरखबर तारीख ५ आक्टोबर सन १८५७ ची प्रगट केली आहे त्या मुजब मुंबई इलाक्यांतून मलबार किनाऱ्याचे बंदरी मीठ तारीख ३१ जानेवारी सन १८५८ तारिखे पर्यंतचे दाखल्याबरोबर जाईल तें मीठ पर्यंत येईल व वर लिहिलेले जाहिरखबरींत लिहिल्याप्रमाणे किमतीच्या दरे मिळेल. आणि तारिख ३१ जानेवारीचे नंतर जे दाखले निघतील त्यांतील मीठ घेतल्यास सदहू जाहिरखतींत लिहिलेले किमतीचा दर मिळणार नाहीं.

सही

रिचार्ड स्पुनर,

जकात व मीठ व अफिणाचे कमिशनर.

तारीख ३१ डिसेंबर सन १८५७ इसवी

मुकाम मुंबई कस्टम हौस.

Notification.

With reference to the Notification dated 18th December 1832, and published in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th idem, requiring Members of "Warden's Official Fund" who have been, or may hereafter be, pensioned on the ground of incapacity for further service, to furnish renewed Medical Certificates of their continued disqualification every six months, the Civil Auditor publishes, the following List of Pensioners who are affected by the Rule, for the guidance of all Disbursing Officers:—

Anundrow Baboorow.	Khoosaldass Kukoobhoy.
Amrootrow Succaram.	Luximon Suckaram.
Ballajee Sewram.	Ladoo Crustnarow.
Dajee Ramchunder.	Madowrow Mullar.
Eswunt Rajaram.	Miranda, Bonefacio do.
Fernandes, S.	Maroba Govindjee.
Gunness Nuthoo.	Pestonjee Palunjee.
Hurribhoy Gunputram.	Poondlick Govind.
Pandoorung Bapoojee.	Mullar Jayram.
Ramrow Gopall.	Ramrow Mullar.
Ruttenbunder Pandoorang.	Ramcrasn Venktesh.
Suckaram Moteswer.	Urjoonlall Heeralall.
Venaik Govind.	Wisswanath Tooljaram.

A. K. CORFIELD,
Civil Auditor.

Bombay, 18th January 1858.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned Maps are on Sale at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Public Works, for Cash:—

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

W. F. MARRIOTT, Captain,
Actg. Asst. to the Chief Engineer of P. W.

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

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 Depots, requiring any, should prefer their Indent to this Department, as directed in the above notice.

"The Officers in charge of Treasuries and Depots 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.

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.	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Brahmun..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Lingaet and Bhatia	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hindoo of other Caste	1	3	10	1	89	7	1	11	18	..	3	3	8	1	5	2	..	162
Hindoo Out-caste	1	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	18
Moosulman	3	1	5	..	38	..	..	3	9	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	58
Parsee	..	2	1	..	4	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Jew	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-Christian..	1	..	2	..	8	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
Indo-European	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
European..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Negro-African	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other and Unknown Caste or Race	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
All Castes and Races....	7	6	19	1	169	11	1	21	43	..	4	4	11	1	5	3	1	300
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Nine Years..	..	85	8	4	137	11	..	30	50	..	1	1	12	1	5	2	1	349

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

Bombay, 20th January 1858.

Notice

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

Seaman's Name.	No. of Register Ticket.	From what Port held.	Capacity.	To what Ship belonged.	Of the Port of	Amount.
						Rs. a. p.
Said Belal	22058	Bombay	Lascar.....	Persia.....	London	23 3 2

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

Register of Seamen Office, Bombay, 15th January 1858.

اِشتهار نامہ

ظاهر کیا جاتا هي که کچهه روپئے بابت مال اور اسباب خلاصی متوفی کے جسکا اور جسکے جهازکا نام نیچے لکها گیا هي میري آفیس مین جمع هوئے هین جو کوئي اُسکا وارث هوگا اور اپني درخواست مع اثبات اپنی حقیّت کے ڈاک کا محصول دیکر میرے پاس بهیجیگا تو وہ روپئے اُسکو دئے جانینگے

خلاصی کا نام	رجسٹرّ ٹکٹ کا نمبر	کونسے بندر سے رجسٹرّ ٹکٹ ملا	عہدہ	کونسے جهاز پر نوکر تها	کونسے بندر کا	مبلغ
						پاي آنے روپئے
سید بلال.....	۲۲۰۵۸	بمبئی ..	خلاصی ..	پرشیا.....	لندن.....	۲ ۳ ۲۳

رجسٹرّ اف سیمین آفیس
بمبئي تاریخ ۱۵ جنوری سنه ۱۸۵۸ ع

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

(صحیح)
ولیم رگدن هیمن صاحب
اکٹنگ رجسٹرّ اف مرچنٹ سیمین

Medical Store Department.

Vacancies in the Subordinate Establishment are filled up by Candidates, without reference to Caste, who pass the Examination detailed in Articles 375, 376, and 377, of Section XXXIII. Jameson's Code, before the Medical Storekeeper, subject to the provision of Article 315 of the same Section.

There are at present two Vacancies of Second Apprentices, at Rupees ten (10) each a month.

By order of the Director General,

W. C. COLES,
Assistant Surgeon,
Secretary to the Director General.

Bombay, 15th January 1858.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

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

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Meea Mottee Ismael Khan, and Meea Abba Mottee.	Dealers in Hay	Mahomedans.	Without the Fort, at Old Chunam Kiln.	7th	January	1858
Ookah Hodah.....	Trading under the Name and Firm of Nathoo Canjee, as General Merchants.	Hindoo	Without the Fort, near Mandvee Bunder.	,,	,,	,,
Muccoond Manockjee, and Damodhur Muccoondjee.	Carpenters	Ditto	Without the Fort, in Moongbhatt Oart.	12th	,,	,,
Purshotum Oomajee..	A Syrang in Bombay Castle.	Ditto	Without the Fort, in Bhundaree Street.	16th	,,	,,
Baba Sonajee	A Clerk in the Stationery Department.	Ditto	Lately without the Fort, on Pallow Road (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	18th	,,	,,
Cadur bin Fazell Soortee.	A Butcher	Mahomedan..	Lately without the Fort, in Butchers' Street (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	,,	,,	,,

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

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Baba Sonajee	1st Monday	February next	11 o'clock.
Cadur bin Fazell Soortee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Muccoond Manockjee, and Damodhur Muccoondjee.....	3rd Monday	Ditto	Ditto.
Shaik Ismael bin Goolam Mohidin and his Wife Luxumee Woman, Babajee Ramjee, Raghoo Ramjee, and Andoo Ramjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Fuckeera Ramjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Khaikhusroo Rustomjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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

Dividend payable in the undermentioned Insolvent's Estate.

James Wilkinson..... 1st Monday in February next, of 10 per cent.

J. A. McKENZIE,
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of January 1858.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોરટમધે.

જાહેર ખબર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે જે, વિગત સાથે હેની હેડળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓનાં નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઇની નાદાર દેણદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે જે વિકટોરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરરો જે ધારો કરીને ઠરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિરામાં બાબમાંનો ઇલાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઇમધે રેહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહાડા	માસ.	વરશ.
મીઆં મોતી ઇરિમાએલ ખાન તથા મીઆ આબા મોતી.	ધારાના વેપારી	મહમદીઅન.	કોટબાહાર જુની ચુનાની ભટીઉપર.	૭ મો	જનેવારી.	૧૮૫૮.
ઉકા હોદા	નથુ કાંનજીને નામે તથા પેહેડીએ રાધલી વરાતુના વેપારી તરીકે વેપાર કરે છે.	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર માંડવીબંદર પારો.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
મકુંદ માનેકજી તથા દામોદર મકુંદજી	સુથાર	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર સુગભાટ વાડી-મો.	૧૨ મો	એજ.	એજ.
પુરશોતમ ઉમાજી	મુંબાઇના કીલામો રાંગ ..	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ભંડારી સ્ટ્રીટમો.	૧૬ મો	એજ.	એજ.
બાબા શોનાજી	સ્ટેશનેરી બાતામો લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	થોડા દાહાડા ઉપર કોટ-બાહાર પાલવાના રસ્તા ઉપર ને હાલ મુંબઇની તુરંગમો.	૧૮ મો	એજ.	એજ.
કાદર બિન ફજલ સુરતી.	કરાઇનો	મહમદીઅન.	થોડા દાહાડા ઉપર કોટ-બાહાર બુચર સ્ટ્રીટમો ને હાલ મુંબાઇની તુરંગમાં.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં ધટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાંણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મચકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજવસ્ત આ નામદાર કોરટનાં આફિસિઆલ આસાએનીના તાબામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાશાટ ઠરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
બાબા શોનાજી	૧ લો શોમવાર.	આવતો ફેબરવારી.	૧૧.
કાદર બીન ફજલ સુરતી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
મકુંદ માનેકજી તથા દામોદર મકુંદજી.....	૩ જો શોમવાર.	એજ.	એજ.
શેખ ઇરિમાએલ બીન ગુલાંમ મોહીદીન તથા તેની બઇરી લખમી તથા બાબાજી રામજી તથા રાધો રામજી તથા અંદુ રામજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
કુબીરા રામજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
કેખશરો રરાતમજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આડા આવનાર લેણદારોએ, થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણ દાહાડા અગાઉ સોગણુનામાથી સાબીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા હમારી આફીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઇએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાંણે તેઓને પ્રી આપવી જોઇએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા માલ મિલકતની ટીપો હમારી આફીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

નીચે લખેલા ઇસ્ટેટમાં ફાલા આપવાને ઠરાવીઆ છે તેહેની વીગત.

જેમ્સ ઉલિકીનરાન, પેહેલો શોમવાર, આવતો ફેબરવારી, રોંકડે ટકા ૧૦.

મુંબઇનાં કોટમધે, કોર્ટના કલાર્કની આફીસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૧૯ મી જનીવારી સને ૧૮૫૮.

જે. એ. મેકેનજી,
કોર્ટના કલાર્કની રાહી.

(A true translation)
NARAYEN DINANATHJEE, Acting Chief Translator.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM *for the Week ending Tuesday, 19th January* 1858.

Years.	Passes granted at Indore	Imported into Bombay				Exported by Sea			Balance.
	Total.	Up to 12th Jan. 1858.	From 13th to 19th Jan. 1858.	Total.	Lost on the road.	Up to 12th Jan. 1858.	From 13th to 19th Jan. 1858.	Total.	
For 1856-57 ....Chests.	29,582½	29,574½	..	29,582½	8	29,273	22	29,295	279½
„ 1857-58 .... „	15,466	14,123½	439	14,660	96½	5,025	970½	5,995½	8,567

Detail of Exports from 13th to 19th January 1858.

	Chests.
For the Season 1856-57.	
Per Ship "Cowasjee Family"	2
„ Steamer "Singapore"	18
Purchased by Government	2
	22
For the Season 1857-58.	
Per Ship "Cowasjee Family"	137½
„ Steamer "Singapore"	833
	970½
Total	992½

(Errors excepted)
E. L. JENKINS,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 20th January 1858.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Discount.

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

Interest.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to paragraphs 5, 7, and 8 of the Government Notification dated 26th September 1855, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the supervision of Petty Repairs, and the Repairs to Fixtures and Fastenings of Military Buildings, shall be re-transferred from the Staff Officers to the Executive Officers of the Public Works Department, at the following Stations :—

Belgaum, Sattara, Sholapore, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpoor.

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

W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1858.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1858.

No. 58 of 1858.—The following Order is confirmed :—

Dated 2nd November 1857.—By Brigadier C. Steuart, 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.

No. 59 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. 1510 of 1857.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to admit, as a special case, Subedar Gunga Sing, of the 2nd Gr. Regt. Bombay N. I., to the First Class of the Order of British India, with the title of 'Sirdar Bahadoor,' from the 30th June 1857, in consideration of his admirable conduct in saving the life of a British Officer at the risk of his own, and of his exemplary loyalty to the State.

(Signed) R. J. H. Birch, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department."

No. 60 of 1858.—Lieutenant J. T. Prichard, 15th Regt. Bengal N. I., is appointed Interpreter to Her Majesty's 7th Fusiliers, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

No. 61 of 1858.—Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Russell resumed charge of the Remount Agency, from Major J. B. Woosnam, on the 5th instant.

No. 62 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Honorable the Court of Directors have directed that the Annuities attached to the "Victoria Cross," enjoyed by Soldiers of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India, be paid to the Men, and borne by the East India Company, so long as the Regiments to which the Soldiers belong shall remain on the Indian Establishment.

No. 63 of 1858.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Maughan, Political Superintendent of Kolapore, has been allowed one month's privileged leave of absence, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe.

No. 64 of 1858.—Lieutenant J. Y. Worthington, of the 2nd Troop 2nd Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 65 of 1858.—Lieutenant F. H. Conolly, of the 49th Regt. Bengal N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 66 of 1858.—Lieutenant B. Cuppage, of the 6th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 67 of 1858.—Lieutenant E. C. P. Willoughby is appointed Acting Quartermaster and Interpreter to the 1st Belooch Battalion, from the date of his joining that Corps.

No. 68 of 1858.—Brigadier Honner's appointment in G. G. O. of the 28th September 1857, No. 896, to Command the Troops on the Island of Karrack, is to take effect retrospectively from the 7th August preceding.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1858.

No. 69 of 1858.—The following appointments are made in the Rajpootana and Nerbudda Field Forces :—

Rajpootana Field Force.

11th Company Royal Engineers.

Captain C. E. Cumberland to be Field Engineer.
Lieutenant J. P. Magnay to be Assistant Field Engineer.
Lieutenant Walker to be Assistant Field Engineer.
Lieutenant Paterson to be Assistant Field Engineer.

Nerbudda Field Force.

21st Company Royal Engineers.

Captain G. Neville to be Field Engineer.
Lieutenant W. B. Gosset to be Assistant Field Engineer.
Lieutenant C. E. Webber to be Assistant Field Engineer.
Lieutenant C. R. Festing to be Assistant Field Engineer.

No. 70 of 1858.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate :—

Captain T. E. Kennion, of the Bengal Artillery, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.
Captain F. Mackenzie, of the 26th Regt. Bengal N. I., for three years, under the Old Furlough Regulations.
Lieutenant H. Jackson, of the Bengal Artillery, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.
Assistant Surgeon J. Watkins, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, for three years, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1858.

No. 71 of 1858.—The following appointments are made upon the Staff of the Rajpootana Field Force, under the Command of Major General Roberts, with effect from the 31st December 1857 :—

Captain E. A. Hardy, 1st Light Cavalry (Lancers), to be Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain J. A. Ballard, C.B., Engineers, to be Assistant Quartermaster General.
Lieutenant Alban, 8th Regt. N. I., to be Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Major Tremenheere, Engineers, to be Commanding Engineer.
Major Wray, Artillery, to be Field Commissary of Ordnance.
Captain Day, 19th Regt. N. I., to be Field Paymaster.

No. 72 of 1858.—Lieutenant H. St.George Tucker, of the 29th Regt. Bengal N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1858.

No. 73 of 1858.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 15th November 1857.—By Lieutenant Beville, appointing Lieutenant Hicks, of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing 1st Belooch Battalion during its separation from Head Quarters.

Dated 15th December 1857.—By Brigadier Ferryman, C.B., appointing Lieutenant Alban, attached to the Guzerat Irregular Horse, to act as Interpreter to Her Majesty's 89th Regiment, until further orders.

Dated 21st December 1857.—By Major McGregor, appointing Lieutenant Litchfield to act as Quartermaster, and Assistant Surgeon Pitman as Interpreter, to the 21st Regt. N. I., vice Elliott.

Dated 21st December 1857.—By Major General Waddington, C.B., appointing Lieutenant Prichard, of the Bengal Army, to act as Interpreter to Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers, from the 24th idem, vice Scott.

Dated 23rd December 1857.—By Lieutenant Willis, directing Assistant Surgeon Maitland, Superintendent of Mahableshwur, to receive medical charge of the Detachment 22nd Regt. N. I., at that Station, with effect from the 4th November last.

No. 74 of 1858.—Jemedar Rannoo Jadow, of the 12th Regt. N. I., is specially promoted to Subedar, from the 21st of November last, for loyalty to the State.

No. 75 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, 22nd December 1857 :—

"No. 1619 of 1857.—The undermentioned promotions will take place, consequent on the death of the following Officers :—

Major General Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, killed 27th June 1857.
Major General A. T. Reid, C.B., Bombay Infantry, died 22nd August 1857.
Major General R. W. Wilson, C.B., Bengal Infantry, died 15th September 1857.
General Sir J. Doveton, K.C.B., Madras Cavalry, died 23rd September 1857.

Brevet.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James George Smith Neill, Madras Infantry (killed), to be Colonel in the Army Major Henry Swan Waters, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Captain Joseph Fisher Stevens, Madras Infantry, to be Major in the Army	From the 27th June 1857.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry Cotton, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army Major Jos. Hampton Hampton, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Captain Abraham Meyer, Bengal Infantry, to be Major in the Army	From the 22nd August 1857.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Samuel Reid, Bengal Artillery, to be Colonel in the Army Brevet Major Henry Pritchard, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Captain William D. Graham, Bombay Engineers, to be Major in the Army	From the 15th September 1857.
Lieutenant Colonel Arthur McCally, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army Major Samuel Henry Partridge, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Captain Samuel Owen Edgar Ludlow, Madras Engineers, to be Major in the Army	From the 23rd September 1857.

(Signed) R. J. H. Birch, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department."

No. 76 of 1858.—Assistant Surgeon Wakefield is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. Assistant Surgeon Brigstocke is transferred to the Indian Navy, vice Wakefield.

No. 77 of 1858.—The appointment of Captain W. E. Macleod, announced in General Order No. 6, dated the 4th instant, is to have effect from the 23rd ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1858.

No. 78 of 1858.—Lieutenant A. R. Wilson, of the 7th Regt. N. I., was appointed First Class Commissariat Agent from the 30th October last to the 6th instant.

No. 79 of 1858.—Captain W. C. Parr, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, has been allowed leave of absence for ten days, from the 20th instant, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

No. 80 of 1858.—Lieutenant C. D'U. LaTouche, of the 14th Regt. N. I., and Adjutant, to be Second in Command of the Poona Irregular Horse, vice Lieutenant Smith, permitted to resign the appointment.

No. 81 of 1858.—Assistant Apothecary A. Rodrigues (No. 60), attached to the Indian Navy, is relieved from duty in that branch of the Service, and transferred to the Military Department.

No. 82 of 1858.—Surgeon J. Craig is permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service, from the 10th February 1858.

No. 83 of 1858.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, as a temporary measure, that the duties of the Commissariat Department and those of Line Adjutant at Bhooj shall be performed by Lieutenant Dodd, Adjutant of the Kutch Legion.

No. 84 of 1858.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:—

	Date of Arrival at Bombay.
Captain W. P. Pelly, 10th Regt. N. I.	30th December 1857.
Lieutenant A. Aytoun, Regiment of Artillery	
Lieutenant C. H. Clay, 21st Regt. N. I.	
Assistant Surgeon W. A. Shepherd, Medical Establishment	
Sub-Conductor John Mann, *alias* Taylor, Ordnance Department	

No. 85 of 1858.—The following Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate:—

Brevet Colonel T. Flemyng, of the 36th Regt. Bengal N. I., for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Captain E. J. Hardcastle, of the 53rd Regt. Bengal N. I., and Assistant Agent Governor General Rajpootana, for fifteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1858.

No. 86 of 1858.—Cornet W. T. Goldsworthy is appointed Interpreter to his Regiment, the 8th Hussars.

No. 87 of 1858.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dated 2nd August 1857.—By Brigadier General Jacob, C.B., appointing Lieutenant Glasspoole, of the 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifle Corps), to act as Brigade Major at Karrack.

Dated 10th October 1858.—By Brigadier Stuart, directing, with the sanction of the Officiating Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Assistant Surgeon Chisholm, of the Malwa Bheel Corps, to afford medical aid to the Staff and Details remaining at Mhow, on the march of the Field Force.

Dated 19th November 1857.—By Major General Roberts, appointing Lieutenant Haig, of the Engineers, to receive charge of the Engineer Park Stores at Ahmedabad, with effect from the 4th idem.

Dated 19th December 1857.—By Lieutenant Colonel Lucas, appointing the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers, of the 3rd Company Sappers and Miners, to act as Park Serjeants at Ahmedabad:—

Serjeant N. M. Riddle.
First Corporal J. J. Wellington.
First Corporal P. G. Dratt.

Dated 25th November 1857.—By Brigadier Ferryman, C.B., appointing Captain Torn, H. M.'s 89th Regiment, to act as Executive Engineer at Deesa until the arrival of Lieutenant Maunsell, of the Engineer Corps.

Dated 1st December 1857.—By Brigadier General Jacob, C.B., appointing Lieutenant King, of the 1st Eur. Regt. (Fus.), to act as Adjutant to the 3rd Regiment Sind Irregular Horse, until further orders.

Dated 17th December 1857.—By Brigadier Ferryman, C.B., appointing Lieutenant Alban, attached to the Guzerat Irregular Horse, to act as Interpreter to the 17th Regt. N. I., until further orders.

Dated 19th December 1857.—By Lieutenant Colonel Trevelyan, appointing Lieutenant Dodd, Adjutant Kutch Legion, to act as Line Adjutant, and to receive charge of the Commissariat, Superintendent of Bazars, Barrack and Public Works Departments, at Bhooj, from the 21st idem, vice Lieutenant Lester.

Dated 22nd December 1857.—By Lieutenant Colonel MacDougall, directing, at the requisition of the Commissioner in Sind, Lieutenant Yonge, of the 16th Regt. N. I., to proceed with Detachment of the 2nd Belooch Battalion to Dehra Gazee Khan, under Command of Lieutenant Bell.

Dated 23rd December 1857.—By Major Hough, appointing Lieutenant Yonge, of the 16th Regt. N. I., to act as Second in Command and Staff Officer to the Detachment of the 2nd Belooch Battalion proceeding to Dehra Gazee Khan, under Command of Lieutenant Bell.

Dated 25th December 1857.—By Lieutenant Colonel Donovan, appointing Lieutenant R. R. Swining to act as Staff Officer to the Detachment of Her Majesty's 33rd Regt. serving in the Kolapore and Sawunt Waree Districts.

Dated 28th December 1857.—By Major Prescott, appointing Captain Blair to continue to perform the duties of Quartermaster from the 23rd October last, until further orders; and Lieutenant Farquharson to act as Adjutant to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, from the 23rd November, vice Lieutenant Brett, deceased.

Dated 29th December 1857.—By Lieutenant Colonel Lucas, appointing Brevet Major Wray to be Field Commissary of Ordnance with the Siege Train proceeding on service into Rajpootana; and Lieutenant Beamish to act as Commissary of Ordnance at Ahmedabad, during the absence of Major Wray, and on his responsibility.

Dated 29th December 1857.—By Brigadier Ferryman, C.B., appointing Lieutenant Barras, of the 29th Regt. N. I., to act as 2nd Class Commissariat Agent, and to take charge of the Cattle Department with the Train and Force proceeding to Nusseerabad.

Dated 1st January 1858.—By Major Honner, appointing Lieutenant Griffith to act as Quartermaster to the 1st Gr. Regt. N. I., vice Lieutenant Bell, proceeding to Bombay on medical certificate.

No. 88 of 1858.—The services of Lieutenant Davidson, of the Engineers, are made available for employment in the Public Works Department.

No. 89 of 1858.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Ensign Valentine Birch, at his own request, from the 1st Gr. Regt. N. I. to the 9th Regt. N. I., as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ensign George Hawkins Bonnor.

Ensign George Henry Bridges, at his own request, from the 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I. to the 1st Eur. Regt. (Fus.), as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Second Lieutenant Frederick Reeves.

Ensign William Tuckwell Arbouin, at his own request, from the 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I. to the 11th Regt. N. I., as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ensign Hugh David Cathcart.

Ensign Robert Augustus Carew Hunt, at his own request, from the 23rd to the 5th Regt. N. L. I., as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ensign Wedderburn Hannah Mackenzie.

No. 90 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, 24th December 1857 :—

"No. 1649 of 1857.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying Despatches lately received from the Head Quarters of the Army.

These Papers contain accounts of the safe conveyance of the Women and Children, Sick and Wounded, of the Garrison of Lucknow, across the Ganges; of the resistance by Major General Windham to a well-organised and desperate attack on his position at Cawnpore by a large body of Rebels; and of the subsequent defeat and utter rout of the Insurgents by the Troops under the immediate direction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Throughout these operations, all branches of the Service vied with each other in enhancing the glorious name which the contests of the last few months have secured for the British Army in India.

As regards the operations of the 6th, the masterly guidance of the Commander in Chief has been scarcely less conspicuous at Cawnpore than it was at Lucknow; each disposition and movement of his Forces fitting into one complete and effective scheme proof against all disturbance by the chances of the day of battle. General Sir Colin Campbell has added largely to the heavy claim which he holds upon the gratitude and confidence of the Government, and of the Soldiers whom he leads to victory. In two hours the Camp of the Rebels was reached and taken, and their rout complete; seventeen guns, and a large amount of stores and ammunition, falling into the hands of the British Force.

His Lordship in Council desires to record his appreciation of the admirable manner in which Brigadier General Hope Grant, C.B., has executed the duties of his Division, and particularly of his exertions in pursuit of the Enemy on the 6th, and his operations on the 8th and 9th of December, on which occasion he took fifteen of the Enemy's guns, without the loss of one man.

On this, as on every occasion in which danger was to be faced and difficulty overcome, Captain Peel, R. N., commanding the Naval Brigade, was foremost in intrepidity and resource.

Lieutenant Vaughan and the other Officers and Men of H. M. S. *Shannon* are worthy of their brave Commander; and it is a pleasure to the Governor General in Council to declare his warm admiration of their conduct.

The Governor General in Council very cordially concurs in the praise so justly bestowed by the Commander in Chief on the General Officers commanding Divisions, on Major General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, and on all the Officers of the General Staff in all its branches, and the Personal Staff, and Officers commanding Brigades and Regiments, Troops and Batteries. In the commendation given by His Excellency to Officers of every Arm of the Service, the Governor General in Council most heartily joins.

To all Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men engaged in the defence of Cawnpore, or in the attack on the Enemy's position, the Governor General in Council offers his cordial thanks for their gallantry and good service to the State.

It will be his pleasing duty to take the first opportunity of bringing their merits to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Honorable Court of Directors.

(Signed) R. J. H. Birch, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

To the Right Honorable Viscount Canning,
Governor General, Calcutta.

Head Quarters Camp, Cawnpore, the 2nd December 1857.

My Lord,—In accordance with the instructions of your Lordship, arrangements were finally made with Sir James Outram that his Division, made up to four thousand (4000) strong of all arms, should remain in position before Lucknow.

This position includes the post of Alumbagh, his standing camp, of which the front is fifteen hundred (1500) yards in rear of that post, and the bridge of Bunnee, which is held by four hundred (400) Madras Sepoys and two (2) guns.

On the 27th, I marched with Brigadier General Grant's Division, all the ladies and families who had been rescued from Lucknow, and the wounded of both forces, making in all about two thousand (2000) people, whom it was necessary to carry, and encamped the evening of that day a little beyond Bunnee Bridge.

The long train did not reach completely and file into camp until after midnight.

When we arrived at Bunnee, we were surprised to hear very heavy firing in the direction of Cawnpore. No news had reached me from that place for several days; but it appeared necessary, whatever the inconvenience, to press forward as quickly as possible.

The march accordingly recommenced at 9 A. M. the next morning, and shortly afterwards, I received two or three notes in succession,—*first*, announcing that Cawnpore had been attacked; *secondly*, that General Windham was hard pressed; and *thirdly*, that he had been obliged to fall back from outside the city into his entrenchment.

The force was accordingly pressed forward, convoy and all, and was encamped within three miles of the Ganges, about three hours after dark, the Rear Guard coming in with the end of the train some twenty-four hours afterwards.

I preceded the column of march by two or three hours, and reached the entrenchment at dusk, where I learnt the true state of affairs.

The retreat of the previous day had been effected with the loss of a certain amount of camp equipage; and shortly after my arrival, it was reported to me that Brigadier Carthew had retreated from a very important outpost.

All this appeared disastrous enough, and the next day the city was found to be in possession of the enemy at all points.

It had now become necessary to proceed with the utmost caution to secure the bridge.

All the heavy guns attached to General Grant's Division, under Captain Peel, R. N., and Captain Travers, R. A., were placed in position on the left bank of the Ganges, and directed to open fire, and keep down the fire of the enemy on the bridge.

This was done very effectually, while Brigadier Hope's Brigade, with some field artillery and cavalry, was ordered to cross the bridge, and take position near the old Dragoon Lines.

A cross-fire was at the same time kept up from the entrenchment, to cover the march of the troops.

When darkness began to draw on, the artillery parks, the wounded and the families, were ordered to file over the bridge; and it was not till 6 o'clock P. M., the day of the 30th, that the last cart had cleared the bridge.

The passage of the force, with its encumbrances, over the Ganges, had occupied thirty hours.

The camp now stretches from the Dragoon Lines in a half circle round the position occupied by the late General Sir Hugh Wheeler, the Foot Artillery Lines being occupied by the wounded and the families.

A desultory fire has been kept up by the enemy on the entrenchment and the front of the camp since this position was taken up, and I am obliged to submit to the hostile occupation of Cawnpore until the actual despatch of all my encumbrances towards Allahabad has been effected.

However disagreeable this may be, and although it may tend to give confidence to the enemy, it is precisely one of those cases in which no risk must be run.

I trust, when the time has arrived for me to act with due regard to these considerations, to see the speedy evacuation of his present position by the enemy.

In the mean time, the position taken up by Brigadier General Grant's Division, under my immediate orders, has restored the communications with Futtehpore and Allahabad, as had been anticipated. The detachments moving along the road from these two places have been ordered to continue their march accordingly.

Major General Windham's Despatch, relating the operations conducted under his command, is enclosed.

In forwarding that document, I have only to remark, that the complaint made by him, in the second paragraph, of not receiving instructions from me, is explained by the fact of the letters he sent announcing the approach of the Gwalior Force not having come to hand.

The first notice I had of his embarrassment was the distant sound of cannonade, as above described.

All the previous reports had declared that there was but little chance of the Gwalior Contingent approaching Cawnpore.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL, General,
Commander in Chief

P.S.—Annexed is a Return of Casualties from the 29th ultimo to this date.

To His Excellency General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., &c. &c. &c.,
Commander in Chief.

Cawnpore, 30th November 1857.

Sir,—In giving an account of the proceedings of the force under my command before Cawnpore during the operations of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th instant, I trust your Excellency will excuse the hasty manner in which it is necessarily drawn up, owing to the constant demands upon me at the present moment.

Having received, through Captain H. Bruce, of the 5th Punjaub Cavalry, information of the movements of the Gwalior Contingent, but having received none whatever from your Excellency for several days from Lucknow, in answer to my letters to the Chief of the Staff, I was obliged to act for myself.

I therefore resolved to encamp my force on the canal, ready to strike at any portion of the advancing enemy that came within my reach, keeping at the same time my communication safe with Cawnpore.

Finding that the Contingent were determined to advance, I resolved to meet their first division on the Pandoo Nuddee. My force consisted of about 1,200 bayonets and 8 guns and 100 mounted Sowars. Having sent my camp equipage and baggage to the rear, I advanced to the attack in the following order :—

Four Companies of the Rifle Brigade, under Colonel R. Walpole, followed by four Companies of the 88th Connaught Rangers, under Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Maxwell, and four light 6-pounder Madras guns, under Lieutenant Chamier; the whole under the Command of Brigadier Carthew, of the Madras Native Infantry.

Following this force was the 34th Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel R. Kelly, with four 9-pounder guns; the 82nd Regiment in reserve, with spare ammunition, &c.

I had given directions, in the event of the enemy being found directly in our front, and if the ground permitted, that Brigadier Carthew should occupy the ground to the left of the road, and that Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, with the 34th, divided into wings, and supported by his artillery, should take the right. It so happened, however, that this order. on our coming into action, became exactly inverted by my directions, in consequence of a sudden turn of the road; no confusion, however, was caused. The advance was made with a complete line of skirmishers along the whole front, with supports on either side, and a reserve in the centre.

The enemy, strongly posted on the other side of the dry bed of the Pandoo Nuddee, opened a heavy fire of artillery from siege and field guns; but such was the eagerness and courage of the Troops, and so well were they led by their Officers, that we carried the position with a rush, the men cheering as they went; and the village, more than half a mile in its rear, was rapidly cleared. The Mutineers hastily took to flight, leaving in our possession two 8-inch iron howitzers and one 6-pounder gun.

In this fight my loss was not severe; but I regret very much that a very promising young Officer, Captain H. H. Day, 88th Regiment, was killed.

Observing from a height on the other side of the village that the enemy's main body was at hand, and that the one just defeated was their leading division, I at once decided on retiring to protect Cawnpore, my entrenchments, and the bridge over the Ganges. We accordingly fell back, followed, however, by the enemy up to the bridge over the canal.

On the morning of the 27th, the enemy commenced their attack with an overwhelming force of heavy artillery. My position was in front of the city. I was threatened on all sides, and very seriously attacked on my front and right flank. The heavy fighting in front, at the point of junction of the Calpee and Delhi roads, fell more especially upon the Rifle Brigade, ably commanded by Colonel Walpole, who was supported by the 88th Regiment and 4 guns (two 9-pounders, two 24-pounder howitzers) under Captain D. S. Greene, Royal Artillery, and two 24-pounder guns manned by Seamen of the *Shannon*, under Lieutenant Hay, R. N., who was twice wounded. Lieutenant Colonel John Adye, Royal Artillery, also afforded me marked assistance with these guns.

In spite of the heavy bombardment of the enemy, my Troops resisted the attack for five hours, and still held the ground, until, on my proceeding personally to make sure of the safety of the Fort, I found, from the number of men bayoneted by the 88th Regiment, that the Mutineers had fully penetrated the town; and having been told that they were then attacking the Fort, I directed Major General Dupuis, R. A. (who, as my Second in Command, I had left with the main body), to fall back with the whole force into the Fort, with all our stores and guns, shortly before dark.

Owing to the flight of the camp followers at the commencement of the action, notwithstanding the long time we held the ground, I regret to state that, in making this retrograde movement, I was unable to carry off all my camp equipage and some of the baggage. Had not an error occurred in the conveyance of an order issued by me, I am of opinion that I could have held my ground at all events until dark.

I must not omit, in this stage of the proceedings, to report that the flank attack was well met, and resisted, for a considerable time, by the 34th Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, and the Madras Battery under Lieutenant Chamier, together with that part of the 82nd Regiment which was detached in this direction under Lieutenant Colonel D. Watson.

In retiring within the entrenchments, I followed the general instructions issued to me by your Excellency, conveyed through the Chief of the Staff, namely to preserve the safety of the bridge over the Ganges, and my communications with your force, so severely engaged in the important operation of the Relief of Lucknow, as far as possible. I strictly adhered to the defensive.

After falling back to the Fort, I assembled the superior Officers on the evening of the 27th, and proposed a night attack, should I be able to receive reliable information as to where the enemy had assembled his artillery.

As, however, I could obtain none (or, at all events, none that was satisfactory), I decided—

Firstly.—That on the following day Colonel Walpole, Rifle Bridge, should have the defence of the advanced portion of the town on the left side of the canal, standing with your back to the Ganges. The details of the force upon this point were as follows:—

5 Companies Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel C. Woodford.
2 Companies of the 82nd Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Watson.
4 Guns.. { Two 9-pounders ..... } Under Captain Greene, R. A.
{ Two 24-pounder howitzers .. }
(Two of these guns were manned by Madras Gunners, and two by Seikhs.)

Secondly.—That Brigadier N. Wilson, with the 64th Regiment, was to hold the Fort, and establish a strong Picquet at the Baptist Chapel on the extreme right.

Thirdly.—That Brigadier Carthew, with the 34th Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, and four Madras guns, should hold the Bithoor road in advance of the Baptist Chapel, receiving support from the Picquet there if wanted.

Fourthly.—That, with the 88th Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, I should defend the portion of the town nearest the Ganges on the left of the canal, and support Colonel Walpole if required.

The fighting on the 28th was very severe. On the left advance, Colonel Walpole, with the Rifles, supported by Captain Greene's Battery, and part of the 82nd Regiment, achieved a complete victory over the enemy, and captured two 18-pounder guns.

The glory of this well-contested fight belongs entirely to the abovenamed Companies and Artillery.

It was owing to the gallantry of the Men and Officers under the able leading of Colonel Walpole, and of my lamented relation, Lieutenant Colonel Woodford, of the Rifle Brigade (who, I deeply regret to say, was killed), and of Lieutenant Colonel Watson, 82nd, and of Captain Greene, R. A., that this hard-contested fight was won and brought to so profitable an end. I had nothing to do with it beyond sending them supports, and, at the end, of bringing some up myself.

I repeat, that the credit is entirely due to the abovementioned Officers and Men.

Brigadier Wilson thought proper, prompted by zeal for the service, to lead his Regiment against four guns placed in front of Brigadier Carthew. In this daring exploit, I regret to say, he lost his life, together with several valuable and able Officers. Major T. Stirling, 64th Regiment, was killed in spiking one of the guns, as was also that fine gallant young man, Captain R. C. McCrea, 64th Regiment, who acted as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General to the Force here. Captain W. Morphey, 64th Regiment (the Brigade Major), also fell at the same time. Our numbers were not sufficient to enable us to carry off the guns.

Captain A. P. Bowlby, now the senior Officer of the 64th Regiment, distinguished himself as did also Captain H. F. Saunders, of the 70th Regiment, who was attached to the 64th, and is senior to Captain Bowlby, whose conduct he describes as most devoted and gallant; as was also that of the Men of the Regiment.

Brigadier Carthew, of the Madras Native Infantry, had a most severe and strong contest with the enemy from morning till night; but I regret to add that he felt himself obliged to retire at dark.

During the night of the 28th instant, the enemy occupied the town, and on the morning of the 29th commenced bombarding my entrenchments with a few guns, and struck the Bridge of Boats several times.

The guns mounted on the Fort were superior in number to those of the enemy, and were well manned, throughout the day, by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Royal Artillery, Seamen of the *Shannon*, Madras and Bengal gunners, and Seikhs.

The chief outwork was occupied by the Rifle Brigade, and in the course of the afternoon, by your Excellency's instructions, they were advanced, and gallantly drove the Mutineers out of that portion of the city nearest to our works, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Fyers, who was supported by Colonel Walpole.

Throughout the short period I have had the temporary command of this Division, I have received, both in the field and elsewhere, the most important assistance from Captain H. Bruce,

5th Punjaub Cavalry. Without him, I should have been at a great loss for reliable information; and although I am aware that your Excellency is not ignorant of his abilities, courage, and assiduity, I think it my duty to make this mention of his service to the country.

Pressed as I am by the operations now going forward, I am not able to specify the services of every individual who has assisted me, where all have behaved so well. I have no Staff of my own, except Captain Roger Swire, of the 17th Foot, my Aide-de-Camp, who has behaved with his usual zeal and courage.

I therefore hope I may be allowed to thank, through your Excellency, the undermentioned Officers for the great services they have voluntarily rendered me during this trying time :—

Major General J. E. Dupuis, C.B., commanding Royal Artillery in India. ....
Lieutenant Colonel John Adye, C.B., Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery .....
Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Harness, commanding Royal Engineers .....
Major Norman McLeod, Bengal Engineers..... } Specially.
Lieutenant Colonel John Simpson, 34th Regiment.
Senior Surgeon R. C. Elliot, C.B., Royal Artillery.
Captain John Gordon, 82nd Regiment.
Captain Sarsfield Greene, Royal Artillery.
Captain Smyth, Bengal Artillery.

There are several other Officers, in addition, who I fortunately found detained here *en route* to join your Excellency's Force, and I beg to submit their names also, viz :—

Captain R. G. Brackenbury, 61st Regiment.
Lieutenant Arthur Henley, 52nd Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Valentine Ryan, 64th Regiment.
Captain Ellis Cunliffe, 1st Bengal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant E. H. Budgen, 82nd Regiment (to whom I gave the command of the 100 mounted Sowars).
Captain C. E. Mansfield, 33rd Regiment.
Lieutenant P. Scratchley, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant W. C. Milne, 74th Bengal Native Infantry.

I beg to inform your Excellency that I have called for Nominal Returns of the Killed and Wounded; and I have also directed all Officers commanding Corps, Regiments, and Batteries, &c. to forward to me the names of any Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, or Soldiers, who may have especially distinguished themselves by gallantry in the field, which shall be forwarded to your Excellency without delay.

In conclusion, I hope I may be permitted to express my sincere thanks to all the Regimental Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, for the zeal, gallantry, and courage with which they have carried out my orders during the four days of harassing actions, which have successively taken place in the defence of this important strategic centre of present operations.

I beg to forward the enclosed Despatch, which I have received from Major General Dupuis, and I have called upon the various Officers commanding Corps, &c. to forward me the names of any Officers they may wish to recommend, which I will send to your Excellency as soon as I receive them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. A. Windham, Major General.

To Major General C. A. Windham, C.B.,
Commanding the Cawnpore Division.

Cawnpore, 30th November 1857.

Sir,—Without entering into any detail of the operations carried on by the Force under your Command, on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th instant, which I consider unnecessary, as you were present the whole time, yet I feel it my duty to bring to your notice the excellent conduct of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, both of the Royal and Bengal Artillery, whom you placed under my command.

Lieutenant Oliver, R. A., who was in command of a hastily equipped battery of two 9-pounders and two 24-pounder howitzers, manned by a few Royal Artillery and Bengal gunners and some Seikhs, did his best to bring his guns into action on the first day's operations on the Pandoo river; yet, from his extreme inexperience, I thought it better to place my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Sarsfield Greene, R. A., in command, and I beg to bring to your notice the admirable manner in which he directed and fought the guns at the close of the day.

On the 27th, he supported the Rifle Brigade and 88th Connaught Rangers, and as our Force retired, he assisted to protect the retreat. Again, on the 28th, he supported Colonel Walpole and

the Rifle Brigade on the advance on the left, and assisted materially in the capture of two 18-pounder guns. On the 29th, he commanded four guns in the Fort. Lieutenant Chamier, of the Madras Artillery, who commanded six light guns, performed his duties entirely to my satisfaction, particularly on the 28th, when he was attached to the force under Brigadier Carthew.

I beg also to bring to your consideration the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel John Adye, my Assistant Adjutant General, who volunteered on the night of the 27th, and brought from the centre of the town a 24-pounder gun, which had been left behind in the retreat, in consequence of its having been jammed in one of the narrow streets. (This Officer was assisted by Captains Austen and Bradford, of the Bengal Artillery.) On the 29th he again volunteered, and took command of the same gun (manned by a few Sailors and Madras gunners), and placed it in position to protect the canal, where it proved of good service during the day. I beg also to testify to the willing exertions of Senior Surgeon R. C. Elliot on all occasions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. Dupuis, Major General,
Commanding Royal Artillery in India.

To the Right Honorable Viscount Canning,
Governor General, Calcutta.

Head Quarters Camp, Cawnpore, the 10th December 1857.

My Lord,—I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that late on the night of the 3rd instant, the convoy, which had given me so much anxiety, including the families and half the wounded, was finally despatched; and on the 4th and 5th the last arrangements were made for consigning the remainder of the wounded in places of safety, while a portion of the Troops was withdrawn from the entrenchments to join the camp.

On the afternoon of the 5th, about 3 P. M., the enemy attacked our left picquets with artillery, and showed infantry round our left flank.

A desultory fire was also begun on our picquets in the General Gung, which is an old bazar of very considerable extent along the canal, in front of the line occupied by the camp.

These advanced positions had been held, since our arrival, by Brigadier Greathed's Brigade, with great firmness, the Brigadier having displayed his usual judgment in their arrangement and support. On two or three occasions he had been supported by Captain Peel's heavy guns and Captain Bourchier's field battery, when the artillery of the enemy had annoyed him and the general front of the camp.

After two hours of cannonading, the enemy retired on the afternoon in question.

Arrangements were then made for a general attack on him the next day.

His left occupied the old Cantonment, from which General Windham's post had been principally assailed. His centre was in the city of Cawnpore, and lined the houses and bazars overhanging the canal, which separated it from Brigadier Greathed's position, the principal streets having been afterwards discovered to be barricaded.

His right stretched some way beyond the angle formed by the Grand Trunk Road and the canal, two miles in rear of which the camp of the Gwalior Contingent was pitched, and so covered the Calpee road. This was the line of retreat of that body.

In short, the canal, along which were placed his centre and right, was the main feature of his position, and could only be passed in the latter direction by two bridges.

It appeared to me, if his right were vigorously attacked, that it would be driven from its position without assistance coming from other parts of his line, the wall of the town which gave cover to our attacking columns on our right being an effective obstacle to the movement of any portion of his troops from his left to right.

Thus the possibility became apparent of attacking his Division in detail.

From intelligence received before and after the action, there seems to be little doubt that, in consequence of the arrival of four Regiments from Oude, and the gathering of various mutinous Corps which had suffered in previous actions, as well as the assemblage of all the Nana's followers, the strength of the enemy now amounted to about 25,000 men, with all the guns belonging to the Contingent, some (36) thirty-six in number, together with a few guns belonging to the Nana.

Orders were given to General Windham, on the morning of the 6th, to open a heavy bombardment at 9 A. M. from the entrenchment in the old Cantonment, and so induce the belief in the enemy that the attack was coming from the General's position.

The camp was struck early, and all the baggage driven to the river side under a guard, to avoid the slightest risk of accident.

Brigadier Greathed, reinforced by the 64th Regiment, was desired to hold the same ground opposite the centre of the enemy, which he had been occupying for some days past as above mentioned; and at 11 A. M. the rest of the force, as per margin, was drawn up in contiguous columns in rear of some old Cavalry lines, and effectually masked from the observation of the enemy.

Brigadier Greathed's Brigade.
H. M.'s 8th Foot.
H. M.'s 64th Foot.
2nd Punjaub Infantry.

Artillery Brigade.
Two Troops Horse Artillery.
Three Light Field Batteries.
Guns of the Naval Brigade.
Heavy Field Battery Royal Artillery.

Cavalry Brigade.
H. M.'s 9th Lancers
Detachments 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjaub Cavalry, and Hodson's Horse.

4th Infantry Brigade.
H. M.'s 53rd Regiment.
H. M.'s 42nd and 93rd Highlanders.
4th Punjaub Rifles.

5th Infantry Brigade.
H. M.'s 23rd Fusiliers.
H. M.'s 32nd Regiment.
H. M.'s 82nd Regiment.

6th Infantry Brigade.
2nd and 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Detachment H. M.'s 38th Foot.

Engineer Brigade.
Royal Engineers and Detachments Bengal and Punjaub.
Sappers and Miners attached to the various Brigades of Infantry.

The cannonade from the entrenchment having become slack at this time, the moment had arrived for the attack to commence.

The Cavalry and Horse Artillery, having been sent to make a détour on the left, and cross the canal by a bridge a mile and a half further up, and threaten the enemy's rear.

The Infantry deployed in parallel lines fronting the canal.

Brigadier Hope's Brigade was in advance in one line, Brigadier Inglis' Brigade being in rear of Brigadier Hope.

At the same time Brigadier Walpole, assisted by Captain Smith's Field Battery, Royal Artillery, was directed to pass the bridge immediately to the left of Brigadier Greathed's position, and to drive the enemy from the brick-kilns, keeping the wall of the city for his guide.

The whole attack then proceeded, the enemy quickly responding from his proper right to the fire of our heavy and field artillery.

Good use was made of these guns by Captain Peel, C.B., R. N., and the Artillery Officers under Major General Dupuis, C.B., R. A., Brigadier Crawford, R. A., and Major Turner, B. A.

The Seikhs of the 4th Punjaub Infantry, thrown into skirmishing order, supported by H. M.'s 53rd Foot, attacked the enemy in some old mounds and brick-kilns to our left with great vigour.

The advance then continued with rapidity along the whole line, and I had the satisfaction of observing in the distance that Brigadier Walpole was making equal progress on the right.

The Canal Bridge was quickly passed, Captain Peel leading over it with a heavy gun, accompanied by a Soldier of H. M.'s 53rd, named Hannaford.

The Troops which had gathered together, resuming their line of formation with great rapidity on either side as soon as it was crossed, and continuing to drive the enemy at all points, his camp being reached and taken at 1 P. M., and his rout being complete along the Calpee road.

I must here draw attention to the manner in which the heavy 24-pounder guns were impelled and managed by Captain Peel and his gallant Sailors.

Through the extraordinary energy and good-will with which the latter have worked, their guns have been constantly in advance throughout our late operations, from the relief of Lucknow till now, as if they were light field pieces, and the service rendered by them in clearing our front has been incalculable. On this occasion there was the sight beheld of 24-pounder guns advancing with the first line of skirmishers.

Without losing any time, the pursuit with Cavalry, Infantry, and light Artillery was pressed with the greatest eagerness to the fourteenth milestone on the Calpee road, and I have reason to believe that every gun and cart of ammunition, which had been in that part of the enemy's position which had been attacked, now fell into our possession.

I had the satisfaction of accompanying the Troops engaged in the pursuit, and of being able to bear witness to their strenuous endeavours to make the most of the success which had been achieved.

When I passed the camp, and went forward on the Calpee road, Major General Mansfield was desired by me to make arrangements for the attack of the position called the Subedar's Tank, which extended round the left rear of the enemy's position in the old Cantonments. As this operation was a separate one, I beg to enclose, for your Lordship's consideration, the Major General's own narrative.

The Troops having returned from the pursuit at midnight on the 6th, and their baggage having reached them on the afternoon of the next day, Brigadier General Grant was detached in pursuit on the 8th with the Cavalry, some light Artillery, and a Brigade of Infantry, with orders to destroy public buildings belonging to the Nana Sahib at Bithoor, and to press on to Serai Ghât, twenty-five miles from hence, if he had good tidings of the retreating enemy. This duty was admirably performed by the Brigadier General, and he caught the enemy when he was about to cross the river with his remaining guns.

The Brigadier General attacked him with great vigour, and, by the excellent disposition he made of his Force, succeeded in taking every gun the enemy possessed, without losing a single man. I have the pleasure to enclose the Brigadier General's Report for your Lordship's perusal.

It now remains for me to bring to your Lordship's notice the Officers who have distinguished themselves during the series of operations which have occurred under my own eyes, since this Field Force left the neighbourhood of Lucknow.

I have a particular pleasure in again bringing to your Lordship's notice the zeal and great ability with which Major General W. R. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, has conducted the very important duties of his high position, and of my obligations to him for the most valuable assist-

ance he has afforded me during the whole of the recent operations. I desire also to call your Lordship's attention to the able and distinguished manner in which he conducted the Troops placed under his orders, after the enemy's centre had been divided, to the attack of their strong position at the Subedar's Tank, and to recommend to your Lordship's favourable consideration the names of the Officers who assisted him.

I have to thank Brigadier General Hope Grant, C.B., very particularly, for the admirable manner in which he has conducted the duties of the Force, and more particularly for his exertions on the 6th December, and the capital operations he performed on the 8th and 9th. The Brigadier General speaks in the highest terms of his Divisional and Personal Staff, viz.—Captain W. Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant F. S. Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; Captain the Honorable A. H. Anson, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant C. W. Havelock, Extra Aide-de-Camp; and Captain H. M. Wilson, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

I have the greatest satisfaction in bringing to your Lordship's notice Brigadiers Greathed, the Honorable A. Hope, Walpole, and Inglis. These Officers have all exerted themselves to the utmost, and have fully justified my expectations. They desire to record their obligations to the Officers commanding Corps in their respective Brigades, and to their Brigade Staff, as follows:—

Captain Hinde, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers; Major Lowe, commanding Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, Her Majesty's 38th Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Thorold, Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders; Colonel Faber, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment; Major Bingham, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Leith Hay, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant Colonel Horsford, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Colonel Fyers, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; Captain Green, commanding 2nd Punjaub Infantry; Lieutenant W. C. L. Ryves, commanding 4th Punjaub Rifles; Captain J. M. Bannatyne, Brigade Major 3rd Brigade; Captain J. H. Cox, Brigade Major 4th Brigade; Captain Lightfoot, Brigade Major 5th Brigade; Lieutenant C. A. Barwell, Brigade Major 6th Brigade.

Owing to his knowledge of the ground, I requested Major General Windham to remain in command of the entrenchment, the fire of which was a very important feature in the operations of the 6th December, although I felt and explained to General Windham that it was a command hardly worthy of an Officer of his rank. He gave me every satisfaction, and I have to thank him accordingly.

I must particularly notice the exertions of Captain H. W. Norman, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army; of Captain Herbert Bruce, Deputy Quartermaster General; and of Captain J. H. Smyth, Bengal Artillery, the latter of whom had been requested by me to take command of the Artillery in the entrenchment as a special duty.

Captain Smyth has rendered other great and valuable services since he left Calcutta, of which I have not had an opportunity before of recording my approval.

I desire also to bring to your Lordship's favourable notice the Officers on the General Staff, or belonging to the Personal Staff of myself or Major General Mansfield, viz.—Captain H. R. Garden, Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieutenant G. Allgood, and Captain T. A. Carey, Deputy Assistants Quartermaster General; Captain G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Army; Captain Sir David Baird, Bart., my first Aide-de-Camp; Captain J. Metcalfe, Interpreter; Lieutenant W. O. Lennox, Royal Engineers; Captain W. Rudman, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Her Majesty's Forces; Lieutenant Hope Johnstone, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Chief of the Staff; Lieutenant F. M. Alison, and Captain Forster, my Aides-de-Camp; and Captain Mansfield and Lieutenant D. M. Murray, Aide-de-Camp and Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Chief of the Staff.

To the Crew of H. M. S. *Shannon*, and to the Royal and Bengal Artillery, my thanks are alike due, but more particularly to Captain Peel, C.B., Royal Navy; to Brigadier Crawford, Royal Artillery; and to Major Turner, Bengal Horse Artillery. I cannot refrain from again drawing your Lordship's most marked attention to the very distinguished merits of the lastnamed (Major Turner).

As is always the case in the three Services, the Batteries and Troops were manœuvred with remarkable dexterity.

Captain Peel has brought to my favourable notice Lieutenant Vaughan, Royal Navy, and I should much wish that this recommendation may be known at the Admiralty; and Brigadier Crawford has expressed his obligations to his Brigade Major, Captain H. L. G. Bruce, Bengal Artillery, and has mentioned with marked distinction all the Officers holding commands, viz.—Captain Travers, commanding Royal Artillery; Captains Remmington and Blunt, commanding Troops of Bengal Horse Artillery; Captains Middleton and Smith, Royal Artillery; and Captain Bourchier, Bengal Artillery, commanding Light Field Batteries; Captain Longden, Royal Artillery, commanding a heavy Battery; and Lieutenant Bridge, commanding two Guns, Madras Horse Artillery.

Major General Dupuis, C.B., Royal Artillery, commanded the Artillery during the action, in consequence of his accidental presence in camp, and I beg to thank him for his exertions, as well as those of his Staff, viz.—Lieutenant Colonel Adye, C.B., R. A., Assistant Adjutant General; and Captain Greene, R. A., Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Harness, Royal Engineers, was also present in the same manner, and accompanied me throughout the action.

General Grant has also brought to my notice the distinguished conduct of Brigadier Little, commanding the Cavalry, as also of Officers commanding Corps in that Brigade, and its Staff Officers, viz.—Major Onvry, 9th Lancers; Lieutenant Watson, 1st Punjaub Cavalry; Lieutenant Probyn, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry; Lieutenant Younghusband, 5th Punjaub Cavalry; Lieutenant H. Gough, Hodson's Horse; and Captain H. A. Sarel, Major of Brigade.

During the pursuit of the 6th, and the operation of the 9th, the Cavalry maintained that high character for dash and perseverance which have distinguished them, since they took the field, in the numerous engagements of their long campaign.

I desire also to mention Major Payne, of the 53rd Regiment, whom I saw performing very valuable service during the first advance on the 6th instant.

I must not allow this opportunity to pass without bearing my testimony to the unwearied zeal and assiduity of the Superintending Surgeon, Dr. J. C. Brown, Bengal Artillery, which have never flagged for an instant, and have been of the greatest use to the force in the field from the time the Troops first took the field before going to Delhi.

I beg to recommend him most particularly to your Lordship's favourable consideration.

Annexed are Returns of Killed and Wounded, and of captured Ordnance, as well as a Sketch of the Ground.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. Campbell, General,
Commander in Chief.

To General Sir C. Campbell, G.C.B.,
Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, the 10th December 1857.

Sir,—In obedience to your Excellency's instructions, when I left your side after the capture of the enemy's camp, on the afternoon of the 6th December, I proceeded to make the arrangements for taking the position called the Subedar's Tank, in rear of the enemy's left, and about a mile and a half in a direct line from the entrenchment through the old Cantonments.

Before advancing, measures were taken for the safeguard of the captured camp, Colonel Kelly, with a Wing of 38th Foot, being placed in position for that purpose, in addition to the 23rd Regiment, which had already been left there by your Excellency.

These two Regiments repelled an attack in the course of the afternoon, and took two guns from the enemy.

The 93rd Highlanders, who had been placed on the Grand Trunk Road, beyond the camp to the left, at the time that your Excellency gave the orders for pressing the pursuit of the enemy along the Calpee road, were now, at 2 p. m., beginning to suffer from the enemy's guns, which were in position about one thousand yards in their front, in the enclosures between them and the tank.

They were advanced a short distance, with Captain Middleton's Field Battery, R. A., which answered the enemy's guns, until the Rifle Brigade, under Brigadier Walpole, and the heavy Field Battery, under Captain Longden, R. A., could be brought up.

In the course of half an hour this had taken place, and the heavy field battery pushed along the road intersecting the Grand Trunk Road about a mile to the left of the enemy's camp, and leading directly to the old Cantonment.

The Rifles were extended in skirmishing order, some (300) three hundred yards on each side of the road, slightly in advance of the heavy guns, the Highlanders being kept in reserve.

These arrangements having been made, the advance took place, and the enemy began to give way immediately, successive positions being taken up, and a rapid fire maintained by Captain Longden and Captain Middleton, of the R. A., the Rifles passing through the enclosures to the right, and the broken ground to the left of the road, with much spirit, under the able directions of Brigadier Walpole.

On the entrance of the village being reached, which may be distinguished as the Soldier's Burial-ground, although the enclosures were still held to a certain degree by the enemy, it appeared to me expedient to push the field battery through the village at a gallop, and take position in the plain, with the tank on the right, the Infantry being desired to press forward as fast as they could.

This was done very well by Captain Middleton, R. A., and he had the satisfaction of firing at the enemy's guns as they disappeared along the Bithoor Road, whilst the Rifles were still running up to his support.

The position was then fairly occupied, Brigadier Hope coming up with the Reserve of Highlanders, and taking charge of the picquets which were thrown out on the line of the enemy's retreat.

About 4 P. M. the position which had been taken was attacked by Artillery brought by the enemy from the old Cantonment.

These guns might have been taken; but I refrained from giving the necessary order, being aware that it was contrary to your Excellency's wish to involve the Troops among the enclosures and houses of the old Cantonment; and that if the slightest advance had been made in that quarter, it would have been necessary, at whatever loss, to make no stop till the entrenchment should have been reached.

When Captain Longden's and Captain Middleton's batteries had almost succeeded in silencing the enemy's fire, the position was attacked by some guns of the enemy from the broken ground of the plain on exactly the opposite side.

They could not be seen, except by their smoke.

They were, however, answered quickly, and all the men and field hospital, &c. having been put under tolerable cover, no harm was suffered by the Troops in consequence of this attack.

At dusk I had the satisfaction of seeing large bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry move round to the west of the position about a mile distant, in full retreat.

It not being possible to communicate with your Excellency after sunset, the position taken up being almost isolated, and, as reported to me, there being considerable numbers of the enemy still in occupation of the town and old Cantonment, the picquets all round the position were slightly strengthened, and the Troops bivouacked by their arms.

Everything having been quiet during the night, the Highlanders were withdrawn the next morning, and replaced by the 38th Foot, under your Excellency's orders.

My thanks are eminently due to Brigadier Walpole, who commanded the Advance, and Brigadier Hope, commanding the Reserve; to Captains Middleton and Longden, commanding the Batteries of Artillery, and to my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Mansfield, who was of the greatest use to me till he was unfortunately severely wounded after the guns had passed the village.

Captain Herbert Bruce, Deputy Quartermaster General, whose merits are so highly considered by your Excellency, distinguished himself very much by his knowledge and appreciation of the ground, and was the cause of my being able to direct the Troops with tolerable certainty.

The Brigadiers report very highly on the conduct of the Officers commanding Corps, viz:—

Lieutenant Colonel A. S. L. Hay, 93rd Highlanders.
Lieutenant Colonel Horsford, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Fyers, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. R. Mansfield, Major General,
Chief of the Staff.

To Major General Mansfield,

Chief of the Staff.

Camp Serai Ghât, 11th December 1857.

Sir,—At mid-day on the 8th instant, having received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's orders, through you, to march to Bithoor, and, if I thought it advisable, or heard of any of the Rebels' guns being at Serai Ghât, a ferry about twenty-five miles above Cawnpore, on the Ganges, to proceed there, I started with the force named in the margin, and, from what I could learn on the road, I had reason to believe that a certain number of guns had been taken to this Ghât. Towards evening I halted the force, and directed the men to have their dinners. I then proceeded on to Soorajpore, a village on the road within three miles of Serai Ghât, where I halted the force until daylight. I then collected the baggage, and had it placed in a safe spot, covered by a portion of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.

	Men.	*Guns.*
1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery	83	5
7th Company 14th Battalion Royal Artillery	139	6
9th Lancers	327	
5th Punjaub Cavalry	85	
Hodson's Horse	109	
4th Brigade.		
42nd Highlanders	403	
53rd Foot	413	
93rd Highlanders	806	
4th Punjaub Rifles	332	
	1,954	
Sappers..	100	
Total	2,797	11

I moved the remainder within about two miles of the Ghât, when I proceeded to reconnoitre with a party of the 9th Lancers, and found, on the banks of the river, a force assembled, and horsemen and sepoys with baggage moving down towards the spot. I immediately ordered up the Cavalry and guns; but the road under the banks of the river was of such a dangerous nature, from the quicksands, that the heavy 9-pounders of Captain Middleton's Battery, drawn by tired horses, ran great risk of being altogether stopped, and it was only through the hard exertions and praiseworthy conduct of Captain Middleton, Lieutenant Millman, in command of the Battery, and the men, that the guns were got through. An 18-pounder of the enemy was here discovered

fixed in the quicksand. 2 guns of the field battery having got over this difficulty, and on to the dry bank of the river, soon got into position, and, under a very severe fire from 13 of the Rebels' guns, Lieutenant Millman brought his guns into play. Soon after Captain Remmington's Troop galloped up, and took up a most admirable position, covered by the bank of a ditch, opening on the enemy a flanking fire, which, together with the remainder of the field battery, now came up in half an hour's time, completely silenced the enemy's fire, and put them in full retreat.

A force of the Rebels' cavalry upon this came up to try and take our guns; but the 9th Lancers, under Major Ouvry, the 5th Punjaub Horse, under Lieutenant Younghusband, and Hodson's Horse, under Lieutenant Gough, the whole commanded by Brigadier Little, advanced upon them, drove them away, and Lieutenant Younghusband, who was sent out in pursuit with his men, cut up some 80 or 90 stragglers, and took three standards.

The movement of our Cavalry towards the rear of the enemy, no doubt, had the effect of hurrying their retreat from their guns; but the ground was of such a nature as to prevent the possibility of getting at them before they had got under cover of trees and houses.

The Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier the Honorable Adrian Hope, was of great use in supporting the advance of the Cavalry; but before they reached the ground, the enemy were in retreat.

As soon as possible, I sent up the Seikh Infantry to secure the guns, and am happy to say 14 brass guns and 1 18-pounder, with limbers, waggons, &c. and a large quantity of ammunition, were taken.

The success was complete, and I am truly grateful to God, and happy to say, though the fire of grape from the enemy was most severe and well-placed, falling amongst the Artillery like hail, I had not a single man even wounded, and only one horse of Captain Middleton's battery killed. It was truly marvellous and providential. 13 guns, most of them 9-pounders and 24-pounder howitzers, were playing with grape on the gallant Artillery, and with round shot upon the Cavalry, the former within about 500 yards—and His Excellency is well aware with what precision these Rebels fire their guns—yet not one single man was wounded.

I gave directions at once to remove everything from the spot, and the Highlanders, 53rd Regiment, and Seikhs, with a most praiseworthy zeal and activity, brought off all the guns, waggons, &c. from the quicksands, beyond which they had been placed. The Troops had been marching since 1 o'clock on the 8th, with occasional halts; and the moving in of the guns, to a position I had taken up for them within about ¾ mile of the camp, was not accomplished till dusk the following day. They had little to eat or drink for nearly twenty-four hours; but there was not a complaint.

I beg to request you will lay the names of the undermentioned Officers before His Excellency the Commander in Chief:—Captain Middleton, who commanded the whole of the Artillery, rendered the greatest services, both in the action and in the moving of the guns; Lieutenant Millman, who commanded the Battery; Captain Remmington, who worked his guns admirably, and who was most zealous in giving every assistance to Captain Middleton; Brigadier A. Little, to whom I was much indebted for his Cavalry support to the guns, and for the way in which he brought his force to the front on the advance of the enemy.

Major Ouvry, commanding the 9th Lancers, a most active and zealous Officer.

Lieutenant Younghusband, commanding 5th Punjaub Cavalry, and Lieutenant Gough, commanding Hodson's Horse. To all of whom my thanks are due for the very able way in which they commanded their Regiments.

Lieutenant Malcolm, commanding the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Forbes, commanding the Bengal Engineers, who, with their men, executed the work entrusted to them with great ability and zeal.

Brigadier the Honorable A. Hope, commanding the Infantry Brigade, was of the greatest possible assistance, and behaved with his usual well-known gallantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Thorold, commanding 42nd Highlanders; Colonel Faber, commanding 53rd Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Leith Hay, commanding 93rd Highlanders; and Captain Ryves, commanding 4th Punjaub Infantry.

My thanks are also due to these Officers, for the able manner in which they commanded their Regiments:—Captain McLeod, 42nd Highlanders, commanding the Rear Guard; Lieutenant Smith, commanding two 9-pounder guns, who performed the duties entrusted to them to my satisfaction; Captain Anderson, Ex-Commissariat Officer, whose duties were very severe; and Captain Carey, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, were most attentive and zealous; Captain Sarel, Brigade Major of Cavalry; Captain Cox, Brigade Major of Infantry, deserve my warmest approbation. Captain the Honorable G. A. Anson, my A. D. C., afforded me on this, as on every other occasion, the greatest assistance; Lieutenant Havelock, Extra A. D. C., was very useful. Brigadier the Honorable A. Hope talks in the highest strains of Lieutenant A. Butter, 93rd Highlanders, his Acting A. D. C. Captain Bruce, head of the Intelligence Department, rendered me very great assistance in procuring information regarding the movements of the enemy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Hope Grant, Brigadier General,
Commanding Force.

RETURN of ORDNANCE, AMMUNITION WAGGONS, AMMUNITION, &c. captured on the 9th December 1857, at Serai Ghat.

Camp Serai Ghat, 10th December 1857.

Nature of Ordnance.	Ordnance.						Ammunition Waggons.							Ammunition (Rounds of).						Shot without Powder.				
	9-Pounder Guns.	12-Pounder Howitzers.	24-Pounder Howitzers.	18-Pounder Guns.	Native Guns.	Total.	9-Pounder Guns.	12-Pounder Howitzers.	24-Pounder Howitzers.	18-Pounder Guns.	9-Pounder Waggon Body.	Store Carts.	Total.	9-Pounder Guns.	12-Pounder Howitzers.	24-Pounder Howitzers.	18-Pounder Guns.	Native Guns.	Total.	6-Pounder Guns.	9-Pounder Guns.	24-Pounder Howitzers.	18-Pounder Guns.	Total.
Brass	8	3	2	..	1	14	6	1	2	1	1	4	15	540	90	100	12	..	742	150	80	70	10	310
Iron	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	3	2	1	1	15	6	1	2	1	1	4	15	540	90	100	12	..	742	150	80	70	10	310

(True copy)

(Signed) H. W. Norman, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

(Signed) W. W. Middleton, Captain, R. A.,
Commanding.

RETURN of CASUALTIES of the Field Force under the Command of General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, *K.C.B., Commander in Chief, from the 3rd to the 8th December (inclusive)* 1857.

Head Quarters Camp, Cawnpore, 1st December 1857.

Detail of		Killed.										Wounded.										Missing.										
Brigades.	Regiments.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Trumpeters, Farriers, Drummers, Rank and File.	Total.	Horses. Officers'.	Horses. Troop.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Trumpeters, Farriers, Drummers, Rank and File.	Total.	Horses. Officers'.	Horses. Troop.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Trumpeters, Farriers, Drummers, Rank and File.	Total.	Horses. Officers'.	Horses. Troop.	Remarks.
With Head Quarters	Staff			1					1			1	1						2													
Naval	Marines and Seamen of Her Majesty's Ship *Shannon*																1	2	3													
Engineers	Royal Engineers, Bengal and Punjaub Sappers																	1	1													
Artillery	Royal Artillery, Bengal Artillery, Madras Artillery							2	2		4		1				1	16	18		4											3
Cavalry	H. M.'s 9th Lancers									1	4							1	1		3											2
	1st Punjaub Cavalry							1	1				1						1		3											
	2nd ditto							1	1		4							3	3		2											
	5th ditto						1	1	2												1											2
	Hodson's Horse																															
3rd Infantry Brigade	H. M.'s 8th Foot			1					1									2	2													
	,, 64th do.																	2	2													
	2nd Punjaub Infantry																	2	2													
4th Infantry Brigade	H. M.'s 42nd Highlanders							1	1																							
	,, 53rd Foot															1		8	9													
	,, 93rd Highlanders							1	1					1			2	9	12													
	4th Punjaub Rifles																	5	5													
5th Infantry Brigade	H. M.'s 23rd Fusiliers							1	1					2				1	3													
	,, 32nd Foot																															
	,, 82nd do.							1	1																							
6th Infantry Brigade	H. M.'s 38th Regiment																	1	1													
	,, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade							1	1					1			1	7	9													
	,, 3rd ditto ditto											1						11	12													
	Total			2			1	10	13	1	12	2	3	4	1		5	71	86		13											7

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

LIST of OFFICERS KILLED.

Brigade.	Rank and Names of Officers.	Regiments.	Remarks.
Staff.....	Lieutenant C. J. Salmond	7th Light Cavalry	Orderly Officer to Brigadier General Grant.
3rd Infantry Brigade	Lieutenant T. M. Vincent	H. M.'s 8th Regiment.	

LIST of OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Brigade.	Rank and Names of Officers.	Regiments.	Remarks.
Staff.....	Major General W. R. Mansfield.	Chief of the Staff.....	Slightly.
Ditto	Captain J. W. Mansfield	Aide-de-Camp to Chief of the Staff	Severely.
Artillery	Captain C. S. Longden	Royal Artillery	Slightly.
Cavalry	Captain Forbes.....	1st Punjaub Cavalry	Ditto.
4th Infantry Brigade	Lieut. & Adjutant J. MacNeill.	H. M.'s 53rd Regiment	Severely.
Ditto ditto	Lieut. H. C. Stirling	H. M.'s 93rd Highlanders	Ditto (since dead).
5th ditto	Ensign C. J. Wrench	H. M.'s 23rd Fusiliers.....	Ditto (accidentally).
Ditto ditto	Ensign A. Graham	H. M.'s 23rd Fusiliers.....	Ditto ditto.
6th ditto	Ensign Dyce.....	H. M.'s 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	Lieut. Colonel A. H. Horsford..	H. M.'s 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade	Slightly.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

RETURN of ORDNANCE, AMMUNITION WAGGONS, &c. captured on the 6th of December 1857, *at Cawnpore.*

Camp Cawnpore, 12th December 1857.

NATURE OF ORDNANCE.	18-Pr. Guns.	9-Pr. Guns.	24-Pr. Howitzers.	8-Inch Mortars.	5¾-Inch Mortars.	9-Pr. Ammunition Waggons.	24-Pr. Howitzer Ammunition Waggons.	24-Pr. Howitzer Spare Carriages.	9-Pr. Spare Carriages.	Store Carts.	Devil Carts with Guns.	18-Pr. Limbers.	Remarks.
Brass	..	9	2	..	2	9	1	1	1	10	1	2	An immense quantity of Shot, Shell, and Ammunition of all kinds was also taken, of which no detailed account can at present be rendered.
Iron	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total....	1	9	2	3	2	9	1	1	1	10	1	2	Total, Seventeen Guns captured.

(Examined)

(Signed) J. F. BRUCE, Captain,
Brigade Major.

(Signed) W. CRAWFORD, Brigadier,
Commanding Artillery.

(True copy)

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

(True copies)

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department."

No. 91 of 1858.—Lieutenant A. C. Way, Officiating Second in Command of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, has been allowed privileged leave of absence from the 19th to the 28th instant.

No. 92 of 1858.—The following Native promotions are made :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what Date.	In whose Room.
2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.	Jemedar Newul	Subedar	1st Jan. 1858.	Sectul Ooopadia, pensioned.
	Color Havildar Meer Bakur Allie	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Gopal Gowlee	Subedar	Ditto	Davee Deen Awastee, pensioned.
	Color Havildar Rutnoo Maiter	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Isram Ambray	Subedar	Ditto	Lall Sing, pensioned.
	Color Havildar Ballajee Moria	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Ebramjee Moosajee	Subedar	Ditto	Murdun Sing, pensioned.
	Color Havildar Govind Sellar	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Noor Mahomed	Subedar	Ditto	Callee Pursaud, pensioned.
	Havildar Doorga Sing	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Pahar Sing	Subedar	Ditto	Ram Deen, pensioned.
	Havildar Nowmaiter	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Havildar Sukurnac Manicknac	Jemedar	Ditto	Tahkoor Sing, pensioned.
	Havildar Sebastian Andrades	Jemedar	Ditto	Chundun Sing, pensioned.
	Havildar Dowlutjee Cuddum	Jemedar	Ditto	Ram Deen, pensioned.
4th Regt. N. I. (Rifle Corps.)	Jemedar Jeyram Sing	Subedar	Ditto	Shaik Currim, pensioned.
	Drill Havildar Shaik Ahmed	Jemedar	Ditto	
10th Regt. N. I.	Jemedar Pandoo Hurreal	Subedar	14th Dec. 1857.	Casree Sing, discharged.
	Color Havildar Chate Sing	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Havildar Isram Purrub	Jemedar	Ditto	Isree Sing, discharged.
15th Regt. N. I.	Jemedar Juganath Chowbay	Subedar	1st Jan. 1858.	Koossial Sing, pensioned.
	Color Havildar Cassum Allee	Jemedar	Ditto	
26th Regt. N. I.	Jemedar Bhimpursad Tewary	Subedar	Ditto	Poorun Pattuck, pensioned.
	Havildar Kesson Sing	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Syed Ammeer	Subedar	Ditto	Gunga Deen, pensioned.
	Havildar Ramdeen Coonbie	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Bhima Nair	Subedar	Ditto	Rama Mutkur, pensioned.
	Havildar Narrian Nair	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Ramjee Mahmoolkur	Subedar	Ditto	Buheroo Rewday, pensioned.
	Havildar Soobajee Kulwunkur	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Esobjee Israel	Subedar	Ditto	Sewdeen Ahere, pensioned.
	Havildar Abramjee Israel	Jemedar	Ditto	
28th Regt. N. I.	Jemedar Jorawur Khan	Subedar	Ditto	Lalla Rutna, pensioned.
	Color Havildar Mularee Deshmik	Jemedar	Ditto	
Marine Battalion.	Jemedar Shaik Allee	Subedar	Ditto	Doolubnac Sonnac, pensioned.
	Color Havildar Ramnac Balnac	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Shaik Ryman	Subedar	Ditto	Gungmetter Bhickmetter, pensioned.
	Color Havildar Shaik Mohideen	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Shaik Peer Mahomed	Subedar	Ditto	Tooknac Jewnac, pensioned.
	Color Havildar Etnac Gungnac	Jemedar	Ditto	
Corps of Store Lascars.	1st Tindal Ellapah Possette	Syrang	9th Dec. 1857.	To complete the establishment for the Nerbudda Field Force.
	1st Tindal Dadoo Scindia	Syrang	Ditto	

No. 93 of 1858.—Serjeant Daniel Buchanan, of the Town Major's Non-Effective List, is promoted to the rank of Conductor upon the Establishment.

No. 94 of 1858.—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Maughan, of the 9th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 95 of 1858.—Captain R. F. Wren, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 96 of 1858.—Assistant Surgeon A. W. G. Adey is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1858.

No. 8 of 1858.—Assistant Surgeon Wakefield is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. Assistant Surgeon Brigstocke is transferred to the Indian Navy, vice Wakefield.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1858.

No. 9 of 1858.—The following Order is confirmed :—

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

There having been no Officer available to perform the duties of Store Accountant of the Honorable Company's Steam-frigate "Queen" from 1st November 1856 to 21st March 1857, Lieutenant Liardet, Superintendent of Pattimars, is now directed to render the accounts of that Vessel for the above period.

No. 10 of 1858.—Assistant Apothecary A. Rodrigues (No. 60), attached to the Indian Navy, is relieved from duty in that branch of the Service, and transferred to the Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1858.

No. 11 of 1858.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

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

The undermentioned Officers to reside sick on Shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of their health :—

Mr. H. Hewer, Midshipman, of the "Euphrates," from the 11th December 1857.
Mr. H. A. Bruce, Midshipman, of the "Clive," from the 16th December 1857.

Mr. E. S. Litchfield, Acting Purser, of the "Prince Arthur," to perform the duties of Clerk of that Vessel, from the 6th November 1857, there being no other Officer available.

Aden Squadron Order.

Mr. Plunkett, Midshipman, of the "Elphinstone," to reside sick on Shore, for the benefit of his health, from the 19th December 1857.

Persian Gulf Squadron Order.

Mr. W. Bruce, Midshipman, of the "Clive," proceeding on duty from Bushire to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Transport "Result," from 29th November to 16th December 1857.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1858.

Lieutenant A. C. Way, Officiating Second in Command, in charge Sawunt Waree Local Corps, is allowed privileged leave of absence from the 19th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1858.

Major H. W. R. Green resumed his duties, as Assistant Political Agent at the Court of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, on the 1st December last.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1858.

Colonel W. Lang, Political Agent in Kattywar, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate, for the period of three months.

Captain J. T. Barr and Lieutenant A. Y. Shortt are appointed to act, the former as Political Agent, and the latter as First Assistant, during the absence of Colonel Lang, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1858.

Mr. H. Hebbert resumed charge of the Office of Agent for the Right Honorable the Governor at Surat, on the 11th instant.

Mr. A. D. Robertson is confirmed in the appointment of Political Superintendent of Kolapore.

Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dheerajram Dulputram has been permitted to proceed to Surat or Bombay for three months, for the recovery of his health.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1858.

Mr. G. W. Elliot, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for two month, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1858.

Mr. J. L. Warden assumed charge of the duties of Acting Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Adawlut at Hyderabad, from Captain L. Dunsterville, on the 30th November last.

Mr. W. Sandwith to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

Mr. J. W. Stack to be Acting Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Adawlut at Shikarpoor, and Mr. J. L. Warden Acting Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Adawlut at Hyderabad, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1858.

Messrs. A. K. Forbes and H. Hebbert respectively delivered over and resumed charge of the Office of Judge and Session Judge of Surat, on the 11th instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. L. ANDERSON, *Secretary to Government.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1858.

Mr. F. W. Macnaghten, Civil Service, is allowed leave of absence for six months, under Section XIV. of the Civil Absentee Rules, to proceed to England, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1858.

Mr. R. B. Worthington, Civil Service, is permitted to remain at Tanna, and placed under the Acting Collector of that District, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Hindoostanee language.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1858.

With reference to the Government Notification dated the 11th instant, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr. A. K. Nairne, Civil Service, to prosecute his studies in the Hindoostanee language at Poona instead of at Tanna.

Mr. J. S. Inverarity, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, has been allowed leave of absence on medical certificate, for one month, under Section VI. of the Civil Absentee Rulee.

Mr. J. S. Inverarity, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for fifteen months, under Section VI. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1858.

Mr. W. D'Oyly to act as First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Invararity on sick certificate, on until further orders.

Messrs. E. P. Robertson and W. W. Robertson, of the Civil Service, have passed the Departmental Examination according to the Second Standard.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. YOUNG, *Chief Secretary.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1858.

The appointment of the Judge of Poona as a Municipal Commissioner for that City, notified under date 21st May 1857, is cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1858.

Mr. Payne, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is appointed Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Gogo, vice Mr. Pelly, transferred.

Messrs. E. Arnold and J. McDougall are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the City of Poona.

Assistant Surgeon J. Gilbert received charge of the Civil medical duties at Shikarpoor from Assistant Surgeon R. Millar, on the 23rd November 1857.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1858.

Lieutenant A. Davidson, of the Engineers, to be a Third Grade Executive Engineer on the Public Works Establishment, and (under instructions from the Government of India) to officiate as Executive Engineer of Mhow.

Sub-Assistant Surveyor and Builder Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy has been allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 4th January 1858, under Section VII. of Chapter III. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

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 Statement, received from the Committee of Management of the Government Savings' Bank:—

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK

DR. *for the Official Year ending 30th April* 1857. CR.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
To Amount due to 6,957 Depositors	11,64,693	3	7	By Cash in the General Treasury.	11,83,060	9	4
„ Government	18,756	5	4	„ Cash in the Bank	433	6	7
„ Balances under one Rupee consolidated	81	7	3	„ Suspense Account	46	13	4
„ Suspense Account	9	13	1				
Rupees	11,83,540	13	3	Rupees	11,83,540	13	3

(Signed) J. COLEBROOK,
Actuary Government Savings' Bank.

(Signed) G. GRANT,
Secretary Government Savings' Bank.

Bombay Castle, Govt. Savings' Bank, 30th April 1857.

Examined and found correct,
(Signed) ARTHUR D. FALLON,
„ J. L. HYNES.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. YOUNG,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1858.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

With reference to Clause 4th of the Government Notification marked K, of the 4th February 1852, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Fowling-Pieces, Pistols, and Saddlery be omitted from the list of Articles which are not exempted from Customs unless they have been used in this Country; and that they be held, like other articles of Baggage in actual use, exempt, if they have been used by the Importer.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council further directs, that all articles brought by Officers, that are necessary for their equipment in Cantonment or in the Field, be allowed to be passed as Baggage, exempt from Duty.

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

H. YOUNG,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1858.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat left the Sudder Station for Broach on the 29th ultimo, and returned thence on the 31st ultimo.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1858.

MILITARY
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1858 ARRIVALS.

13th Jan.—Lieutenant Colonel Durand, Bengal Engineers, on duty.
" " Major J. Landon, 3rd European Regt., on medical certificate, from Tanna.
" " Lieutenant F. H. Cobbe, Engineers, on medical certificate, from Mhow.
14th " Captain H. Forbes, 1st Light Cavalry (Lancers), on medical certificate, from Ajmere.
15th " Captain A. Becher, 8th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate.
" " Lieutenant E. Bell, 1st Gren. Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, from Broach.
" " Captain R. Hathway, 11th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, from Matheran.
" " Major General W. Wyllie, C.B., Infantry, from Sattara.
17th " Captain H. L. Jones, 42nd Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, from Saugor.
" " Lieutenant F. A. Mackenzie, 52nd Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, from Jubbulpoor.
18th " Lieutenant Arthur Searle, 32nd Madras N. I., on medical certificate, from Nagpore.
" " Lieutenant Elliott, Staff, on duty, from Tanna.
19th " Captain T. G. Newnham, Staff, on duty, from Tankaria.
" " Captain G. U. Price, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

1858 DEPARTURES.

9th Jan.—Lieutenant Gaskoin, Bengal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
13th " Surgeon D. Ritchie, Staff, to join, to Nerbudda Field Force.
14th " Lieutenant F. Keys, 11th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to Khandalla.
" " Captain J. C. Graves, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, to England.
" " Captain J. G. Newnham, Staff, on duty, to Tankaria.
14th Jan.—Lieutenant Elliott, Staff, on duty, to Tanna.
15th " Lieutenant W. Creagh, 19th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.
16th " Lieutenant Colonel Durand, Bengal Engineers, on duty, to Calcutta.
18th " Captain H. F. Davies, 1st Khandeish Bheel Corps, to rejoin, to Dhurumgaum.
19th " Lieutenant C. W. Wigney, 16th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

Bombay, Town Major's Office, 20th January 1858.

NOTICE.—PROBATE of the WILL of the late Lieutenant THOMAS WILLIAM HICKES has been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to SAMUEL CORP, Esquire. All persons Indebted to his Estate, or having Property of the deceased's in their hands, are requested to pay the Debts, or hand the Property over to the Executor; and all persons having any Claim on the Estate are requested to forward the same to the undersigned forthwith.

LAWFORD ACLAND,
Solicitor to the Executor.

Bombay, 18th January 1858.

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	2*s.* 0¾*d.*	per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	2*s.* 0*d.*	"
" " 2 " "	1*s.* 11¾*d.*	"
" " 1 " "	1*s.* 11½*d.*	"
" " 1 day's sight		
On Scotland on demand	1*s.* 11¾*d.*	"
On Ireland "		
Circular Notes "	1*s.* 11*d.*	"
On Paris at 3 days' sight		

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, 20th January 1858.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SCOTT is authorised to SIGN for our FIRM by PROCURATION.

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1858.

MR. WILLIAM TREVOR ROPER is this day admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM.

LAWRENCE & Co.

Bombay, 1st 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.

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LECKIE & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 12th January 1858.

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