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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

The Government Printing and Lithographing Departments having been transferred to the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, all Printing and Lithographing required by any Department should be sent to the Office at Bycullah.
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.
Bombay, 5th April 1848.

Legislative Council.

9th February 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General on the 4th February 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II. OF 1856.

An Act to enable Magistrates and certain other Officers to take Cognizance of certain Offences without requiring a Written Complaint.

Whereas it is expedient to enable Magistrates and certain other Officers to take cognizance of all offences which affect the public, without requiring a complaint in writing or the attendance of a complainant; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. So much of Section V. Regulation IX. 1793, of Section V. Regulation VI. 1803, of Section VI. Regulation IX. 1807, of the Bengal Code, and so much of Section XV. Regulation IX. 1816 of the Madras Code, and so much of any other enactment, as require a complaint in writing to be preferred to a Magistrate, or the attendance of a complainant, shall not apply to any offence which affects the public.

II. A Magistrate or other Officer having jurisdiction over such offence may, on the information of a Police Officer or other person, to be given on oath or affirmation, or on his own personal knowledge (having first recorded the grounds thereof in his own handwriting), proceed against any person for such offence in the same manner as if a complaint in writing had been preferred and duly deposed to.

Laws repealed.

Magistrate may take cognizance of offences affecting the public on information sworn, &c.

Magistrate may take cognizance of offences affecting the public on information sworn, &c.

III. All proceedings under this Act shall be subject to the like appeal as other proceedings of such Magistrates and Officers.

Appeal.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

9th February 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General on the 8th February 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III. OF 1856.

An Act to amend Act No. XI. of 1849 and Act No. XIX. of 1852.

Whereas the office of Commissioner for the superintendence of the Abkaree Revenue, heretofore existing under Act No. XXV. of 1840, has been abolished, and it is expedient to make provision for the exercise of the powers and duties vested by Act No. XI. of 1849 in the Commissioner of Abkaree; and whereas it is also expedient to declare the powers of Abkaree Officers to make arrests in certain cases; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. The Commissioner of Revenue of the Division within which the Town of Calcutta is or may be situated, shall possess the powers and perform the duties vested by Act No. XI. of 1849 in the Commissioner of Abkaree.

Powers and duties of Commissioner of Abkaree vested in Commissioner of Revenue.

II. Whenever an Abkaree Officer shall, under Section XIX. Act XI. of 1849 or Section XIX. Act XIX. of 1852, seize any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, as liable to confiscation, he may also arrest the person in whose possession such liquors or drugs may be found; and all the provisions of the aforesaid Acts relative to arrests shall be applicable to arrests made under this Act.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

9th February 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General on the 8th February 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV. of 1856.

An Act to prevent the malicious or wanton Destruction of Cattle.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the apprehension and punishment of persons who maliciously or wantonly destroy cattle; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Within the territories under the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, whoever is charged with maliciously or wantonly causing the death of any cattle, the property of another, may be proceeded against in the mode prescribed in Section XXV. Regulation XX. 1817 of the Bengal Code, for proceeding against persons charged with a heinous offence, and shall, on conviction before a Magistrate or other Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment with

hard labour for any period not exceeding three years, or, at the discretion of the said Magistrate, may be committed for trial before the Sessions Judge, and, on conviction, shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding nine years.

II. The provisions of Act XVI. of 1850 shall be applicable to persons convicted of offences under this Act.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

23rd February 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General on the 22nd February 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V. of 1856.

An Act to give effect to Act XXIII. of 1854 from the time of its promulgation in the District of Malabar, and to extend the application thereof in future.

Whereas by a proclamation published in the Fort St. George Gazette, under date the 18th September 1855, the Governor in Council of Fort St. George declared the whole of the District of Malabar to be subject to the operation of all the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1854; and whereas long prior to such publication, namely, before the 1st of March 1855, the said Act had been published and promulgated throughout the District of Malabar, and was believed by the class of

persons therein described as Moplas, and by all other classes of the inhabitants, to be immediately operative; and it is expedient that the said Act should have effect according to the general belief and understanding in that respect; and whereas it is expedient to extend the application of the said Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I. Act XXIII. of 1854 shall be deemed to have been in force for all purposes from the 1st March 1855 in the same manner as if the said proclamation had been published on that date.

II. From and after the passing of this Act, the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1854 shall apply to any Mopla who murders or attempts to murder any person; and to any Mopla who takes part in any outrage directed by Moplas against any person, wherein murder is committed or attempted to be committed or is likely to be committed, and to any person who shall procure or promote the commission of any such crime as aforesaid, or shall incite or encourage any other person or persons to commit the same, or who, after having committed or having been accessory to any such crime as aforesaid, shall forcibly resist any person or persons having lawful authority to apprehend him, or who shall join or assist, or incite or encourage other persons to join or assist in such resistance.

III. The said Act XXIII. of 1854 and this Act shall be read and construed together as one Act.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

29th February 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General on the 28th February 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI. of 1856.

An Act for granting exclusive Privileges to Inventors.

Whereas it is expedient for the encouragement of inventors of new manufactures, that certain exclusive privileges in their inventions should be granted to them in India; It is enacted as follows :—

I. The inventor of any new manufacture may petition the Governor General of India in Council for leave to file a specification thereof. Every such petition shall be in writing in the form or to the effect mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and shall be signed by the petitioner, or, in case the petitioner shall be absent from India, by an authorised agent, and shall state the name, addition, and place of residence of the petitioner, and the nature of the invention.

II. Upon such petition, the Governor General of India in Council may make an order authorising the petitioner to file a specification of the invention.

III. Before making such order, the Governor General of India in Council may refer the petition to any person or persons for inquiry and report, and such person or persons shall be entitled to a reasonable fee for such inquiry and report, to be paid by the petitioner; the amount of such fee, in case of dispute, to be settled by a Judge of one of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature in a summary manner.

space of six calendar months from the date of such order, the petitioner cause a specification of his invention to be filed in manner herein-after mentioned, the petitioner, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled to the sole and exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in India, and of authorising others so to do for the term of 14 years from the time of filing such specification; and for such further term, if any, not exceeding 14 years from the expiration of the first 14 years, as the Governor General of India in Council may think fit to direct, upon petition to be presented by such inventor, at any period not more than one year, and not less than six calendar months, before the expiration of the exclusive privilege hereby granted.

V. An order authorising the filing of a specification, or for extending the term of such exclusive privilege as aforesaid, may be made subject to any such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General of India in Council may think expedient.

VI. Every specification of an invention filed under this Act shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the petitioner, and shall particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed.

VII. Every petition for leave to file a specification, and every specification filed under this Act, shall be left with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and every petition and specification shall be accompanied by a declaration in writing signed by the petitioner in the form or to the effect mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A and B respectively; and if the inventor be absent from India, the petition and specification shall also be accompanied by a declaration signed by the agent who shall present or file the same, to the effect that he verily believes that the declaration purporting to be the declaration of the inventor was signed by him, and that the contents thereof are true, which declaration shall be in the form hereunto annexed, marked C. The date of the delivery of every such petition and specification shall be endorsed on the same respectively, and shall also be recorded at the office of the said Secretary.

VIII. If any person, who shall make a declaration under this Act, shall wilfully and corruptly make any false statement therein, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be proceeded against and upon conviction punished accordingly.

IX. No specification, shall be filed until the petitioner shall have paid all fees payable under this Act, including the fees, if any, of the person or persons to whom the petition shall have been referred for inquiry and report.

X. At the time of delivering the specification for the purpose of being filed, the petitioner shall cause to be delivered to the said Secretary five copies thereof, of which

One shall be sent to and filed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal,

One shall be sent to and filed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Fort St. George,

One shall be sent to and filed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, and

One shall be sent to and filed by one of the Secretaries to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of such specification shall be open at all reasonable times at the office of each of the said Secretaries to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee.

XI. A book shall be kept in the office of the said Secretary to the Government of India wherein shall be entered and recorded every such petition and specification, and every order made upon such petition or relating to the invention therein mentioned. Every specification shall be numbered according to the order in which it is entered in such book; and a reference shall be made in such book, in the margin of the entry of each specification, to every order relating to the invention.

XII. Such book, or a copy thereof, shall be open at all convenient times for the inspection of any person upon payment of a fee of one rupee; and the said Secretary shall cause a copy of any entry therein, certified under his hand, to be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying.

XIII. Every such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the document of which it purports to be a copy.

XIV. No person shall be entitled to any exclusive privilege under the provisions of this Act—

If the invention, at the time of presenting the petition for leave to file the specification, was not a new invention,

If invention not new.

If the petitioner is not the inventor thereof, or

If the specification filed does not particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention and in what manner the same is to be performed.

XV. Every exclusive privilege under this Act shall cease if the Governor General of India in Council shall declare that the same, or the mode in which it is exercised,

is mischievous to the State, or generally prejudicial to the public; or if a breach of any special condition on which the petitioner shall be authorised to file a specification, or upon which the term of the exclusive privilege shall be extended, shall be proved to the satisfaction of any of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature, and if the Governor General of India shall thereupon declare that such exclusive privilege shall cease.

XVI. The importer into India of a new invention shall be deemed an inventor within the meaning of this Act. Provided that the exclusive privilege under this Act shall cease unless he or his executors, administrators, or assigns shall, within two years from the date of the petition, put his invention into practice in India, and shall either continue to use the same or grant licenses upon reasonable terms to such persons as shall be willing to put the same into practice.

XVII. A foreigner, whether resident abroad or not, may petition for leave to file a specification under this Act.

Foreign inventor.

XVIII. An invention shall be deemed a new invention within the meaning of this Act if it shall not, before the time of applying for leave to file the specification, have been publicly used in India or been made publicly known there by means of a printed publication. The public use or knowledge of an invention prior to the application for leave to file a specification, shall not be deemed a public use or knowledge within the meaning of this Section if the knowledge shall have been obtained surreptitiously or in fraud of the actual inventor, or shall have been communicated to the public in fraud of the actual inventor, or in breach of confidence. Provided the inventor shall, within six calendar months after the commencement of such public use, apply for leave to file his specification, and shall not previously have acquiesced in such public use. Provided also, that the use of an invention in public by the actual inventor thereof, or by his servants or agents, or by any other person by his license in writing, shall not be deemed a public use thereof within the meaning of this Act.

An invention not publicly used or known in India before the application for leave to file a specification, to be deemed a new invention within this Act.

Knowledge of invention fraudulently acquired.

Provided, that the use of an invention in public by the actual inventor thereof, or by his servants or agents, or by any other person by his license in writing, shall not be deemed a public use thereof within the meaning of this Act.

Proviso.

Actual inventor having obtained English Letters Patent to petition within 12 months from the passing of this Act, or within 6 months from the date of the letters patent.

Public use by actual inventor.

XIX. If an actual inventor who, prior to the time of applying for leave to file a specification of an invention under this Act, shall have obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the exclusive use of such invention in any part of the United Kingdom, shall, within twelve calendar months from the passing of this Act, or within six calendar months from the date of such Letters Patent, petition the Governor General of India in Council for leave to file a specification of such invention, the invention shall be deemed a new invention within the meaning of this Act, if it was not publicly known or used in India at the date of the petition for such Letters Patent, notwithstanding it may have been publicly known or used in India before the time of his petitioning, under this Act, for leave to file the specification; and if the actual inventor shall obtain an exclusive privilege under this Act in respect of such invention, any exclusive privilege previously obtained by an importer of such invention shall thereupon cease. Provided the petition for leave to file the specification shall state that such Letters Patent have been granted, and shall also state the date thereof, and the term during which the same are to continue in force.

Actual inventor having obtained English Letters Patent to petition within 12 months from the passing of this Act, or within 6 months from the date of the letters patent.

Invention, if not publicly known or used in India at the time of applying for such Letters Patent, to be deemed new.

Provided, that the use of an invention in public by the actual inventor thereof, or by his servants or agents, or by any other person by his license in writing, shall not be deemed a public use thereof within the meaning of this Act.

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XXII. No such action shall be defended upon the ground of any defect or insufficiency of the specification of the invention, nor shall any such action be defended upon the ground of a new description of the invention in the petition; nor upon the ground that the Plaintiff was not the inventor, unless the defendant shall show that he is the actual inventor or derives title from him. Any such action may be defended upon the ground that the invention was not new, if the person making the defence, or some person through whom he claims, shall, before the date of the petition for leave to file the specification, have publicly or actually used in India the invention, or that part of it of which the infringement shall be proved; but not otherwise.

Defect in specification or petition, or want of novelty in invention, &c., no defence to action for infringement.

ground of any defect or insufficiency of the specification of the invention, nor shall any such action be defended upon the ground of a new description of the invention in the petition; nor upon the ground that the Plaintiff was not the inventor, unless the defendant shall show that he is the actual inventor or derives title from him. Any such action may be defended upon the ground that the invention was not new, if the person making the defence, or some person through whom he claims, shall, before the date of the petition for leave to file the specification, have publicly or actually used in India the invention, or that part of it of which the infringement shall be proved; but not otherwise.

The actual use of an invention in India before date of petition a defence to such action.

through whom he claims, shall, before the date of the petition for leave to file the specification, have publicly or actually used in India the invention, or that part of it of which the infringement shall be proved; but not otherwise.

XXIII. It shall be lawful for any person to apply by motion to any of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature for a rule to show cause why the Court should not declare that an exclusive privilege in respect of an invention has not been acquired under the provisions of this Act by reason of all or any of the objections following (to be specified in the rule), that is to say—

Application to Supreme Courts to declare exclusive privilege as to an invention not to have been acquired on following grounds.

privilege in respect of an invention has not been acquired under the provisions of this Act by reason of all or any of the objections following (to be specified in the rule), that is to say—

That the said invention was not, at the time of presenting the petition for leave to file the specification, a new invention, or

That the petitioner was not the inventor thereof, and, in addition thereto, either that the applicant was the inventor or that the inventor has dedicated or made known the invention to the public, or has acquiesced in the public use thereof, or

That the specification filed does not particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention or

Invention not described in specification.

in what manner the same is to be performed, or

That the petitioner has fraudulently included in the petition or specification, as part of his invention, something which was not new or whereof he was not the inventor, or

Fraud in petition or specification.

False statement in petition.

That some part of the invention, or the manner in which that part is to be performed as described in the said specification, is not thereby sufficiently described and ascertained, and that such defect or insufficiency was fraudulent, and is injurious to the public.

Fraudulent misdescription of part of invention in specification.

and ascertained, and that such defect or insufficiency was fraudulent, and is injurious to the public.

XXIV. Any person may, in like manner, apply to any of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature for a rule to show cause why the Court should not declare that an exclusive privilege has not been acquired under the provisions of this Act in any part of the invention to be specified in the rule by reason of all or any of the objections following (to be specified in the rule), that is to say—

Like application as to part of an invention.

That such part of the invention was not new at the date of the petition for leave to file the specification,

That the petitioner was not the inventor of that part of the invention, and, in addition thereto, either that the applicant was the inventor of that part, or that the inventor has dedicated or made known the same to the public, or has acquiesced in the public use thereof, or

That that part of the invention, and the manner in which it is to be performed, is not sufficiently described and ascertained in the specification, and that such defect or insufficiency is injurious to the public.

That that part of the invention, and the manner in which it is to be performed, is not sufficiently described and ascertained in the specification, and that such defect or insufficiency is injurious to the public.

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That that part of the invention, and the manner in which it is to be performed, is not sufficiently described and ascertained in the specification, and that such defect or insufficiency is injurious to the public.

Petitioner shall be lawful for the Advocate General of the East India Company at any of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, or any other person, by order of the Governor General in Council, to apply to any of the said Courts of Judicature for a rule calling upon the petitioner, his executors, administrators, or assigns, to show cause why the question of the breach of any special condition upon which the leave to file a specification has been granted, or any other question of fact on which the revocation of the exclusive privilege by the Governor General in Council under the power hereinbefore reserved may, in the judgment of the said Governor General in Council depend, should not be tried in the form of an issue directed by the said Court; and, if the rule be made absolute, the Court, unless the breach or other matter of fact be admitted, may thereupon direct such issue to be tried, and certify the result of such trial to the Governor General in Council. The costs of such trial, and also the costs of any proceedings in any of the said Courts of Judicature under the provisions of this Act, shall be in the discretion of the Court.

XXVI. Notice of any rule obtained or proceeding taken under either of the last three preceding Sections shall be served on all persons appearing to be proprietors or to have shares or interests in the exclusive privilege under the provisions of Section XXXIV. of this Act, and it shall not be necessary to serve such notice on any other persons.

XXVII. Any of the said Courts of Judicature, if it think fit, may direct an issue for the trial, before the same Court or any other Court of Her Majesty or any principal Court of original jurisdiction in civil cases of the East India Company, of any question of fact arising upon an application under Sections XXIII. XXIV. or XXV. of this Act, and such issue shall be tried accordingly in a summary manner, and, if the issue be directed to another Court, the finding shall be certified by the Court before which the same was tried, to the Court directing the issue. If the issue be directed to any of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature, the Court by which the issue is tried may, before the finding is certified, direct a new trial of such issue according to the usual course and practice of such Court. If the issue be directed to a Court of the East India Company, the finding shall not be subject to appeal to any other Court of the said Company, but the evidence taken upon the trial shall be recorded, and a copy thereof, certified by the Judge, shall be transmitted, together with any remarks he may think fit to make thereon, to the Court by which the issue was directed; and such Court may either act upon the decision of the Court which tried the issue, or direct a new trial if it shall appear necessary.

XXVIII. If it shall appear to any of the said Courts of Judicature at the hearing of any application under the provisions of Sections XXIII. or XXIV. of this Act that, by reason of any of the objections therein mentioned, the said exclusive privilege in the invention or in any part thereof has not been acquired, the Court shall give judgment accordingly, and shall make such order as to the costs of, and consequent upon the application as it may think just; and thereupon the petitioner, his executors, administrators, and assigns shall, so long as the judgment continues in force, cease to be entitled to such exclusive privilege.

XXIX. If the Court, at the hearing of any such application as last aforesaid, shall think that the petitioner has, in the description

of his invention in the petition or specification, included something which at the date of the petition was not new or whereof he was not the inventor, or that the specification is in any particular defective or insufficient, but that the error, defect, or insufficiency was not fraudulently intended, the Court may adjudge the said exclusive privilege to have been acquired and to be valid save as to the part thereof affected by such error, defect, or insufficiency, or, if the Court shall think that the error, defect, or insufficiency can be amended without injury to the public, they may adjudge the exclusive privilege in the whole of the invention to be valid, and may, upon such terms as shall appear reasonable, order the specification to be amended in any of the said particulars; and thereupon the petitioner, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, within the time limited by the said Court for the purpose, file a specification amended according to such order.

XXX. An exclusive privilege shall not be defeated upon the ground that there is any misdescription of the invention in the petition, unless such misdescription was fraudulent.

XXXI. Whenever it shall be adjudged by any of the said Courts of Judicature that an exclusive privilege as to the whole or any part of an invention has not been acquired, the said Secretary to the Government of India shall, upon the production of the judgment or order, cause an entry thereof to be made in the said book, hereinbefore directed to be kept, and shall cause a reference to such entry to be made in the margin of the entry of the specification contained in such book.

XXXII. If, upon proceedings instituted within two years from the date of a petition to file a specification, the actual inventor shall prove to the satisfaction of any of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature, or of the principal Court of the East India Company having jurisdiction in civil cases, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant shall reside as a fixed inhabitant, that the petitioner was not the actual inventor, and that, at the time of the petition, he knew or had good reason to believe that the knowledge of the invention was obtained by himself or by some other person surreptitiously or in fraud of the actual inventor, or by means of a communication made in confidence by the actual inventor to him or to any person through whom he derived such knowledge, the Court may compel the petitioner to assign to the actual inventor any exclusive privilege obtained under this Act, and to account for and pay over the profits thereof.

XXXIII. In any action for the infringement of such exclusive privilege, the plaintiff shall deliver with his plaint particulars of the breaches complained of in the said action, and the defendant, in pleading thereto, shall deliver with his pleas particulars of the grounds (if any) upon which he means to contend that the plaintiff is not entitled to an exclusive privilege in the invention. In like manner, upon any application to any of the said Courts of Judicature under Sections XXIII. XXIV. or XXV. of this Act, the applicant shall deliver particulars of the objections on which he means to rely. At the trial of any such action or issue no evidence shall be allowed to be given in support of any alleged infringement or of any objection impeaching the validity of such exclusive privilege which shall not be contained in the particulars delivered as aforesaid. If it be alleged that the invention was publicly known or used prior to the date of the petition for leave to file such specification, the places where and the manner in which the invention was so publicly known or used shall be stated in such parti-

culars. Provided, always, that it shall be lawful for any Court in which the action or proceeding is pending, or in which the issue is tried, to allow the plaintiff or defendant respectively to amend the particulars delivered as aforesaid upon such terms as shall seem fit.

XXXIV. A book shall be kept in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department (such book to be open to inspection without fee) wherein every person filing a specification under this Act shall cause to be stated, under a number corresponding with the number of the specification, some place in India where service of any rule or proceedings for the purpose of cancelling or revoking his exclusive privilege may be made. All persons, partnerships, or Companies from time to time being proprietors of, or having shares or interests in, such exclusive privilege, shall cause to be entered in such book, under such number as aforesaid, their names, together with the name of some place for the service of such proceedings as aforesaid. All such rules and proceedings as aforesaid shall be deemed sufficiently served on any such person, partnership, or Company if a copy thereof be left at the place entered in such book, or (if any other place be substituted for the same by entry in the said book) at the place last substituted, by delivering the same to any person resident at, or in charge of, such place; or if there be no person resident at, or in charge of such place, or if such place be not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, by causing such rule or proceeding to be sent by Post by a registered letter directed to such person, partnership, or Company at such place; and if any such person, partnership, or Company shall neglect to make or cause to be made such entry, then service of such rule or proceeding may be effected by affixing a copy thereof to some conspicuous part of the Court House, or in such other manner as the Court may direct.

XXXV. Nothing herein contained shall abridge or affect the prerogative of the Crown in relation to the grant of any Letters Patent for inventions or otherwise, or affect or interfere with any Letters Patent for an invention heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted by the Crown.

XXXVI. Every petition for leave to file a specification under the provisions of this Act, or for the extension of the term of an exclusive privilege, shall be written or printed on stamped paper of the value of one hundred rupees.

XXXVII. In the construction of this Act, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:—

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 "invention" shall include an improvement.

The word "manufacture" shall be deemed to include any art, process, or manner of producing, preparing, or making an article, and also any article prepared or produced by manufacture.

The word "inventor" when not used in conjunction with the word "actual" shall include the importer of an invention not publicly known or used in India.

The words "inventor" and "actual inventor" shall include the executors, administrators or assigns of an inventor or actual inventor as the case may be.

The word "assigns" shall include grantees of the sole use or benefit in India of an invention, or of the sole use of an exclusive privilege for a limited time.

The word "India" shall mean the territories for the time being in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

The words "Governor General in Council" shall include the "President in Council."

The words "Secretary to the Government of India" shall include any Under-Secretary to the said Government.

FORM OF PETITION.

TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

The petition of (*here insert name, addition, and place of residence*) for leave to file a specification under Act No. VI. of 1856,

SHEWETH,

That your petitioner is in possession of an invention for (*state the title of the invention*), which invention he believes will be of public utility; that he is the inventor thereof (*or, as the case may be, the assignee or the executor or administrator of the inventor*); and that the same is not publicly known or used in India to the best of his knowledge and belief (*or, as the case may be, that he is the first importer into India of the said invention, and that the same is not publicly known or used in India*).

(*If Letters Patent have been obtained for the invention, state according to the requirements of Section XIX.*)

The following is a description of the invention (*here describe it*).

Your petitioner therefore prays for leave to file a specification of the said invention pursuant to the provisions of Act No. VI. of 1856.

And your petitioner, &c.

The day of

(Signed)

FORMS OF DECLARATION.

A.

I (*here insert name, addition, and place of residence*) do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am in possession of an invention for (*state the title of the invention as in the petition*); that I believe the said invention will be of public utility; that I am the inventor thereof (*or, as the case may be, the assignee or executor or administrator of the inventor*), (*or that I am the first importer of the said invention into India*), and that the same is not publicly known or used in India to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, my said invention is truly described in my petition for leave to file a specification thereof.

The day of

(Signed)

B.

I (*here insert name, addition, and place of residence*) do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am in possession of an invention for (*state the nature of the invention*), which invention I believe will be of public utility; that I am the inventor thereof (*or, as the case may be, the assignee or executor or administrator of the inventor*), (*or that I am the first importer of the said invention into India*), and that the same is not publicly known or used in India to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that, to the best of my belief, the instrument in writing under my hand hereunto annexed particularly describes and ascertains the nature of the said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed.

The day of

(Signed)

I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have been appointed by the said
 his agent for the purpose of
 and I verily
 believe that the declaration purporting to be the declaration of the said
 marked () was signed by him, and that the contents thereof are true.
 The day of

(Signed) _____
 W. MORGAN,
 Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

9th February 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 9th February 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 13th of April next:—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Whereas it is expedient that the laws relating to the manufacture of spirits, and the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the collection of the revenue derived therefrom, should be consolidated and amended; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Regulation II. 1802; Regulation X. 1813; Regulations and Acts repealed. Regulation XVII. 1814; Section XLI. and the following Sections of Regulation XIII. 1816; Regulation XI. 1818; Regulation VII. 1824, except the first five Clauses of Section XVIII. and Sections XXIII. and XXIV.; and Regulation VIII. 1826, of the Bengal Code; and Act No. XXV. of 1840; Act No. IX. of 1841; and Act No. XXIII. of 1848 are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal the whole or part of any other Regulation or Act, and except as to acts done, offences committed, and liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act.

II. The collection of the revenue arising from the manufacture of spirits, and the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, shall be ordinarily under the charge of the Collectors of Land Revenue, who shall perform the duties connected therewith under the control and direction of the Commissioners of Revenue, and of the Boards of Revenue. But the Government may appoint any other qualified person to be Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue in any district or locality, and may vest such person with the charge of the Abkaree Revenue therein; and any person so appointed shall exercise in such district or locality all the powers and authority vested by this Act in the Collector of Land Revenue, and such powers and authority shall cease to be exercised in such district or locality by the Collector of Land Revenue during the continuance of such appointment.

III. The Government may also appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners for the superintendence of the Abkaree Revenue in any district or districts: and when such appointment is made, the Commissioner of Abkaree shall exercise within such district or districts the powers and authority vested by this Act in Commissioners of Revenue; and the Revenue Commissioner shall cease to exercise such powers and authority in the said district or districts during the continuance of such appointment.

IV. It shall be lawful for a Collector to make over any part of their duties to any Deputy or Assistant Collector, or to any Deputy Collector appointed under Regulation IX. 1833, all or

any of the duties of a Collector under this Act, and to resume the same at his discretion. Provided that no Assistant Collector, who has not been invested by Government with the powers of a Deputy Collector, shall exercise any judicial power conferred on Collectors by this Act.

V. Collectors may appoint darogahs, jemadars, peons, surveyors, gaugers, and other officers, for the collection of the Abkaree Revenue, and for the prevention of smuggling; and the officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designations, be styled Abkaree Officers. In districts where there are tuhseeldars and mofussil establishments for the collection of the land revenue, the office of Abkaree darogah may be united with that of tuhseeldar; and in such cases the tuhseeldar and the subordinate officers of his establishment shall be held and deemed to be Abkaree Officers within the meaning of this Act.

VI. It shall not be lawful for any person to construct or work a distillery after the manner in which distilleries are constructed and worked in Europe, without license. European distilleries not to be constructed or worked without license.

out a license under the signature of the Collector of the district in which such distillery is situated, or in case the distillery is within twenty miles of Calcutta, or such other distance less than twenty miles as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the signature of the Collector of Calcutta.

VII. The Board of Revenue, with the sanction of Government, may prescribe such rules relative to the granting of licenses under the preceding Section, to the notices to be given by the proprietor of a licensed distillery when he commences and discontinues work, to the size and description of the stills, to the passing and storing of the spirits, to the inspection and examination of the distillery and warehouses, and of the spirits manufactured and stored therein, and to the furnishing of statements and lists of such spirits, and of the stills, coppers, casks, and other utensils used in the distillery, as may from time to time be judged expedient; and such rules, when sanctioned by Government, shall have the force of law.

VIII. A duty shall be levied on spirits manufactured at distilleries worked according to the European method, at the rate of one rupee the imperial gallon London-proof, to be augmented or reduced in proportion to the strength of the spirit. No spirit shall be removed from any such distillery, or the warehouses connected therewith, upon which the aforesaid duty has not been paid, or for the duty chargeable on which a bond has not been executed as hereinafter provided; and for all spirits removed upon payment of duty or under bond, passes shall be issued by the Collector, which shall specify the quantity and strength of the spirit, the place of its destination, the person to whom it is consigned, and whether the duty has been paid or secured by bond.

IX. A drawback of the duty paid as above on spirits manufactured after the European method, and exported by sea, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to any port not subject to the Government of the East India Company, or to the Straits of Malacca, shall be allowed by the Collector of Customs at the port of exportation. Provided always, that the exportation shall be made within one year from the date of the payment of duty under this Act, and that the spirits when brought to the Custom House shall be accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified.

X. Spirits may be removed from any licensed distillery for exportation as aforesaid without payment of duty, under such rules and restrictions as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Revenue, on the person removing them executing a bond with security to the East India Company in the Form A herewith annexed, for the payment of the prescribed duty upon such portion of the said spirits as may not be exported within four months from the date of the bond. Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, on sufficient cause shown, to extend the period allowed for the exportation of the spirits for a further term of four months.

XI. Spirits intended for exportation by sea shall be gauged and proved, previous to shipment, by an Officer of the Customs. The amount of drawback to be allowed upon spirits for which duty has been paid shall be regulated according to the strength and quantity of the said spirits as ascertained by such proof and gauge; and the quantity of spirits brought for exportation under any bond shall be determined in the same manner. Spirits under bond shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Custom House Wharf under passes to be granted for that purpose by the Collector.

XII. When spirits are passed from a distillery under bond, duty shall be recoverable upon any difference between the quantity of spirits so passed from the distillery and the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom House, less such allowance for ullage and leakage as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue. If, upon proof at the Custom House, the strength of any spirits shall be found to be less than that at which they were passed from the distillery, as entered in the pass or invoice thereto annexed by the surveyor or officer in charge of the distillery, such spirits, with the cask in which they are contained, shall be liable to confiscation.

XIII. Spirits brought to the Custom House Wharf under bond for exportation may nevertheless be removed for local consumption, under passes to be granted for that purpose by the Collector of Revenue, upon payment of the prescribed duty of one rupee the imperial gallon London proof on the quantity so removed. Spirits so removed shall be treated on settlement of the bond in the same manner as if they had been exported by sea.

XIV. All sums due to Government under bonds executed according to the provisions of this Act may be recovered either by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the parties by whom the bonds are executed, or by suit on the bond against those parties in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

XV. Spirits intended for exportation by sea, either under bond or with claim to drawback, shall not be shipped from any place except the Custom House, or upon any vessel to which a Custom House officer has not been appointed to superintend the receipt of export cargo. All spirits put on board of any vessel, otherwise than as above directed, shall be treated as if passed for local consumption. If the duty on the said spirits has been paid, no drawback shall be allowed; and if the spirits have been passed from the distillery under bond, the duty chargeable thereon shall remain due upon the bond. Spirits shipped for exportation shall not be re-landed without a

special pass from the Collector of Revenue, in addition to the usual order of the Collector of Customs.

XVI. No drawback shall be allowed on spirits exported to any port to which the operation of Section III. Act No. VI. of 1848 may extend, or upon spirits shipped as stores; nor shall spirits under bond be so exported or shipped without payment of the duty prescribed by this Act.

XVII. Rum shrub, cordials, and other liquors, prepared in a licensed distillery under the supervision of the surveyor or officer in charge of the distillery, shall be charged with duty according to the quantity of spirit used in the preparation; and all the provisions contained in this Act respecting spirits, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall be applicable to such liquors. When any such liquors are removed for exportation without payment of duty, the bonds to be executed by the persons removing them shall be in the annexed Form B.

XVIII. All licensed distilleries constructed and worked after the European method, and situated within twenty miles of Calcutta to be under the Collector of Calcutta. Distilleries within twenty miles as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, shall be under the superintendence and control of the Collector of Calcutta, who shall exercise, with respect to such distilleries and to the spirits manufactured therein, all the powers vested in Collectors by this Act; and the Collectors of districts in which any such distilleries are situated shall have no jurisdiction with respect to such distilleries, or to the spirits manufactured therein, except when any such spirits shall be passed out for local consumption in those districts.

XIX. Every person who shall construct or work, or collect materials for working a distillery after the European method, without a license from the Collector, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding one thousand rupees; and all spirits so manufactured, and all materials and implements collected for the purpose of such manufacture, shall be liable to confiscation.

XX. Every proprietor or manager of a distillery licensed under Section VI. of this Act, who shall omit to furnish any notice or any statement or list required of him under the rules prescribed by the Board of Revenue with the sanction of Government, or shall do any act in contravention of the said rules, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees; and if any such offence be committed a second time with respect to the same distillery, the license granted for the working of such distillery may be withdrawn.

XXI. Every person who shall remove or attempt to remove from any distillery licensed under Section VI. of this Act any spirituous liquors upon which the duty has not been paid, or for the duty on which a bond has not been executed, or any spirituous liquors the which a proper pass has not been issued by for Collector, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding one thousand rupees: the license granted for the construction or working of the distillery from which such liquors have been removed or attempted to be removed may be withdrawn, and the spirits, materials, and utensils contained therein shall be liable to confiscation.

XXII. Every person who shall re-land, or attempt to re-land, any spirituous liquors shipped for exportation, without a special pass from the Collector of Revenue at the place of exportation, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees; and the liquors, together with the casks and vessels containing the same, and the carts, boats, and animals employed in carrying them, shall be liable to confiscation.

XXIII. Spirituous liquors manufactured at the foreign settlement of Chandernagore, or at any other place beyond the limits of the Company's territories, shall, on passing those limits, be charged with the duty prescribed for proof spirits in Section VIII. of this Act; and any such liquors which may be found within the limits of the Company's territories subject to this Act, without a pass from the Collector certifying the payment of such duty, shall be liable to confiscation.

XXIV. Spirituous liquors passed from distilleries worked according to the European method, and spirituous and fermented liquors not to be sold without license, imported either by land or by sea, shall not be sold except under license from the Collector.

XXV. Persons taking out licenses for the wholesale vend of spirituous and fermented liquors as aforesaid, shall pay for every such license the sum of sixteen rupees. The license shall be current only during the official year and in the district in which it is granted. But travelling merchants may obtain a general license, authorising them to sell by wholesale in any district which they may visit in the course of their travel, without taking out a fresh license for that district, under such rules and restrictions as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Revenue.

XXVI. Persons taking out licenses for the retail sale of spirituous and fermented liquors as aforesaid, shall pay for every such license such fee or tax as may be fixed by the Board of Revenue, and such fee or tax shall be payable at such periods as the said Board may direct. Provided that such fee or tax shall be at such rate for each license as shall not exceed the total sum of one hundred rupees for the whole year. Any sale of spirituous or fermented liquors as aforesaid in less quantity than two imperial gallons, or one dozen of quart bottles, shall be held to be a retail sale.

XXVII. It shall not be lawful for any person to manufacture spirits after the Native process, nor to sell such spirits, or taree, or puchwe, or gunjah, bhang, churrus, opium, on any preparation or admixture of the same, except under license from the Collector.

XXVIII. All the provisions relating to the sale or possession of fermented liquors contained in the following Sections of this Act shall be held applicable to the sale or possession of taree, whether in a fermented state or otherwise; and all taree, both fresh and fermented, shall be held to be included in the expression "fermented liquors" as used in the following Sections of this Act.

XXIX. Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for Government, on the report of the Board of Revenue, to pass an order suspending the operation of all the provisions relating to taree contained in this Act, with respect to any district in which the consumption of taree in a fermented state is inconsiderable; and after the passing of any such order, it shall be lawful for taree to be possessed and sold without license in any such district, notwithstanding any thing contained in this Act.

XXX. The Collector, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, may establish distilleries for country spirits. Collectors may establish distilleries for country spirits. Board of Revenue may establish a distillery in which spirits may be manufactured after the Native process; and may from time to time fix limits within which no country spirits, except such as are manufactured at the said distillery, shall be introduced or sold without a special pass from the Collector, and within which no stills shall be constructed or worked, or spirits manufactured, except at the said distillery. He may also, with the like sanction, discontinue any distillery so established whenever its discontinuance may appear to be expedient.

XXXI. The Board of Revenue may prescribe such rules relative to the internal management of distilleries established as above, to the conditions on which spirits may be manufactured in the said distilleries, and to the passes to be issued for the conveyance of such spirits to the shops of the vendors, as may from time to time be judged expedient.

XXXII. The Board of Revenue may regulate the mode in which taree shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same; and may frame rules for the grant of licenses or passes to persons purchasing, transporting, or storing gunjah, bhang, or churrus for the supply of the licensed vendors of those drugs. They may also place the cultivation, preparation, and store of the intoxicating drugs abovementioned under such supervision as may be deemed necessary to secure the duty leviable thereon.

XXXIII. Opium shall be supplied to licensed vendors from the Government stores in such manner and at such prices as the Board of Revenue may direct; and no other description of opium shall be sold by such vendors.

XXXIV. Except for the supply of licensed vendors, country spirits, taree, and puchwe, and intoxicating drugs shall not be sold in larger quantities than are hereunder specified—namely, country spirits one seer, taree, or puchwe four seers, gunjah or bhang, or any preparation or admixture of the same, one quarter of a seer, churrus or opium, or any preparation or admixture of the same, five tolals weight; and the sale of any such quantity as is herein allowed shall be deemed to be a retail sale within the meaning of this Act.

XXXV. Whenever a license for the retail sale of country spirits, taree, or puchwe, or intoxicating drugs shall be granted under this Act, the Collector shall be authorised to demand, in consideration of the privilege granted, such tax or duty, or a tax or duty adjusted on such principles as may from time to time be fixed with the sanction of the Board of Revenue; and such tax or duty shall be payable at such periods as the said Board may direct. The Collector may grant special licenses for the sale of unfermented taree, only at those periods of the year when the fresh juice is in request: fees may be demanded for such special licenses at a rate not exceeding one rupee for each license; and the vendors shall not be subject to any other tax or duty.

XXXVI. Persons taking out licenses for the retail sale of country spirits, taree, or puchwe, or intoxicating drugs, shall give such security for the performance of their engagements, or make such deposit in lieu of security, as the Collector may require.

XXXVII. Unless otherwise specially authorised by the Board of Revenue, licenses for retail sale as aforesaid shall be granted for the

term of one year, and, if continued to the holders thereof, shall be formally renewed from year to year. But it shall be incumbent on every person holding a license, who may intend not to renew it, to give notice of his intention to the Collector fifteen days previous to the expiration of the year; and if such notice be not given, and the license be not recalled by the Collector, the license held and engagement entered into by every such person shall remain in force as if the said license and engagement had been formally renewed.

XXXVIII. The Board of Revenue shall have authority to regulate the form and conditions of all licenses granted under this Act; and every person taking out a license for the manufacture of country spirits, or for the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, shall execute a counterpart engagement in exact conformity with the tenor of such license.

Parties taking out license to execute counterpart engagements.

XXXIX. The Collector may recall or cancel any license granted under this Act if the tax or duty there-in stipulated be not duly paid, or in case of a violation of any other condition thereof, or of the holder being convicted of a breach of the peace or any other criminal offence. If the Collector desire to recall a license for any cause other than those above specified, he shall give one month's previous notice, or make such compensation for default of notice as the Commissioner or Board of Revenue shall direct.

XL. Any licensed retail vendor may surrender his license on giving fifteen days previous notice to the Collector, and paying a sum equal to the tax for fifteen days over and above the sum payable under the license.

XLI. The Collector may recover any arrear of tax or duty due on account of any license granted under this Act, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person from whom the same is due or of his surety, or by any other process which is or may be in force for the recovery of arrears of revenue due from farmers of land or their sureties.

XLII. Every person licensed to manufacture country spirits, or to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, who shall refuse or be unable to produce his license on the demand of any Abkaree Officer, or who shall commit any act in breach of any of the conditions of his license not otherwise provided for in this Act, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

XLIII. Every licensed retail vendor, who shall sell any greater quantity of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs than is allowed to be sold by retail by the provisions of this Act, and every licensed wholesale vendor who shall make a retail sale, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees.

XLIV. Every person who shall convey or attempt to convey any country spirits from a distillery, established under Section XXX. of this Act without a pass, or exceeding the quantity for which a pass shall have been granted, or shall introduce or attempt to introduce any country spirits manufactured at another place into the limits fixed for the consumption of spirits manufactured at such distillery, or shall wilfully contravene any rule prescribed by the Board of Revenue for the management of such distillery, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XLV. Every person other than a licensed manufacturer, who shall manufacture any country spirits, and every person other than a licensed vendor, or a person duly authorised to supply licensed vendors who shall sell any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, and every person authorised to supply licensed vendors, who shall sell any such liquors or drugs to any person other than a licensed vendor, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for illicit manufacture or sale of country spirits, &c.

XLVI. Every person, other than a licensed manufacturer or vendor, or a person duly authorised to supply licensed vendors, who shall have in his possession any greater quantity of country spirits, or taree, or puchwye, or intoxicating drugs, except opium, than may legally be sold by retail under the provisions of Section XXXIV. of this Act, or shall transport by land or by water, or have in his possession any spirituous liquors made at a distillery worked according to the European method, or any imported spirituous or fermented liquors, in larger quantity than two gallons, without a pass from the Collector or other Officer duly empowered in that behalf, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees; and the liquors and drugs, together with the vessels, packages, and coverings in which they are found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, shall be liable to confiscation. Provided always, that nothing in this Section shall extend to any spirituous liquors, wines, or beer purchased by any person for his private use and not for sale.

Penalty for illegal possession of country spirits, &c.

Proviso.

XLVII. The provisions of the two last preceding Sections, so far as they relate to the sale and possession of fermented liquors, shall not be held applicable to the sale and possession of taree, the produce of the date tree, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses; and the provisions of the said Sections relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs shall not be held applicable to the sale and possession of gunjah or bhang by the cultivators of the plants which produce those drugs respectively. But such cultivators are prohibited from selling any gunjah or bhang to any one other than a licensed vendor, or a person duly authorised to purchase by pass or license from the Collector; and every such cultivator who shall act in breach of this prohibition shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Provisions of the two preceding Sections not to apply to the sale and possession of taree when supplied to sugar manufactories, nor to the sale and possession of gunjah and bhang by cultivators.

Cultivators of gunjah or bhang to sell only to licensed persons.

XLVIII. Every person other than a licensed vendor, who shall have in his possession a greater quantity of opium than five tolahs weight, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees, unless the opium found in the possession of such person shall exceed the weight of thirty-one seers and a quarter, in which case the penalty may be increased at a rate not exceeding sixteen rupees the seer for all the opium so found in excess of that weight: and the opium, together with the vessels, packages, and coverings in which it is found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

XLIX. Provided always, that nothing in the last preceding Section shall extend to the persons and circumstances hereinafter specified, namely—

1. Authorised opium cultivators having newly extracted opium in their possession during the usual

Opium cultivators.

period, between the full growth of the poppy and the delivery of the produce to the opium agent.

2. Travellers and visitants from foreign states or countries having in their possession any quantity of foreign opium not exceeding two seers, the produce of such states and countries, and intended for the private use of such travellers and visitants, or their attendants, and not for sale or traffic.

3. Dealers in horses travelling with strings of horses from beyond the South-West frontier of the territory under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and having in their possession opium, the produce of foreign states or countries, not exceeding in quantity the proportion of ten tolahs weight for each horse.

If opium be found in the possession of any traveller or visitant, or any dealer in horses as aforesaid, in excess of the quantities above specified, such excess shall be liable to confiscation, but the persons in whose possession it may be found shall not be subject to any further penalty.

L. Every licensed vendor who shall sell or offer for sale opium adulterated with any foreign substance, not being a preparation or admixture of opium for the sale of

which such vendor may have taken out a license, or shall sell or have in his possession any opium other than the opium supplied to him from the Government stores, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees, the license held by him shall be withdrawn, and the opium, together with the vessels or packages in which it is found, shall be seized and confiscated.

LI. Every proprietor, farmer, tuhseeldar, gomashta, or other manager of land, who shall authorise or connive at the manufacture of country spirits or the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs by any unlicensed person, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees.

LII. Any Abkaree Officer may enter and inspect at any time by day or by night the shop or premises in which any licensed manufacturer or retail vendor shall carry on the manufacture of country spirits, or the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs.

LIII. Any Abkaree Officer may stop and detain any person carrying any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs liable to confiscation under this Act, and may seize the liquors or drugs, with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which they are contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them; and may also arrest the person in whose possession such liquors or drugs are found.

LIV. Any Abkaree Officer above the rank of a jemadar of peons may arrest any person having an unlicensed still in his possession, or engaged in the unlawful sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, and may seize such still with the materials for working it, and all such liquors and drugs.

LV. Whenever any Abkaree Officer above the rank of a jemadar of peons shall have good reason to believe from information given by any person, which information shall be taken down in

writing, that spirits are unlawfully manufactured, or that any spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, liable to confiscation under this Act, are kept or concealed in any house, boat, or other place, such officer may, between sunrise and sunset, but always in the presence of a darogah or other Officer of Police not being under the grade of a jemadar, enter into any such house, boat, or place, and in case of resistance may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry; and may seize and carry away all stills and materials used in the manufacture of such spirits, and all such liquors and drugs; and may also arrest the owner or occupier of the house, boat, or place, with all other persons concerned in the manufacture of such spirits, or in the keeping and concealing of such liquors or drugs.

LVI. A Collector may issue his warrant for the search of any house, boat, or other place in which he may have good reason to believe, either from information given, or from his own knowledge, or from the proceedings in any other case, that spirits are unlawfully manufactured, or that spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, liable to confiscation under this Act, are kept or concealed, and such warrant may be executed by any Officer above the rank of a jemadar of peons in the manner prescribed in the last preceding Section.

LVII. The powers of seizure, search, and arrest given to Abkaree Officers by Sections LIII. LIV. and LV. of this Act shall, in regard to the seizure and search for contraband opium and the arrest of persons found in possession thereof, be vested also in the Officers of the Police and Revenue Departments according to their respective grades. And it shall further be lawful for the Government to invest the Officers of those Departments or of any of them, with the like powers with respect to the seizure of, and search for spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs of every description, and the arrest of persons found in possession of them; and all such Officers, when so empowered, as well as all Police and Revenue Officers when acting under the authority conferred by this Section for the suppression of illicit dealings in opium, shall be held and deemed to be Abkaree Officers within the meaning of this Act.

LVIII. Whenever an Abkaree Officer shall arrest any person, or seize any still or any liquors or drugs liable to confiscation under this Act, or enter any house, boat, or place, for the purpose of searching for any such illicit articles, he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, or seizure, or search, to his official superior, and shall carry the person arrested, or the illicit articles seized, with all convenient despatch, to the Collector for trial or adjudication.

LIX. Every person who shall obstruct or molest any Abkaree Officer in the due execution of this Act, or of any rules prescribed under the authority thereof, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees; and shall be further liable, if an affray or breach of the peace shall happen in consequence of his resistance to such punishment as is prescribed by law for cases of affray or breach of the peace, in addition to the penalty herein prescribed for resistance of process.

LX. All Police Officers are required to aid the Abkaree Officers in the due execution of this Act, upon notice given or request made by such Officers; and any Police Officer who, without

Penalty. lawful excuse, shall neglect or refuse to assist as aforesaid, and any darogah or other Officer in charge of a Police station, who, on application made by an Abkaree Officer under Section LV. of this Act, shall fail to attend a search himself, or to depute a subordinate Officer not being below the grade of a jemadar, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees.

LXI. Every person who shall maliciously give false information against any person as being engaged in the unlawful manufacture of

Penalty for maliciously giving false information. spirits, or as having in his possession any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs in contravention of this Act, and so procure that such person be arrested, or that any house, boat, or other place be searched to the injury or annoyance of such person, or any other person whatsoever, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees, which sum, or any portion thereof, may be paid to the person aggrieved, and shall be further liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

LXII. Any Abkaree Officer who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person on the pretence of seizing

Penalty for vexatious seizure. or searching for any spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs liable to confiscation under this Act, or shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess not required for the execution of his duty, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees, which sum, or any portion thereof, may be paid to the person aggrieved.

LXIII. Any Abkaree Officer who shall neglect to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure, or search, within twenty-four hours thereafter, or shall delay carrying to the Collector any person arrested, or any illicit articles seized under this Act, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees.

LXIV. Any Abkaree Officer who shall unlawfully release or connive at the escape of any person arrested under this Act, or connive at the manufacture of spirits or the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs by any unlicensed person, or by any licensed person contrary to the terms of his license, or act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, for the purpose of enabling any person to do anything whereby any of the provisions of this Act may be evaded or broken, or the Abkaree Revenue defrauded; and any darogah of Police or other Officer invested with local jurisdiction, who shall authorise, countenance, or connive at the establishment of any unlicensed shop for the sale of such liquors or drugs as aforesaid in any place subject to his control, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees.

LXV. Any Abkaree Officer who shall ask or take any gratuity not authorised by any law or order of Government or of the Board of Revenue, in consideration of doing or omitting to do any act in his official capacity, and any person who shall offer any bribe to any such Officer in order to induce him to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees.

LXVI. All forfeitures leviable from Abkaree and other Officers under Sections LXIII. and LXIV. shall be adjudged by the Collector, Magistrate, or other authority to whom such Officers shall be respectively subordinate; and all other for-

feitures and penalties prescribed for offences against the provisions of this Act, except as herein otherwise provided, and all seizures of goods declared liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be adjudged by the Collector.

LXVII. Complaints or informations of offences committed against the provisions of this Act shall be received on unstamped paper; but no such complaint or information shall be admitted unless it be preferred within the period of six months after the commission of the offence to which the complaint or information refers.

LXVIII. If from any complaint or information lodged before him, or from circumstances within his own knowledge, or the proceedings in any other case, a Collector has good reason to believe that any person has actually in his possession an illicit still, or any spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, liable to confiscation under this Act, he may issue his warrant for the arrest of the person believed to be in the possession of such illicit articles, or a warrant for search and arrest as provided in Section LVI. of this Act.

LXIX. In all other cases of complaint or information of offences against the provisions of this Act the cognizance whereof is vested in the Collector, that officer shall issue a summons requiring the attendance of the accused person on or before a certain day to be specified therein, and shall at the same time summon such witnesses as may be named by the informer or as he may judge it necessary to

examine in proof of the accusation. If, on the summons being duly served, the accused person shall fail to attend, the Collector may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

LXX. When an accused or suspected person shall be sent in to the Collector by any Officer authorised to make arrests under this Act, or shall be apprehended on the warrant of the Collector, or shall attend in pursuance of summons, the Collector shall proceed to investigate the case with as little delay as possible. In the summoning and examination of witnesses, the Collector shall exercise the same powers which he is authorised to exercise when acting judicially in the trial of summary suits for rent. Any person giving intentionally and deliberately a false deposition on oath or affirmation shall be held to be guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed for that offence by law.

LXXI. Whenever any person shall be convicted of any offence and sentenced to pay any penalty forfeited under this Act, in case of non-payment of the same, the Collector or other Officer by whom the forfeiture shall have been adjudged may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any personal property belonging to the offender; and if no such property sufficient for the payment of the forfeiture be found, the Collector or other Officer may pass an order that the offender be imprisoned in the criminal jail for any period not exceeding one month if the offence of which he has been convicted is punishable under this Act with a pecuniary penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, for a period not exceeding three months if the limit of the penalty is two hundred rupees, and for a period not exceeding six months if the limit is any sum above two hundred rupees. Provided always, that if the offender declare his inability to pay the forfeiture, it shall be lawful for the Collector or other Officer, at his discretion, to pass an order for such imprisonment as aforesaid, instead of issuing a warrant of distress and sale. Provided also, that the imprisonment prescribed by this Section shall be in addition to

any other period of imprisonment to which the offender may be sentenced under the provisions of this Act.

LXXII. Whenever any person shall be convicted of an offence against this Act, after having been previously convicted of a like offence, he shall be liable, in addition to the penalty attached to such offence, to imprisonment in the criminal jail for a period not exceeding six months; and a like punishment of imprisonment not exceeding six months shall be incurred, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence, upon every subsequent conviction after the second. The warrant of the Collector, or other Officer adjudicating any case under the provisions of this Act, shall be authority for the Magistrate or other person in charge of the criminal jail to hold the person described therein in confinement in such jail, and for such time as may be specified and required in the said warrant.

LXXIII. Whenever any person shall attend on summons, in consequence of a complaint or information exhibited against him of any offence committed against this Act, if it shall appear on investigation that the complaint or information originated in malice or in motives clearly vexatious and unwarrantable, the Collector or other Officer adjudicating the case may impose on the complainant or informant a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, which fine or any part thereof may on realization be paid to the party summoned, or may order such complainant or informant to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding fifteen days.

LXXIV. All goods and chattels adjudged to confiscation, except opium, shall be disposed of by the Collector by public sale. Opium seized and confiscated shall be sent for examination to the civil surgeon of the station, and, if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be transmitted to the Government factories, or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall direct. If declared to be unfit for use, it shall be immediately destroyed.

LXXV. One-half of all fines and forfeitures levied from persons convicted of the unlawful manufacture of spirits, or of the unlawful sale or possession of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, and one-half of the proceeds from sale of all confiscated articles, except opium, and in the case of opium confiscated and declared by the civil surgeon to be fit for use, a reward of one rupee eight annas for each seer shall, upon adjudication of the case, be awarded to the Officer or Officers who apprehended the offender; and the other half of such fines and forfeitures and proceeds of sale, or in the case of opium as aforesaid, a reward of one rupee eight annas for each seer, shall be given to the informer. If the fine or forfeiture is not realized, the Board of Revenue may grant such reasonable reward, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, as may seem to them fit; and the said Board may direct by general order what classes of Abkaree Officers shall receive rewards, and what classes shall have no title to share therein.

LXXVI. All fines and forfeitures levied under this Act, the disposal of which is not specially provided for, shall belong to Government; but the Board of Revenue may appropriate any portion thereof, not exceeding one-half, for rewarding informers, or for compensating persons subjected to annoyance or injury by any proceedings under this Act.

LXXVII. All orders and sentences passed by a Collector or other Officer under this Act shall be appealable in the usual manner under the laws and regulations

in force relative to appeals from the orders of Collectors or of such other Officers. Provided always, that all orders passed by an Officer invested with the charge of the Abkaree Revenue shall be appealable to the Commissioner, in the same manner as if the orders were passed by a Collector.

LXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Collector, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, to let in farm, for any period not exceeding five years, the duties leviable on the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, or any description of such liquors or drugs, except opium, in any pergunnah or other known division of a district.

LXXIX. The Board of Revenue may prescribe rules for the invitation and acceptance of tenders for such farms, and for the requisition of security for the due fulfilment of the engagements entered into by the farmers. The said Board may also regulate the form and conditions of lease; and any breach of those conditions shall render the lease liable to annulment.

LXXX. When the duties leviable on any of the articles above enumerated are let in farm, the farmer shall be at liberty to make his own arrangements with the manufacturers and vendors within the limits of his farm, and all the penalties and forfeitures prescribed by this Act for the unlawful manufacture, sale, or possession of any such article shall be incurred by all persons manufacturing, selling, or possessing the same without license or authority from the farmer.

LXXXI. Provided always, that every such farmer shall be required to file in the Collector's office a list of all the licenses granted by him in such form as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue. Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Collector, with the sanction of the said Board, before entering into engagements for any such farm, to make such reservations or restrictions with respect to the grant of licenses as may be deemed proper and expedient.

LXXXII. If a farm be cancelled for any cause other than a breach on the part of the farmer of the conditions of the lease, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses be imposed within the period of the lease, the farmer shall be entitled to receive such compensation for any loss which he may sustain thereby as the Board of Revenue shall think just and proper.

LXXXIII. The provisions of Section XLI. of this Act shall be applicable to any arrear that may be due from any farmer of Abkaree revenue; and every such farmer shall be authorised and empowered to use the same means and processes for the recovery of any arrear of tax or duty due to him from any authorised vendor, which may be lawfully used by zemindars and farmers of land for the recovery of arrears of rent due to them from their undertenants.

LXXXIV. Within the limits of any military cantonment, and within a circle drawn at a distance of two miles, or such other distance as may in any case be prescribed by Government, from such limits, licenses for the manufacture of spirits and for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors shall not be granted, nor shall the duties leviable upon such spirits and liquors be let in farm, otherwise than with the knowledge and consent of the Commanding Officer; and upon the requisition

of such Officer, any license which may have been granted either by the Collector or by a farmer within such circle or limits shall be immediately withdrawn.

LXXXV. In all other respects the foregoing provisions of this Act shall have

Mode of making arrest or search within military cantonments.

full force and effect within such circle and limits as aforesaid. Provided, however, that, when arrest or search is to be made within the limits of any cantonment, the Collector or other Officer authorised under this Act to make arrest or search shall, whenever it may be practicable, give previous notice to the Commanding Officer, and in all other cases shall report the arrest or search to such Commanding Officer with as little delay as possible. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall affect or interfere with the provisions of Act No. XVIII. of 1853.

LXXXVI. In the districts in which the poppy is cultivated on account of Government, the Deputy Opium Agents and Sub-Deputy Agents shall exercise the powers vested by this Act in Collectors and Deputy Collectors, so far as the same relate to the suppression or punishment of illegal dealings in opium; and the Officers of the Opium Department shall exercise the powers vested by this Act in Abkaree Officers for the seizure of illicit opium and the arrest of persons found in possession thereof, and, in respect to such seizures and arrests shall be held and deemed to be Abkaree Officers within the meaning of this Act.

LXXXVII. The proceedings of Sub-Deputy Agents under this Act shall be subject to the revision of the Deputy Agents in the same manner as the proceedings of Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833 are subject to the revision of the Collectors; and all orders and decisions of a Deputy Agent or Sub-Deputy Agent under this Act shall be appealable to the Commissioner, in the same manner as the orders and decisions of a Collector or Deputy Collector.

LXXXVIII. Nothing in this Act relating to the grant of licenses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the recovery of arrears of tax or duty due under such licenses, to the illicit sale, carrying, or possession of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the penalties incurred thereby, and to the appointment, duties, and responsibilities of Abkaree Officers, shall extend to the Town of Calcutta; but the provisions of Act No. XI. of 1849 shall continue in full force and effect as if this Act had not been passed.

Saving of provisions of Act XI. 1849.

LXXXIX. 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.

The word "Government" means the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and of the North-Western Provinces. The expression "Board of Revenue" means the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, and the Sudder Board of Revenue at Agra.

The word "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of a Revenue Division, or a Commissioner of Abkaree, whenever such Officer shall be specially appointed for the superintendence of the Abkaree revenue.

The word "Collector" means any Collector, Deputy Collector, or other Revenue Officer in independent charge of a district, or any Officer specially invested with the charge of the Abkaree revenue.

The word "Magistrate" means any Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or other person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

The expression "Country Spirit" means any spirit made by the Native process of distillation.

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.

FORM A.

Know all men by these presents, That we

are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the Honorable the East India Company, in the sum of Company's Rupees to be paid to the said East India Company, or their certain attorney, agents, successors, or assigns; for which payment well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, and each of us binds himself and each and every one of our respective heirs, administrators, and representatives by these presents, sealed with our respective seals, dated the day of in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas the above-bounden are justly and truly indebted to the East India Company in the sum of Company's Rupees being the amount of duty payable to the East India Company, at the rate of one rupee per imperial gallon London-proof, for gallons of manufactured at which the said ha been allowed to remove thence direct to without having paid the amount of such duty, but in lieu thereof the above written obligation has been accepted by the said East India Company, the said binding themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives, to pay to the said East India Company, their successors, or assigns, duty at the rate of one rupee per imperial gallon London-proof, for so much thereof as shall not be exported by sea within the space of four calendar months from the date of these presents. Now the condition of this obligation is such, that, if the above bounden

his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, or some or one of them, do and shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said East India Company, their successors, or assigns, duty at the rate of one rupee per imperial gallon London-proof, for all or any portion of the above-mentioned which shall not have been then exported by sea [of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given by the said to the Collector of aforesaid,] then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered }
in the presence of }

B.

Know all men by these presents, That we are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the Honorable the East India Company, in the sum of Company's Rupees to be paid to the said East India Company, or their certain attorney, agents, successors, or assigns; for which payment well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, and each of us binds himself and each and every one of our respective heirs, administrators, and representatives by these presents, sealed with our respective seals, dated the day of in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas the above-bounden are justly and truly indebted to the said East India Company in the sum of Company's Rupees being the amount of duty payable to the East India Company at the rate of one rupee per imperial gallon of proof spirit, for dozens of bottles, or gallons of cordials and liqueurs as specified in the annexed Schedule, manufactured at which the said have been allowed to remove thence direct to without having paid the amount of such duty, but in

lieu thereof the above written obligation has been accepted by the said East India Company, the said

binding themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives, to pay to the said East India Company, their successors, or assigns, duty at the rate of one rupee per imperial gallon of proof spirit for so much thereof as shall not be exported by sea within the space of four calendar months from the date of these presents. Now the condition of this obligation is such that, if the above-bounden his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, or some or one of them, do and shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said East India Company, their successors, or assigns, duty at the rate of one rupee per imperial gallon of proof spirit for all or any portion of the above-mentioned cordials and liqueurs which shall not have been then exported by sea [of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given by the said to the Collector of aforesaid,] then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered }
in the presence of }

SCHEDULE.

Description of Cordials and Liqueurs.	Quantity in Bottles or Gallons.	Quantity of Proof Spirit.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

16th February 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 16th February 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 20th of May next :—

A Bill to provide for the Execution of Criminal Process in places out of the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the same.

Whereas, by Act No. VII. of 1854, certain provisions were made for the execution, in any part of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, of warrants of arrest issued by competent officers in any other parts thereof; and whereas it is expedient that similar means should be provided for the execution as aforesaid of all other criminal process issued as aforesaid: It is enacted as follows :—

I. Any criminal process whatever, including summonses, subpoenas, and search warrants, as well as warrants of arrest, issued by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in any part of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, may be executed within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate having jurisdiction in any part of the said territories, whether in the same Presidency or not, upon having a written authority, under the hand and seal of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it may be executed, previously endorsed thereon.

II. The Magistrate endorsing any process under this Act shall not be liable to any action or other proceeding in consequence of any illegality in the issuing of the process; but any Magistrate illegally or improperly issuing the same shall be liable for any act in pursuance of the endorsement in the same manner, and to the same extent only, as if the process had been executed within his own jurisdiction.

III. The provisions of Act No. VII. of 1854, and of this Act, do and shall extend and apply to any warrant or other process of any Magistrate having jurisdiction in the territories beyond the local limits of the Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, which shall be executed within those limits. Provided that, if a Magistrate having jurisdiction within those limits shall object to endorse any warrant or other process on account of any apparent defect therein or for any other cause, he shall refer such warrant or other process to a Judge of the Supreme Court, who shall deal therewith according to the provisions of Act No. XXIII. of 1840.

IV. The word "Magistrate," as used in this Act, includes a Joint Magistrate, or any person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, and also a Justice of the Peace.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Advertisement.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. THACKER & Co. have FOR SALE, on account of Government, Copies of the following SELECTIONS :—

Statistical Report on the Principality of KOLHAPUR. Political Selection No. VIII. New Series. Rs. 7.

Memoir on the SAWUNT WAREE State, and Report on the PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS in INDIA. Political Selection No. X. New Series. Rs. 3-8.

Miscellaneous Information connected with the MAHEE KANTA. Political Selection No. XII. Rs. 3.

HISTORY of SIND, A. D. 710—1590, written in PERSIAN by Mahomed Masoom Namé; Translated by Capt G. G. Malet. Political Selection No. XIII. New Series. Rs. 1-12.

Memoir on the Physical Character of the NERBUDDA RIVER, and Mineral Resources of the NERBUDDA VALLEY. Political Selection No. XIV. Rs. 2.

Miscellaneous Information connected with the Province of KUTCH. Political Selection No. XV. New Series. Rs. 4.

Also, just issued,

Miscellaneous Information connected with the Province of SIND, in Two Parts, *with Maps*, &c. Political Selection No. XVII. New Series. Rs. 8.

Ditto ditto, in one Vol. *without Maps*. Rs. 6.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1856.

Advertisement.**GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**

Messrs. THACKER & Co. have for SALE, on account of Government, Copies of STACK'S SINDHI and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, at Rs. 5-4-0 per copy.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1856.

Notice

Is hereby given, that a sum of Rupees 10-1-5, also some other articles, on account of the ESTATES of the late BIGGAREES below mentioned, have been received into my Office :—

Vitnac Womnac, 1 rupee in cash, 4 brass rings, 1 tin pot, 1 small leather bucket, 1 old pugry, and 1 old white jacket.

Nagnac Womnac, Rs. 3-1-5 in cash, and 1 old pugry.

Binda Purdasee, Rs. 4 in cash, 1 leather bucket, and 1 brass lota.

Abdoola Momin, Rs. 2 in cash, 1 copper pot, 1 tin pot, and 1 tin plate.

The same will be paid and delivered by me to their legal representatives, on application, with full particulars.

F. WEMYSS, Captain,
Engineer to the Dockyard.

Bombay, Dockyard Engineer's Office,
7th August 1855.

अह्मदनगर.

अह्मदनगर न्याये लयेला शुनरी गम्मेला जेगारीज्मोनां धरिष्टी वीरो ३. १०-१-५ तथा परचुरेणु सामान मारी कचेरीमां आया छे.

१ वीटनाक उमनाक ३. १ रोडका तथा पीतलनी वीठी ४
तथा कुलधनु वाराणु १ तथा नांनी सांयजंणी डोल १
तथा शुनी पागडी १ तथा शुनी रक्षित अंगरजो १.

१ नागनाक उमनाक ३. ३-१-५ रोडका शुनी पागडी १.

१ पीनका परदेशी ३. ४ रोडका तथा सांयजंणी पालदी १
तथा पीतलनो सोया १.

१ आबदुला मोमीन ३. २ रोडका तथा तांयानु वाराण १
तथा कुलधनु वाराणु १ तथा पीनपल्ल १.

कामेला प्रमाणि रादरुड भांशुरोना न्ये वारोला हरो तेज्मोमे सर्व मजकुर शुधां अरन करेथी अंमे रादरुड रुपया तथा सामान आयाशु.

(सही) अं. उवमीरा, कपतान,
गोदीचे इजिनियर.

तारीख ७ मी माहे आगस्ट सने १८५५ धरिची
मुा मुयैध गोदीना इजिनियरनी कचेरी.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे खाली लिहिलेले मयत विगारी यांचे इस्टेटा पैकीं रु. १०-१-५ आणि दुसरें किरकोळ सामान आमचे कचेरींत आलें आहे.

विठनाक उमनाक रोख रुपया १ व पितळेच्या आंगठ्या ४ व कथलाचें भांडे १ व लाहान चांमड्याची बालदी १ व जुनी पागडी १ व जुना सफेद अंगरखा १.

नागनाक उमनाक रोख रुपये ३-१-५ व जुनी पागडी १. बिंडा परदेशी रोख रुपये ४ व चांमड्याची बालदी १ व पितळेचा लोटा १.

आबदुला मोमीन रोख रुपये २ व तांब्याचें भांडें १ व कथली भांडें १ व टीन प्लेट १.

कायदाप्रमाणे सदहू मनुष्यांचे जे वारस आसतील त्याणीं सर्व मजकुरासहीत अर्ज केला असतां त्यास आम्ही सदहू रुपये व सामान देजं.

सही.

एफ. वेमिस, कपतान,
गोदीचे इजिनियर.

तारीख ७ माहे आगस्ट सन १८५५ इसवी मुा.

मुंबई गोदीचे इजिनियरची कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SESSION of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Tuesday the 18th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which, now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other Crimes and Offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 29th day of February 1856, and in the Nineteenth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE,
Sheriff.

BANK OF BOMBAY.**DISCOUNT.**

On Government Bills	10 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 Months	12 ditto.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government Notes and Railway Shares ..	11 ditto.
On Open Loans on ditto	12 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts	12 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 90 per cent., on 4 per Cent. 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 realizes 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,

J. STUART,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 17th January 1856.

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.
Muckoond Canjee, Luximon Muckoondjee, and Govind Muckoondjee.	Carpenters	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, at Chowpatty.	20th	February	1856.
Antonio John Barnabe.	A Signalman at Parell Station.	East Indian...	Without the Fort, at Parell.	22nd	"	"
Thucker Goculdass Pragjee.	A General Merchant	Hindoo.....	Within the Fort, in Bazar Gate Street.	23rd	"	"
Moroba Chimnaje...	A Goldsmith	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, on Girgaum Road.	27th	"	"
John George Francke.	None	East Indian...	Without the Fort, at Chowpatty.	3rd	March	"

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.
Khetta Parpia	3rd Monday	March instant	11 o'clock.
John Frederick Clarkson	1st Monday	April next	Ditto.
Antonio John Barnabe	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Muckoond Canjee, Luximon Muckoondjee, and Govind Muckoondjee	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.

Dividends payable in the undermentioned Insolvents' Estates.

Gungabae Widow, 3rd Monday in March instant,	of 10 per cent.
Dadabhoy Nasserwanjee, ditto	ditto, of 10 per cent.
Purshotum Wittooba Sett, ditto	ditto, of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

J. A. McKENZIE,

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 4th day of March 1856.

Clerk of the Court.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોર્ટ મધે.

જાહેર ખપ્પર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે, જે વિગત સાથે હેની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓના નામો લખેલ છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેવદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે કે વિક્ટોરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરસે જે ધારો કરીને કરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં બાબતોના ધલાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	રહેવાનું કે કાણું મુંબઈમધે.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાડા.	માસ.	વરસ.
મકુંદકાનજી તથા લખમણ શુથારો		હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ચોપાટીપર ...	૨૦	જાન્યુઆરી.	૧૮૫૬.
મકુંદજી તથા ગોવીંદ મકુંદજી.						
અનંતોનીઓ જાન બાર-નેય.	પરેલના કેકાણાઉપર વાવઝાની શાની કરનાર.	ઈસ્તિઝંડીઅન	કોટબાહાર પરેલમાં	૨૨	જાન્યુ.	એન.
કકર ગોકલદારા પ્રાગજી ..	શાધલી વસ્તુનો વેપારી	હીંદુ.	કોટમાં બબરના દરવાજાના રસતા ઉપર.	૨૩	જાન્યુ.	એન.
મોરેબા ચીમનાજી	શોની	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ગીરગામના રસતા ઉપર.	૨૭	જાન્યુ.	એન.
જાન જાનજી ફરંક	કાંઈનહીં	ઈસ્તિઝંડીઅન	કોટબાહાર ચોપાટીપર ..	૩	માર્ચ.	એન.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતમાં શીરસ્તા પ્રમાણે હુકમ થયા છે, કે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મજકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજ વસ્તુ આ નામદાર કોર્ટનાં આર્કિસિઆલ આશાએનીના તાબામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાનાર કરાવેલા દાડા.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
ખેતા પારખીઆ	૩ જો સોમવાર.	ચાલતો માર્ચ.	૧૧.
જાન ફરેદરીક કલારકરના	૧ જો સોમવાર.	આવતો અપરેલ.	એન.
અનંતોનીઓ જાન બારનેય	એન.	એન.	એન.
મકુંદકાનજી તથા લખમણ મકુંદજી તથા ગોવીંદ મકુંદજી..	એન.	એન.	એન.

આડા આવનાર લેણદારોએ, યોડમાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણ દાહાડા અગાઉ, સોગણનાં માથી સાખીત કીધેલા પોતોના દાવા હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાણે તેઓને શી આપવી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાનાં દેવાની, તથા માલ મિલકતની, ટીપો હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદારોના ઈસ્તિઝામાંથી ફાલા આપવા તેહેની વીગત.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	રૌંકડે ટકા.
ગંગાબાઈ વીધવા	૩ જો સોમવાર.	ચાલતો માર્ચ.	ટકા ૧૦
દાદાબાઈ નરારવાનજી	એન.	એન.	ટકા ૧૦
પરશોતમ વીડોબા રોઠ	એન.	એન.	ટકા ૦૦.

શ્રી મુંબઈના કોર્ટમધે, કોર્ટના કલાર્કની આશીસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૪ થી માર્ચ સને ૧૮૫૬.

જે. એ. મકેનજી,
કોર્ટના કલાર્ક સહી.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 11th March 1856.

YEARS.	PASSESGRANTEDATINDORE			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY				EXPORTED BY SEA			Balance unaccounted for.	Detail of Exports from 5th to 11th March 1856.
	Up to 4th March 1856.	From 5th to 11th March 1856.	Total.	Up to 4th March 1856.	From 5th to 11th March 1856.	Lost on the road.	Total.	Up to 4th March 1856.	From 5th to 11th March 1856.	Total.		
For 1852-53 Chests.	27,055½	..	27,055½	27,049½	..	6	27,055½	27,898½	..	27,898½	51½	
„ 1853-54 „	25,200	..	25,200	25,202½	..	3½	25,206	25,243	..	25,243	10½	
„ 1854-55 „	27,688	..	27,688	27,685½	..	2½	27,688	27,578½	..	27,578½	107	
„ 1855-56 „	14,685	174	14,859	14,201½	284	3½	14,489	10,264½	..	10,264½	4,220½	None.

Bombay, Office of Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 12th March 1856.

J. H. PELLY,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

LIST of REMITTANCE forwarded from the Accountant General's Office, Military Department, to the other Presidencies, during the Month of February 1856. (Published as per Government Letter No. 3159, dated 7th November 1849.)

Date of the Remittance List.	From what Pay Office received.	By whom made.	In whose favour.	To what Presidency.	Date of the receipt in the Accountant General's Office, Military Department.	Total.	Grand Total.	Date when forwarded.
1856					1856	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	1856
Feb. 9th	Presidency Pay Office.	Captain E. L. Russell, Fort Adjutant	Subedar Major Gooman Sing, Pensioner, late 12th Regiment Bombay N. I.	Bengal....	Feb. 20th	400 0 0	400 0 0	Feb. 21st
						<u>Rupees</u>	<u>400 0 0</u>	

(Errors excepted)

R. W. LODWICK, Acting First Assistant Accountant,
Military Department.

Bombay Castle, Accountant General's Office, 11th March 1856.

Notice

Is hereby given, that Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd instant, being Hindoo Holidays (the Hooly Festival), NO BUSINESS WILL BE TRANSACTED at the General Treasury, General Pay Office, and Government Savings' Bank on those days.

J. W. MUSPRATT,
Sub-Treasurer.

Bombay Castle, General Treasury,
11th March 1856.

Notice

Is hereby given to all persons concerned, that all TREES growing on the site of the intended LAKE at VEHAR, which shall not have been removed before the 15th May next, will then either be destroyed or appropriated by the Engineer in Charge of the Vehar Water-Works; and that no claim for compensation, on account of damage or expense thus occasioned, will be received by Government.

E. C. JONES,
Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, Camp Ghorebunder,
8th March 1856.

नोटिस.

देण्यांत येते कीं व्याहाड येथे तळाव होत आहे त्या तळावाचे हद्दीत झाडे आहेत त्याचा संबंध ज्यांशी असेल त्यांस कळावे कीं सदरू तळावाचे हद्दीत जीं झाडे आहेत तीं येते मे महिन्याचे १५ वे तारिखेचे आंत काढून न्यावीं न नेल्यास व्याहाडचे तळावाचे कामावर इंजनेर साहेब आहेत ते सदरू झाडे तोडतील किंवा कोणतेही रितीने विनियोग करतील तर त्याबद्दल नुकसानीचा व खर्चाबद्दल वगैरे कंपनी सेशनचा दावा सरकारांत ऐकला जाणार नाही जाणीजे.

तारिख ८ माहे मार्च सन १८५६ इसवी.

E. C. JONES,
Acting Collector.

Notice.

Whereas by Act I. of 1856 it is provided that whoever in any Shop, Bazar, Street, Thoroughfare, Highroad, or other place of public resort, wilfully exhibits to public view any obscene Book, Paper, Print, Drawing, Painting or Representation; or sings, recites, or utters any obscene Song, Ballad, or Words to the annoyance of others, shall be liable to a fine of 100 Rupees, or to imprisonment for three months; it is hereby notified for general information, that during the approaching Hooly Festival, the above Law will be rigidly carried into effect by the Police, who will take into Custody all persons whom they may find committing a breach thereof, as well as all persons found throwing Red Dust or other filthy matter in any of the Public Streets or Thoroughfares; and all well disposed persons are hereby enjoined to aid and assist the Police in the maintenance of good order during the Festival aforesaid, by seizing and handing over to the nearest Police Officer any person found in the act of committing any of the offences aforesaid.

Given under my hand, at Bombay, this 7th day of March 1856,

W. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे सन १८५६ चे १ ले आक्टान असा ठराव केला आहे कीं, कोणी मनुष्य दुकानांत, किंवा बाजारांत, किंवा गल्लींत, किंवा रहदारीचे रस्त्यांत, किंवा हमरस्त्यांत, किंवा रहदारीचे इतर ठिकाणांत कोणतेही विभिन्न पुस्तक, किंवा कागद, किंवा छाप, किंवा चित्र, किंवा तेलाचे रंगाने काढलेले चित्र लोकांस पाहाण्या करितां बुध्या मांडील; अथवा दुसऱ्यास त्रास उत्पन्न होई असें विभिन्न गाणे, किंवा लावणी, किंवा शब्द गाईल, किंवा बोलेल, किंवा उच्चारिल तो मनुष्य शंबर (१००) रुपये पर्यंत दंडास, किंवा तीन महिने पर्यंत कैदेस पात्र होईल, यास्तव सर्व लोकांस मालूम होण्याकरितां जाहीर केले जाते जे येत्या होळीचा सणांत सदरू कायदा पोलिसचे लोक सख्ख रितीने अमलांत आणतील; आणि जीं मनुष्ये सदरू कायदा तोडताना आढळतील त्या सर्वांस, व हमरस्त्यांत किंवा रहदारीचे ठिकाणांत गुलाल, किंवा इतर घाणेरडे पदार्थ उडविताना जीं मनुष्ये आढळतील त्या सर्वांस कैद करतील; आणि होळीचे सणांत बंदोबस्त राखण्यांत सर्व भले मनुष्यांनी पोलिसचे लोकांस मदत करावी, म्हणजे सदरू गुन्हांपैकी कोणताही गुन्हा करिताना कोणी मनुष्य सांपडेल त्यास धरून जवळचे पोलिसचे अंमलदाराचे स्वाधीन करावा.

सही.

उलियम क्राफर्ड,

पोलिसचे सिनियर माजिस्ट्रेट.

तारिख ७ वी माहे मार्च सन १८५६

मुकाम मुंबई.

आह्मद नामु.

अमुं जे शने १८५६ ना १ ला आह्मदनां अमेवा इशव डिबो छे डे डोअ भासुस दुकानां, अथवा अन्नरमां, अथवा गलीमां, अथवा राहादारीना रस्तामां, अथवा ह्योश रस्तामां, अथवा राहादारीनां पीलांडोकाणुमां डोअ पणु पीलत्स पुस्तक, अथवा कागज, अथवा छाप, अथवा चित्र, अथवा तेलना रंगाने डोअलां चित्रो अथवा नफ्सा लोडोने देआउवा साइ जल्लु लोअने मांडो अथवा पीलने कंशणो उपले अमेवां पीलत्स गीतो अथवा लावणुओ, अथवा, शब्दो, गाओ अथवा ओलरो अथवा उयारो ते भासुस अमेकरो (१००) रुपिया सुधीना देउने अथवा त्रणु महिना सुधीनी देउने पात्र थरो. वास्ते सर्व लोडोने मालम थवा साइ जल्ले करवामां आवे छे डे आवता छेणीना सणुमां पोलीस आतांनां भासुसो सदरू कायदो सख्ख रिती अमलमां लावरो; तथा जे भासुसो सदरू कायदो तोडतां नजर आवरो ते सर्वेने; तथा ह्योटे रस्ते, अथवा राहादारीने डोअले गुलाल अथवा पील मेला पदार्थो उगडतां जे भासुसो नजरे पडरो ते सर्वेने देड कररो. अने सदरू छेणीना सणुमां अंदोअस्त राखवा माटे सधणां भलां भासुसोअमे पोलीसनां भासुसोने मदत करवी अथे छे सदरू गुन्हामांनो हरडोअ गुन्हे करतां डोअ भासुस नटे तेने पडडीने पासेना पोलीसना अमलदारने स्वाधीन करवा.

सही.

उलीअम क्राफर्ड,

पोलीशाना शीनीअर माजिस्ट्रेट.

तारिख ७ वी माहे मार्च सन १८५६ इसवी

मुम्बई मुम्बई.

VENAYEK WASSOODER,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following Notification issued by the Government of India :—

No. 9.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

The 22nd February 1856.

Read a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 107 of 1855, dated the 5th December.

RESOLUTION.—The Honorable the Court of Directors having approved, with certain modifications, of a Code of Rules recommended by this Government for regulating leave of absence and acting allowances to Public Officers in India not in the Covenanted Service of the East India Company, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that the following Rules, together with the Despatch above adverted to, be published in the *Official Gazette* for general information, and be held applicable, from the date of the publication of the Notification, to all Officers in the Uncovenanted Service of the Government, who may be in the receipt of salaries of Rupees 100 a month and upwards.

Financial Department.

No. 107 of 1855.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

1. We have carefully considered the papers accompanying your letter noted in the margin, relative

Letter from, dated 28th July 1855, No. 101.

Forward the report of a Special Committee (consisting of the Military Auditor General, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and the Accountant to the Government of Bengal) which was appointed by the Government to consider the subject of framing a Code of Rules for the regulation of leave of absence and acting allowances for the Uncovenanted Service, and express an earnest hope that the proposed Code may receive the Court's sanction.

to the proposed enactment of Rules for the regulation of leave of absence, &c. to the large and increasing classes of Public Officers not in the Covenanted Service of the East India Company, but, nevertheless, in many cases performing duties of great importance and responsibility. It is scarcely necessary to observe that we desire to treat them in this, as in all other respects, with the utmost liberality and consideration that may be consistent with the interests of the Public Service.

2. Adopting as a principle to be inviolably maintained, that in each separate case of absence of an Uncovenanted Officer, the expense occasioned thereby is to be defrayed out of the absentee's salary, we are prepared to concur in the grant to Uncovenanted Servants (receiving Rupees 100 per month and upwards), of the advantages as respects sick leave and leave on private affairs proposed in the Code under consideration. The advantages may be concisely stated as follows :—

1st.—Sick Leave.—The grant of leave for three years altogether, during the entire period of service, of which two years only may be continuous or reckon as service for Pension. During one year of absence, the Absentee to be subjected to the deduction of half, and during the remaining period, of two-thirds of his allowances, provided that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rupees 6,000 (£600) per annum.

The maximum being thus fixed, we shall leave it to the Local Government, in the exercise of their discretion, to determine, in each case, how far the advantages of the Rules should be modified with reference to the length of service of the Applicant and other circumstances. We desire, however, that after a continuous absence of two years on sick certificate, an interval of two years shall elapse before further leave on that account is granted.

2nd.—Leave on Private Affairs.—The grant of leave for one month in each year without deduction; for six months on sufficient cause being shown, with deduction of half allowances, provided the rate of Rupees 6,000 (£600) per annum be not exceeded; and under special circumstances, for twelve months, without forfeiture of appointment, but without pay and without the leave counting as service for Pension.

This latter advantage may, we think, be fairly conceded in special cases to Uncovenanted Servants, since a regular Furlough on Private Affairs cannot be granted to them, and the loss of their appointments involves practically the loss to them of the service. But it should not be allowed more than once during the period of service.

3rd.—We accede to your suggestion that Heads of Offices, in cases of urgency, may be authorised to grant leave of absence on medical certificate to the extent of one month, provided the same be immediately reported for the sanction of Government.

4th.—The Rules proposed regarding the allowances of persons appointed to act for Absentees appear unobjectionable.

We are,
Your affectionate Friends,

(Signed) E. MACNAGHTEN,
" W. H. SYKES,
And eight other Directors.

LONDON: }
The 5th December 1855. }

Rules for regulating Leave of Absence and Acting Allowances to Public Officers in India not in the Covenanted Service of the East India Company.

CHAPTER I.

Rules for Application of Leave of Absence.

Section I. Leave of absence to Officers not in the Covenanted Service of the East India Company, receiving their appointments direct from Government, will be granted by the Government only under which office is held, on application made publicly through the regular channel in the Department to which the applicant may belong; but in respect of all other Officers, it will be optional with the Local Governments to delegate to heads of Offices or Departments, power to act upon the Rules without special reference to higher authority.

Section II. Absence without leave will render the absentee liable to loss of appointment, and will be attended with entire forfeiture of salary for the whole period of such absence.

Section III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by medical certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in Section IV.

CHAPTER II.

Rules for Sick Leave.

Section IV. When an application for leave of absence is made on the ground of ill health, it must be accompanied by a statement of the case from the Medical man by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the causes by which it has been probably produced, and the period during which it has existed, so far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends; and by a certificate from the Chief Medical Officer of the station or district, or if at a Presidency Town, from a Presidency or other Official Surgeon, certifying, after careful personal investigation, the necessity for temporary removal, and the period for which absence is, to the best of his judgment, absolutely requisite for restoration to health. If the requisite leave be for a longer period than six months, the certificate must in the first instance be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be located; and in cases of leave beyond sea, be afterwards submitted, with the statement of the case, for the consideration and countersignature of the Members of the Medical Board.

The certificate shall be given in the following form:—

I, A B, Surgeon at or of — do hereby certify that E F (here enter designation of office) is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery; and that the circumstances of his case are such as to render leave of absence for the period of — absolutely necessary (or highly desirable).

The following form shall be observed by the Superintending Surgeon and Members of the Medical Board in countersigning the certificate:—

I (or we) do hereby certify that according to the best of my (or our) professional judgment, after careful consideration of his case, I (or we) believe the state of health of E F to be such, as to render leave of absence for a period of — absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate to a like effect from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited; and such certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be located. In like manner, if the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, he must furnish a certificate and statement to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician, at the place of his temporary residence, by whom he has been attended; such attendance and the period of it to be stated, and the certificate to be countersigned by the Examining Physician of the East India Company if the absentee is in Europe, or by the principal Medical Authority of the Colony or country to which the absentee may have proceeded; or some sufficient reason stated for the want of such countersignature if not produced.

The Officer countersigning must either personally examine the applicant, or state some sufficient reason why he has been unable to do so; when any of the required particulars are neglected, leave will be refused.

Section V. Leave of absence will be granted under the following limitations to Servants who may be declared by a sufficient medical certificate to require leave for the restoration of their health:—

1. The limit to leave on medical certificate is fixed at three years during the entire period of service, of which not more than two years may be continuous, and two years only will be permitted to reckon as service qualifying for Pension.

2. Leave of absence on medical certificate will not be granted for a longer period than twelve months at any one time, which may however be extended if necessary under renewed medical certificate, for periods not exceeding six months within the limit of two years continuously. After a continuous absence of two years on medical certificate, an interval of two years shall elapse before further leave on that account is granted.

3. During one year of the entire period of absence under this Rule, the absentee will be subjected to a deduction of one-half, and during the remainder to a deduction of two-thirds of his allowances, provided however that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rupees 6,000 (£600) per annum.

4. In cases of extreme urgency, the Heads of Offices are authorised to grant leave of absence on medical certificate to the extent of one month, provided the same be immediately reported for the sanction of Government.

Section VII under Section II (as per Rules dated 26-12-1857)
CHAPTER III.

Rules for Leave on Private Affairs.

Section VI. Leave of absence may be granted for one month in each year, or, to Judicial Officers, during the authorised closing of the Civil Courts, without deduction from salary.

Section VII. In addition to the above, and on sufficient cause being shown, leave of absence may be granted on private affairs for not more than six months, one half the Absentee's salary being deducted for such period of absence, provided the rate of Rupees 6,000 (£600) per annum be not exceeded. } =

Clause 2. The leave granted under this Section will be computed from the date of the Absentee's quitting his post to the date of his return thereto. A second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No portion of the salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the Absentee shall have returned to his duty. } =

Clause 3. Leave taken under this and the preceding Section will reckon as service qualifying for Pension. X

Section VIII. In addition to the leave which may be granted under the preceding Rules on medical certificate or private affairs, Government may at any time, under special circumstances, and at its discretion, grant leave of absence once during the period of service, not exceeding twelve months on private affairs, without forfeiture of appointment, but without pay; such period of absence not to count as service towards Pension.

Section IX. No leave of absence on private affairs shall be claimable by any party whatever under these Rules as a matter of right; such leave will be granted only at the pleasure of the Government or its authorised Officers when the concession of the indulgence in no way interferes with the interests of the Public Service, and it shall be the duty of the Government in every instance (except in the case of leave granted under Section VI.) to consider and determine whether the grounds of the application are sufficiently urgent to justify the concession of the leave.

Section X. Parties who may desire to draw their allowances while absent on leave, will be required to give security in such amount and form, as may be fixed by Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn in case of their coming under retrenchment. *Under Section VII*

CHAPTER IV.

Rules for Allowances, &c.

Section XI. No person appointed to a situation under the Government shall draw the salary of his appointment for any period prior to the date of his joining it.

Section XII. An Officer holding a situation, appointed to one of equal or higher value, will, until he join, draw so much of the salary of his new office as may be equal to the salary of his former situation; provided he does not exceed the time allowed for joining under the following Rules; should he do so, no salary will be passed to him for such period in excess.

Section XIII. The time ordinarily allowed for joining an appointment is to be calculated at the rate of fifteen miles a day (Sundays excepted) together with a week to prepare for the journey; but on occasions of emergency, it will be optional with the Government to prescribe the period within which any journey is to be performed.

Section XIV. A person officiating temporarily in any situation, will draw so much of the salary of such situation as may equal the sum deducted on account of absence from the real incumbent, and the substantive allowances of every Officer temporarily acting in a situation of superior emolument, will be subject to deduction at the same rate; but no additional expense is on any account to be incurred by the absence of any Officer on leave.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1856.

Copy from Chapter 1

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1856.

No. 230 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the maximum period for which an Officer can be absent from his Regiment or appointment on privileged leave, whether between musters or irrespective of muster, is thirty days in each half year.

No. 231 of 1856.—The services of Surgeon Elijah Impey are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment as Officiating Post Master General of Bombay.

No. 232 of 1856.—With reference to G. O. No. 484, of the 9th June 1855, the following rates for bottled Malt Liquor issued by the Commissariat, are fixed to take effect from the date of receipt of this Order at the several Stations respectively :—

Rupees three and annas four (3-4-0) per dozen quart bottles, twelve (12) annas being refunded for every dozen of empty bottles returned.

Rupees two and annas four (2-4-0) per dozen pint bottles, nine (9) annas being refunded for every dozen of empty bottles returned.

No. 233 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 16th February 1856, No. 269 :—

“The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, in conformity with Clauses 1 to 3 of Government General Order No. 196, of the 20th May 1848, to confer the distinction of a Silver Medal and an Annuity on each of the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the Bombay Army, as specified opposite to their respective names, as a reward for distinguished and meritorious service, to be held while serving and after discharge, with or without pension :—

Serjeant Major Patrick Murray, 1st Bombay European Regiment (Fusiliers), £20 } From the 16th
Quarter Master Serjeant Nicholas Hand, 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, £10 } February 1856.

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

Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Military Department.”

No. 234 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that Sukkur has ceased to be a Military Station for the purposes set forth in Section IX. of Regulation XXII. of 1827, and that the Office of Superintendent of Bazzars and Police at that Station is abolished.

No. 235 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the following Rule will be observed in calculating the periods of Officers' absence on furlough in or beyond India :—

As respects furlough in India, the day of departure from a Regiment or appointment is one of leave, and the day of return thereto is one of duty.

As respects furlough beyond India, the date of final departure from India, viz. that on which the vessel conveying the Officer from India puts out to sea, is reckoned as one of furlough, and the day on which he returns to his Presidency as one of duty.

No. 236 of 1856.—Private Henry John Hill, on the Town Major's Non-Effective List, attached to the Electric Telegraph Department, is allowed his discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, under the provisions of Jameson's Code, Section XXI. Art. 46.

No. 237 of 1856.—Private William Oliver, of the 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I., is allowed his discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, under the provisions of Art. 46, Section XXI. of Jameson's Code.

No. 238 of 1856.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 21st January 1856.—By Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, appointing Lieutenant Seymour, in addition to his duties of Adjutant, to perform those of the Quarter Master to the 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant Brett on leave, or until further orders.

Dated 14th February 1856.—By the same Officer, appointing Captain Lodwick, of the 10th Regt. N. I., to officiate as Interpreter to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, during the absence of Captain Tucker, or until further orders.

No. 239 of 1856.—The following promotion is made :—

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign P. P. P. Fenwick to be Lieutenant, from the 2nd March 1856, vice Lieutenant R. S. Pope, deceased.

No. 240 of 1856.—Lieutenant W. D. Dickson, of the 3rd Regt. N. I., Cadet of the Season 1841, is promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain, from the 2nd March 1856.

No. 241 of 1856.—The following appointment is made :—

3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. H. Mason to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Probyn, permitted to resign the appointment.

No. 242 of 1856.—The following appointment is made :—

4th Regiment Native Infantry (Rifle Corps).

2nd Lieutenant G. B. Crispin to be Quarter Master and Interpreter, from the 10th ultimo, vice Willoughby.

No. 243 of 1856.—First Hospital Assistant A. F. Soares, of the Arsenal at Ajmere, is placed under the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1856.

No. 244 of 1856.—The following appointments are made:—

Colonel H. Macan, Brigadier of the 2nd Class, to be a 1st Class Brigadier on the Establishment, vice Smee, proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. S. Down, of the 20th Regt. N. I., to be a 2nd Class Brigadier on the Establishment, vice Macan.

No. 245 of 1856.—The undermentioned Ensigns, of the Infantry, are permanently posted to Regiments to fill existing vacancies, and Regimental Rank assigned to them as follows, viz:—

Rank and Names.	Regimental Rank.	To what Corps Posted.
Ensign George Elphinstone Keith	21st Oct. 1855 ..	27th Regt. N. I., as 3rd Ensign.
Ensign William Henry Newport	28th Dec. " ..	18th " " as 4th "
Ensign Frederick Ponsonby Cramore Roberts (not arrived).	4th March 1856.	2nd Gr. " as 4th "
Ensign Edmund Marcus Viret James	4th " " ..	15th " " as 4th "
Ensign Francis Jeffrey Innes	4th " " ..	27th " " as 4th "
Ensign John Quentin Davies	4th " " ..	4th (Rifle Corps) as 4th "
Ensign George Andrew Atkinson	4th " " ..	28th Regt. N. I., as 5th "
Ensign William Thomas Eden	4th " " ..	29th " " as 5th "
Ensign Arthur Onslow Barras.	4th " " ..	6th " " as 5th "

No. 246 of 1856.—The undermentioned Officers, of the Engineer Corps, have been examined by Committees, and reported to have attained the required proficiency in the Hindoostance language, and in the knowledge of their Military duties, to render them eligible for detached employment:—

First Lieutenant J. R. Maunsel.

First Lieutenant H. Pym.

No. 247 of 1856.—First Lieutenants J. R. Maunsell and H. Pym, of the Engineer Corps, are attached to the Offices of the Superintending Engineers in the Southern and Central Provinces respectively.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1856.

No. 248 of 1856.—Captain J. B. Dunsterville, of the 19th Regt. N. I., and Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 249 of 1856.—The furlough to Europe granted to Lieutenant G. Nicholetts, of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), in G. G. O. No. 43, of the 16th January last, is cancelled.

No. 250 of 1856.—Surgeon Impey is confirmed in the appointment of Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1856.

No. 251 of 1856.—Physician General C. D. Straker, M.D., C.B., is allowed privileged leave of absence for thirty days, from the 12th proximo, to proceed to Mahableschwur, on private affairs.

No. 252 of 1856.—The following Native promotions are made:—

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Date of Rank.

Jemedar Rumma Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Oomur Khan to be Jemedar, in succession to Hurree Sing, pensioned } 1st Jan. 1856.
Color Havildar Guinness Sing to be Jemedar, vice Chuttoor Bhooj, pensioned. . . . }

No. 253 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in pursuance of the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to direct that Lieutenant Barnes be removed from the appointment of Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 20th Regt. N. I.

No. 254 of 1856.—Lieutenant A. C. Way, 28th Regiment N. I., has been appointed Adjutant of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps.

No. 255 of 1856.—The following appointment is made in the Quarter Master General's Department:—

Captain C. Pousonby, of the 17th Regt. N. I., to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the establishment, vice Gell, placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 256 of 1856.—Major J. D. Stewart, of the 14th Regt. N. I., is allowed leave of absence from the 15th April to the 14th September next, to proceed to the Punjaub and Cashmere, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1856.

No. 38 of 1856.—The following Adjustments of rank and promotion are made:—

Adjustments of Rank.

Senior Mate J. W. C. Wood to be Lieutenant, vice Selby, promoted. Date of promotion 10th August 1855.

Senior Mate G. O'B. Carew to be Lieutenant, vice S. B. King, deceased. Date of promotion 21st September 1855.

Senior Mate E. C. R. B. Brazier to be Lieutenant, vice W. L. King, deceased. Date of promotion 27th November 1855.

Promotion.

Senior Mate H. Douglas to be Lieutenant, vice Balfour, promoted. Date of promotion 8th December 1855.

No. 39 of 1856.—First Hospital Assistant A. F. Soares, of the Arsenal at Ajmere, is placed under the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

No. 40 of 1856.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Rear Admiral Sir H. J. Leeke, K.H., R. N., Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

The Officers below named, to reside on shore for the benefit of their health.

Names.	Rank.	Vessel.	Date.
Fell	Commander	"Acbar"	On the 1st February 1856.
Farrer	Midshipman	"Acbar"	{ On the 11th February 1856, at the Sanitarium.

Lieutenant Mason, of the "Acbar," to the temporary Command of that vessel, on the 1st February 1856, vice Commander Fell, sick on shore.

Commander MacDonald, Gunnery Officer at Butcher's Island, to the command of the "Acbar," in addition to his present appointment, on the 8th February 1856, vice Lieutenant Mason, superseded.

Mr. Mignon, Acting Purser, of the "Semiramis," to perform the duties of Captain's Clerk of that vessel, in addition to his own, on the 20th January 1856, there being no other Officer available.

Captain Powell, Assistant Superintendent to the command of the "Acbar," in addition to his present appointment, on the 13th February 1856, vice Commander MacDonald, borne on the books as supernumerary.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1856.

No. 41 of 1856.—The leave granted to Lieutenant Quanborough, of the Invalid Establishment, in General Order No. 23, dated 2nd February 1855, is extended for three months.

No. 42 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify to the Indian Navy, that it has been decided by the Government of India, that every Officer proceeding to a British Colony within Indian limits, is entitled to the advance of pay authorised in the first Clause of Rule 18 of the New Furlough Regulations, but that such Officer shall be required to appoint an Agent in India to draw the arrears which may accrue to him during Furlough on either sick certificate or private affairs; if such an Agent be not appointed, payment of the arrears shall be postponed till the return of the Officer to India, and every Agent shall be required to give a sufficient guarantee for the refund of any payments that may fail to be recovered.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1856.

No. 43 of 1856.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed extension, of leave until the 31st instant, to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate:—

Mr. H. Jackson, Mate.

Mr. M. B. Williams, Captain's Clerk.

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

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1856.

Lieutenant F. Schneider, of the 3rd European Regiment, is confirmed in the appointment of 2nd in Command of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps.

Lieutenant A. Cotton Way, of the 28th Regt. N. I., is appointed Adjutant of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1856.

Major R. Wallace, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, has been allowed privilege leave to the Presidency, for twenty days, from the 15th instant.

Mr. Gustav Ventz, Consul for Hamburg at Bombay, having returned to the Presidency, has resumed charge of his Consular duties.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1856.

Lieutenant G. W. Macauley, 2nd in Command of the Sind Irregular Horse, is appointed an Assistant Magistrate in that Province.

Mr. F. Lloyd, Acting Judicial Assistant at Sattara, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 2nd proximo, under the provisions of Sections XII. and XIII. of the Absentee Rules, preparatory to his embarkation for Europe, on furlough.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1856.

Captain C. Hodgkinson, Supernumerary Deputy Collector, Kurrachee, has been allowed leave of absence from the 20th ultimo to the end of August next, under the New Furlough Regulations, to proceed to Bombay and the Mah-bleshwur Hills, on medical certificate.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, under Sections XII. and XIII. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1856.

Mr. J. L. Warden to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. G. F. Shepherd to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. S. St. John Gordon to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. A. J. De H. Larpent to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. J. Elphinstone to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry.

Mr. A. T. Crawford to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara.

Mr. R. W. Hunter to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. N. Beyts, Supernumerary Assistant, acted as Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Goozerat, from 24th October to 31st December 1855, during the absence of Mr. Bulkley on sick certificate.

The following re-distribution of the charges of the Districts in the Sholapore Collectorate is made :—

The First Assistant Collector to have charge of the Sholapore, Mahole, and Marah Talookas.

The Third Assistant Collector to have charge of the Indec and Hyperga Talookas.

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1856.

Rao Saheb Wiswanath Narayan is appointed Hindoo Visitor of Schools in Sind, as a temporary measure.
Seyud Ameenooddeen is provisionally appointed Mahomedan Visitor of Schools in Sind.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1856.

Surgeon E. Impey, Acting Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College, is confirmed in that appointment.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1856.

The undermentioned medical Officers are appointed to act as Assessors at the approaching Examination of Candidates for the Diploma of Graduate in the Grant Medical College :—

Surgeon Stovell.

Surgeon Arbuckle.

Surgeon Craig.

The leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon M. M. McKenzie, Civil Surgeon, Dhoolia, under date the 5th February 1856, is to have effect from the 25th January 1856.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1856.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Anunta Chundroba, is allowed leave of absence for two months from the 19th February 1856, in lieu of the leave for one month granted to him under date the 29th December 1855.

Lieutenant A. Chauncy delivered over charge of the office of the Deputy Superintendent of the Electric Telegraph in the Bombay Presidency, on the 5th instant, to Mr. R. L. Brunton.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have appointed the undermentioned Gentlemen Members of the Bombay Civil Service :—

Mr. Francis Dawes Melvill.

Mr. William Mayor Salmon.

Mr. Archibald Lockhart Spens.

Mr. Arthur Ramsay Macdonald.

The Honorable Court have also permitted Mr. J. Webb, of the Bombay Civil Service, to return to his duty.

The Government of India have granted Mr. W. Blowers, Officiating Post Master General of Bombay, leave of absence, on medical certificate, for fifteen months.

With reference to G. G. O. in the Military Department, No. 231, dated 8th March 1856, Surgeon E. Impey, Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, and Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College, has been appointed by the Government of India to Officiate as Post Master General in this Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1856.

Mr. F. Jones, Civil Engineer at Hyderabad in Sind, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 10th February to the 9th March inclusive, to proceed to Kurrachee, for the benefit of his health.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1856.

The Reverend R. F. Colvin, Junior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, resumed charge of his duties at the Presidency on the 5th instant.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1856.

The Reverend W. Carr, Chaplain of Kurrachee, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, under the New Rules, from 22nd February 1856.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1856.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have appointed the Reverend Francis Gell, B. A., an Assistant Chaplain on the Ecclesiastical Establishment of this Presidency.

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In order to conduct certain Examinations ordered by Government for the purpose of ascertaining the number of Candidates at Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum, qualified to enter upon a Collegiate Course of Study, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint a Central Committee of Examination, to consist of

John Harkness, Esq., LL.D. Principal of the Elphinstone Institution,
R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D.) Professors of the Elphinstone Institution.
R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D. }

2. This Committee will prepare a suitable set of papers, the same for the examinations to be held simultaneously at the three places above mentioned. The papers will contain one Series of Literary, and one of Scientific Questions, to be answered in writing; and one Series of each to be answered *vis à voce*, also one subject for a Vernacular, and one for an English Essay.

3. The papers will be forwarded in due time to the gentlemen noted in margin, who will be requested to open them only on the day of examination in presence of the Candidates.

4. The same gentlemen, aided by the Head Masters of the English Schools at the three Stations respectively, will arrange and conduct all details of examination, and will forward the originals of the written answers, and records of the spoken answers, direct to the Central Committee for final decision.

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

W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1856.

NOTIFICATION.

As a first step towards the introduction of the University system in this Presidency, Examinations will be held in the course of next month at Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of young men at those stations and in the surrounding districts, qualified to enter upon a Collegiate Course of Study.

The three examinations will take place simultaneously, beginning on Monday the 21st April.

No candidate shall be admitted to examination unless he have produced or transmitted to one of the Gentlemen named in the margin, at least three days before the Examination begins,

- (a) A Certificate of having completed his sixteenth (16) year.
- (b) A Certificate of good conduct, signed by the Head of the Institution or School in which he has last been educated, or if he has not attended any School or Institution since April 1853, then such proof of good moral character as may be satisfactory to the Local Examiners.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

- I. Language.—The English Language, The Candidate's Vernacular language, Translation, Composition 350
- II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Mathematical and Physical Geography 200
- III. History and Political Geography 150

The merit of the Candidates will be estimated by marks, the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding paragraph denoting the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of such branch.

The Examination will be conducted by means of paper questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination.

The paper questions will be prepared by the Central Examiners Committee and forwarded to the Local Examiners, by whom they will be opened on the day of Examination in presence of the Candidates.

The order of the Examinations will be as follows:—

Branch I. Monday 21st, and Tuesday 22nd April.

„ II. Wednesday 23rd, and Thursday 24th.

„ III. Friday 25th.

The Examinations will take place each day from 11 to 1:30, and from 2:30 to 5.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF SUBJECTS AND BOOKS.

Language.

The English Language:—

McCulloch's Course of Reading.

The Grammatical Structure of the Language, Elocution, Original Composition.

Vernacular Language:—

Writing from Dictation, Grammatical construction, Composition.

Translation into and from the Vernacular.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic (Thomson's).

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, simple and compound, Extraction of the Square and Cube roots.

Mensuration.

The application of Logarithms to Interest and Annuities.

Algebra (Young's).

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Algebraical Quantities, Simple and Quadratic Equations.

Geometry (Chambers' Course).

The first Four Books of Euclid, Definitions of the Fifth Book, and the Sixth Book with Exercises.

Trigonometry (Young's).

Plane Trigonometry.

Natural Philosophy.

Matter and Motion (Chambers' Course).

Mathematical Geography.

The Use of the Globes.

Physical Geography (Reid's).

Land and Water.

History.

History of India.

History of England.

Histories of Greece and Rome (as in Taylor's Student's Manual, or some similar Work).

Geography.

General Geography of the Four Quarters of the World.

Particular Geography of India.

N. B.—On the present occasion the paper questions will be carefully prepared with reference to the books now generally used in Government and other Educational Institutions in this Presidency.

JOHN HARKNESS, LL.D.,

President Central Examination Committee.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D., } *Members.*
R. T. REID, LL.D., }

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1834, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have sanctioned the CLOSING of the CIVIL COURTS in the Candeish Zillah, for six weeks from the 26th proximo.

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1856.

Notification.

In continuation of the Notice published in the Government Gazette of the 27th April 1854 (page 674), it is hereby notified that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to add INSHA-I-HINDEE to the tests for Examination in the Hindoostanee language.

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

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

In charge of the Office of Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1856.

NOTIFICATION.

The next EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for admission into the Engineer School, in the Chief Engineer's Office, will be HELD on 15th March 1856, at 11 o'clock A. M. The requisite qualifications are—

Such knowledge of the English language as may enable the Candidate to read and understand simple Class Books on Surveying and Civil Engineering; a knowledge of Arithmetic to the end of Cube Root; Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations, the use of Logarithms, Plane Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, and Mensuration of Planes and Solids.

C. WADDINGTON,

Major General, Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Chief Engineer's Office,

26th November 1855.

INDIA AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Scales of Premiums of this Company are now greatly reduced, and the Lives of healthy persons, Civil or Military, in any part of the world, are assured at as low rates of Premium as can be taken consistently with perfect security.

Extract from the Tables of Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of Rs. 1000, or £100, at the Reduced Rates.

Age.	CIVILIANS.			MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
18	18	20	27	24	26	32
25	22	23	31	28	29	36
30	25	26	34	31	32	39
35	28	30	38	34	36	43
40	31	33	43	37	39	47
45	35	37	48	41	43	52

Prospectuses and every requisite information obtained application to the Agents of the Company.

GREY & Co.

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. . .	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Brahmun. . .	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	10
Lingaet and Bhatia . .	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
Hindoo of other Caste . .	2	37	9	..	70	4	..	4	16	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	147
Hindoo Out-caste . .	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	8
Moosulman . .	1	7	..	..	28	2	..	4	17	..	2	1	8	..	..	..	..	69
Parsee . .	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	16
Jew . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Native-Christian. . .	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Indo-European . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
European. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negro-African . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other and Unknown Caste . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total. . .	3	46	12	..	127	7	..	13	43	..	3	2	20	..	2	..	2	277
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Eight Years. . }	..	47	35	2	119	12	1	28	34	..	2	1	10	1	3	2	1	301

A. H. LEITH,

Bombay, 12th March 1856.

In charge of Mortuary Returns.

MILITARY**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

1856	ARRIVALS.
5th Mar.	Assistant Surgeon H. Wakefield, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Sind.
6th "	Lieutenant Vachell, Artillery, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
" "	Assistant Surgeon Asher, M. D., Artillery, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
" "	Lieutenant T. M. Harris, Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
7th "	Colonel F. H. Sandys, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Mehidpore.
8th "	Lieutenant J. Graham, 2nd Grenadiers, on sick certificate, from Ahmedabad.
9th "	Captain A. M. Murray, Artillery, to rejoin, from England.
" "	Major J. B. Ramsay, 3rd European Regt., to rejoin, from England.
" "	Lieutenant G. Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers, to rejoin, from England.
" "	Captain J. N. Raikes, Assistant Political Agent Cutch, to rejoin, from England.
" "	Captain W. McNeill, Assistant Commissioner Punjab, to rejoin, from England.
" "	Lieutenant J. Wanchope, 24th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, from England.
" "	Cadet E. Webb, Infantry, to join, from England.
" "	Cadet E. M. Woodecock, Infantry, to join, from England.
" "	Surgeon C. Timins, Bhopal Contingent, on sick leave, from Lahore.
" "	Assistant Surgeon H. A. Gogarty, H. M's. 52nd Regt., on duty, from Malta.
" "	Superintending Surgeon J. J. Hamilton, Medical Staff, on duty, from Tanna.
10th "	Lieutenant P. Hodgson, 22nd Regt. N. I., on duty, from Malligaum.
" "	Major Watkin, 15th Regt. N. I., to join, from leave.
" "	Assistant Surgeon Martin, Indian Navy, to join, from Kurrachee.

11th Mar.—Major R. Phayre, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

5th Mar.	Captain Holbrow, 12th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Deesa.
" "	Lieutenant Bruce, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., on duty, to Rajkote.
6th "	Superintending Surgeon J. J. Hamilton, Medical Staff, on duty.
" "	Assistant Surgeon H. O. Thorold, Medical Establishment, to rejoin, to Poorundhur.
8th "	Lieutenant T. B. Gibbard, Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.
" "	Lieutenant Colonel Lucas, Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
10th "	Lieutenant D. A. W. Jopp, 27th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Kurrachee.
" "	Ensign A. W. Bruce, attached to 4th Rifles, on duty, to Poona.
" "	Assistant Surgeon Remington, 13th Regt. N. I., to join, to Hyderabad Sind.
" "	Lieutenant and Adjutant H. C. Bainbridge, 24th Regt. N. I., to join, to Ahmednuggur.
" "	Captain Sandwith, 1st Grenadiers to rejoin, to Baroda.
" "	Lieutenant C. Lucas, Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
11th "	Lieutenant F. Scrivener, Superintendent Army Schools, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
" "	Assistant Surgeon C. G. Asher, M. D., Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,
12th March 1856.**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.****1856. ARRIVALS.**

5th Mar.	Steamer Bombay, G. M. Beyts, from Kurrachee 2nd instant.
	Passengers—The Revd. Mr. Colvin; Captain Hurrim; Lieutenant Harries; and Captain Fife

- 5th Mar.—Fr. Ship Sansonet, F. Avril, from Cadiz 25th October 1855.
- 6th " Steamer Phlox, J. Clarke, from Surat 5th instant.
Passengers—The Lord Bishop and Mrs. Harding; Dr. Wakefield; Mrs. Welsh; and a number of Followers.
- " " Ship Queen of the Avon, T. Davies, from Cardiff, 1st October 1855.
- " " P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Cadiz, R. B. Baker, from Hong-kong 15th February 1856.
Passengers—Mrs. Potts, and Infant; Mrs. Dands; Dr. Down; Mrs. Hannaford; Mr. and Mrs. Robson; and 8 Natives.
- 7th " American Ship India, J. Young, from Calcutta 5th February 1856.
- 8th " Am. Barque Keder, B. Fossendour, from Calcutta 28th January.
- " " Steamer Dwarka, J. Woolley, from Surat 7th instant.
Passengers—Lieutenant Graham; Mrs. Summers; and 150 Natives.
- 9th " French Barque Fort de France, A. Cruellin, from Marseilles 2nd October 1855.
- " " Ship Clarendon, D. Mc. Gregor, from Calicut 2nd March.
Passenger—Mr. Binney.
- " " P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Singapore, A. R. Aldham, from Aden 1st March.
Passengers—Mr. Webb; Mrs. and Miss Wilson; Mrs. Thompson and Infant; Lieutenant Waunchope; Sir M. Sausse; Captain Raikes; Captain and Mrs. Mc Neill; Captain Murray; Captain Granger; Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Gell; Major and Mrs. Ramsay; Captain and Mrs. Hughes; Messrs. Woodcock, Hodgart, West, Hutchinson, Gray, Fogerty, Mullally, Malane, and Thomas; and 4 Natives.
- 10th " Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, F. M. Ellis, from Bancote 9th instant.
Passenger—Mr. A. Cowie.
- " " French Ship Louis, J. Fatasnoui, from Havre 20th October 1855.
- " " Ship Lockett, J. Jopham, from Liverpool 16th October 1855.
- " " Barque Elizabeth, G. Owen, from Glasgow 30th October 1855.
- " " Ship Lady Octavia, D. Welsh, from London 12th November 1855.
Passengers—Messrs. Dalton and Pourlo.
- 11th " Ship Bonaventura, J. Wilkie, from Liverpool 28th October 1855.
- " " Steamer Mountsuart Elphinstone, C. W. Macdonald, from Surat 10th instant.
Passenger—Dr. Davidson.

1856

DEPARTURES.

- 5th Mar.—P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Madras, H. Down, to Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-kong.
Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Walker; Dr. Bruce; Lieutenant Burnes; Mrs. Daly and Infant; Captain Harding; Lieutenant Black; and 2 Natives Deck.
- " " Steamer Mountsuart Elphinstone, C. W. Macdonald, to Surat.
Passengers—Several Natives.
- " " Brig Pantaloon, D. B. Bonyman, to Whampoa.
- " " Ship Crescent City, J. Hanany, to Liverpool.
Passengers—Mr. Thompson.
- " " Ship Hamood, Nacoda, to Penang and Singapore.
Passengers—Monsieur and Madame Theodore and Child, and 45 Natives.
- " " Steamer Lowjee Family, J. H. Norman, to Surat.
Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Suell; Dr. and Mrs. Small; Miss Pollock; Captain and Mrs. Holbrow, and Captain Bruce.
- 6th " P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Ganges, Captain J. Bowen, to Aden.

- Passengers*—Mrs. Rutteff; Dr. Pickering; Mrs. Malchasher; Mrs. Hickey; Lieutenant and Mrs. Turner, 2 Children; Lieutenant Clerk; Mrs. Stewart and 4 Children; Reverend W. Phelps; Captain S. G. Gou, and 4 Children; Lieutenant Colonel Timmings; Lieutenant Travers; Captain and Mrs. Carlestone; Captain Wright; Captain Rutherford; Mrs. Stewart; Major and Mrs. Bishop and Child; Dr. Beatson; Captain Ryley; Mrs. Petra and 2 Children; Messrs. Bainbridge and Gordon; and 1 European Female Servant.
- 6th Mar.—French Ship Mathilde, F. J. Joseph, to Marseilles.
- 7th " Ship Ann Adamson, J. Adamson, to Whampoa.
- " " Ship Africa, H. O'Neill, to Liverpool.
Passengers—Captain and Mrs. McGuire and Child; Lieutenant and Mrs. Goodridge and Child; Lieutenant and Mrs. Ryder and 2 Children; Surgeon Wrench; Dr. and Mrs. Tucker, and Child; and Mrs. O'Neill and Child.
- 8th " Steamer Phlox, J. Clarke, to Surat.
Passengers—Colonel Lucas, and 2 Ladies; Lieutenant Grant; Mr. Hardie; and Mr. West.
- " " Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, F. M. Ellis, to Bancote.
Passengers—3 European Gentlemen.
- " " Ship Hamood, C. L. Liebschwager, to China.
- 9th " Steamer Victoria, P. James, to Kurrachee.
Passengers—Dr. and Mrs. Remington; Revd. Mr. Carr; Lieutenant Jopp; and several Natives.
- 10th " Steamer Dwarka, J. Woolley, to Surat.
Passengers—Several Natives.
- 11th " Barque Royal Victoria, Nacoda, to Colombo.
Passengers—2 Parsee Ladies.

W. CRAWFORD,

Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay Police Office, 12th March 1856.

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, New York, the West Indies, New South Wales, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" " 3 " " "	2s. 1¼d. "
" " 2 " " "	2s. 1d. "
" " 1 " " "	2s. 0½d. "
" " 1 day's sight	2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland on demand	2s. 0½d. "
On Ireland "	"
Circular Notes	2s. 0½d. "
On Paris at 3 days' sight	2s. 0½d. "

No Draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50. Sums of £5 and not exceeding £20 are only drawn for on Demand, and sums under £5 remitted by advice.

COMMISSION.

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

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

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

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of..... ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or, when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of..... ½ per cent.

But if proceeds are remitted through the Corporation..... Without charge.

Bombay, 12th March 1856.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES KILLICK is authorised to sign our FIRM by Procuration, from this date.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1856.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Girls' School Room, Byculla, on Monday the 17th instant, at 4½ o'clock P. M., at which the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR will preside.

J. D. GIBSON,

Secretary Bombay Education Society.

12th March 1856.

For Sale

AT THE

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

	Rs.	as.
JAMESON'S CODE Appendix No. I. (1852), in wrapper	3	0
" " Appendix No. II. (1854), bound	3	0

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from 4 annas to Rs. 1000, and FORMS of
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Rules, stitched 1 0

EDUCATION DESPATCH from the Court of
Directors, dated 19th July 1854, in 8vo 8 0

CIVIL ABSENTEE RULES, dated 8th June
1855, in 8vo..... 0 8

RULES for the GUIDANCE of COURTS of
REQUESTS, with Forms of Proceedings, &c.
(June 1855), stitched..... 0 8

Just issued,

NEW FURLOUGH REGULATIONS; with
SUBSEQUENT ORDERS THEREON, up
to Feb. 1856, in fcap, stitched 0 8

Post Office Notifications.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "MALTA," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 7½ P. M.

An After-Packet will be kept open until 8 P. M., for Bearing Letters only, on prepayment of the usual fee.

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

Postage on Letters passing between India and Great Britain has been reduced to Sixpence, or four Annas, which includes Inland Postage, and exempts the letter from all further charge in England or India. This reduced and consolidated rate of Sixpence (four annas) will apply to all letters conveyed by Her Majesty's Contract Steamers between two Indian Ports, as Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Malacca, or between any Indian Port, Aden, Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands, or any other British Colony, the route to which does not lie through the United Kingdom, it also affects Letters sent between India and Foreign Ports, the route to which does not pass through Egypt.

	Rs.	As.
On Letters <i>viâ</i> Southampton, not exceeding ½ oz.	0	4
Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	0	8
Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	1	0

And so on, eight Annas being added for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Letters forwarded *viâ* Marseilles are liable to the same reduced rate, with the addition of four Annas per quarter ounce to cover the French transit rate as follows:—

	Rs.	As.
On Letters <i>viâ</i> Marseilles, not exceeding ½ oz.	0	8
Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	0	12
Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	1	4
Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	1	8

And so on, eight Annas British Postage for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, and four Annas French Postage for every additional quarter of an ounce.

Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign Europe, *viâ* Marseilles or *viâ* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Suez, remains unaltered; eight annas per ½ oz. must be prepaid as heretofore.

Letters for the United Kingdom, and for Foreign Europe, if insufficiently paid by Stamps, will be forwarded to London bearing the full amount of Postage due thereon; and Letters for places in Egypt and the Mediterranean will be detained, and treated as Unclaimed Letters.

No Money will be received in payment of Letter rates of Postage, which must be paid by Stamps.

Newspapers or Prices Current posted in India for the United Kingdom, are not subject to British Packet Postage. Newspapers, &c. posted in India, addressed to any British Colony or Possession, or any Foreign Port, or any Port in India, are, if sent by Her Majesty's Mail Steamers, or *viâ* Southampton through England, liable to British Packet Postage of one Penny (nine pie) which must be prepaid in cash. Newspapers, &c. sent through the United Kingdom *viâ* Marseilles, are liable to a Postage charge of four Pence, and if addressed to British North America *viâ* the United States, a charge of one Penny must be levied on account of the United States in addition to all other Postage.

Newspapers, &c. brought to India by Her Majesty's Packets from a Foreign Port without having passed through the United Kingdom, are chargeable with British Packet Postage of one Penny (nine pie) on delivery.

Post Office Packets for COCHIN, CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAE, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "SINGAPORE," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 6 P. M.

Post Office Packets for KURRACHEE and SIND, per Steamer "BOMBAY," will be closed on SATURDAY the 15th instant at A. M.

During the current year, the P. & O. Company's MAIL CONTRACT STEAM PACKETS, with the OVERLAND MAILS, will be DESPATCHED from Bombay to Aden and Suez on the undermentioned DATES:—

On 20th March.	On 27th June.	On 4th October.
„ 3rd April.	„ 11th July.	„ 18th October.
„ 17th April.	„ 30th July.	„ 3rd November.
„ 28th April.	„ 13th August.	„ 17th November.
„ 12th May.	„ 30th August.	„ 4th December.
„ 28th May.	„ 13th September.	„ 18th December.
„ 11th June.		

Bombay Post Office, 12th March 1856.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

SHIP LETTERS.

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the usual Regulations, by any of the following Ships.

N.B.—The Post Office takes every means in its power to ascertain the exact date on which the vessels enumerated below will leave the Harbour, but it cannot in any way guarantee their departure on the days mentioned in this List.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS' NAMES.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	WHERE TOUCHING.
Malta	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	20th March	Suez	Aden.
Bombay	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	15th do.	Kurrachee.	
Vernon	Messrs. Wallace & Co.	13th do.	London.....	St. Helena.
Scotland	" W. A. Graham & Co.	7th do.	China.	
Singapore	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	15th April	Ditto.	

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

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

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	TO WHAT PORT.
Victoria	10th March	Kurrachee.

Bombay Post Office, 12th March 1856.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

NOTICE.

A Post Office has been opened at Nuldroog, between the Stations of Sholapore and Hydrabad (Deccan), under the control of the Post Master General of Bombay.

Each Post Office will make a separate Packet for Nuldroog.

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

Fort St. George Post Master General's Office, 12th February 1856.

W. BLOWERS,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 25th February 1856.

NOTICE.

The following Table shows the TIME OF CLOSING THE MAILS in the Bombay General Post Office :—

Stations.	Hour of Closing the Mails.			Explanatory Notes.
	Letter Mails on Week-days.	Letter Mails on Sundays.	Banghy Dawk.	
For Surat and Kurrachee, and other places in Guzerat and Scinde.....	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days, Letters and Newspapers may be posted until 5 o'clock, on payment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.
For Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sattara, Mahableshwur, Belgaum, Rutnagherry, and for places on the Malabar Coast.....	5 P. M.	5 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days and Sundays, Letters and Papers are received until half-past 5 o'clock, on payment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.
For Tanna, Nassick, Malligaum, Dhoolia, and other places on the route to Indore, and North-West Provinces, and Punjab..	4 P. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days, Letters and Newspapers are received until half-past 4 o'clock, on payment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.

Detailed Time Tables may be seen at the Post Office.

Bombay General Post Office, 6th October 1855.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General.

The Mails from the undermentioned Stations reached the Bombay General Post Office in time for despatch by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "GANGES," which started on the morning of the 6th March 1856.

1856	1856	1856
Agra 29th Feb.	Dharwar 1st Mar.	Loodianah 26th Feb.
Ajmere 27th "	Dapoolee 2nd "	Luchmungur.... 25th "
Asseerghur 2nd Mar.	Dannoor..... 1st "	Lucknow 27th "
Ahmedabad 10th Feb.	Dinapore 25th Feb.	Mominabad 28th "
Aurangabad 2nd Mar.	Dhar 1st Mar.	Mercarn 25th "
Allahabad 26th Feb.	Dholka 9th Feb.	Mahableschwur .. 3rd Mar.
Ahmednuggur .. 2nd Mar.	Erinpoorah..... 7th "	Myjee..... 2nd "
Allighur 28th "	Ellichpore 29th "	Monegalla 26th Feb.
Arrah..... 25th Feb.	Etowah 28th "	Madras 27th "
Akote..... 28th "	Futtyghur..... 28th "	Mhow 2nd Mar.
Asnee... 6th "	Futtypore 25th "	Malligaum..... 3rd "
Augur 29th "	Gwalior 29th "	Mooltan 25th Feb.
Akola..... 1st Mar.	Gohagur 2nd Mar.	Meerut 28th "
Baitool 26th Feb.	Gogo 11th Feb.	Mirzapore 27th "
Balapoor 29th "	Gazeepore 25th "	Mhar..... 2nd Mar.
Bhopaul..... 29th "	Gooruckpoor.... 26th "	Mount Aboo 8th Feb.
Booldanah 29th "	Goonah 1st Mar.	Mangalore..... 26th "
Benares 28th "	Hingolee 29th "	Mandavie 9th "
Belgaum 2nd Mar.	Hossingabad 26th Feb.	Massalipatam... 26th "
Bellary 1st "	Honoie 28th "	Mysore 26th "
Bangalore 29th Feb.	Hydrabad (Deccan) 29th "	Madapolam 23rd "
Bassein 14th "	Ditto (Sind).. 9th "	Mehidpore 1st Mar.
Broach 11th "	Hurryhur 29th "	Muttra 28th Feb.
Baroda 10th "	Hoable 1st Mar.	Malwan..... 1st Mar.
Bhownuggur.... 11th "	Hursole 9th Feb.	Motatara 23rd Feb.
Bhooj..... 10th "	Huzarabaug 25th "	Nagpore..... 1st Mar.
Bulsar 12th "	Indore 2nd Mar.	Nundoorbar 1st "
Bellimora 12th "	Ingeram..... 23rd Feb.	Naranpett 27th Feb.
Boloram..... 29th "	Jhelum 25th "	Nusseerabad 27th "
Buxar... 26th "	Jooriah 11th "	Nassick 3rd Mar.
Bhewndy 4th Mar.	Jaulnah 1st Mar.	Naigong..... 28th Feb.
Beejapore 1st "	Jumboosur 10th Feb.	Neemuch 29th "
Boorhaunpore .. 2nd "	Jubbulpore..... 28th "	Nursingpore 26th "
Barrielly 27th Feb.	Jeypore 27th "	Nowshera 24th "
Bhilsa 28th "	Jeejorie 3rd Mar.	Nowulghur 25th "
Bithoor 27th "	Julgaum 29th Feb.	Nagotana 3rd Mar.
Chunar 26th "	Joonur 3rd Mar.	Nizampore 29th Feb.
Chapra 24th "	Jaunsie 29th Feb.	Nowgaum 21st "
Calcutta 25th "	Jacobabad 7th "	Nuldrug 1st Mar.
Cannanore..... 25th "	Jawud 28th "	The Right Honor-
Calicut 24th "	Jodhpore 5th "	able the Govern-
Cochin 24th "	Khamgaum 29th "	or's Camp, Now-
Cambay 10th "	Kamptee 29th "	gundee 9th Feb.
Coimbatore..... 25th "	Karranjah 1st Mar.	Oomrawuttee.... 29th "
Chiploon 29th "	Kolapore 2nd "	Oodeypore 27th "
Cawnpore 28th "	Kulladghee 29th Feb.	Ootacamund 26th "
Chandore 3rd Mar.	Kurnool 27th "	Oojein 1st Mar.
Coochwan 26th Feb.	Kirkee 4th Mar.	Oolwah 4th "
Choroo 25th "	Kaira 10th Feb.	Oosore 28th Feb.
Chowk 4th Mar.	Khandalla 4th Mar.	The Right Honor-
Candapill 26th Feb.	Kunhur 1st "	able the Govern-
Coompta 28th "	Kotree 9th Feb.	or's Camp, Oo-
Delhi 28th "	Kurrachee 9th "	malea..... 9th "
Dhurrungaum .. 2nd Mar.	Kurrar 3rd Mar.	Peshawar 24th "
Dhoolia 3rd "	Kulliawaree 12th Feb.	Panwell 4th Mar.
Deesa..... 9th Feb.	Khurwarrah 8th "	Pallee 7th Feb.
Dhollera..... 11th "	Karpoz 24th "	Palamcotta 23rd "
Damaun 12th "	Lahore 26th "	Poona 4th Mar.

1856	1856	1856
Punderpore 29th Feb.	Sukkur 8th Feb.	Seerpoor 3rd Mar.
Penn 3rd Mar.	Shikarpore 7th "	She moga 24th Feb.
Perrolla 2nd "	Surat 12th "	Sassoor 2nd Mar.
Pahlunpore 9th Feb.	Saugor 28th "	Seouce 29th Feb.
Patna 25th "	Sealkote 25th "	Tanna 5th Mar.
Rahooree 1st Mar.	Sawantwarree .. 29th "	Tarrapore 11th Feb.
Rutlam 1st "	Seroar 28th "	Tatta 9th "
Roree 8th Feb.	Secunderabad .. 29th "	Tellicherry 25th "
Rutnagherry 1st Mar.	Sehore 29th "	Trichinopoly 26th "
Rawulpindee 24th Feb.	Sircee 29th "	Tullam 1st Mar.
Rajcote 11th "	Sattara 3rd Mar.	Tillara 28th Feb.
Ramghur 28th "	Saddaseeopett .. 28th Feb.	Umritser 26th "
Rajapoor 1st Mar.	Seeharumpore .. 26th "	Umballa 27th "
Reachore 29th Feb.	Serouge 27th "	Vingorla 29th "
Rajamurdy 25th "	Saucay 1st Mar.	Wagtan 1st Mar.
Shergotty 27th "	Sholapore 2nd "	Yeolah 1st "
Serampoor 25th "	Sungumnam 2nd "	

Bombay Post Office, 12th March 1856.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

NOTICE.

On the 31st October a Banghy Parcel addressed to Chuna Bussapa at Kulladghee was stolen from the Poona Post Office. Any person, not the actual thief, who may give information which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the thief or thieves, will receive a reward of Rs. 250.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 11th March 1856.

W. BLOWERS,
Officiating Post Master General.

NOTICE.

The following Rules, which, under the orders of the Government of India, have been issued for the guidance of the Officers of the Post Office, are published for general information:—

I. Letters arriving at the Presidency towns by Mail Steamers will be immediately sorted for delivery, without any reference to instructions which may have been received regarding change of address. Such changes will be left to be discovered by the Delivery Officers, and be corrected in the Forward and Unclaimed Departments of the Office.

II. A separate instruction will be required for every change of address, and no instruction will be attended to for more than three months after its receipt.

III. Under Section XXIII. of Act XVII. of 1854, Forward Postage will be charged, in addition to all other Postage due or paid thereon, upon every letter without exception which may be re-directed in any Post Office. For example, if a letter posted in Calcutta, and addressed to Hooghly, is, under instructions which may have been received from the addressee, re-directed in the Calcutta Post Office, and sent to Barrackpore, Forward Postage will be charged in addition to the Postage which would have been due had the letter been despatched to Hooghly according to its original address.

IV. The practice of giving instructions to the Officers of the Post Office to intercept and re-direct letters not only imposes much labour upon them, but, in large Offices, seriously retards the delivery and despatch of the Mails. A Register of instructions regarding changes of address will be kept in every Post Office, but it must be understood that it is impossible to guarantee that they shall be attended to, except in the case of letters received for delivery.

Camp, 7th November 1855.

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

“A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXECUTION OF CRIMINAL
PROCESS IN PLACES OUT OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE
AUTHORITY ISSUING THE SAME.”—Murathee.

खाली लिहिलेला आक्टाचा मसुदा सन १८५६ चे फेब्रुआरी महिन्याचे १६ वे तारिखेस लेजिस्लेटिव
कौन्सिलांत दुसरे वेळी वाचून सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे सोंपला, ती कमिटी येत्या मे महिन्याचे २० वे
तारिखेनंतर त्या मसुद्याविषयी रिपोर्ट करणार आहेः—

फौजदारी प्रोसेस देणारे अधिकाऱ्याचे हुकुमती बाहेरील ठिकाणांत ती प्रोसेस अमलांत आणण्याबाबत
नियम ठरविण्याविषयीचे आक्टाचा मसुदा.

ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी सरकारचे ताब्यातील मुलुकाचे कोणतेही भागांतील योग्य अधिकाऱ्यानी धरण्याविषयी
दिलेली वारंटें सदहू मुलुकाचे दुसरे कोणतेही भागांत अमलांत आणण्याविषयी ठराव सन १८५४ चे ७ वे
आक्टांत केले आहेत ; आणि सदहू प्रमाणे दिलेल्या इतर सर्व फौजदारी प्रोसेसी सदहू प्रमाणे अमलांत
आणण्याविषयी सदहू प्रमाणे नियम ठरविणे योग्य आहे यास्तव ; खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे :—

उद्देश.

१. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी सरकारचे ताब्यातील मुलुकाचे कोणतेही भागांत हुकुमत असणारे माजिस्ट्रेटाने
दिलेली फौजदारी कोणतीही प्रोसेस म्हणजे समन, किंवा सपीना, किंवा झाडा घेण्याविषयीचें वारंट, किंवा
धरण्याविषयीचें वारंट, दुसरे कोणतेही माजिस्ट्रेटाचे हुकुमतींत असणारे सदहू मुलुकाचे कोणतेही भागांत
अमलांत आणावें. सदहू मुलुक एकाच प्रेसिडेन्सींत असेल किंवा नसेल तरी तें अमलांत आणावें. परंतु
जा माजिस्ट्रेटाचे हुकुमतींत ती प्रोसेस अमलांत येईल त्याचे सही व शिक्क्यानिशी त्या वारंटावर पूर्वी
शेरा हुकूम (अमलांत आणण्याविषयी) लिहिलेला असवा.

ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी
सरकारचे मुलुकाचे
कोणतेही भागांतील
माजिस्ट्रेटाने फौजदारी
प्रोसेसीवर शेरा हुकूम
केला म्हणजे ती त्या
भागांत अमलांत आ-
णण्याचा अधिकार
आहे त्याविषयी.

२. या आक्टातील ठरावाप्रमाणे कोणतेही प्रोसेसीवर शेरा लिहिणारे माजिस्ट्रेटावर, ती प्रोसेस
देण्यांत कायद्याचा काहीं विरोध झाल्याबद्दल फिर्याद, किंवा इतर काम चालणार नाही. परंतु जा
माजिस्ट्रेटाने कायद्याविरुद्ध किंवा अयोग्य रितीने ती प्रोसेस दिली असेल त्या माजिस्ट्रेटावर शेराचे
आधारावरून केलेले कोणतेही कामाबद्दलची जबाबदारी राहिल, ती अशी की ती प्रोसेस त्याचे स्वतःचे
हुकुमतींत अमलांत आणली असती तर जा रितीची, व जेवढी जबाबदारी त्यावर असती त्या रितीची,
व तेवढी राहिल.

कोणतीही प्रोसेस
देण्यांत कायद्याचा
विरोध झाल्याबद्दल
प्रोसेसीवर शेरा लि-
हिणारे माजिस्ट्रेटावर
जबाबदारी नाही त्या-
विषयी.

३. कलकत्त्याचे, व मद्रासेचे, व मुंबईचे सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे हुकुमतीचें हद्दीबाहेरील मुलुकांत हुकुमत
असणारे कोणतेही माजिस्ट्रेटाचें कोणतेही वारंट, किंवा इतर प्रोसेस जी सदहू हद्दींत अमलांत येईल त्या
वारंटास, किंवा प्रोसेसीस सन १८५४ चे ७ वे आक्टांतील, व या आक्टांतील ठराव लागू आहेत असें
समजावें. परंतु असे ठरविलें आहे की त्या हद्दींत हुकुमत असणारे माजिस्ट्रेटास वारंटांत, किंवा इतर
प्रोसेसींत कोणतेही उघड व्यंगामुळें, किंवा इतर कोणतेही व्यंगामुळें त्या वारंटावर, किंवा प्रोसेसीवर शेरा
लिहिण्यास हरकत असेल तर, त्याणे तें सदहू प्रकारचें वारंट, किंवा प्रोसेस सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे जज्जाकडे
पाठवावें. त्या जज्जाने तिची वहिवाट सन १८४० चे २३ वे आक्टाप्रमाणे करावी.

सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे
हद्दींत प्रोसेस अम-
लांत येईल तीस
सन १८५४ चे ७ वे
आक्टांतील व या
आक्टांतील ठरावलागू
आहेत त्याविषयी.
विशेष ठरावाविषयी.

४. या आक्टांतील माजिस्ट्रेट या शब्दांत जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटाचा, किंवा कोणी मनुष्य कायद्याप्रमाणे मा-
जिस्ट्रेटाचा अधिकार चालवीत असेल त्याचा, व जस्टिस आफ् दी पीस याचाही समावेश होतो असें
समजावें.

अर्थाविषयी.

(True Translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Govt.

“A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXECUTION OF CRIMINAL PROCESS IN PLACES OUT OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE AUTHORITY ISSUING THE SAME.”—Goozerattee.

હેઠલ લખેલો આક્ટનો મુસદ્દો સન્ ૧૮૫૬ ના ફેબ્રુઅરી મહિનાનો ૧૬ મી તારિખે લેજિસ્લેટિવ કૌન્સિલમાં બીજીવાર વાંચીને સિસેક્ટ કમિટીને સોંપ્યો, તે કમિટી આવતા મે મહિનાનો ૨૦ મી તારિખ પછી તે મુસદ્દાવિશે રિપોર્ટ કરનાર છે.

ફોજદારી પ્રોસેસ આપનારા અધિકારીનો હકુમત બાહારનાં ઠેકાણામાં તે પ્રોસેસ અમલમાં લાવ્યા બાબત નિયમ ઠરાવ્યા વિશેના આક્ટનો મુસદ્દો.

ઉદ્દેશ.

ઈસ્ટ ઇન્ડિઆ કંપની સરકારના તાબામાંહેના મુલુકના હરકોઈ ભાગના યોગ્ય અધિકારીએ પકડવા બાબત આપેલાં વારંટો સદહૂં મુલુકના વિજા હરકોઈ ભાગમાં અમલમાં લાવ્યા બાબત ઠરાવ સન્ ૧૮૫૪ ના ૭ મા આક્ટમાં કિધા છે; અને સદહૂં પ્રમાણે આપેલી વિજી સઘઠી ફોજદારી પ્રોસેસો સદહૂં પ્રમાણે અમલમાં લાવ્યા બાબત સદહૂં પ્રમાણે નિયમ ઠરાવ્યા યોગ્ય છે વાસ્તે હેઠલ લખ્યા મુજબ ઠરાવ્યું છે.

ઈસ્ટ ઇન્ડિઆ કંપની સરકારના મુલુકના હરકોઈ ભાગના માજિસ્ટ્રેટ ફોજદારી પ્રોસેસ ઉપર શેરો હુકમ કિધો એટલે તે પ્રોસેસ તે ભાગમાં અમલમાં લાવ્યાનો અધિકાર છે તેવાબત.

૧. ઈસ્ટ ઇન્ડિઆ કંપની સરકારના તાબામાંહેલા મુલુકના હરકોઈ ભાગના હકુમતવાળા માજિસ્ટ્રેટ આપેલી ફોજદારી હરકોઈ પ્રોસેસ એટલે સમન અથવા સપીનો, અથવા શાહો લેવાનું વારંટ, અથવા પકડવાનું વારંટ, વિજા હરકોઈ માજિસ્ટ્રેટની હકુમતમાંહેલા સદહૂં મુલુકના હરકોઈ ભાગમાં અમલમાં લાવવું. સદહૂં મુલુક એકજ પ્રેસિડેન્સિમાં હોય અથવા ન હોય તો પણ તે અમલમાં લાવવું. પણ જે માજિસ્ટ્રેટની હકુમતમાં તે પ્રોસેસ અમલમાં આવે તેની સહી તથા શિક્કા સહીત તે વારંટ ઉપર શેરો હુકમ (અમલમાં લાવ્યા બાબતનો) અગાડનો લખેલો જોઈએ.

હરકોઈ પ્રોસેસ આપવામાં કાયદાનો વિરોધ થયાવાબત પ્રોસેસ ઉપર શેરો લખનાર માજિસ્ટ્રેટ ઉપર જવાબદારી નથી તેવાબત.

૨. આ આક્ટમાંના ઠરાવ પ્રમાણે હરકોઈ પ્રોસેસ ઉપર શેરો લખનાર માજિસ્ટ્રેટ ઉપર, તે પ્રોસેસ આપવામાં કાયદાનો કોઈ વિરોધ થયા બાબત ફરિઆદી અથવા વિજું કંઈ કામ ચાલશે નહીં પણ જે માજિસ્ટ્રેટ કાયદા વિરુદ્ધ અથવા અયોગ્ય રીતે તે પ્રોસેસ આપી હોય તે માજિસ્ટ્રેટ ઉપર શેરોના આધાર ઉપરથી કિધેલાં કોઈ પણ કામ બાબત જવાબદારી રહેશે તે એવા કે તે પ્રોસેસ તેની પોતાની હકુમતમાં અમલમાં આણી હોત ત્યારે જે રીતની અને જેટલી જવાબદારી તેના ઉપર રહેત તે રીતની અને તેટલીજ રહેશે.

સુપ્રીમ કોર્ટની હદમાં પ્રોસેસ અમલમાં આવશે તેને સન્ ૧૮૫૪ ના ૭ મા આક્ટમાંના તથા આ આક્ટમાંના ઠરાવ લાગુ છે તેવાબત. વિશેષ ઠરાવવાબત.

૩. કલકત્તાની તથા મદ્રાસની તથા મુંબઈની સુપ્રીમ કોર્ટની હકુમતની બાહારના મુલુકમાં હકુમતવાળા હરકોઈ માજિસ્ટ્રેટનાં હરકોઈ વારંટ અથવા વિજી પ્રોસેસો જે સદહૂં હદમાં અમલમાં આવશે તે વારંટને અથવા પ્રોસેસને સન્ ૧૮૫૪ ના ૭ મા આક્ટમાંના તથા આ આક્ટમાંના ઠરાવ લાગુ છે એમ સમજવું. પણ એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે તે હદમાં હકુમતવાળા માજિસ્ટ્રેટને વારંટમાં અથવા કોઈ વિજાં પ્રોસેસોમાં કંઈ ઉઘાડી ધામીને લીધે અથવા હરકોઈ વિજાં કારણને લીધે તે વારંટ ઉપર અથવા પ્રોસેસ ઉપર શેરો લખવાની હરકત હોય તો તેણે તે સદહૂં પ્રકારનું વારંટ અથવા પ્રોસેસ સુપ્રીમ કોર્ટના જડ્જ પાસે મોકલવું. તે જડ્જે તેની વહિવટ સન્ ૧૮૪૦ ના ૨૩ મા આક્ટ મુજબ કરવો.

અર્થવાબત.

૪. આ આક્ટમાંના માજિસ્ટ્રેટ એ શબ્દમાં જાઈંટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટનો અથવા કોઈ માણસ કાયદા પ્રમાણે માજિસ્ટ્રેટનો અધિકાર ચલાવતો હશે તેનો તથા જસ્ટિસ આફ ધી પીસતો સમાવેશ થાય છે એમ સમજવું.

(True Translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODIEW,

Oriental Translator to Govt.

THE



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY 13TH MARCH 1856.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notifications published by the Government of India in two Extraordinary Issues of the Calcutta Gazette, dated 29th February and 1st March 1856, are republished for general information :—

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT,

The 29th February 1856,

THE Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate *Feroze* arrived off the Dockyard at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 o'clock P. M. having on Board the Right Hon'ble CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Offices of Governor General of India, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fort and Garrison of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and of the Town of Calcutta. His Lordship was waited upon on Board of the *Feroze* by a Deputation of the Secretaries of the Government and Personal Staff of the Most Noble the Governor General, and having landed, immediately proceeded to the Government House. At a $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 o'clock P. M. the Right Hon'ble CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING took the prescribed Oaths and his Seat as Governor General in the Supreme Council of India.

The following Proclamation is published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council :—

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, has been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company to be Governor General of India, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fort and Garrison of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and of the Town of Calcutta, upon and from and after the death, resignation, or coming away of the Marquis of DALHOUSIE ; and whereas His Excellency General the Honorable George Anson, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, has been appointed to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India, and Joseph Alexander Dorin, Esquire, Major General

John Low, a Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and John Peter Grant, Esquire, have been respectively appointed to be the First, Second, and Third Ordinary Members of the said Supreme Council of India ; and whereas the Honorable the Court of Directors have declared and confirmed Barnes Peacock, Esquire, to be and to continue the Fourth Ordinary Member of the said Council ; and whereas the Most Noble the Marquis of DALHOUSIE, K. T., has this day resigned the Offices of Governor General of India, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fort and Garrison of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and of the Town of Calcutta ; and the said Right Hon'ble CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING has assumed the said Offices ; the above recited appointments are hereby notified ; and it is further proclaimed that the said CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, Governor General of India, has this day taken the usual Oaths and his Seat in the Supreme Council of India, and that General the Hon'ble George Anson, Joseph Alexander Dorin, Esquire, Major General John Low, C. B., John Peter Grant, Esquire, and Barnes Peacock, Esquire, have respectively taken their Seats in the said Council.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,
(Signed) CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT,

The 29th February 1856.

THE Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs that all distinctions and honors which were paid to the Most Noble the Marquis of DALHOUSIE, K. T., when in Office, shall be continued to His Lordship during his stay in India.

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

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT,

The 1st March 1856.

The Governor General notifies the following appointments :—

The Honorable H. B. Devereux to officiate as Private Secretary.

Captain F. D. Atkinson, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, to officiate as Military Secretary.

Surgeon T. Leckie, M. D., to be Surgeon to the Governor General.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to the Governor General :—

Major P. A. P. Bouverie, 35th Native Infantry.

Captain E. Bowles, H. M. 60th Rifles.

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

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H, YOUNG.

Offg. Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1856.