

THE



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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Legislative Council.

29th March 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 14th March 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII. of 1856.

An Act for the better control of the Gaols within the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the better control of the Gaols within the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Clause Fifth, Section VIII. Regulation XV. 1803 and Sections II. and III. Regulation X. 1832 of the Madras Code; so much of Section XLIX. Act VII. of 1843 as authorises Sessions Judges to visit the Gaols therein mentioned and to pass orders regarding the treatment or accommodation or security of the prisoners; Section XXXII. Regulation VII. 1802 of the said Code; and so much of Section VII. Regulation X. 1832 of the same as is referred to in Section XLIX. Act VII. of 1843 aforesaid; and Clause Third, Section XVI. Regulation XIII. 1827 of the Bombay Code; and so much of Clause Fourth, Section XXVII. of the same Regulation as enacts that the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut shall furnish information to Government of the state of the Gaols in each Zillah; and Clause Fourth, Section VII. Regulation XIV. 1827; and Sections IV. and V. Regulation XVI. 1823 of the same Code, are hereby repealed.

II. From and after the passing of this Act, the

Supervision of Gaols vested in the Governor in Council, who may appoint a person or persons to inspect and superintend them.

control of all Gaols in each of the said Presidencies shall be vested in the Governor in Council; and it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council to the creation of the office, to appoint such person or persons as he shall think fit, to inspect and superintend the said Gaols subject to the orders of the said Governor in Council, and to vest in such person or persons such power and authority for the purposes aforesaid as to the said Governor in Council may seem proper.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

15th March 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 15th March 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 19th of June next:—

A Bill to enable Session Judges to pass Sentence in trials for Rape.

Whereas the law, as current in the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and Fort St. George, requires that all trials for Rape shall be referred to the Sudder Court, and it is expedient that Session Judges should be empowered to pass sentence in such trials within the limit of the powers vested in them by Clause 7th Section II. Regulation LIII. 1803 of the Bengal Code, and Clause 7th Section II. Regulation XV. 1803 of the Madras Code; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Clause 3rd Section VI. Regulation XVII. 1817 of the Bengal Code, and Clause 3rd Section III. Regulation I. 1818 of the Madras Code, are hereby repealed.

II. When a person is convicted of the crime of Rape, if the circumstances of the case shall not appear to call for a more severe punishment than imprisonment for seven years with labour in irons, the Session Judge shall himself pass sentence; if he shall think a more severe sentence necessary, he shall refer the trial for the sentence of the Sudder Court.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

29th March 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 29th March 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd of July next:—

A Bill for the Punishment of Cowkeydars for Neglect of Duty.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law for the punishment of Cowkeydars and other watchmen for neglect of duty or misconduct; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Any Chowkeydar or other description of watchman subject to the orders of any Kotwal or Darogah of Police, who may be convicted before a Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, or Assistant Magistrate, of any wilful neglect or misconduct in the discharge of his duty as a Police Officer, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding one month, or to both; provided that he shall not be so liable, if he shall have been otherwise proceeded against for the same act as a criminal offence.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned MAPS are on SALE at the Chief Engineer's Office, for CASH:—

Scale.	Price of each.
Map of the Dharwar Collectorate, 4 miles to an inch.	
Ditto Sholapoor ditto ditto.	
Ditto Rutnagherry ditto ditto.	
Ditto Poona ditto ditto.	Rs. a. p.
Ditto Ahmednuggur ditto ditto.	2 8 0
Ditto Sattara Territory ditto.	or Rs. 3
Ditto Surat Collectorate 2 miles to an inch.	mounted on cloth.
Ditto Broach ditto ditto.	
Ditto Malcolmpeth 500 feet to an inch.	
Ditto Matheran Hill, one furlong to an inch.	
Ditto Kaira Collectorate 2 miles to an inch, Rs. 1-12-0 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.	
Ditto City of Poona 300 feet to an inch, Rs. 1 4 0 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.	
Ditto Peint State 2 miles to an inch, Rs. 0 12 0 or Rs. 1 mounted on cloth.	
Ditto Roads in the Bombay Presidency 20 miles to an inch, Rs. 3-8-0 or Rs. 4 mounted on cloth.	

CHARLES WADDINGTON,
Major General, Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Chief Engineer's Office,
10th December 1855.

Notice.

Government having been pleased to allow the Bonds granted to HUCKDARS in lieu of compensation for abolished Hucks (the interest on which is now paid either by the Officiating Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or by the Land Revenue Collectors) being paid off, together with interest thereon up to day of payment; all persons who may be desirous of availing themselves of this boon, and of receiving payment of the full amount entered in their Bonds, together with interest, are requested to apply without delay to the Officiating Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, at Bombay.

R. SPOONER,

Officiating Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 2nd April 1856.

अहुरनामु.

अधुने अंध कुरेला हकना नुपशानना अदला पापत हकदारांने आंड आपोलां छे अने ते आंडनु वीमान् नकात तथा मीहु तथा अक्षीयुना आक्षीसीयेटींग कमीशानर शाहेअ आहादुर अथवा नमीननु मेहेथुल वथुल करनार खेकटर शाहेअ आहादुर हाव आपे छे ते आंडने आविअ तथा तेनु वीमान् आविअ आपावानी तारीअथुथी यकु हरो ते आप-वाने शरकरे दुकंम कुरे छे. मे हाव वपरथी पोताना आंडमां लपेली पुरी रडंम वीमान्अथुथांलेवानी ने खोडाना पुरी हरो तेआमे थुंयेधना नकात तथा मीहु तथा अक्षीयुना आक्षीसीयेटींग कमीशानर शाहेअ आहादुरने वीलंम न करतां अरन करवी.

सही.

रीयर्ड स्पुनर,

नकात तथा मीहु तथा अक्षीयुने

आक्षीसीयेटींग कमीशानर.

तारीअ २ माहे अंप्रील शने १८५६ ईसवी
मुकंम थुंयेध मांडी.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसाजे बंदकेलेले हकाचे मुवादन्याबद्दल हकदारांस वांड दिले भाते त्या वांडाचे व्याज जकात व मीठ व आफुचे आफिसीयेटींग कमीशानर साहेब बाहादुर किंवा जमिनिचे वसूलाचे कलेक्टर साहेब बाहादुर हालीं देतात त्या वांडाचा ऐवज व त्याचें व्याज ऐवज देण्याचे तारीखे पर्यंत चढलें असेल तें देण्या विशीं सरकारानी हुकुम केला आहे ऐसीयास या ठरावा वरून आपले वांडात लिहिलेली भर रकम व्याजसहीत घेण्याची ज्या लोकांची ईच्छा असेल त्याणीं मुंबई येथील जकात व मीठ व आफुचे आफिसीयेटींग कमीशानर साहेब बाहादुर यांजकडे विलंब न लावितां अर्ज करावा.

सही.

रिचार्ड स्पुनर,

जकात व मीठ व आफुचे आफिसीयेटींग
कमीशानर.

तारीख २ माहे अप्रील सन १८५६ ईसवी
मु॥ मुंबई मांडवी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

SAILING INSTRUCTIONS

FOR ENTERING THE

RIVER MUTLAH FROM SEA.

The Channels leading from sea into the River Mutlah having been buoyed off, the following Notice is published for general information :—

The Western (or Ward's) Channel is bounded on the west by the Balchery Reef, or Sand, extending southwardly from the Island of that name, and on the east by the Roymutlah sand, part of which dries at low water. This Channel is from 2 to 5 miles wide, and is marked off by six buoys, four red or western, and two black or eastern.

The outermost or Reef Buoy is a first class spire buoy, with two baskets on it; it is painted red and marked with the letter M; it lies in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms low water Spring Tides; Latitude $21^{\circ} 11' N.$, Longitude $88^{\circ} 42' 45'' E.$, and bears from the Eastern Channel Floating Light Buoy E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., distant 32 miles.

The centre Balchery Buoy is a second class spire buoy, with one basket on it; it is painted red and marked MUTLAH in full; it lies in 4 fathoms low water, about 7 miles NNW. from the outer or Reef Buoy.

The Balchery spit buoy is also a spire buoy, painted red; it lies in 4 fathoms low water on a spit of the sand, about 9 miles N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of the centre buoy.

The upper Balchery buoy is also a spire buoy, painted red; it lies in $\frac{1}{2}$ less 4 fathoms, about 6 miles N. by W. from the spit buoy, and W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. of the Flag-staff on Dalhousie Point.

The outer easternmost buoy of this Channel is a second class spire buoy, painted black, with one basket on it; it lies in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms low water, on the SW. verge of the Roymutlah Sand, N.E. by N. of the Reef Buoy, distant about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The Roymutlah Western Spit Buoy is a second class spire buoy, painted black; it lies in 4 fathoms low water NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from the outer black buoy, distant about 10 miles, and north about 6 miles from the centre Balchery buoy.

The mid-channel course from sea to abreast of the above Spit Buoy is NNW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 15 miles. From that point, north 15 miles will carry a vessel up to Halliday's Island.

The Eastern or Roymutlah Channel, is bounded by the Roymutlah Sand to the westward and the Bangadoonee Sand or Reef to the eastward, and is marked off with four buoys, three red or Western, one black or Eastern.

The outermost buoy is a second class spire buoy, with one basket upon it; it is painted red, marked ^RMUTLAH; it lies in 5 fathoms low water, on the SE. verge of the Roymutlah Sand N.E. by E., about 10 miles from the Balchery Reef Buoy.

The Roymutlah Eastern Spit Buoy is painted red; it lies in 5 fathoms low water, NNW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., about 6 miles from the outer buoy.

The upper Roymutlah Buoy is painted red; it lies in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms low water NW. of the Spit Buoy, distant about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The innermost buoy of this Channel is painted black; it lies in 5 fathoms low water on the south verge of a flat extending from Dalhousie Point to the SSE.; it bears from the upper Roymutlah buoy N. by W., distant about 4 miles.

The mid-channel course in the Roymutlah

Channel is NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. to the black buoy, and from that point NNW. to N. by W. to Halliday's Island.

Vessels resorting to the River Mutlah during the SW. Monsoon should adopt a similar route and conform to the directions for making the Pilot Station at the entrance to the River Hooghly, taking their departure from the Eastern Channel Floating Light, steering E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. to cross the tail of the eastern prong of Saugor Sand in 5 fathoms, off which they would deepen into 7 fathoms, shoaling again on the Light House Sand to $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 fathoms, deepening off into $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7, and crossing the Balchery Reef in $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms a little south of the Reef Buoy.

Commanders of vessels doubtful about crossing the tails of Sands in a heavy swell could steer more to the southward and keep in 8 or 9 fathoms soft ground; but great care would be requisite not to overrun the distance.

During the NE. Monsoon Commanders of vessels confident of the correctness of their reckoning should work up direct for the Balchery Reef Buoy; but during cloudy or thick weather, crossing the Swath of no ground in about the latitude of the buoy and running down upon it would be advisable.

It is high water full and change about 9 hours 15 minutes; at the Balchery Reef Buoy, the tides set round, as in the channels to the Hooghly; the floods making to the west, the ebbs to the eastward, having a velocity during the springs from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles per hour, and a rise of 9 feet.

The bottom throughout the Channels is mud, the Sands exceedingly hard, and the lead an excellent and safe guide towards them. The least water in the Western or Ward's Channel is 4 fathoms; in the Roymutlah 5 fathoms, low water Springs.

From Halliday's Island the course continues north, up to the "Cattalee," where the river takes a sharp turn to the westward, and the Channel contracts. Up to this point a stranger, with Ward's chart and ordinary care, could without a Pilot conduct his ship with safety, attending to the set of the tides, leaving the red buoys to the westward, and black buoys east of his course.

THOMAS HILL,

2nd Assistant Master Attendant.

Published by order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAMES SUTHERLAND,

Officiating Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Supt.'s Office,
the 8th March 1856.

Republished for general information.

C. W. MONTRIOU,

Master Attendant.

Bombay, 28th March 1855.

HOUSES OF REFUGE,

For Ship-wrecked Mariners thrown on shore on the sea face of the Sunderbunds, have been put up as follows :—

No. 1. Painted Red.

Erected just to the northward of Jackson's Grove on Seyers' Point, forming the eastern entrance to Channel Creek. It is on an extensive

plain, covered with short grass, inside or to the eastward of some high Sand Hills that here line the shore.

No. 2. Painted White.

Erected at the eastern entrance to the Subter-mookey River, 400 yards to the northward of the point that forms from Bulcherry Island, and 200 yards from high water mark. It is in the midst of thick low jungle.

No. 3. Painted Black.

Erected at the eastern entrance to the Jumera River, 400 yards to the north of the point that forms from the entrance of the Subtermookey River, and 200 yards from high-water mark.

In each house there is a supply of Biscuit and Water, which will be easily found by reading the instructions put up in each, which also give other directions that will be useful. A Catamaran is attached to each house.

Persons cast away reaching land to the east of Saugor, should make search for the Houses of Refuge; and it should be borne in mind that when a vessel is lost with a pilot on board, the fact would soon become known at the Pilot Station and in Calcutta. Parties, therefore, finding their way to the houses, should remain there, and husband the means of subsistence, in the assurance that succour will speedily reach them; or if compelled to leave, endeavour to get westward to Saugor Island, and travel along the beach until they arrive at the Light House; or make their way to a large Fishing Village situated on the south-east side of Saugor Island; using the Catamaran as far as practicable.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAS. SUTHERLAND,

Officiating Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Supt.'s Office,
the 8th March 1856.

Republished for general information.

C. W. MONTRIOU,

Master Attendant.

Bombay, 28th March 1856.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LIGHT-HOUSE ON TROUBRIDGESHOALS,
GULF ST. VINCENT, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A bright flashing light, 80 feet above high water mark, visible from the deck of a moderate-sized vessel at a distance of sixteen (16) miles, will be exhibited on and after the evening of the 1st of February 1856.

The Light-house is composed of iron, painted stone-colour, and is placed on the centre of the Troubridge Island, in lat. 35° 10' S., long. 137° 50' 15" E., var. 5° E. High water, F. and C. 3.30; the flood sets ENE., and then NNE. into the Gulf.

Vessels bound through Investigator's Straits into the Gulf St. Vincent should make the Light bearing NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. by compass, and steer NE. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. to pass it at a distance of seven miles; having brought it to bear W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. about eight miles, a course of NE. by N. may be kept

for the Light-ship off Port Adelaide, which bears NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the Island. Vessels from the westward and southward should not approach the Light within a less distance than four miles, where they will find soundings of 14 fathoms.

The flood tide, during westerly gales and at the

Tides. springs, runs with considerable velocity—setting

rather on the shoal until the Gulf is open.

Vessels bound down the Gulf from the Port,

meeting with westerly

gales, will find excellent anchorage under the lee of Troubridge Island, with the light bearing SW., distant 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in 8 fathoms, on a clean sandy bottom.

B. DOUGLAS,

Master, Trinity House.

Trinity House, Port Adelaide,
South Australia, 17th December 1855.

Notice.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut are pleased to publish, for general information, the annexed LIST OF CANDIDATES who were examined by the Committee assembled on the 24th ultimo, and DECLARED QUALIFIED for the office of PLEADER:—

Alphabetical List of Individuals who have passed the required Examination for the office of Pleaders.

No.	Names.	In what Zilla.
1	Antajee Govind	Sattara.
2	Damodhur Bhickajee	Do.
3	Damodhur Dadajee	Bombay.
4	Dinker Buhajee	Sattara
5	Gopal Raghoonath	Do.
6	Govind Damdeo	Do.
7	Govindrao Amroot	Tanna.
8	Gunesh Vishnoo	Sattara.
9	Krushunjee Chintaman	Do.
10	Luxmoo Singh Bhowna Singh	Bombay.
11	Luxmon Narayan	Sattara.
12	McCombie, D. J.	Bombay.
13	Mhadjee Sewram	Tanna.
14	Naro Dhakdeo	Do.
15	Parushram Rajaram	Do.
16	Rovjee Khundoo	Sattara.
17	Venack Vishvunath	Do.
18	Venack Huree	Tanna.
19	Vital Nilkunt	Sattara.
20	Wamunrow Mahadeo	Tanna.

By order of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,

M. A. COXON,

Registrar.

Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,
15th April 1856.

Notice.

Under the authority of Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Arsenal at KURRA-CHEE, on Saturday, the 26th April 1856, at 2 P. M., three hundred and fifty LEVELS, MASON, WOODEN, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

C. WADDINGTON,

Major General, Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Chief Engineer's Office,
19th March 1856.

Notice.

Tenders for the supply of certain Articles, for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on Monday, the 21st April, at 12 (Noon), and not on the 20th idem, as formerly notified, that day being Sunday.

T. GARRETT,

Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 10th April 1856.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that in order to abate the dangerous nuisance arising from the STRAYING of PARIA DOGS, and DOGS without OWNERS, the Police have, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 1st and 3rd of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. of 1813, received strict orders to kill and destroy all Dogs found straying in any of the public streets, roads, or thoroughfares.

W. CRAWFORD,

Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay Police Office, 7th April 1856.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे हलके जातिवीं कुर्ची व मालक नाहींत असीं कुर्ची भटकत असतात त्यांपासून भयंकर हरकत उत्पन्न होते ती कमी व्हावी म्हणून सरकारी रस्त्यांत व गल्यांत जीं कुर्ची भटकताना सांपडतील त्या सर्वांस मारून टाकण्याविशीं सन १८१३ चे पोलिसचे दुसरे कायद्याचे पहीले व तिसरे कलमांतील ठरावा अन्वये पोलिसास सख्त हुकुम झाला आहे.

सही.

उलियम क्राफर्ड,

पोलिसचे सिनियर माजिस्ट्रेट.

तारीख ७ वी माहे अप्रील सन १८५६ ईसवी

मुकाम मुंबई पोलिसची कचेरी.

Notice.

Tenders will be received by the Officer in charge Stationary Department at his Office, on Friday the 18th proximo, for the SUPPLY of WOOLLENS, in such quantities as may be from time to time required during a period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st August next.

Tenders to be forwarded to this Office in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for the Supply of Woollens," and they will be opened at 12 o'clock on the 18th proximo.

The tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which each article will be supplied, of the best quality, for prompt payment.

The tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees (200) two hundred, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion in executing the agreement; and a deposit of rupees (2,000) two thousand will be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.

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

The form of agreement to be entered into, with lists of the articles required, can be seen, and any other particulars can be ascertained at this Office, daily, Sundays excepted.

F. HUTCHINSON,

Collector of Bombay,

In charge Stationary Department.

Bombay, 28th March 1856.

अह्तरनाम.

अह्तरनाम तारीख १६ माहे आगस्ट राने १८५६ थी आर महीनानी सुद्धतशुधी वषते वषते नेधमे तेप्रमाणे शुभ-लात पुरी पाडवा वीरोना अरने अवता महीनानी ता-रीख १८ मी शुक्रवारने दीने आम्हे क्येरीमां खेरो.

मोहरबंद अरने मोडलवा तेउपर (शुभलात पुरीपाडवा वीरोना अरने) अह्तरनाम लप्यु अने ते आम्हे क्येरीमां मोडलवा अने ते अरने अवता महीनानी तारीख १८ मी ने दीने आरवागेते उधाउरो.

रोडकु नांयुं आपाथी मोठांमां मोठां शीमा भावथी दर अमेक शारो माल पुरो पडारो ते अरनेमां लप्युं.

अरनेनी शाये ३० २०० नो अवेल अनामत राप्पवो तथा अमे अवेल क्यारनामा उपर शही कुरवा ठील अथवा आनांकांती क्येरी शरकर दाखल थारो तथा नेनो अरने मंनगुर थारो तेथुं क्यार अथवर अजववा शाइ ३पीमा २००० अनामत राप्पवा नेधमे.

डोह अमे अरने २६ कुरवानु कुरेणु डेडेशे नही.

क्यारनामांनो मुरादो तथा नरनानी हमादी आ अमे क्येरीमां रवीवार शीवामे दररोज नेवाने मखरो तथा पीगु कंड पुछवुं हरो तेपणु मालम थारो.

शही.

अमेक. हाथीनरान,

मुंयैनो क्येकटर धनि आर्न रेडशेनी डीपाठेभं.

तारीख २८ मी माहे मार्च सने १८५६ धिसी

मुद्राम मुंयैध.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसाजे तारीख १ अगस्ट सन १८५६ पासून बारा महिन्याचे मुदती पर्यंत वेळोवेळीं लागेल त्या प्रमाणे सकलाद पुरविण्या विषयींचे अर्ज येते महिन्याची तारीख १८ शुक्रवारचे रोजी या कचेरींत घेतील.

मोहरबंद अर्जावर सकलाद पुरविण्याचा अर्ज असें लिहून या कचेरींत पाठवावे व ते अर्ज येते महिन्याची तारीख १८ रोजी बारा वाजतां उघडतील.

रोख नाणे दिल्लें असतां प्रत्येक चांगला माल कमीत कमी कोणते भावाने पुरवितील तें आजीत ल्याहवें.

अर्जाबारावर २०० रुपये एवज अमानत ठेवावा व तो एवज करारनाम्यावर सही करण्यास दिरंग अथवा टाळटाळ केल्यास सरकार दाखल होईल व ज्या मनुष्याचा अर्ज मंजूर होईल त्याणे करार बराबर चालविण्याकरितां २००० रुपये अमानत ठेविले पाहिजेत.

कोणताहा अर्ज रद्द करण्याचें कारण सांगणार नाहींत.

करारनाम्याचा मसुदा व जिनसाची यादी या यचेरींत रविवार खेरीकळून दररोज पाहवयास मिळतील व दुसरे कांहीं पुसणे असल्यास तेंही मालुम होईल.

सही.

एफ. हचिनसन,

मुंबईचे कलेक्टर इन् चार्ज स्टेशनरी डिपार्टमेंट.

तारीख २८ माहे मार्च सन १८५६ इसवी मुल. मुंबई.

VENAYEK WASSOODAW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice.

All persons having CLAIMS against, or who are indebted to the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant BOWLES, 2nd European Regt. L. I., and Assistant Guzerat Revenue Survey, are requested to state their CLAIMS and pay their DEBTS to the undersigned (the President of the Committee of Adjustment), before or on the 20th May 1856, after which date the accounts will be closed.

All communications must be Stamped.

F. FOLLETT, Major,
President of the Committee of Adjustment.
Camp Ahmedabad, 31st March 1856.

Notice.

All persons having CLAIMS against, or who are indebted to the ESTATE of the late Assistant Surgeon YOUNG, Civil Surgeon, Kaira, are requested to state their CLAIMS and pay their DEBTS to the undersigned (the President of the Committee of Adjustment), before or on the 30th April 1856, after which date the accounts will be closed.

All communications must be Stamped.

F. FOLLETT, Major,
President of the Committee of Adjustment.
Camp Ahmedabad, 31st March 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.
Dinnanath Atmaram.	None	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, in Hunooman Gully.	31st	March	1856.
Pestonjee Burjorjee Daver.	A Merchant, formerly trading under the name and firm of Pestonjee Burjorjee, and lately trading with Nannabhoj Bomanjee and Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, under the name and firm of Pestonjee Burjorjee and Company.	Parsee	Within the Fort, in Todd Street.	1st	April	"
George Smith Collett.	None	Indo-Briton..	Lately without the Fort, at Mazagon, in Nesbit Lane (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	2nd	"	"

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.
George Smith Collett	3rd Monday	April instant	11 o'clock.
John George Francke	1st Monday	May next	11 o'clock.
Moroba Chimnaje	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dinnanath Atmaramjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Thucker Topun Cursondass	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.

Ruttonjee Cursetjee, 3rd Monday in April instant, of 21 per cent.
Robert Henry Thompson, ditto ditto, of 2 per cent.
Ramchunder Kessowjee, ditto ditto, of 15 per cent.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 8th day of April 1856.

J. A. McKENZIE,
Clerk of the Court.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોરટ મધે.

જાહેર ખખર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે, જે વિગત સાથે એની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓના નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેલુદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે કે વીક્ટોરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરસે જે ધારો કરીને ફરિયાદો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં બાબતોનો ઇલાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	રહેવાનું કે કાણું મુંબઈમધે.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાડા.	માસ.	વરસ.
દીનાનાથ આતમારામ .. પેરતનજી બરજોરજી દાવર.	કાંઈ નહીં	હીંદુ. પારશી.	કોરટબાહાર હનમાનગલીમાં. કોરટમાં તાડ રૂઝીટમધે ..	૩૧ મો ૧ જા.	મારચ. અપ્રેલ.	૧૮૫૬. એજ.
જનજ રામીટ કલિટ....	કાંઈ નહીં	ઈંગ્લેન્ડીયન.	આગલ કોરટબાહાર મજગા- મમાં નીસપીટની ગલી મધે હવડાં મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૨ જો	એજ.	એજ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતમાં શીરસ્તા પ્રમાણે હુકમ થયા છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મજકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા સીજ વસ્ત આ નામદાર કોરટનાં આફિસિઆલ આશાએનીના તાબામાં આવે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાનાર ફરિયાદો દાડા.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
જનજ રામીટ કલિટ	૩ જો સોમવાર.	ચાલતો અપ્રેલ.	૧૧.
જનજ જનજ ફરોક	૧ જો સોમવાર.	આવતો મેએ.	એજ.
મોરોબા ચિમનાજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
દિનાનાથ આતમારામજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ફકરોપોણ કરરાનદારા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આડા આવનાર લેણદારોએ, થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણુ દાહાડા અગાઉ, સોગણનાં માથી સાખીત કરેલા પોતાના 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 ઈસ્ટેટમાંથી ફાલા આપવા તેહેની વીગત.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	રોકડે ટકા.
રતનજી ખરોદજી	૩ જો સોમવાર.	ચાલતો અપ્રેલ.	ટકા ૨૧.
રાખટ હેનરી રામરાન	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૨.
રામચંદર કેરાવજી	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૧૫.

શ્રી મુંબઈના કોરટમધે, કોર્ટના કલાર્કની આશીસ,
લખી તારીખ ૮ મી અપ્રેલ સને ૧૮૫૬.

જે. એ. મકેનજી,
કોર્ટના કલાર્ક સહી.

(True Translation)
J. FLYNN, Chief Translator.

Notification.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, under instructions from the Government of India, has ordered the publication of the following Rules for the Examination of Junior Civil Servants, in supersession of the provisional Rules published on the 13th September 1854. These amended Rules are to be applicable to every young Civilian not yet appointed an Assistant Collector, the Rules of the 13th September 1854 remaining in force with respect to those who have already been so appointed.

RULES FOR EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

I. Immediately on his arrival in India, every young Civil Servant shall be subjected to an examination in the Oriental languages, for the purpose of testing the progress made by him at Haileybury in that branch of his studies. This preliminary examination shall be conducted by the Oriental Translator to Government for the time being.

II. The young Civilian shall then either be permitted to remain at the Presidency, under the control of some Officer to whose office he will be specially attached by order of Government, or placed under the control of a Collector or Commissioner in any District where Murathee, Goozurathee, Canarese, or Sindie is the Vernacular.

III. He shall attend every examination held by the Central Vernacular Examination Committee at the Presidency, from the expiration of three months after the date of his arrival in the country, until he shall have passed the necessary examination in any two of the above languages in which Government shall, in the Revenue Department, direct him to qualify himself. This examination shall embrace such matters, and be regulated by such tests, as the Central Committee for Vernacular Examination (see Rule XI.), with the sanction of Government may, from time to time, define and notify. It is to be altogether of a practical character, and is to be regarded as introductory, and subordinate to the Vernacular Examination hereafter described in the Rules regarding Departmental Examinations.

Postscript.—Until further notice, Government will admit of examinations in Canarese or Sindie being held by local Vernacular Examination Committees, under the same rules that are laid down for the Central Committee.

IV. Should the young Civilian not have passed the required examination in two of the above named Vernacular languages, at the close of the first examination held by the Central Vernacular Committee, after he shall have completed a residence in India of 18 months, exclusive of periods of absence from duty under sick certificate, he shall be suspended from the Service, and sent home by the first opportunity.

V. While a Civil Servant is studying for this ordeal, the Officer to whose office he has been attached, shall be required to furnish, for the information of the Central Committee of Vernacular Examination at the Presidency, monthly reports as to his progress and studies.

VI. The promotion of Junior Civil Servants in the regular line of the Service, shall depend on the order of their passing the examination prescribed by Rule III. in connection with the degree of proficiency exhibited by them at the examination, and their general propriety of conduct.

VII. Until the young Civilian shall have passed the examination in one language, he shall receive a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, together with Rs. 30 per mensem as Pundit allowance, and Rs. 40 per mensem as House rent. Should he have passed in one language at, or before the conclusion of the first examination held by the Central Vernacular Examination Committee, after he shall have completed a residence of six months, he will receive an addition to the above emoluments by an increase of Rs. 50 per mensem to his salary, and when he shall have passed in two languages, his salary will be raised to Rs. 300 per mensem, and he will be considered available for the ordinary duties of an Assistant Collector and Magistrate. Should he have become thus available within a year of his arrival in the country, he will continue to receive his Pundit allowance and House rent, till the expiration of the period of 18 months from his arrival, but otherwise both these allowances will cease on his passing in the second language.

VIII. When a Civilian who has passed the above examination in two languages, is moved to a District where a third language is the Vernacular, he shall be required to pass an examination in that language also, within twelve months after his arrival at his new Station. If the exigencies of the Service necessitate his transfer within the year immediately succeeding his passing in his second Vernacular language, and which, were he not transferred, would be devoted to preparing for examination in departmental knowledge, according to the lower standard, (see Rules XXIII. to XXV.) he shall not, during the first twelve months, be subjected to the deductions provided in Rule X. The further Vernacular passed before a Provincial Committee.

IX. A further similar examination shall always be required to be passed on transfer to any District where a fourth language is current.

X. Until the transferred Civilian shall have passed the examination or examinations enjoined in the Rules VIII. and IX., he shall be subject (with the exception specified in the former Rule) to a deduction of ten per cent. from the pay of his situation, the amount so deducted being made good in the event of his passing before the close of a year from the date of transfer.

XI. With a view to the proper conduct of the examination (exclusive of those described in Rule I.), there shall be a Central Committee of Vernacular Examination at the Presidency, which shall consist of a Judge of the Sudder Adawlat, who shall be President thereof, the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, and the Oriental Translator to Government, the last named of whom shall also act as Secretary to the Committee; also of one or more other Officers to be named on each occasion by the Government.

XII. Before this Central Committee shall appear all Assistants desirous of passing the Examinations described in Rule III. (with the exception of those provided for by the *Postscript* to that Rule), and to it shall be transmitted all papers connected with the other Vernacular Examinations prescribed in the Rules, including the monthly Reports ordered by Rule V.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

XIII. *Half-yearly Examinations of Assistants.*—Half-yearly Examinations of Assistants, liable under the following Rules to examination, shall be held at such seasons and stations as may be fixed by Government.

XIV. *Two qualifying Standards at the Half-yearly Examinations.*—There shall be two standards of qualification, according to the one or the other of which the Assistants shall be examined. An Assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the first standard, before he can be appointed a Third Assistant, or Supernumerary Third Assistant to a Collector or Commissioner, or have charge of a District. An Assistant, who has been found at some previous examination qualified according to the first standard, must be found qualified according to the second standard, before he can be considered by Government capable of holding the office of Second or Acting Second Assistant to a Collector or Commissioner, or Assistant or Acting Assistant Judge, or of exercising full Magisterial powers.

XV. *Effect of passing by each Standard.*—An Assistant who has passed according to the first standard of examination, and who has been six months at a station as an Assistant, will be appointed Third or supernumerary Third Assistant to a Collector or Commissioner, with a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, and, if expedient, with charge of a District. An Assistant who had passed according to the second standard, and who shall have been in the situation just described, for at least one year, may be at once promoted to a Second Assistantship to a Collector, or Commissioner, and vested with full Magisterial powers; or (on the condition indicated in Rule XXVIII.) he may be employed as an Assistant Judge.

XVI. *Promotion of Assistants.*—The Government will promote to a Second Assistantship no Assistant who shall not have been examined under these rules, and thereon found qualified according to the second standard. All Assistants will be promoted (under ordinary circumstances), in the order of their passing the examination now prescribed according to the second standard of qualification.

XVII. *What Assistants are to be Examined.*—All Assistants who have passed the Vernacular examinations described in Rule III., but have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present rules, shall, when they have been more than six months at their stations as Assistants, be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed according to that standard, but not according to the second standard, shall, when they have been more than two years at their station as Assistants, be subjected to half-yearly examination. Assistants examined under these rules will draw the usual travelling allowance to and from their respective stations.

XVIII. *Central Examination Committee.*—The Government will constitute a Committee, to be called the Central Committee of Departmental Examination, by whose instructions the local Committees should be guided, and with whom they shall correspond on all matters connected with the half-yearly examinations. The Central Examination Committee will consist of one Judge of the Sudder Court, who shall be President thereof, the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, and the Oriental Translator to Government, who shall also be Secretary; likewise, of one European Officer of Mofussil experience, and one Native Officer of rank (to be named by Government).

XIX. *Duty of the Central Examination Committee.*—It shall be the duty of the Central Committee of Departmental examination to fix, on every occasion, the half-yearly examination days, which shall, if possible, be the same for every station at which a local Committee is to assemble. It shall be the duty of the same Committee to prepare, before hand, for each examination, sets of questions to be put to the Assistants under examination, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each local Committee in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The Central Committee shall, from time to time, submit for the approval of Government such Rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the Divisional Committees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination which the several Assistants examined may reach.

XX. *Divisional Examination Committees.*—At each station where a local examination is to be held, a Committee of public Officers, to be called the Divisional Examination Committee, shall, on each occasion, be constituted by Government, and of this Committee, the chief Judicial Officer of the District, if not absent on leave, shall be a member. The Revenue Commissioners, and Commissioner in Sind, shall, whenever practicable, attend the examinations held within their Divisions, and shall be *ex officio* Presi-

dents of the Divisional Committees on which they may sit. In other cases the Government will name the President.

XXI. Duty of the Divisional Examination Committee, and Report of the Examinations.—The examinations shall be conducted by the Divisional Examination Committee, who, after due deliberation in respect of each Assistant examined, shall record the result, stating their opinion as to whether the standard of qualification has been attained or not (which result, in case of difference of opinion, is to be determined by a majority), and shall deliver the record to the President. The President shall transmit the record to the Central Examination Committee, with his own report, wherein he shall state his agreement or disagreement with the Divisional Committee in each case. The President will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality, and proper strictness of the examination. The written answers of the Assistants, and the other papers written by them, either in the Vernacular or in English, shall be forwarded with the record. The Central Examination Committee, after taking all the reports into consideration, and perusing any of the examination papers that it may seem to them proper to peruse, shall report to Government the names of such Assistants as, in their opinion, have proved their qualifications according to one or other of the standards in force, noticing especially in the order of their merit any Assistants who, with reference to the length of their residence in India, may have passed with great distinction.

XXII. Principal object of the First Standard.—The principal object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant, in the Vernacular language of his District. For this purpose, at least three papers which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly, and without great difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment or other official paper to be furnished by the Central Committee, must be translated by him into the Vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning, and intelligible to a Native; tolerably correct in grammar and spelling; and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off hand with some fluency the translation into the Vernacular of an English report or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Central Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three Natives, in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding Natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them; such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. An Assistant must pass successfully through every step of this branch of the examination in order to qualify according to the first standard.

XXIII. Second object of the First Standard.—The next object of the first standard of qualification shall be to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice, and especially, with so much of the Laws and Rules of Procedure as it is necessary for an Officer to know, in order to exercise properly the ordinary functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose, a set of questions on Revenue, Magisterial, and Police subjects shall be furnished by the General Committee. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrence, and to show rather the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination, and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than a knowledge of any string of details, and dates of orders, which may be soon learned for the occasion, and are, generally, as soon forgotten again. These questions must be all answered without book. The Assistant should also be examined generally as to his knowledge of Cutcherry Accounts, both the English Accounts kept at the Hoozoor, and the Native Accounts, Talooka and Village; also as to the past Revenue history of his District, as to be learnt from the Records.

XXIV. Third object of the First Standard.—The next object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the power which the Assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose, two decided cases, with the final proceeding in each withdrawn, which the Assistant has never before seen, one from the Collector's, and one from the Magistrate's office, of the nature of cases coming before Assistants exercising the ordinary functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the Assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a Native Officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the Vernacular, the circumstances being in each case noted. The Assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take precise description of the case, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

XXV. Fourth object of the First Standard.—The last object of the first standard of examination shall be to ascertain how the Assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty at his station. For this purpose the Collector and Magistrate under whom he has been employed shall furnish the Committee with a report upon these points. It shall be the duty of such Officers to make over to their Assistants, from time to time, cases for report. The reports shall be written in English, on one side of a sheet of paper, and after the case is decided, the Officer who decides it shall note on the other side of the sheet Examination Committee. Such Officers shall also require their Assistants to make English minutes of these reports and minutes need not be sent up to the Central Examination Committee. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the record submitted to the Central Committee.

XXVI. *Second Standard.*—The second standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree. In the Vernacular portion of it, the reading of a common office running hand must be tolerably ready; the papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of Office papers, the translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible, and the Assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety in the Vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a Magistrate and Collector, but they shall be arranged in two classes, one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed, and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digests, or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, circular orders, and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided, the object being, not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Magistrate and Collector, or not. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to and just appreciation of evidence.

XXVII. *Object of the Second Standard.*—It shall be the object to make this second standard such, that a man who has passed the examination provided in Rules XXII. to XXV., who is of ordinary understanding and capability, and who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of Mofussil experience.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XXVIII. Although passing the second Departmental Examination will be an indispensable preliminary to employment as an Assistant Judge, yet it will not supersede the necessity of a special examination to test professional competence, and to regulate promotion in the Judicial branch of the Service, which, however, will be separately provided for.

XXIX. No degree of proficiency exhibited in any examination shall be considered as exempting a Civil Servant who may be involved in debt, or whose conduct in private life may tend in any way to bring discredit upon himself, or the Public Service, from the forfeiture of his promotion, or from the strict enforcement of any other penalties prescribed by the Honorable the Court of Directors for such cases.

XXX. These rules are to be regarded as superseding those now in force for examinations in the Regulations and in Accounts, as provided by the Government Circular No. 3110, dated 1st December 1831, and No. 2789, of the 21st April 1852, respectively, and with regard to young Civilians not yet appointed Assistant Collectors, the provisional rules notified on the 13th September 1854.

XXXI. As it is considered desirable on public grounds that no member of the Civil Service should remain unqualified for employment on general service, no Assistant will be appointed to other than the Judicial, Revenue, and Magisterial Departments, until he has passed an examination according to the second Departmental Standard above described.

XXXII. These Rules are not to be regarded as interfering with the one* now applicable to Civil Servants desirous of obtaining rewards for distinguished proficiency in any of the Vernacular languages, or for eminent knowledge of Arabic or Sanscrit, or in Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

XXXIII. The Committees referred to in Rules III. and XIX. are, in the first instance, to be guided by the following provisions:—

VERNACULAR EXAMINATIONS.

1st.—The Examinee is to be required to read a page of some accounts from a Village, Talooka, or Hoozoor Office, written in the Vernacular language and ordinary cursive character.

2nd.—To read off in the Vernacular of the District, and explain *vis à voce* in English, a deposition or other exhibit selected from a Magisterial case.

3rd.—To render back into the Vernacular (from an English translation) an ordinary report by a Native Revenue Officer. This must be rendered in a style substantially correct, and sufficiently intelligible to enable a Native to read it out as written. It must be free from material errors in grammar and spelling, and the handwriting must be legible.

4th.—To converse with two or three Natives in such manner as to satisfy the Committee that he is able to understand, and make himself understood by Natives of various classes, both in ordinary conversation, and the common business of a Cutcherry.

* Extract Clause 6 of Section V. of the "Rules of Examination and Incentives to Study," published under date 10th June 1850 in the Government Gazette.

"6. Pecuniary rewards will be granted for extra proficiency, according to the following scale: High proficiency will entitle a Student to a certificate, and a Prize of Rs. 800; extraordinary proficiency will entitle a Student to a degree of Honour, and a Donation of Rs. 1,600; eminent knowledge of Hindu and Mahomedan Law, Arabic or Sanscrit, and of the Regulations, will entitle the young Civilian to a degree of Honour, and a Medal."

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

First Standard.

1. Papers and questions are to be proposed to the Assistant for the purpose of ascertaining that, as respects conversation, dictation, and writing, his skill in the language of the District is not less than that provided above.

2. A Revenue and Judicial set of questions being then placed before him, he is to be required to answer them all without reference to any books, except a set of the Regulations and Acts of the Supreme Government, and Interpretations of the same, and copies of the printed rules for administration of Revenue Survey Settlements, &c. These questions are to be so framed as not to involve difficult and rare points or recollection of forms, dates of orders, &c., but must be sufficient to test the Candidate's general converseance with the subjects of examination, and with the Laws applicable to the same, especially Regulations XII. XIV. XVI. and XVII. of Bombay, and the Acts supplemental thereto.

3. The Assistant is required to be able to answer ordinary questions, showing a general acquaintance with the principles and system of Talooka and Village Accounts.

4. With a view of testing the power which the Assistant may have acquired of dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence, two decided cases, which he has never before seen, (one from the Collector's and one from the Magistrate's Office) of the nature of those which come before Assistants in charge of Districts, are to be placed before him, the final proceeding in each being withdrawn. The papers may then be read over to the Candidate by a Native Officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase asked for, and given in the Vernacular, the circumstance being on each occasion noted. The Assistant may make notes as the record is again read over. Finally, he must write, in English, a brief but precise description of the case, and his decision upon the question or questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is based.

5. In order to record how the Assistant has been employed and been progressing, the Collector or Commissioner under whom any unpassed Assistant is placed, is frequently to make over to him, for report, cases which are beyond his competency to decide. The reports are to be written on one side of a sheet of paper, and after the case is decided, the Deciding Officer is to note on the other side his remarks on the report. These reports, with the notes, are to be submitted to the District Examination Committee. The Collector or Commissioner is also to require his Assistant to make English minutes of cases given him for decision. These also are to be submitted to the Committee, who are to record their judgment of these minutes and reports for the information of the Central Committee.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

Second Standard.

1. The Assistant must show an unimpaired acquaintance with the Vernacular of the District.

2. The office papers selected as tests are to be of a more difficult description than those in the former examination.

3. The Assistant's power of explaining himself clearly in the Vernacular is to be tested by an argument of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business.

4. Questions of law and practice are to be selected from the whole range of the duties of a Collector and Magistrate, and arranged in two classes; one comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other comprehending less general, and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. (No guides, digests, or summaries, however, are to be used, but only the original laws, circular orders, and interpretations, with rules relative to different departments printed by authority.) The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's capacity readily to find the law or practice in the less common points which arise in business. It is not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but merely to ascertain whether or not the acquisitions and ability of the person examined are such as to enable him fitly to perform the important functions of an Indian Magistrate and Collector.

5. Trial cases are to be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of evidence, and his knowledge of one or two nice points connected with Native custom.

6. The requisite returns and statements being placed before the Assistant, he is to be required to prepare from them one or other of the accounts submitted to the Presidency Authorities, or by some other lecturer are framed from the Vernacular.

7. He is to be tried with questions relative to Revenue administration, from the date of a Ryot taking up a field to that of his paying his last instalment; also with questions relative to the terms on which land may be abandoned, and to the ordinary business of a Jummabundy Settlement.

8. Questions are likewise to be put regarding the principles of a Survey Settlement, and the rules laid down for the guidance of Revenue Officers in connection therewith.

9. A thorough knowledge is to be required of Regulations XII. XIV. XVI. XVII. XVIII. and XXI. of 1827, and of the Acts referring to them; and of the principal decisions of Government regarding the enforcement of the more important provisions of the Revenue Laws.

10. The record (Vernacular) connected with a claim to a Wurshasun or other allowance from the Public Treasury, is to be placed before the Candidate, who is to be required to draft an English report, showing how the case ought to be decided according to the Standing Rules which apply to it.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1856.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1856.

No. 341 of 1856.—Lieutenant W. T. Chitty, Assistant Military Auditor General, is allowed privileged leave for thirty days, from the 17th instant, under the provisions of Government General Order dated 14th April 1851, to proceed to the Deccan.

No. 342 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, No. 462, dated Fort William, 18th March 1856 :—

“The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council directs that the following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 8, dated 23rd January 1856, be published in General Orders :—

Letter No. 213, dated 29th September 1855.

Government forward correspondence relative to certain questions connected with the New Furlough Regulations, and request to be informed as to claims of an Officer to the residue of his furlough on private affairs when he has been already absent on leave to England on private affairs for six months.

‘Para. 8. We have to state, in reply to your inquiry, that an Officer proceeding on leave to England for six months, retaining his appointment or otherwise, is not to be considered as having taken his authorised furlough after ten or twenty years, as the case may be ; but may, with your permission, be allowed at any time to take the remainder of the two years authorised furlough on private affairs.’ ”

No. 343 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 20th March 1856, No. 484 :—

“The following Extracts from the London Gazette of the 25th January and 5th February 1856, are published for general information :—

War Department, 25th January 1856.

BREVET.

Major General Patrick Grant, C.B., of the East India Company's Service, to have the local rank of Lieutenant General in the East Indies. Dated 25th January 1856.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the East India Company's Army, consequent upon the death of Lieutenant General Benjamin Roope, Bengal Infantry. 5th December 1855 :—

To be Lieutenant General.

Major General John Anderson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 5th December 1855.

To be Major General.

Colonel Henry Lawrence, Bengal Infantry. Dated 5th December 1855.

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

To be Major General.

Colonel William Edward Allured Elliott, Madras Infantry. Dated 25th January 1856.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel John Ludlow, Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th January 1856.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles James Lewis, Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th January 1856.

Lieutenant Colonel William Scott Adams, Bombay Infantry. Dated 25th January 1856.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major William Elsey, Madras Infantry. Dated 28th November 1854.

Major Samuel Smith Trevor, Madras Artillery. Dated 26th October 1855.

Major Thomas Gamble Fraser, Bombay Infantry. Dated 25th January 1856.

Major Edward Sunderland, Bengal Artillery. Dated 25th January 1856.

Major William Piers Meares, Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th January 1856.

Major Charles Philip Wilder, Madras Light Cavalry. Dated 25th January 1856.

Major Frederick Alfred Close, Bengal Infantry. Dated 25th January 1856.

Major Henry Robert Cornwallis King, Madras Light Cavalry. Dated 25th January 1856.

To be Majors.

Captain James Skinner, Bengal Irregular Cavalry. Dated 28th November 1855.

Captain William Jones, Bengal Engineers. Dated 25th January 1856.

The Commission of Captain Alexander Bagot, of the 15th Bengal N. I., promoted to the Brevet rank of Major in the Gazette of the 25th May 1855, is to bear date the 24th July 1854, instead of the 11th December 1854.

The first Christian name of Major Holloway, 42nd Madras N. I., promoted in the Gazette of the 21st November 1851, is Edward and not Edmund, as therein stated.

War Department, February 5th, 1856.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honorable Order of the Bath :—

To be ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honorable Order, viz :—

Major Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, C.B., of the Bombay Army.

John Laird Mair Lawrence, Esq., Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General of India for the Punjab.

Major General William Henry Sleeman, of the Bengal Army.

Major General James Outram, C.B., of the Bombay Army.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Military Department."

No. 344 of 1856.—Colonel (Major General) C. Ovens, of the 14th Regt. N. I., is permitted to return to Europe on furlough, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 345 of 1856.—Ensign J. S. Ovens, of the 27th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, without pay.

No. 346 of 1856.—Surgeon W. Thom, of the 17th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 347 of 1856.—The leave of absence granted to Captain Francis, by General Order No. 307, dated the 29th of March last, has been extended to the 31st March.

No. 348 of 1856.—The undermentioned Document will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the next Overland Mail :—

A General Roll of Remittances of (Invalids) Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 78th Highlanders, 64th, 83rd, and 86th Regiments of Foot.

No. 349 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon Sylvester, Civil Surgeon, Sholapore, has been granted leave of absence under the Old Furlough Regulations, from the 25th February to the 31st May 1856, to proceed to Mahabeshwur on sick certificate.

No. 350 of 1856.—Lieutenant D. J. Kinloch, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 351 of 1856.—Captain S. J. K. Whitehill, of the 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is appointed Superintendent of Bazaars at Poona, vice Morse, retired.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1856.

No. 352 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the authority of the Government of India, to direct that the following Rules, drawn up to accord with those in practice, under the sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Presidency of Bengal, be established for the general conduct of business connected with the Engineers as a Corps of Officers of the Bombay Army :—

I. The senior Officer of Engineers (not being a General Officer) serving within the limits of the Presidency, is to be Commandant of the Corps of Engineers.

II. The Head Quarters of the Corps of Engineers are to be established at the Head Quarters of the Sappers and Miners.

III. The Commandant of Engineers is not required to reside at Head Quarters of the Corps, but wherever his particular office finds him located.

IV. All Returns, Reports, &c. which have been heretofore forwarded to the Chief Engineer at Bombay, will be transmitted to the Commandant of the Sappers and Miners.

V. The ordinary military business of the Corps of Engineers will be conducted by the Commandant of the Sappers and Miners, who is to prepare and forward to the Commandant of Engineers, all Returns, Reports, &c. which require his signature.

VI. All Engineer Officers unemployed are to be considered as attached to the Head Quarters of the Corps of Engineers (and of the Sappers and Miners), and young Engineer Officers and others ordered to, or required to remain at the Presidency, are to place themselves under the orders of the Brigadier Commanding the Garrison of Bombay in the absence of the Officer Commanding the Corps of Engineers.

VII. The superintendence and care of the Fortifications and Esplanade of Bombay are to be vested in the Garrison Engineer.

VIII. The receipt, charge, repair, and issue of Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, the conservation and preparation of Maps and Drawings (excepting such as relate exclusively to the Fortifications and Esplanade of Bombay) the superintendence of the Lithographic Press, and the School of Instruction, are to belong to the office of the Chief Engineer of Public Works.

No. 353 of 1856.—In pursuance of the arrangements laid down in the foregoing Order, the following appointment is made, with effect from this date :—

Colonel W. B. Goodfellow to be Commandant of Engineers, vice Waddington, who vacates the command, on promotion to Major General.

No. 354 of 1856.—Lieutenant O. Probyn, of the 3rd Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1856.

No. 355 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 28th March 1856, No. 519 :—

“The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the following Warrant of Her Majesty, received with a Military Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 18, dated 6th February 1856 :—

VICTORIA R.

‘Whereas we have judged it expedient to cancel Our Royal Warrant of the twelfth day of October, Eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and to revise that part of Our Royal Warrants of the sixth day of October and third day of November Eighteen hundred and fifty-four which regulate the half pay of Regimental Quarter Masters, Our Will and Pleasure is, that Quarter Masters who shall have served for an aggregate period of thirty years, of which at least ten years shall have been as Quarter Master, shall have a claim to retire, with the honorary rank of Captain, upon the half pay of ten shillings a day, provided such retirement shall be recommended to us by Our Secretary of State for the War Department.

‘It is Our further Will and Pleasure that this Our Royal Warrant shall have a retrospective operation, so as to confer the honorary rank and increased half pay upon all Quarter Masters who, after the completion of the afore-said period of service, have retired since the declaration of the present War with Russia.

‘Given at Our Court at St. James’s, this Seventeenth day of December 1855, in the Nineteenth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty’s Command,
(Signed) PANMURE.’

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Military Department.”

No. 356 of 1856.—Lieutenant A. F. Battye, Commanding the Southern Muratha Irregular Horse, has been granted privileged leave of absence, under the New Furlough Regulations, from the 26th instant to the 25th proximo.

No. 357 of 1856.—Major Robert Wallace, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, has been granted an extended privileged leave of absence, under the New Furlough Regulations, from the 4th to the 13th instant.

No. 358 of 1856.—Captain C. F. Kneller, 11th Regt. N. I., has been appointed Officiating Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

No. 359 of 1856.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 30th January 1856.—By Lieutenant Colonel Crispin, directing Assistant Surgeon Broughton, Civil Surgeon at Kolapore, to receive medical charge of the 6th Company 4th Battalion Artillery, and 27th Regt. N. I., during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Roome, on leave, or until further orders.

Dated 11th February 1856.—By the senior Officer in charge Head Quarters 3rd Battalion Artillery, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant Beamish, to perform also the duties of Quarter Master of the Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant Napier, on leave, or until further orders.

Dated 27th February 1856.—By Colonel Stuart, appointing Lieutenant Clements, of the 3rd Regt. N. I., to receive charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Departments at Sholapore, from Captain Lancaster, from the 28th idem, until further orders.

Dated 19th March 1856.—By Brigadier Trevelyan, appointing Lieutenant Hawkins, of the 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to act as Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant Shewell, on leave to Bombay, or until further orders.

Dated 19th March 1856.—By Major Farquhar, appointing Lieutenant Nichollets, to act as 2nd in Command of the 1st Belooch Battalion, in addition to his duties of Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant Beville, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

No. 360 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order No. 420, dated 11th March 1856, by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council :—

“The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to advance from the 3rd to the 2nd Class of the “Order of Merit” Ressaldar Ahmed Khan, of the 1st Regiment Sind Irregular Horse, in consideration of the conspicuous gallantry and devotion displayed by him on the 24th March 1843, in action against Ameer Shere Mahomed Talpoor, at Hyderabad in Sind.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Military Department.”

No. 361 of 1856.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors :—

Date of Arrival at Bombay.

Captain (Brevet Major) H. Boye, 22nd Regiment N. I., Deputy Judge Advocate General. }
Captain J. H. Champion, 24th Regiment N. I. } 9th April 1856.

No. 362 of 1856.—The Honorable Court have granted the undermentioned Officers extension of leave, for the periods specified :—

Major H. Forster. }
Captain W. P. Pelly. } 6 Months.
Lieut. J. A. Ramsay. }

No. 363 of 1856. The Honorable the Court of Directors have removed the name of Lieutenant Christopher Marriott, 8th Regt. N. I., from the List of the Bombay Army, from the 5th December 1854, when the period of two years and a half from the date of his quitting India expired.

No. 364 of 1856. The Honorable the Court of Directors have placed the services of the undermentioned Officers at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government, for employment in the manner specified, viz :—

Captain Ewan Grant, 3rd Regt. N. I., with the Turkish Contingent.
 Lieutenant M. S. Green, 16th Regt. N. I., with the Turkish Irregular Cavalry.
 Lieutenant Richard Pittman, Artillery, with the Artillery of the Turkish Contingent.
 Lieutenant W. H. F. Sykes, 3rd Cavalry, attached to 10th Hussars.
 Lieutenant R. F. Burton, 18th, Regt. N. I., with the Turkish Irregular Cavalry.
 Lieutenant H. Farquharson, 2nd Cavalry, with the Turkish Contingent.
 Ensign E. C. P. Willoughby, 10th Regt. N. I., with the Turkish Contingent.
 Assistant Surgeon J. F. Watson, M. D., on Medical Staff of Turkish Contingent.

No. 365 of 1856.—Captain W. F. Leeson, Commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, has been granted privileged leave of absence from the 1st to the 30th instant, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 366 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon F. W. Harris has been permitted to resign his appointment as Superintendent of Vaccination, Konkan Division, and his services have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon T. B. Beatty has been appointed Superintendent of Vaccination, Konkan Division.

No. 367 of 1856.—The following promotion is made :—

21st Regiment N. I.

Ensign R. R. Woodhouse to be Lieutenant, from the 24th March 1856, vice Lieutenant T. F. Robertson, removed from the List of the Army.

No. 368 of 1856.—Major C. J. Richardson, of the 57th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Commandant 4th Infantry Regiment Gwalior Contingent, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 369 of 1856.—Major A. Thomas, of the 8th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for three years, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1856.

No. 370 of 1856.—The services of Assistant Surgeon W. D. T. Tiechurst, are placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

No. 371 of 1856.—The following appointments are made :—

20th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant and Adjutant W. V. Shewell, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter, vice Barnes.

Lieutenant W. L. Robinson, to be Adjutant, vice Shewell.

No. 372 of 1856.—The following transfer is ordered under the provisions of Rule 8 of G. G. O. No. 173 of the 22nd February 1855 :—

Ensign William Henry Newport, at his own request, from the 18th Regt. N. I., to the 3rd European Regiment, as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ensign Edward Charles Ross.

The undermentioned Ensigns, of the Infantry, are permanently posted to Regiments, to fill existing vacancies, and Regimental Rank is assigned to them as follows :—

Rank and Name.	Regimental Rank.	To what Corps Posted.
Ensign John Pyne Grant	15th March 1856.	18th Regt. N. I., as 4th Ensign.
Ensign Arthur Neil Bruce	Ditto	21st Regt. N. I., as 4th Ensign.
Ensign George Bramwell	Ditto	5th Regt. N. I., as 5th Ensign.
Ensign Edward Townsend Webb	Ditto	20th Regt. N. I., as 5th Ensign.
Ensign Elborough Martin Woodcock	Ditto	2nd Eur. Regt. Lt. I., as 9th Ensign.

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

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

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1856.

No. 65 of 1856.—The leave of absence to Mr. William Alfred Pope, Midshipman, has been extended until the 29th of March, to enable him to rejoin.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1856.

No. 66 of 1856.—Captain Kempthorne, Indian Naval Storekeeper, had privileged leave of absence from the 24th to the 31st ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1856.

No. 67 of 1856.—Mr. H. H. Davis, and Mr. H. J. Dowell, Midshipmen, are promoted to the rank of Mate, from the 25th of March 1856.

No. 68 of 1856.—Joseph Goulding, Journeyman Apprentice, is promoted to the grade of 4th Class Native-trained Engineer, from the 1st instant.

No. 69 of 1856.—The services of Assistant Surgeon W. D. T. Ticehurst are placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

No. 70 of 1856.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

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

1. Lieutenant Stradling, Commanding the "Tigris," to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel, in addition, on the 28th February 1856, there being no other Officer available.

2. Mr. Beyts, Purser, of the "Achar," to be Accountant of the Dock Yard, in addition, from the 10th February 1856, the day on which he assumed charge of the duties, vice Mr. Ibbs, absent on furlough.

3. Mr. Alexander Sinclair, Coal Conductor, in the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Department, to be Signal Gunner at the Light House, on the 30th March 1856, vice Mr. Eales, dismissed the Service.

4. Mr. Evan Davies, Acting 2nd Class 2nd Master, of the "Victoria," to be Acting 1st Class 2nd Master of that vessel, from the 4th April 1856.

Aden Squadron Order.

5. Mr. H. Corey, Midshipman, of the "Mahi," proceeding from Aden to Bombay, on medical certificate, to be accommodated on board the Ship "Duke of Wellington," from 23rd February to 24th March 1856.

Indus Flotilla Order.

6. Mr. C. Bright, 1st Class Boiler-Maker, was employed on detached duty at Kurrachee repairing the hulls of the Honorable Company's Steam Tenders "Nimrod" and "Jhelum," and putting a new bottom in the "Assyria," from 4th October 1855 to the 8th March 1856.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1856.

Mr. H. B. Lockett, Officiating Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, is granted leave of absence for one month, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, to enable him to appear before the Medical Board.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1856.

Lieutenant W. Y. H. Shortt is confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Police at Sholapoor, in succession to Captain Whitehill, appointed Superintendent of Bazars at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1856.

Mr. T. A. Compton, Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 5th proximo, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, on private affairs.

With reference to the appointment of Mr. R. F. Mactier, as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, for the detached Station of Broach, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. F. Lloyd in the appointment of Judicial Assistant to the Collector of Sattara, from the 19th ultimo, to the date of his departure from India on furlough.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1856.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Poona, received charge of the Adawlut at that Station on the 5th instant.

The privilege leave of absence, for one month, granted, under date the 29th February last, to Captain Hervey, Assistant General Superintendent Thuggee Department, has been altered to privilege leave, from the 7th to the 16th instant, or for a period of ten days.

Mr. R. Keays, Acting Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, assumed charge of his duties on the 15th instant.

Mr. J. R. Arthur assumed charge of his duties as Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, on the 5th instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1856.

Mr. E. T. Richardson to be Hoozoor Deputy to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1856.

Mr. R. H. Showell, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Tanna, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 20th ultimo, to proceed to Bombay, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1856.

Mr. R. H. Showell, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, under Section V. of the Absentee Regulations, for Uncovenanted Servants, to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Mr. Dadoba Pandoorung, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, to act as Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, during the absence on leave to Europe, of Mr. R. H. Showell, or until further orders.

Mr. Ramchunder Amrut Dugle, to act as Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, in the place of Mr. Dadoba Pandoorung.

Mr. W. H. Payne, Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, has been allowed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, an extension, for six months, of the leave of absence granted to him on medical certificate on the 14th February 1855.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1856.

Mr. R. W. Hunter, Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, has been placed in permanent charge of the Districts of Panwell and Nusrapoor, from the 12th ultimo.

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1856.

The services of Assistant Surgeon J. M. Bowie, Acting Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1856.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. Barjourjee Ardaseer, A. M. Coutinho, Cooverjee Dorabjee, H. Horne, A. de Souza, and Deeragram Dulpotram to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1856.

Lieutenant R. E. F. Cotgrave, of the Engineers, is appointed Acting Executive Engineer of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate.

Captain J. Mungavin will revert to his appointment as Assistant Executive Engineer, in the Central Province.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1856.

Captain Lockhart, Assistant Executive Engineer, Khandeish Collectorate, is allowed leave of absence from the 19th March to the 26th April 1856, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1856.

Lieutenant R. V. Dickens, Assistant Executive Engineer, Central Province, is allowed leave of absence from 20th March to 19th April inclusive, to proceed to Mahableschwur, on medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1856.

The Rev. F. Reynolds, Acting Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, and Officiating Archdeacon, to resume his duty as Chaplain of Kirkee.

The Rev. W. Goodall, Acting Chaplain at Kirkee, to resume his duty as Chaplain of Ahmednuggur.

The Rev. W. H. Cummins, Acting Chaplain at Ahmednuggur, to be Chaplain of the Harbour.

The Rev. F. Gell, to be Second Chaplain at Kurrachee.

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

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a Sunnud, on the 9th instant, to Keshowram Tooljaram authorising him to practice as a Vukeel in the Revenue Courts of the Surat Collectorate.

Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, 12th April 1856.

By order of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,
M. A. COXON, *Registrar.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Money Grants, on the following scale, will be made to Civil Engineers engaged by the Honorable Court of Directors, and to Uncovenanted Engineers engaged by Government in this Presidency in the Department of Public Works, who may exhibit great or rapid proficiency in the Native Languages:—

For passing creditably the Examination prescribed by Government Resolution No. 1565, of 26th October 1855, for Officers of the Public Works Department, if passed within twelve months from date of employment, or at the first examination held after the expiration of that period, Rs. 270.

For passing similar examination in two Vernacular languages of the Presidency and Sind, or a similar examination in one Vernacular language, and an Interpreter's examination in Hindoostanee, if the second examination be passed within eighteen months of date of employment, or at the first opportunity thereafter Rs. 540 or Rs. 270 in addition to the above.

For passing the Interpreter's examination prescribed for Military Officers, in any two of the Vernacular languages of the Presidency and Sind, or in Hindoostanee and one Vernacular, if the second examination be passed within thirty months from date of employment, or at the first examination held after the expiration of that period Rs. 810. or Rs. 270 in addition to the above.

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

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1856.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. ST. AMOUR, Deputy Registrar of Merchant Seamen, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs.

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

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1856.

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 Ahmedabad Zillah, for six weeks, from the 1st proximo.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1856.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the closing of the COURT of SMALL CAUSES from the 15th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1856.

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 of the Poona Zillah, for six weeks, from the 20th instant, with the exception of those of the Sudder Ameen of Poona and the Extra Moonsiff of Jooneer.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1856.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

The following appointments are made:—

Baleristna Baboorow Rajay, to be 2nd Class Mamlutdar of Nusapoor, in the Tanna Collectorate.

Sewram Pandoorung, to be 3rd Class Mamlutdar of Rewdunda, in the same Collectorate.

Sudasew Crishna Fudkay, to be 3rd Class Mamlutdar of Cullian, in the same Collectorate.

E. G. FAWCETT,

Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,

Camp Alibagh, 9th April 1856.

Sreenewas Row Nursingh, 1st Class Mamlutdar of Dharwar, to be a 2nd Class Mamlutdar, and transferred to the Dumbul Talooka of the Dharwar Collectorate.

Trimbuick Row Moreshwur, 2nd Class Mamlutdar of Hooblee, to be a 1st Class Mamlutdar, and sent to the Dharwar Talooka.

Narrain Row Trimul, 2nd Class Mamlutdar of Dumbul, to be transferred as Mamlutdar of the same Class to the Hooblee Talooka.

H. REEVES,

Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Rathagharry,

8th April 1856.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

CIVIL.

Acting Second Hospital Assistant Damother Purushram, Civil Hospital, Kolapore, is appointed to the Dispensary attached to the Dhurumsalka outside the City Gate of Ahmednuggur.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 11th April 1856.

First Grade Apprentice Sewajee Sayee, Jail Hospital, Hyderabad, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th May to the 15th November 1856, to proceed to Hyderabad in the Deccan, on private affairs.

First Hospital Assistant Ramjee Succojee, Civil Hospital, Dhoolia, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to the Deccan, on medical certificate.

Student Apprentice J. Kinlock, of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th April to the 15th July 1856, to proceed to Poona, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 16th April 1856.

By order of the Medical Board,

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

Acting Secy. Medical Board.

Notice.

Sealed tenders are invited by the Agent for Gunpowder at Mazagon, on the 5th May next, for the SUPPLY of dry KEETA FIREWOOD, of mixed descriptions, viz. AYEN, KURMUL, and BABOOL WOOD. The supply is to be made daily, and brought to the premises free of expenses, and then weighed. The contract to continue for twelve months, from date of acceptance of tenders. The Contractor will receive payment monthly for his supply of wood.

Any party whose tender is accepted will be required to deposit Rupees three hundred (300) for the first fulfilment of his Agreement. The tenders must specify the rates per Candy of 7 cwt.; and no reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

J. B. WOOSNAM, Major,
Agent for Gunpowder.

Bombay, Gunpowder Manufactory,
3rd April 1856.

અહેરનામુ.

એહિયુએ એન તથા કરમેલ તથા આવલ એ જાતનાં શુકાં બેલના કીટના બાલવાનાં લાકડાં પુરાં પાડવાવિશેની મોહરબંદ અરજી તારીખ ૫ મી માહે એએ રાને ૧૮૫૬ ને દિને મળગાંમમાં બંદુકના દારૂનો એન્ટરેસ સદરહુ લાકડાં દરોજ સદરહુડકાંએ લેખીને પોચાડ્યાં. પોચાડ્યાનો અરમ પોચાડનારને માથે છે. અરજ કચ્છલ થયાની તારીખથી બાર મહીનાશુધી ઇતિહાસ ચાલુ રહેશે. ઇતિહાસ લાકડાં પુરાં પાડશે તેનો અવેજ દર મીહીને ને મહીને તેને મલશે.

જેનો અરજ મંજૂર થારો તેણે પોતાના કરાર બરાબર બજાવવા સારે રૂ. ૩૦૦ અનામત રાખવા લેખીએ અરજમાં સાત હંડેડવેટની દર ખાંડીનો ભાવ લખવો તથા કોણીએ એ અરજ રદ કરશે તેનું કારણ કહેશે નહીં-સહી.

મેજર જેમ્સ બોવેન ઉશનાંમ,
બંદુકનાં દારૂનો એન્ટર.

તારીખ ૩ માહે એપ્રિલ રાને ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી
મુકામ મુંબઈ બંદુકના દારૂનું કારખાનું.

જાહિરનામા.

એસાજે આઈન વ કર્મલ વ વામુલ યા જાતીં સુકીં ખેઠીંવ કિટ્યાંચી જાલખ્યાંચી લાકડેં પુરી પાડખ્યાંવિષયીંવે મોહરબંદ અર્જ તારીખ ૫ મે સન ૧૮૫૬ વે રોજીં માજગાંવ યેથે બંદુકીંવે દારૂંવે એન્ટર ઘેતીલ, સદરહુ લાકડેં દરરોજ સદરહુ ઠિકાણી પોહચડન વજન કરૂન ઘ્યાંવિ. પોહચવિખ્યાંચા ચર્ચ પોહચવીણારાંચે માર્યાં અસે, અર્જ કબુલ જાલ્યાંચે તારિખે-પાસુન બારા મહિનેપર્યંત મલ્તા ચાલૂ રાહીલ વ મલ્તેદાર લાકડેં પુરવીલ ત્યાંચાં એવજ ત્યાંસ દરમાહચે દરમાહ મિલેલ.

જ્યાંચાઅર્જ મંજૂર હોઈલ ત્યાંણે આપના કરાર બરાબર પુરા કરખ્યાંકરીતાં ત્રીનશ રૂપયે અમાનત ઠેવીલે પહીંજેત, અર્જીત સાત હંડેડવેટાંચે દર ચાંડિચા ભાવ ત્યાંહાવા વ કોણાંચા અર્જ રદ કરતીલ ત્યાંચેં કારણ સાંખનાર નાહીં.

સહી.

મેજર જેમ્સ બોવેન ઉસમાન,
બંદુકીંવે દારૂંવે એન્ટર

તારીખ ૩ માહે એપ્રિલ સન ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી,
મુકામ મુંબઈ બંદુકીંવે દારૂંચા કારખાનું.

VENAYEK WASSOODREW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

OPIMUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 15th April 1856.

Years.	PASSES GRANTED AT BOMBAY				IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY				EXPORTED BY SEA				Balance unaccounted for
	Up to 8th April 1856.	From 9th to 15th April 1856.	Total.	Up to 8th April 1856.	From 9th to 15th April 1856.	Total.	Up to 8th April 1856.	From 9th to 15th April 1856.	Total.	Up to 8th April 1856.	From 9th to 15th April 1856.	Total.	
For 1852-53	27,055½	..	27,055½	27,949½	..	27,949½	27,808½	..	27,808½	27,808½	..	27,808½	51½
" 1853-54	25,906	..	25,906	25,202½	..	25,202½	25,246	..	25,246	25,246	..	25,246	16½
" 1854-55	27,688	..	27,688	27,685½	..	27,685½	27,688	..	27,688	27,688	..	27,688	93
" 1855-56	17,370	382	17,752	15,534½	531	16,065½	11,909½	48½	11,957½	11,957½	..	11,957½	4,107½

OF THE SEASON 1855-56.

Per Patamary "Fattel Khali"..... 14 Chests.
Per Patamary "Saw Mince"..... 1
Per Ship "Cawajee Family"..... 40
Purchased for Government..... 6

Total..... Chests 48½

R. SPOONER,
Officiating Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Bombay, Office of Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 16th April 1856.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR TRIBE.	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Cause.	Total—exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist.—Jain, &c. . .	1	1	..	..	10	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	20
Brahmun. . .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Lingaet and Bhatia . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Hindoo of other Caste . .	2	63	9	..	119	6	..	17	23	..	1	..	15	..	2	1	..	256
Hindoo Out-caste . .	1	2	..	..	11	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	18
Moosulman . .	3	37	5	..	66	2	..	9	16	..	..	1	9	..	1	..	2	148
Parsee . .	..	3	..	..	4	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	16
Jew . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native-Christian. . .	..	4	..	..	6	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	17
Indo-European . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
European. . .	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Negro-African . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other and Unknown Caste . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Total. . .	8	115	15	..	219	14	..	36	51	..	2	1	33	1	3	3	2	495
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Eight Years. }	..	68	39	3	128	11	..	28	36	..	2	1	10	1	3	3	1	335

Bombay, 16th April 1856.

A. H. LEITCH,
In charge of Mortuary Returns.**BANK OF BOMBAY.****DISCOUNT.**

On Government Bills.....	8 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 Months	10 ditto.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government Notes and Railway Shares..	9 ditto.
On Open Loans on ditto.....	10 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts	10 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods..	11 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,

JAMES BLAIR,

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 3rd April 1856.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. THACKER & Co. have for SALE, on account of Government, Copies of the Report of CASES decided by the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADWALUT, during the month of January last, at one Rupee per copy.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1856.

Notice.

To be sold at the Gun Carriage Department, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of REFUSE TIMBER and PLANK collected from work.

The Lots to be paid for and cleared away within 4 days, and an advance of 25 per cent paid on each Lot being knocked down.

J. GRANT, Lieut. Colonel,

Agent for Gun Carriages.

Colaba, Gun Carriage Office,
15th April 1856.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1856		ARRIVALS.
9th	Apr.—	Cadet C. W. Hill, Cavalry, to join, from England.
"	"	Cadet A. P. Currie, Cavalry, to join, from England.
"	"	Cadet H. W. Stockley, Artillery, to join, from England.
"	"	Cadet W. C. Roberts, Infantry, to join, from England.
"	"	Cadet R. M. Lloyd, Infantry, to join, from England.
"	"	Captain J. H. Champion, 24th Regt. N. I., to join, from England.
"	"	Assistant Surgeon J. Cruickshank, Medical Department, to join, from England.
"	"	Lieutenant Davenport McGill, 60th Royal Rifles, from leave, from England.
11th	"	Lieutenant Hemming, Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
"	"	Lieutenant F. R. Pollock, 49th Bengal N. I., on furlough, from Purnjau.
"	"	Ensign J. L. Ovens, 27th Regt. N. I., on leave.
12th	"	Surgeon G. M. Ogilvie, Medical Service, on duty, from Surat.
"	"	Surgeon M. M. N. Rind, 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Jullundur.
14th	"	Lieutenant D. J. Kinloch, Artillery, on leave, from Sattara.
"	"	Lieutenant Parr, Civil Employ, on sick leave, from Sattara.
"	"	Ensign C. Jameison, 25th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
"	"	Assistant Surgeon Gordon Asher, M.D., on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
16th	"	Captain C. Hervey, 2nd Eur. Light Infantry, on leave, from Konkani.
"	"	Cornet P. H. LeGeyt, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.

1856		DEPARTURES.
5th	Apr.—	Colonel E. Green, Deputy Adjutant General, on duty, to Mahabeshwur.
9th	"	Captain A. M. Murray, Artillery, to join, to Shikarpoor.
"	"	Assistant Surgeon W. Niven, Medical Department, on duty, to Persian Gulf.
"	"	Assistant Surgeon A. H. Thompson, M.D., 3rd Europeans, to join, to Poona.
10th	"	Colonel H. Lyons, Town Major, on leave, to Mahabeshwur.
"	"	Captain S. Whitelill, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
"	"	Captain H. Day, Civil Employ, to join, to Kurrachee.
14th	"	Brevet Colonel J. Davidson, 22nd Regt. Madras N. I., to join, to Mhow.
"	"	Deputy Assistant Commissary John M'Gill, Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, to Poona.
"	"	Lieutenant Colonel Scobie, Staff, on duty, to the Deekan.
16th	"	Surgeon Mackenzie, Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.

*Bombay, Town Major's Office,
16th April 1856.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1856		ARRIVALS.
9th	Apr.—	Barque Hecla, W. Moore, from Glasgow 5th December 1855.
"	"	Steamer Dwarka, J. Woolley, from Surat 8th instant.
		<i>Passengers</i> —E. Ravenscroft, Esq., and several Natives.
10th	"	Ship Orion, W. Stewart, from London 15th October 1855.

10th	Apr.—	Ship Cairnmore, J. Crosbie, from Liverpool 17th December 1855.
"	"	French Ship Morse, M. Dumont, from Pondicherry 20th March.
"	"	French Ship Eclair, P. Lechenvie, from Calcutta 1st March.
12th	"	Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, C. W. Macdonald, from Surat 11th instant.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Dr. and Mrs. Ogilvie; Mrs. Trevor; and 103 Natives.
"	"	Ship Jamsetjee Cussetjee, H. W. Campbell, from Liverpool 12th December 1855.
"	"	Barque Gentoo, W. Wittleton, from Sunderland 26th October 1855.
14th	"	Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 13th instant.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Mrs. Bowie; Mrs. Jamieson; Mr. Landon; and several Natives.
"	"	Ship Kingston, R. L. Weeks, from Mauritius 14th March.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Monsieur Simon; and Mrs. Weeks.
15th	"	Steamer Lowjee Family, A. L. Taylor, from Surat 14th instant.
		<i>Passenger</i> —P. LeGeyt, Esq.

1856		DEPARTURES.
8th	Apr.—	Steamer Lowjee Family, A. L. Taylor, to Surat.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Several Natives.
"	"	Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, F. M. Ellis, to Surat.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Dr. Harrison; a Gentleman; and several Natives.
10th	"	Steamer Bombay, G. M. Beyts, to Kurrachee.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Assistant Surgeon Hammond; Mrs. Rooke; Captain and Mrs. Weston; Major Grimes; C. J. Perry, Esq.; Mr. Winteringham; Captain Murray; and several Natives.
"	"	Ship Lord Hardinge, J. Johnstone, to Mauritius.
11th	"	French Ship Louis, J. Festasme, to Havre.
"	"	American Ship India, J. Young, to Marseilles.
"	"	H. C. Steamer Semiramis, Captain A. H. Gardner, to Persian Gulf.
"	"	Steamer Phlox, J. Clarke, to Surat.
		<i>Passengers</i> —108 Natives.
12th	"	French Ship Myosotis, E. Lemigum, to Marseilles.
		<i>Passengers</i> —2 French Ladies.
13th	"	Schooner Emerald, Nacoda, to Colombo.
"	"	Ship Alma, J. Munce, to Liverpool.
"	"	Dutch Ship Atiet Rahmon, J. Worthington, to Batavia.
"	"	Steamer Dwarka, J. Woolley, to Surat.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Several Natives.
14th	"	Steamer Victoria, P. James, to Kurrachee.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Captain and Mrs. Hughes; and several Natives.
15th	"	French Ship Sunsonet, C. Avril, to Marseilles.
"	"	Ship Themis, T. Nickles, to Liverpool.
"	"	Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, F. M. Ellis, to Surat.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Several Natives.

W. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate of Police.
Bombay, Police Office, 16th April 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that parties desirous of obtaining MUD, or SILT, or STONE, from the BABOOLA, BYCULLA, and other TANKS, will be allowed to remove the same, free of charge, on application to the Superintendent of Repairs, from the 15th instant, provided they engage to take away the SILT, or MUD, or STONE, from such parts only of the Tanks in question as may be pointed out to them.

H. AHER,
Superintendent of Repairs.
*Bombay, Superintendent of Repairs' Office,
12th April 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. 0¾d. "
" " 1 day's sight	2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland on demand	2s. 0¾d. "
On Ireland "	2s. 0¾d. "
Circular Notes "	2s. 0¾d. "
On Paris at 3 days' sight	2s. 0¾d. "

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	¼ 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	¼ per cent.
But if proceeds are remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.

Bombay, 16th April 1856.

For Sale

AT THE

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

	<i>Rs. as.</i>
JAMESON'S CODE Appendix No. I. (1852), in wrapper	3 0
" " Appendix No. II. (1854), bound	3 0
RULES for the GUIDANCE of COURTS MARTIAL, in 8vo., bound	3 0

Complete in 2 volumes 8vo, bound. Rs. as.

MULLALY'S PAY TABLES, Consisting of ARMY PAY TABLES, a READY RECKONER from 4 annas to Rs. 1000, and FORMS of ABSTRACTS ; also PAY TABLES of the MARINE and CIVIL SERVICES, &c	10 0
FORMS for COURTS MARTIAL, a complete Set, stitched	1 0

Also a few Copies of

POSTAL ACT (No. XVII. of 1854), with Rules for Management of Post Office Department (<i>corrected edition</i>), and District Post Rules, stitched	1 0
EDUCATION DESPATCH from the Court of Directors, dated 19th July 1854, in 8vo	0 8
CIVIL ABSENTEE RULES, dated 8th June 1855, in 8vo	0 8
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Just issued,

NEW FURLOUGH REGULATIONS; with SUBSEQUENT ORDERS THEREON, up to Feb. 1856, in fcap, stitched	0 8
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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 on application to the Agents of the Company.

GREY & Co.

Post Office Notifications.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "NORNA," which leaves Bombay on MONDAY, the 28th Instant, at 4 P. M., will be closed on that day at 12 o'clock, noon.

An After-Packet will be kept open until 1 P. M., for Bearing Letters only, on prepayment of the usual fee.

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

The Inland and Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign Europe, *via* Marseilles, or *via* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Suez, remains unaltered: eight annas per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. with Inland Postage 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.

Post Office Packets for COCHIN, CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAE, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "MALTA," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 6 P. M.

Post Office Packets for KURRACHEE and SIND, per Steamer "BOMBAY," will be closed about 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected on or about the 21st Instant.

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

Bombay Post Office, 16th April 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.
Norna	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	28th instant	Aden,	
Malta	ditto ditto	3rd proximo	China.	
Bombay	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	After the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected on or about the 21st instant.		
Lady Octavia	Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.	21st instant	London.	
Culloden	ditto ditto	22nd do.	Liverpool.	
Clarendon	ditto ditto	25th do.	China.	
Caroline Coventry	Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, & Co.	25th do.	Ditto.	Singapore.
Chandernagore	„ Lyon, Brothers, & Co.	1st May	London.	

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.
Semiramis	10th April	Persian Gulf.
Bombay	10th ditto	Kurrachoe.
Victoria	14th ditto	Ditto.
Elphinstone	15th ditto	Surat.

Bombay Post Office, 16th April 1856.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, for the information of the Public, that a Post Office has been opened at Amherst, under the control of the Maulmein Post Office.

(Signed) J. R. B. BENNETT,
Post Master General of Bengal.

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 16th April 1856.

NOTICE.

A GOLD HUNTING WATCH, No. 18004, by James McCABE, Royal Exchange, London, apparently new, and valued at Rs. 350, has been discovered at the Bombay Post Office, under suspicious circumstances, the particulars of which will be given to any party having a claim to it.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 16th April 1856.

NOTICE.

A Post Office has been opened at Coompta, in North Canara, between the Stations of Sadasheguri and Honore.

Each Post Office will make up a separate Packet for Coompta.

(Signed) F. J. JAMES, Head Assistant,
For Post Master General.

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

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 26th March 1856.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the Director General of the Post Office in India has the honour to request, that all Public Officers who may have occasion during the Rains to despatch Books on the Public Service will send them by the ordinary Banghy Post, packed in tin, and not by "Book Post" in short paper covers open at both ends.

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

Calcutta, 4th March 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 19th March 1856.

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.

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

Camp, 7th November 1855.

NOTICE.

All references regarding Changes of Address intended for the Bombay Post Office, should be made direct to the Post Master of Bombay, and not to the Post Master General.

Much loss of time and inconvenience is frequently occasioned by the latter course being generally pursued.

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 31st March 1856.

RULES REGARDING THE LEVY OF STEAM POSTAGE.

The following Rules relating to the Rates of Postage chargeable upon Letters conveyed to or from India by Her Majesty's Mail Steamers are published for general information :—

1. All Notices on the subject which have been previously published are hereby cancelled.
2. Letters posted in India, addressed to Great Britain, either *via* Southampton or *via* Marseilles, or to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Ceylon, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, or Hong-Kong, can be pre-paid or not at the option of the sender.
Places to which pre-payment is optional.
3. Letters sent through Great Britain, to any Colony, or to any place in Foreign Europe, cannot be pre-paid in India.
4. Letters addressed to Great Britain *via* Trieste, to Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, to any place in Egypt or Foreign Europe, to China, except Hong-Kong, or to the Australian Colonies, Manilla, Batavia, Java, Mauritius, Bourbon, or any place not a British Possession, must be pre-paid in India.
Places to which Letters must be pre-paid.
5. Unpaid letters addressed to, or paid letters received from, any of the places named in the margin, will be despatched or delivered, as the case may be, without any demand for Indian Postage.
Great Britain. Aden.
Any Indian Port. The Straits' Settlements.
6. Pre-paid letters addressed to, or unpaid letters received from Great Britain, any Port in India, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Ceylon, Aden, Hong-Kong, Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, Australian Colonies, Mauritius, or any British Colony, the route to which is not through Great Britain, or any Foreign Port, the route to which is not through Egypt, will, when conveyed by Her Majesty's Mail Packets, be liable to a combined Indian and English Postage rate of four annas per half ounce, according to the Table given in the margin.
This rate of Postage will include Indian Inland Postage as well as British Steam Postage.

	Rs. a. p.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce	0 4 0
From $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce to 1 ounce	0 8 0
From 1 ounce to 2 ounces	1 0 0
Eight annas to be added for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.	

7. Unpaid letters addressed to, or paid letters received from Ceylon or Hong-Kong, except when posted at or delivered in the Presidency towns, will be liable to Indian Inland Postage at the ordinary rates.
8. Letters addressed to or received from Great Britain *via* Marseilles, if pre-paid in India or received

Weight.	Combined British and Indian Rate.	Additional Charge.	Total Charge.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Ounce	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0
Ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Ounce	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Ditto $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Ounce	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
Ditto 1 Ounce	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0

* And so on, adding 4 annas for every quarter of an Ounce in addition to the combined British and Indian rate chargeable on the letter.

ounce, which must be pre-paid, and except when posted at or delivered in a Presidency town are liable to Indian Inland Postage in addition to the Steam Postage.

10. When letters on which the combined rate is due or paid are re-directed in India, they will be chargeable with Indian Postage at the ordinary rates in addition to the combined rate.
11. Newspapers and Prices Current brought to India by Her Majesty's Packets from any Foreign Port, except a French Port, without having passed through Great Britain, are chargeable with a Steam Postage rate of One Penny (9 pie) on delivery.
12. Colonial Newspapers or Prices Current, posted in India for Great Britain, are not subject in India to any charge for Steam Postage; but Newspapers 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 Steamers, or *via* Southampton through England, liable to a Steam Postage charge of One Penny (9 pie,) which must be pre-paid. Newspapers sent through Great Britain *via* Marseilles are liable to a Steam Postage charge of Four Pence (3 annas,) and if addressed to British North America *via* the United States, a further charge of One Penny must be levied on account of the United States, in addition to all other Postage.
13. Newspapers sent or received through Great Britain to or from Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, the Sandwich Islands, California, Oregon, or any Colony addressed *via* Panama, are subject to a Steam Transit charge of 1 anna and a half, which must be paid on despatch or delivery, in addition to any Indian Postage.
14. The Steam Postage chargeable on newspapers and every other kind of printed papers sent to or received from France will be collected in France.

H. B. RIDDELL,

Director General of the Post Office in India.

Calcutta, 11th March 1856.



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL 1856.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1856.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 13th February last, and the Convention therewith forwarded, concluded, in the month of October 1854, between HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the EMPEROR OF JAPAN; accompanied by an Exposition of the Articles of that Convention, agreed to, on the 18th October 1855, by their Excellencies Rear Admiral Sir James Stirling, Naval Commander in Chief in the East Indies, and Seas adjacent, and the Japanese Commissioners: together with Regulations for the Port of Nagasaki.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 7 of 1856.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

We transmit herewith, for your information, a printed copy of a Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Japan, ratified at Nagasaki on the 9th of October 1855, together with an Exposition of the Articles of the Convention, and the Regulations for the Port of Nagasaki.

We are,

Your loving Friends,

(Signed) E. MACNAGHTEN,

And nine other Directors.

London, 13th February 1856.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND THE

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Signed at Nagasaki, in the English and Japanese languages, October 14th, 1854.

Ratifications exchanged at Nagasaki, October 9th, 1855.

CONVENTION FOR REGULATING THE ADMISSION OF BRITISH SHIPS INTO THE PORTS OF JAPAN.

It is agreed between Sir JAMES STIRLING, Knight, Rear Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief of the Ships and Vessels of Her Britannic Majesty in the East Indies, and Seas adjacent, and MEZI-NO CHEKFU-NO KAMI OBUNYO of Nagasaki, and NAGAI EVAN OCHIO OMEDSKI of Nagasaki, ordered by His Imperial Highness the Emperor of Japan to act herein, that—

I.

The Ports of Nagasaki (Fisen) and Hakodadi (Matsmai) shall be open to British Ships for the purposes of effecting repairs, and obtaining fresh water, provisions, and other supplies of any sort they may absolutely want for the use of the Ships.

II.

Nagasaki shall be open for the purposes aforesaid from and after the present date, and Hakodadi from and after the end of fifty days from the Admiral's departure from this Port. The rules and regulations of each of these Ports are to be complied with.

III.

Only Ships in distress from weather, or unmanageable, will be permitted to enter other Ports than those specified in the foregoing Articles, without permission from the Imperial Government.

IV.

British Ships in Japanese Ports shall conform to the laws of Japan. If high Officers or Commanders of Ships shall break any such laws, it will lead to the Ports being closed. Should inferior persons break them, they are to be delivered over to the Commanders of their Ships for punishment.

V.

In the Ports of Japan, either now open, or which may hereafter be opened to the Ships or Subjects of any Foreign Nation, British Ships and Subjects shall be entitled to admission, and to the enjoyment of an equality of advantages with those of the most favoured nation, always excepting the advantages accruing to the Dutch and Chinese from their existing relations with Japan.

VI.

This Convention shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at Nagasaki, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and on behalf of His Highness the Emperor of Japan, within twelve months from the present date.

VII.

When this Convention shall be ratified, no high Officer coming to Japan shall alter it.

In witness whereof, we have signed the same, and have affixed our seals thereunto, at Nagasaki, this fourteenth day of October 1854.

(L. S.) JAMES STIRLING.

N.B.—The Japanese text was signed by the Japanese Plenipotentiaries.

Exposition of the Articles of the Convention of Nagasaki, of the 14th of October 1854, agreed to, on the 18th October 1855, by their Excellencies the Rear Admiral Commanding-in-Chief and the Japanese Commissioners.

I.

“The Ports of Nagasaki (Fisen) and Hakodadi (Matsmai) shall be open to British Ships for the purposes of effecting repairs, and obtaining fresh water, provisions, and other supplies of any sort they may absolutely want for the use of the Ships.”

Exposition.

The First Article of the Convention opens the Ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi to British Ships for repairs and supplies. It opens the whole and every part of those Ports ; but Ships must be guided in anchoring by the directions of the local Government. Safe and convenient places will be assigned where Ships may be repaired. Workmen, materials, and supplies will be provided by the local Government, according to a Tariff to be agreed upon, by which also the modes of payment will be regulated. All official communications will hereafter, when Japanese shall have time to learn English, be made in that language. A British burial ground shall be set apart on Medsume Sima, fenced in by a stone wall, and properly protected.

II.

“Nagasaki shall be open for the purposes aforesaid from and after the present date, and Hakodadi from and after the end of fifty days from the Admiral's departure from this Port. The Rules and Regulations of each of these Ports are to be complied with.”

The Second Article provides that at each of the Ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi the Port Regulations shall be obeyed ; but the Japanese Government will take care that they shall not be of a nature to create embarrassment, nor to contradict in any other way the general tenour and intent of the Treaty, the main object of which is to promote a friendly intercourse between Great Britain and Japan.

III.

“Only Ships in distress from weather, or unmanageable, will be permitted to enter other Ports than those specified in the foregoing Articles, without permission from the Imperial Government.”

The Third Article declares that only Ships in distress from weather, or unmanageable, shall enter other Ports than Nagasaki and Hakodadi without permission from the Imperial Government, but Ships of War have a

general right to enter the Ports of friendly Powers in the unavoidable performance of public duties, which right can neither be waived nor restricted; but Her Majesty's Ships will not enter any other than open Ports without necessity or without offering proper explanations to the Imperial Authorities.

IV.

"British Ships in Japanese Ports shall conform to the Laws of Japan. If high Officers or Commanders of Ships shall break any such Laws, it will lead to the Ports being closed. Should inferior persons break them, they are to be delivered over to the Commanders of their Ships for punishment."

The Fourth Article provides that British Ships and Subjects in Japanese Ports shall conform to the Laws of Japan, and that if any subordinate British Subjects commit offences against the Laws, they shall be handed over to their own Officers for punishment, and that if high Officers or Commanders of Ships shall break the Laws, it will lead to the closing of the Ports specified. All this is as it should be; but it is not intended by this Article that any acts of individuals, whether high or low, previously unauthorised or subsequently disapproved of by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, can set aside the Convention entered into with Her Majesty alone by His Imperial Highness the Emperor of Japan.

V.

"In the Ports of Japan either now open, or which may hereafter be opened, to the Ships or Subjects of any Foreign Nation, British Ships and Subjects shall be entitled to admission, and to the enjoyment of an equality of advantages with those of the most favoured nation, always excepting the advantages accruing to the Dutch and Chinese from their existing relations with Japan."

The Fifth Article secures, in the fullest sense, to British Ships and Subjects in every Port of Japan either now open, or hereafter to be opened, an equality in point of advantage and accommodation with the Ships and Subjects or Citizens of any other Foreign Nation, excepting any peculiar privilege hitherto conceded to the Dutch and Chinese in the Port of Nagasaki. If, therefore, any other nation or people be now or hereafter permitted to enter other Ports than Nagasaki and Hakodadi, or to appoint Consuls, or to open Trade, or to enjoy any advantage or privilege whatever, British Ships and Subjects shall, as of right, enter upon the enjoyment of the same.

VI.

"This Convention shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged, at Nagasaki, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and on behalf of His Highness the Emperor of Japan, within twelve months from the present date."

VII.

"When this Convention shall be ratified, no high Officer coming to Japan shall alter it."

Arrangement regarding Stamps.

An arrangement made subsequently to the Convention requires that British Ships intending to visit Japan shall be provided with a document in proof of their nationality and as a check upon the conduct of Vessels in Japanese Ports ; and Her Majesty's Government has directed a form of Certificate of Registration to be adopted,* which has been accepted as satisfactory by the Japanese Authorities : and Merchant Ships arriving in Japanese Ports are to submit their Certificate of Registration to the Officers to be appointed by the Japanese Authorities, and to permit them to make such extracts from it as may seem good to them, before such Ships can be admitted to obtain repairs and supplies. Her Majesty's Ships of War will not be provided with such documents ; but the Officers in Command, upon proper application, will afford all reasonable information regarding their Ships.

* The Form of Register issued to British Vessels at the Custom House.

Regulations for the Port of Nagasaki, communicated to Rear Admiral Sir James Stirling by the Governor of Nagasaki, October 1854.

STANDING PORT REGULATIONS.

Article I.—Ships shall anchor within Two-Sima, and there await the directions of the Governor.

Article II.—No firearms to be discharged.

Article III.—No person to land on any of the Islands.

Article IV.—No soundings to be taken, nor boats to be pulling about.

Article V.—Should any communication be desired, a boat of the Upper Officers shall be called ; but no communication shall be held with Merchant-boats, and no exchange of articles take place, or trading of any sort.

The above being according to the Law of Great Japan, all Commanders and other Officers shall obey the same, and orders shall be given to the Crew that the aforesaid Law shall not be broken.

No Regulations for the Port of Hakodadi have yet been communicated.

(True copies)

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

A BILL FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF CHOUKEYDARS
FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY.—Murathee.

खाली लिहिलेला आकटाचा मसुदा सन १८५६ चे मार्च महिन्याचे २९ वे तारिखेस लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलांत दुसरे वेळीं वाचून सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे सोंपला, ती कमिटी येत्या जुलै महिन्याचे २ रे तारिखे नंतर त्या मसुद्याविषयी रिपोर्ट करणार आहे :—

चौकीदारानी कामांत हयगय केली असतां त्यांस शिक्षा करावी, या विषयीचे आकटाचा मसुदा.

चौकीदारानी व इतर पाहारेकऱ्यानी कामांत हयगय केली, किंवा गैर वर्तणूक केली असतां त्यांस शिक्षा करावी या विषयीचा कायदा सुधारवा हें योग्य आहे यास्तव; खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे:—

उद्देश.

१. कोणतेही कोतवालाचे, किंवा पोलिस दरोग्याचे ताब्यांतील कोणतेही चौकीदारावर, किंवा इतर प्रकारचे पाहारेकऱ्यावर, आपले पोलिसचे कामांत बुध्दा हयगय केल्याची, किंवा गैर वर्तणूक केल्याची शाबिती कोणतेही माजिस्ट्रेटा समक्ष किंवा जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटा समक्ष, किंवा डेपुटी माजिस्ट्रेटा समक्ष, किंवा आसिस्टंट माजिस्ट्रेटा समक्ष झाली असतां तो वीस रुपये पर्यंत दंडास, किंवा पराकाष्ठा एक महिना पर्यंत सख्त मजुरीनिशी, किंवा सख्त मजुरीवाचून कैदेचे शिक्षेस, किंवा या दोन्ही शिक्षांस पात्र होईल. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं त्याच कामाबद्दल, फौजदारी गुन्हाप्रमाणे त्यावर इतर रितीने काम चालविलें असेल तर तो सदर प्रमाणे पात्र होणार नाहीं.

हयगय किंवा गैर वर्तणुकी बद्दल चौकी-दारांस शिक्षा करण्याविषयी.

(True Translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODIEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

“A BILL FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF CHOUKEYDARS
FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY.”—Goozerattee.

हेठळ लखेला आकटनो मुसदो सन् १८५६ ना मार्च महिनानी २९ मी तारिखे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलमां बीजीवार वांचीने सिलेक्ट कमिटीने सोंप्यो. ते कमिटी आवता जुलाई महिनानी २ बी तारिखे ते मुसदाविशे रिपोर्ट करनार छे.

चौकीदारोए काममां गफलत करी होय तो तेओने सजा करवा बाबतना अकटनो मुसदो.

चौकीदारोए अथवा बीजा कोई पोहारेगीरोए काममां गफलत करी होय, अथवा गेर चाल चलावी होय थारो तेओने सजा करवा बाबतनो जे कायदो छे, ते सुधारवो योग्य छे वास्तें; हेठळ लख्या मुजब ठराव्युं छे.

उद्देश.

१. हरकोई कोटवालना अथवा पोलिस दरोगाना तावामाना हरकोई चौकीदार उपर अथवा हरकोई बीजा प्रकारना पोहारेगीर उपर पोतानां पोलिसनां काममां, जाणी जोईने गफलत किधानी अथवा गेर चाल चालवानी शाबिती हरकोई माजिस्ट्रेटनी रुबुरू, अथवा जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटनी रुबुरू, अथवा डेपुटी माजिस्ट्रेटनी रुबुरू, अथवा आसिस्टंट माजिस्ट्रेटनी रुबुरू, थई होय तो, ते वीस रुपिया सुधुना दंडने अथवा घणामां घणी एक महिना सुधी सख्त मजुरी सहीत, अथवा सख्त मजुरी वगरनी केदनी सजाने पात्र थशे, अथवा वने सजाने पात्र थशे. पण एवुं ठराव्युं छे के तेज कामबाबत फौजदारी गुन्हा प्रमाणे तेना उपर बीजी रीते काम चलाव्युं होय तो ते सदर प्रमाणे पात्र थवानो नाहीं.

गफलत अथवा गेर चालबाबत चौकीदारोने सजा करवा बाबत.

(True Translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODIEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

सन १८५५ चा आक्ट २ रा.

इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलांनी ठरविला तो, गवरनर जनरल याणी सन १८५५ चे फेब्रुवारी महिन्याचे २ रे तारिखेस मंजूर केला.

पुराव्याविषयीचा कायदा अणखी सुधारण्याविषयी आक्ट.

— पुराव्याविषयीचा कायदा अणखी सुधारावा हें योग्य आहे, यास्तव खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे:—

उद्देश.

१. सन १८३५ चा १० वा आक्ट रद्द केला आहे.

आक्ट रद्द केला.
व्याविषयी.

२. बंगाल्यांतील कलकत्ता प्रेसिडेन्सीचे गवरनर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल याणी, अथवा मद्रास प्रेसिडेन्सीचे गवरनर इन् कौन्सिल याणी, अथवा मुंबई प्रेसिडेन्सीचे गवरनर इन् कौन्सिल याणी सन १८३४ चे एप्रील महिन्याचे २२ वे तारिखेपूर्वी, किंवा त्या तारिखेस केलेले कायदे, व कानून सदहू मुलुकाचे कोणतेही भागांत कायद्या प्रमाणे चालू असतील ते, आणि इंडियाचे गवरनर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल याणी आज पर्यंत केलेले कायदे, आणि हा आक्ट:—आणि *सार्वजनिक, किंवा असार्वजनिक प्रकारचे कायदे करण्यासाठी स्थापिलेले कौन्सिलांत इंडियाचे गवरनर जनरल याणी आज पर्यंत केलेले आक्ट, व कायदे, व पुढें करिताल ते आक्ट, व कायदे हे सर्व ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी सरकारचे कब्जांतले, व ताब्यांतले मुलुकांतील सर्व न्यायाचे कोर्टांनी, व कायद्या वरून किंवा पक्षकाराचे अनुमताने पुरावा घेण्याचा अधिकार असणारे सर्व मनुष्यांनी, † न्यायाधिकारनात्याने लक्षांत ठेवावे.

सर्व आक्ट व कायदे न्यायाधिकारनात्याने लक्षांत ठेवावे व्याविषयी.

३. पार्लमेंटाचे सर्व सार्वजनिक आक्ट असतील ते, व स्थलसंबंधी व मनुष्यसंबंधी आक्ट असून पार्लमेंटाने सार्वजनिक म्हणून ठरवून न्यायाधिकारनात्याने लक्षांत ठेवावे असें फरमाविलें असेल ते सर्व आक्ट, वर सांगितलेले सर्व कोर्टांनी, व मनुष्यांनी न्यायाधिकारनात्याने लक्षांत ठेवावे. आणि पार्लमेंटाचे कोणतेही असार्वजनिक आक्टाची प्रत बादशाहाचे छापणाराने छापली म्हणून असेल ती, प्रत पार्लमेंटाचे न्या असार्वजनिक आक्टा विषयी प्रथमदर्शनी पुरावा आहे असें समजावें.

पार्लमेंटाचे सार्वजनिक आक्ट न्यायाधिकारनात्याने लक्षांत ठेवावे.

असार्वजनिक आक्टाचा प्रथमदर्शनी पुरावा कोणता त्या विषयी.

४. कोर्टांचे सभासद, व अंमलदार, व त्यांचे नायब, व त्यांचे हाताखालचे अंमलदार किंवा मदतनीस व कोर्टांची प्रोसेस अमलांत आणण्याचें काम करणारे अंमलदार, व आड्वेक्रेट, व आर्टनी, व प्रावटर, व वकील, व लीडर, व कोर्टापुढें काम चालवण्याचा कायद्याप्रमाणे अधिकार असणारी इतर मनुष्ये, हीं सर्व प्रत्येक कोर्टाने न्यायाधिकारनात्याने लक्षांत ठेवावी.

कोर्टाने आपले अंमलदार वगैरे न्यायाधिकारनात्याने लक्षांत ठेवावे त्या विषयी.

५. सदहू मुलुकाचे कोणतेही भागांत खाली लिहिलेले हुयांपैकी कोणतेही हुयावर वेळेवेळीं असणारे मनुष्यांची नांवें, व किताब, व अधिकार हीं वर सांगितलेले सर्व कोर्टांनी, व मनुष्यांनी न्यायाधिकारनात्याने लक्षांत ठेवावी. ते हुदे बितपशील: गवरनर जनरल; व गवरनर; व लेफ्टेनंट गवरनर, किंवा डिपुटी गवरनर; व सरकारचे सेक्रेटरी, किंवा अंडर सेक्रेटरी; व कमांडर इन् चीफ; व विशप; व कौन्सिलचा मेंबर किंवा लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलर; व कोणतेही बादशाही कोर्टांचा, किंवा कोणतेही सदर कोर्टांचा, किंवा सदहू मुलुकांत इनसाफाचें कोर्ट यानंतर स्थापित होईल आणि त्यास बादशाही सुनिम कोर्टाचा अधिकार दिल्या जाईल त्याचा जज.

अमुक अमुक मनुष्यांची नांवें व किताब वगैरे न्यायाधिकारनात्याने लक्षांत ठेवावे त्या विषयी.

६. कालाचे विभाग; व भुगोल शास्त्रा प्रमाणे पृथ्वीचे विभाग; व ब्रिटिश सरकारचे अमलांतील मुलुक; व ब्रिटिश सरकार आणि इतर कोणतेही संस्थान या दरम्यानचे लढाईचा प्रारंभ, व क्रम, व शेवट; व ब्रिटिश सरकाराने कबूल केलेले प्रत्येक राज्याचें, किंवा संस्थानाचें अस्तित्व, व किताब, व राष्ट्रीय बावटा हीं

कालाचे व स्थलाचे वगैरेचे विभाग न्यायाधिकारनात्याने लक्षांत ठेवावे त्या विषयी.

* सार्वजनिक म्हणजे सर्व लोकांस लागू; व असार्वजनिक म्हणजे एकास, किंवा कितीकांस लागू.

† एखादी गोष्ट न्यायाधिकारनात्याने लक्षांत ठेवणे म्हणजे, तिची शास्त्राने झाल्यावांचून ती पुराव्यास कबूल करणे.

वर सांगितलेले सर्व कोटांनी, व मनुष्यांनी न्यायाधिकारनाल्याने लक्षांत ठेवावीं. सदहू प्रकारचे सर्व प्रसंगी योग्य पुस्तकाची, किंवा दस्तावेजाची मदत घेण्याचा अधिकार सदहू प्रकारचे कोटांस, किंवा मनुष्यास आहे.

सरकारी गेझेट-
वर्तमानपत्राचे पुराव्या
विषयी.

७ ब्रिटिश सरकारचे अमलातील कोणतेही मुलुकाचे, किंवा कालोनीचे, किंवा डिपेन्डेन्सीचे सरकारचे कोणतेही गेझेट वर्तमानपत्र, वर सांगितलेले कोणतेही कोटांसमक्ष, किंवा मनुष्यासमक्ष हजर केल्यानेच त्या गेझेटपत्राचा पुरावा होतो असें समजावें.

जाहीरनाम्याचे व
सरकारी आक्टाचे
वगैरे पुराव्या विषयी.

जाहीरनामा वगैरे
कोणतेही गोष्टीविषयी
प्रथमदर्शनी पुरावा
केव्हा होतो त्याविषयी.

सार्वजनिक प्रकारचे
कोणतेही गोष्टीचा म-
जकूर आवटांतलिहिल-
ला असेल तो प्रथम
दर्शनी पुरावा आहे
असें समजावें त्या-
विषयी.

गेझेट वगैरे मध्ये
जाहीरखबर असेल
ती जा आधारारवळून
प्रसिध्द केल्याचें दर्श-
विलें असेल त्या
आधाराविषयी प्रथम
दर्शनी पुरावा आहे
त्याविषयी.

सार्वजनिक इति-
हास वगैरे प्रकणीं
पुस्तकें व नकाशे वगैरे
पुरावे आहेत.

परकी कायद्याचे
पुराव्या विषयी कोण
कोणतीं पुस्तकें वगैरे
कबूल करावीं त्या
बाबद-

सरकारी किंवा
सार्वजनिक नकाशे
प्रथमदर्शनी पुराव्या
प्रमाणे केव्हा, मानवे
त्या विषयी.

साक्षी देण्यास
कोणतीं मनुष्ये ना
लायक आहेत त्या
विषयी.

८. जाहीरनामे; व सरकारचे लेजिस्लेटिव, किंवा एक्सिक्यूटीव आक्ट; व नेमणुकी; व योजना; व सरकारी इतर सुचना सदहू प्रकारचे गेझेट वर्तमानपत्रांत प्रसिध्द होतील त्यांची शाबिती करणे ती, सदहू प्रकारचे गेझेट वर्तमानपत्र हजर करून करावी. आणि सदहू प्रकारचे गेझेट वर्तमानपत्रांत प्रसिध्द होणारे जाहीरनाम्यावरून, व सरकारी लेजिस्लेटिव किंवा एक्सिक्यूटिव आक्टा वरून, व नेमणुकी वरून, व योजने वरून, व सरकारी इतर सुचने वरून जा सार्वजनिक प्रकारचे गोष्टीची जाहिरात देण्याचा इरादा असेल त्या गोष्टीविषयी ते जाहीरनामे, व सरकारचे लेजिस्लेटिव किंवा एक्सिक्यूटिव आक्ट, व नेमणुकी किंवा योजना, व सरकारी इतर सुचना प्रथमदर्शनी पुरावे आहेत असें समजावें.

९. कायदे करण्या करितां स्थापलेले कौन्सिलांत इंडियाचे गवर्नर जनरल हे या पुढें कोणताही आक्ट करितील, त्या आक्टांत सार्वजनिक प्रकारचे कोणतेही गोष्टीविषयी मजकूर लिहिला असेल, तो त्या गोष्टीचे खरेपणाविषयी प्रथमदर्शनी पुरावा आहे असें सदहू प्रकारचे सर्व कोटांनी, व मनुष्यांनी समजावें.

१०. पब्लिक स्टायट्युटवरून, किंवा आक्टावरून, किंवा कायद्यावरून, किंवा कानूनावरून, किंवा कोणतेही न्यायाचे कोटांचे किंवा बोर्डाचे किंवा जमाबंदीखात्यातील अंमलदाराचे हुकुमावरून कोणताही जाहीरखबर प्रसिध्द केल्याची दर्शवली असेल, तो जाहीर खबर जा सरकारी गेझेटांत, किंवा वर्तमान पत्रांत असेल तें गेझेट, किंवा वर्तमानपत्र खाली लिहिलेले गोष्टीविषयी प्रथमदर्शनी पुरावा आहे असें सदहू प्रकारचे कोणतेही कोटांनी, किंवा मनुष्याने कबूल करावें. म्हणजे सदहू प्रकारची जाहीरखबर जा आधारारवरून लावल्याचें दर्शविलें असेल त्याच आधारारवरून यथायोग्य रितीने ती प्रसिध्द केली आहे या विषयी तें गेझेट, किंवा वर्तमानपत्र प्रथमदर्शनी पुरावा आहे असें कबूल करावें.

११. सार्वजनिक इतिहास, किंवा विद्या, किंवा शास्त्र, किंवा कळा या विषयांवर जे जे प्रसिध्द केलेले ग्रंथ, किंवा नकाशे, किंवा समुद्राचे नकाशे सदहू प्रकारचे कोटांचे, किंवा मनुष्याचे मतें प्रमाण असतील ते ग्रंथ, किंवा नकाशे, किंवा समुद्राचे नकाशे त्या त्या विषयाप्रकणीं पुराव्या करितां पाहाण्याचा अधिकार सदहू प्रकारचे कोटांस, व मनुष्यास आहे.

१२. पर मुलुकाचे सरकारचे हुकुमावरून पुस्तकें छापलीं असतील, किंवा प्रसिध्द केलीं असतील: आणि त्या मुलुकाचे स्टायट्युट, किंवा कायदे पुस्तक, किंवा इतर लेखी कायदा त्यांत आहे असें दर्शविलें असेल तीं पुस्तकें; आणि त्या मुलुकातील कोटांचे निवाड्यांचे रिपोर्टांचीं पुस्तकें छापून प्रसिध्द केलीं असतील तीं; आणि त्या कोटांत त्या मुलुकाचे कायद्याचे पुराव्या विषयी जीं पुस्तकें नेहेमी कबूल करितात असें शाबित केलें असेल तीं पुस्तकें; त्या परमुलुकाचे कायद्या विषयी पुराव्यास सदहू प्रकारचे कोटांनी व मनुष्यांनी कबूल करावीं.

१३. सरकारचे हुकुमावरून, किंवा शहर सुधारणारे सार्वजनिक मंडळीचे हुकुमावरून नकाशे केले असतील, आणि कोटांत वाद पडलेले कारणासाठींच केलेले नसतील ते, प्रथम दर्शनी खरे आहेत असें समजावें; व (त्यांचे खरेपणाविषयी) अणखी प्रमाण न मागतां ते पुराव्यास कबूल करावे.

१४. खाली लिहिलेली मनुष्ये मात्र साक्षी देण्यास ना लायक आहेत असें समजावें.

१. सात वर्षांचे आतील वयाचे मुलांची जा गोष्टीविषयी जवानी घेत असतील त्या गोष्टीचें बरोबर ज्ञान होण्यास, किंवा त्या गोष्टी यथास्थित सांगण्यास तीं असमर्थ आहेत असें दिसेल, तीं सात वर्षांचे आतील वयाचीं मुलें.

मुलें-

२. भ्रमिष्ठ मनुष्यांची जा गोष्टीविषयी जवानी घेत असतील त्या गोष्टीचें बरोबर ज्ञान होण्यास, किंवा त्या गोष्टी यथास्थित सांगण्यास तीं मनुष्ये असमर्थ आहेत, असें त्यांची जवानी घेते वेळीं दिसेल तीं भ्रमिष्ठ मनुष्ये. आणि कोणी मनुष्य भ्रमिष्ठ आहे असें मशहूर असेल तर जा कोर्टापुढें, किंवा मनुष्यापुढें त्यास हजीर होणे असेल त्या कोर्टाचें, किंवा मनुष्याचें अनुमत पूर्वीं घेतल्या वांचून त्यावर साक्षी समन काढण्यास तो पात्र नाहीं असें समजावें.

भ्रमिष्ठ मनुष्ये-

कोर्टाचे परवानगी वांचून भ्रमिष्ठ मनुष्यास समन करू नये.

१५. कोणी मनुष्य अल्प वयाचा असल्यामुळे, किंवा त्यास धर्मसंबंधी श्रद्धा नसल्यामुळे, किंवा त्याचे धर्मसंबंधी श्रद्धेत व्यंग असल्यामुळे त्या मनुष्याची साक्ष शपतेवर, किंवा ईश्वर स्मरणपूर्वक प्रतिज्ञेवर घेण्याचें सदहू प्रकारचे कोर्टाचे, किंवा मनुष्याचे मते योग्य नसेल तर, मी सत्य बोलें, व सर्व सत्य बोलें, व सत्या शिवाय अणखी काहीं बोलणार नाहीं अशी त्याजवळून नुस्ती प्रतिज्ञा करवून त्याची साक्षी घ्यावी.

मुलांनी व जा मनुष्यांचे धर्म संबंधी श्रद्धेत व्यंग असेल त्या मनुष्यांना नुस्त प्रतिज्ञेवर साक्ष द्यावी त्याविषयी.

१६. सदरी शेटले कलमांत साक्षीदारांविषयी ठराव लिहिले आहेत ते, आफिडेविट करून, किंवा इतर रितीने लिहून दिलेले साक्षीस, व तोंडचे साक्षीस लागू आहेत असें समजावें.

साक्षीदारांविषयीचे ठराव आफिडेविट वगैरेस लागू आहेत त्यांविषयी.

१७. सदहू प्रकारचा कोणताही साक्षीदार बुध्या खोटी साक्ष देईल तर, त्याणे शपत करून बुध्या व लांच खाऊन खोटी साक्ष दिली असतां त्यावर जा रितीने काम चालतें आणि शास्त्रिती झाली असतां जी शिक्षा त्यास भोगावी लागती, त्याच प्रमाणे त्यावर काम चालण्यास, व ती शिक्षा भोगण्यास तो पात्र होईल. आरोप तयार करणे तो प्रसंगाप्रमाणे फिरवून तयार करावा.

खोटीसाक्ष देण्याचे शिक्षेविषयी.

१८. मुकदम्याचे परिणामाविषयी कोणी मनुष्याचा संबंध असल्यामुळे, किंवा त्या बाबत त्याचा कोणताही संबंध असल्यामुळे, किंवा त्या मुकदम्यातील पक्षकारांपैकी कोणतेही पक्षकाराशी त्याचें नातें असल्यामुळे, तो मनुष्य त्या मुकदम्यांत साक्ष देण्यास ना लायक होतो असें समजू नये.

मुकदम्यांत संबंध असल्यामुळे नालायकी होत नाहीं त्या विषयी.

१९. कोणतेही दिवाणी मुकदम्यांतील, किंवा दिवाणी प्रकारचे इतर कामांतील कोणताही पक्षकार त्या मुकदम्यांतील, किंवा कामांतील पक्षकार नसता तर, जा रितीने लायक असता त्या रितीने, तो पक्षकार आपल्या तरफेने, किंवा त्या मुकदम्यांतील अथवा कामांतील इतर कोणते पक्षकाराचे तरफेने, साक्षीदारा प्रमाणे साक्ष देण्यास, आणि आपले कबजांतील, किंवा आखत्यारांतील कोणतेही दस्तावेज हजर करण्यास लायक आहे असें समजावें. आणि सदहू प्रमाणे करण्याचें त्यास अवश्य पडे अशी तजवीज करण्याचा अधिकार आहे. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं मुकदम्यांत, किंवा कामांत साक्ष देण्याकरितां त्यांतील कोणतेही पक्षकारास हजर होण्याचें अवश्य पाडणें तें इन्साफाचे बादशाही सुप्रिम कोर्टावांचून वर सांगितलेले कोणतेही इतर कोर्टां, किंवा इतर मनुष्याने पाडूं नये. सन १८५३ चे १९ वे आवटांत त्या बाबद जे नियम सांगितले आहेत त्या प्रमाणे मात्र अवश्य पाडावें.

मुकदम्यांतील पक्षकारांची जवानी साक्षीदाराप्रमाणे घेण्याचा अधिकार आहे त्या विषयी.

विशेष ठरावाविषयी.

२०. सर्व दिवाणी मुकदम्यांत नवरा बायको एकमेकांचे तरफेने, किंवा एकमेकां विरुद्ध साक्ष देण्यास लायक आहेत असें समजावें. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं नवरा बायको एकत्र असतां त्याणी एकमेकांस सांगितलेला मजकूर त्यांचे हक्काचा आहे असें समजावें; आणि जाणे तो सांगितला असेल त्याचे अनुमतावांचून तो उघड करूं नये, परंतु नवरा बायको मध्येच मुकदमा चालू असेल, आणि त्या मुकदम्यांतील तक्रारी संबंधी तो मजकूर असेल, तर मात्र सांगणाराचे अनुमता वांचून उघडा करावा.

साक्ष देणारे नवरा बायको विषयी.

विशेष ठरावाविषयी.

२१. राज्य प्रकर्णाचे दस्तावेजांचें हजर करणे सुनीतीचे विरुद्ध असेल तो राज्य प्रकर्णाचा दस्तावेज कोणी साक्षीदार पक्षकार असो, किंवा नसो त्याणे हजर केलाच पाहिजे असें समजू नये. अथवा जा साक्षीदारा जवळ दुसरे कोणी मनुष्याचा दस्तावेज अमानत असेल, आणि तो दस्तावेज त्या दुसरे मनुष्याचे कबजांत असता तर त्या मनुष्यास तो हजर करावा न लागता, तर तो दस्तावेज त्या साक्षीदाराने हजर केलाच पाहिजे असें समजू नये.

साक्षीदार वगैरे नी राज्य प्रकर्णी दस्तावेज हजर करणे अवश्य नाहीं.

मुकदम्यातील पक्ष-
कारास कितीएक द-
स्ताऐवज हजर करणे
अवश्यक नाही त्या-
विषयी.

जर तो साक्ष दे-
ण्यास स्वतःच सिद्ध
होईल तर त्याणे ते
दस्ताऐवज हजर केले
पाहिजेत त्याविषयी.

दस्ताऐवज हजर
करण्यासाठी समन
दिलेले साक्षीदाराने
तो कोर्टात हजर केला
पाहिजे.

हजर करण्याचे
हरकतीचा निर्णय कर-
ण्याचे रितीविषयी.

राज्यप्रकर्णी दस्ता-
ऐवजाविषयी.

धंद्याचे नात्याने
मजकूर कुळाविला अ-
सेल त्याविषयी.

कोर्टात हजर अस-
णारे मनुष्यास समन
दिलेले नसले तरी
त्याणी साक्ष दिली
पाहिजे त्याविषयी.

दस्ताऐवज हजर
करण्यासाठी समन
दिलेले मनुष्यास
स्वतःच हजर होण्या-
चे अवश्यक नाही.

सुपीम कोर्टातील
"एन्क्विझिआस्टिकल
व आडमिरालिटी से-
डीचे" पुराव्याचे कानू-
नविषयी.

२२. मुकदम्यातील पक्षकार असणारे साक्षीदाराचे कवजांत, किंवा स्वाधीन जो दस्ताऐवज असेल तो, हजर कर यास सांगणारे पक्षकाराचे पक्षास लागू नसेल, किंवा अवश्यक नसेल तर, तो दस्ताऐवज त्या साक्षीदारास हजर करणे अवश्यक नाही; अथवा त्या साक्षीदाराचे कोणतेही वकील बरोबर भरवंशाने पत्रव्यवहार झाला असेल ती पत्रे, त्या साक्षीदारास हजर करणे अवश्यक नाही; परंतु कोणी पक्षकार स्वतःच साक्ष देण्यास सिद्ध होईल तर, सदर प्रकरणाची पत्रे त्याचे ताब्यांत, किंवा कवजांत, किंवा स्वाधीन असतील ती हजर करण्यास सांगणारे पक्षकाराचे पक्षास लागू किंवा अवश्यक, असल्यास त्यांज हजर केली पाहिजेत.

२३. साक्षीदारास दस्ताऐवज हजर करण्याचे समन दिलेले असेल त्यास तो दस्ताऐवज आपले ताब्यांत, किंवा कवजांत, किंवा स्वाधीन असल्यास कोर्टात हजर करणे, किंवा हजर करविणे अवश्यक आहे; तो दस्ताऐवज हजर करण्याचे अवश्यक पाडण्याचा दावा तो दस्ताऐवज मागविणारा पक्षकार सांगत असेल त्या दाव्यात सवळ हरकत असेल, अथवा तो दस्ताऐवज वाचण्यास, किंवा पुराव्यास देण्यास, किंवा त्यातील मजकूर उघड करण्यास सवळ हरकत असेल तथापि, साक्षीदारास सदर प्रमाणे करणे अवश्यक आहे. दस्ताऐवज हजर करणारे मनुष्याने जाहीर केलेले सदर प्रकरणाचे कोणतेही हरकतीचे खरेपणाचा निर्णय कोर्टाने करावा; आणि तो निर्णय अधिक चांगला व्हावा म्हणून कोर्टास असा अधिकार दिला आहे की, दस्ताऐवज हजर करणारा मनुष्य त्या वाद देण्या योग्य जो कोणता पुरावा देईल तो घ्यावा, राज्य प्रकर्णी दस्ताऐवजा खेरीज करून इतर दस्ताऐवज पाहाण्याचा अधिकार कोर्टास आहे; आणि त्या दस्ताऐवजाचा अर्थ सांगण्यास कोर्ट जा मनुष्यास नेमील त्या मनुष्याची मदत गरज लागल्यास घेण्याचा अधिकार कोर्टास आहे; परंतु दस्ताऐवजाचा अर्थ कोर्टास मात्र खरा समजाविण्या विषयी, आणि तो दस्ताऐवज पुराव्यास देण्याचा कोर्टाने हुकूम केला नसेल तर त्यातील मजकूर कोटाशिवाय इतर कोणाजवळ उघड न करण्या विषयी, सदर प्रकरणाचे मनुष्यास पूर्वी शपथ दिली पाहिजे.

२४. बारिस्टर, किंवा आर्टनी, किंवा वकील आपले धंद्याचे काम करीत असता त्यास कुळांने मजकूर सांगितला असल तो मजकूर, किंवा आपले धंद्याचे रितीने त्याणे कुळास सला दिली असेल ती सला किंवा आपले कुळाचे कोणतेही दस्ताऐवजांतील मजकूर आपले धंद्याचे काम करीत असता त्यास माहित झाला असेल तो मजकूर, आपले कुळाचे अनुमतावाचून त्याणे उघड करू नये; हा हक्क कुळाचा आहे; आणि मुकदम्यातील कोणताही पक्षकार मुकदम्यात आपले खुशीने साक्ष देईल तर, त्याणे आपला हा हक्क सोडला असे समजावे; आणि सदर प्रकरणाची कोणतीही गोष्ट मुकदम्यास लागू असेल, आणि कुळाचा हक्क नसता तर ती उघड करणे बारिस्टरास, किंवा आर्टनीस, किंवा वकीलास अवश्यक असते ती गोष्ट बारिस्टराने, किंवा आर्टनीने किंवा वकीलाने उघड करण्याविषयी त्या पक्षकाराने अनुमत दिले आहे असे समजावे; आणि बारिस्टर, किंवा आर्टनी, किंवा वकील यांची जबाबी घेतील तेव्हा त्यास अशे प्रकारची कोणतीही गोष्ट उघड करणे अवश्यक आहे.

२५. हजर हाऊन साक्ष देण्याकरिता, किंवा दस्ताऐवज हजर करण्याकरिता कोणी मनुष्यास समन दिलेले असता त्यास जा रितीने, व जा नियमाप्रमाणे साक्ष देण्यास, किंवा दस्ताऐवज हजर करण्यास कोर्ट सांगते, व अवश्यक पाडते त्याच रितीने, व त्याच नियमाप्रमाणे कोर्टात हजर असणारा कोणी मनुष्य पक्षकार असेल, किंवा नसेल त्यास साक्षी देण्याचे, व त्यावेळी व तेथे त्याचे कवजांत व स्वाधीन दस्ताऐवज असेल तो हजर करण्याचे, सांगण्याचा व अवश्यक पाडण्याचा अधिकार कोर्टास आहे; आणि कोर्टाचा हुकूम मानण्यास नाही म्हटले असता त्याच रितीने त्यास शिक्षा करण्याचा अधिकार कोर्टास आहे.

२६. कोणी मनुष्य मुकदम्यात पक्षकार असो किंवा नसो त्यास साक्षी देण्याचे समन दिल्यावाचून दस्ताऐवज हजर करण्याचे समन देण्याचा अधिकार आहे; आणि दस्ताऐवज हजर करण्यासाठी मात्र समन कोणी मनुष्यास दिलेले असेल, त्याणे तो दस्ताऐवज हजर करण्यास स्वतः कोर्टात न येता दुसऱ्या जवळून तो हजर करविला म्हणजे, तो त्या समनाप्रमाणे चालला असे समजावे.

२७. बादशाही सुपीम कोर्टाचे 'क्ली' सैड कडील साक्षी पुराव्याविषयी जा कानून आहेत, त्याच कानून सदर कोर्टाचे 'एन्क्विझिआस्टिकल' किंवा 'आडमिरालिटी सिविलजुरिसडिक्शन'चे बाबतीतील साक्षी पुराव्यास लागू आहेत असे समजावे.

२८. सदहू प्रकारचे कोणतेही कोर्टांत, किंवा सदहू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मनुष्यासमक्ष राजद्रोहा खेरीज इतर मुकदम्यांत कोणतेही गोष्टीची शाबिती करणे झाल्यास, पूर्ण भरंवशाचे एके साक्षीदाराची प्रत्यक्ष साक्ष झाली म्हणजे पुरे असे समजावे; परंतु मिलाप्याचे साक्षीचे मजबुतीविषयी, किंवा एका साक्षीदाराचे साक्षीचे मजबुती विषयी, खोटे शपतेचे मुकदम्यांत कोर्टाचे जा नियमा वरून, किंवा वहिवाटी वरून प्रत्यंतराचा पुरावा अवश्य असेल त्या नियमास, किंवा वहिवाटीस सदहू ठरावावरून व्यत्यय येतो असे समजू नये.

२९. अंतकाळची जवानी पुराव्यास दिली असता खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे शाबित झाल्यास ती पुराव्यास कबूल करावी : म्हणजे जवानी देतेवेळीं मयत मनुष्याचे मरण जवळ आले आहे अशी भीती होती, आणि जवानो देते वेळीं बरे होण्याची आशा तो करित होता तथापि, मरण जवळ आल्याची भीती झाल्याही वाटत होती असे शाबित झाले असता अंतकाळची जवानी पुराव्यास कबूल करावी.

३०. साक्षीदाराची जवानी जा पक्षकाराचे सांगण्यावरून घेत असतील त्या पक्षकारास, त्या साक्षीदाराचे प्रामाणिकपणाची परीक्षा करण्याकरिता, सदहू प्रकारचे कोर्टांचे, किंवा मनुष्याचे परवानगीने उलट-पालट सवाल करण्याचा अधिकार आहे; त्या पक्षकाराचे सांगण्यावरून त्या साक्षीदारास बलाबला नसता तर, जा रीतीने सवाल करिता त्या रीतीने त्याणे उलटपालट सवाल करावे; आणि साक्षीदाराने पूर्वी जवानी दिली तिशी, आणि त्याचे हांछांचे जवानीशीं फरक आहे हें शाबित करण्याची त्या पक्षकारास मोकळीक यावी.

३१. कोणतेही गोष्ट जा वेळीं घडली त्याच वेळीं, किंवा सुमारे त्या वेळीं त्या गोष्टीविषयी साक्षीदाराने पूर्वी जवानी दिली असेल ती, किंवा त्या गोष्टीची चौकशी करण्याचा अधिकार कायद्याप्रमाणे जा अंमलदारास असेल त्या समक्ष पूर्वी जवानी दिली असेल ती जवानी, साक्षीदाराचे साक्षीस बळकटी आणण्याकरिता कबूल करावी; आणि कोणतेही कोर्टापुढे, किंवा जज्जपुढे, किंवा जस्टिस आफ धि पीस यापुढे, किंवा माजिस्ट्रेटपुढे, किंवा जो मनुष्य माजिस्ट्रेटाचा अधिकार कायद्या प्रमाणे चालवीत असेल त्यापुढे, किंवा ठगी अथवा डांका मोडण्या करिता नेमलेंला कमीशनर किंवा सुपरिंटेंडेंट आपले काम करित असेल तेव्हां त्या पुढे दिलेले जवानीची, किंवा इकराराची नकल खरी आहे असा दाखला सदहू कोर्ट, किंवा जज्ज, किंवा वर सांगितेलला इतर कोणी अंमलदार आपले सहीनिशी, किंवा कोर्टाचे अथवा हुद्याचे शिक्क्यानिशी देईल तर, ती नकल सदहू जवानी किंवा इकरार दिला होता, व तो अमुक वेळीं व अमुक ठिकाणी व अमुक प्रसंगी दिला होता याविषयी, अणखी शाबिति वांचून प्रथम दर्जनी पुरावा आहे असे समजावे; आणि जो प्रसंग असेल तो दाखल्यांत, किंवा जवानींत, किंवा इकरारांत त्याहावा.

३२. कोणतेही मुकदम्यांतील, किंवा दिवाणी अथवा फौजदारी कामांतील बाबती संबंधी प्रश्नांचे उत्तर साक्षीदाराने दिले असता तो गुन्द्यांत सांपडेल, किंवा गुन्द्यांत सांपडण्या जोगे साक्षात् अथवा पर्यायाने त्या उत्तराचे धोरण आहे, अथवा त्या उत्तरा पासून साक्षीदार कोणतेही प्रकारचे गुन्हेगारीस पात्र होईल, किंवा गुन्हेगारीस पात्र होण्या जोगे साक्षात् किंवा पर्यायाने त्या उत्तराचे धोरण आहे, असे सबबेवरून त्या प्रश्नांचे उत्तर न देण्याचे साक्षीदाराचे म्हणणे कबूल करू नये; परंतु असे ठरविले आहे की साक्षीदारापासून बलाकाराने सदहू प्रकारचे उत्तर घेतले असता, त्या उत्तरावरून त्यास धरण्यास, किंवा त्यावर काम चालविण्यास तो पात्र होतो असे समजू नये; किंवा कोणतेही फौजदारी खटल्यांत ते उत्तर त्या साक्षीदारा विरुद्ध पुराव्यास घेऊ नये; परंतु सदहू प्रमाणे जवानी देते वेळेस बुध्दा खोटी साक्ष दिली असेल, तिजबदल त्यास शिक्षा करण्याकरिता मात्र त्या उत्तराचा उपयोग करावा.

३३. तुजवर 'फेलनी'ची म्हणजे अघोर अपराधाची, 'किंवा मिसडिमीनर'ची म्हणजे हलके अपराधाची शाबिती झाली आहे किंवा नाही, असा प्रश्न कोणतेही खटल्यांतील साक्षीदारास विचारण्याचा अधिकार आहे; आणि विचारल्या नंतर तो साक्षीदार ती गोष्ट नाकबूल जाईल, किंवा उत्तर देण्यास नाही म्हणेल तर, सदहू प्रकारचे गुन्द्याचे शाबितीचे ठरावाचा पुरावा करण्याचा अधिकार विरुद्ध पक्षकारास आहे.

३४. खटल्याचे बाबती प्रकृती साक्षीदाराने जवानी पूर्वी स्वतः लिहून दिली असेल, किंवा त्याची जवानी पूर्वी लिहून घेतली असेल, ती त्यास न दाखवितां तिजविषयी त्यास उलटपालट प्रश्न करण्याचा

पुराव्यास एका साक्षीदाराची साक्ष पुरे याविषयी.

विशेष ठरावाविषयी.

अंतकाळची जवानी केव्हां कबूल असे याविषयी.

आपले साक्षीदारास उलट पालट सवाल करण्याची व त्यास खोटा पाडण्याची मोकळीक पक्षकारास आहे त्याविषयी.

साक्षीस बळकटी आणण्या करिता पूर्वी दिलेली जवानी कबूल करावी याविषयी.

प्रश्नांचे उत्तर दिले असता साक्षीदार गुन्हेगार होत असला तथापि त्या प्रश्नांचे उत्तर त्याणे दिले पाहिजे याविषयी. विशेष ठरावाविषयी.

तुजवर फेलनीची म्हणजे अघोर गुन्द्याची शाबिती झाली आहे किंवा नाही असा प्रश्न साक्षीदारास करण्याचा अधिकार आहे याविषयी.

पूर्वीचे लेखी जवानीबाबत उलट पालट

प्रश्न विचारण्याचा अधिकार आहे त्या विषयी.

विशेष ठरावाविषयी.

अधिकार आहे; परंतु त्या लेखावरून त्या साक्षीदाराचे बोलण्याचे खंडण करण्याचा इरादा असेल तर, खंडणाचा पुरावा देण्या पूर्वी त्याचे खंडण करण्या करिता त्या लेखाचे जा भागांचा उपयोग करावयाचा असेल ते भाग लक्षात ठेवण्या विषयी त्यास सांगितले पाहिजे. — असे ठरविले आहे कीं इन्साफ होत असता कोणतेही वेळी आपणास पाहण्या करिता तो लेख हजर करण्यास सांगण्याचा अधिकार जज्जास आहे; मग इन्साफाचे कामांत आपणास योग्य वाटेल त्या प्रमाणे त्या लेखाचा उपयोग करण्याचा अधिकार त्यास आहे.

नकल करण्याचे यंत्राने दस्तऐवजाची नकल घेतली असेल ती खरी समजावी.

असल दस्तऐवज प्रोसेसीस बेलाग असेल तर उप पुरावा घेण्याविषयी.

साक्ष घातलेला दस्तऐवज साक्ष न घातलेले दस्तऐवजा प्रमाणे केव्हा शाबित करावा त्याविषयी.

कबूल करणे हे साक्ष घातलेले दस्तऐवजाचा प्रथम दर्शनी पुरावा आहे त्या विषयी.

फायद्याविरुद्ध किंवा नेहेमी प्रमाणे काम चालत असतां दाखल केलेला मजकूर दाखल करणारा जिवंत असतां कोणते प्रसंगी पुराव्यास कबूल करण्या योग्य आहे त्याविषयी.

काम चालत असतां वहीत दाखल केलेला मजकूर कोणकोणते प्रसंगी बळखण्या करिता पुराव्यास घेणे योग्य आहे त्याविषयी.

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लिहिलेला पुरावा

पावतीदेणारे मनुष्या खेरीज इतर मनुष्यावर, ती केव्हा पुरावा होत्ये त्याविषयी

३५. नकल करण्याचे यंत्राने कोणतेही दस्तऐवजाची नकल घेतली असेल, ती अणखी पुराव्या वांचून खरी नकल आहे असे समजावे.

३६. कोणतेही दिवाणी मुकदम्यामध्ये, किंवा खटल्यामध्ये एकादा असल दस्तऐवज कोर्टाचे 'प्रोसेसीस' बेलाग असेल तेव्हा, कोर्टास दरखास्त दिली असेल, आणि सुनावणी पूर्वी योग्य वेळांत विरुद्ध पक्षकारास सुचना दिली असेल, तर तो दस्तऐवज झाल्याविषयी, आणि त्यातील मजकुराविषयी उपपुरावा घेण्याचा हुकूम करण्यास कोर्टास अधिकार आहे.

३७. साक्ष घातलेला दस्तऐवज खाली लिहिलेले प्रकारचा नसेल, म्हणजे जा दस्तऐवजाचे खरेपणाविषयी साक्ष घालण्याची गोष्ट अवश्य आहे असे प्रकारचा तो दस्तऐवज नसेल, तर साक्ष न घातलेले दस्तऐवजा प्रमाणे त्याची शाबिती करावी.

३८. साक्ष घातलेला दस्तऐवज मी कळून दिला आहे असे त्या दस्तऐवजातील कोणी पक्षकार स्वतः कबूल करील तर, जा दस्तऐवजाचे खरेपणाविषयी साक्ष घालणे कायद्याप्रमाणे अवश्य असेल तसे प्रकारचा तो दस्तऐवज असला तथापि, त्या पक्षकाराचे ते कबूल करणे, दस्तऐवज कळून देण्याविषयी, त्याचे विरुद्ध प्रथमदर्शनी पूर्वा पुरावा आहे असे समजावे.

३९. दाखल केलेला, किंवा लिहिलेला मजकूर दाखल करणाराचे, किंवा लिहिणाराचे फायद्यास विरुद्ध आहे असे संवदेवरून, किंवा नेहेमीचे काम चालत असता त्याने दाखल केलेला, किंवा लिहिलेला आहे असे संवदेवरून, त्या मनुष्याचे मरणानंतर तो मजकूर पुराव्यास कबूल करण्यायोग्य असेल तर, दाखल करणारा, किंवा लिहिणारा मेली नसेल तथापि, खाली लिहिलेल्या प्रसंगी तो पुराव्यास कबूल करणे योग्य आहे असे समजावे; म्हणजे तो मजकूर दाखल करणाऱ्याची, किंवा लिहिणाराची बुद्धी पुढे भ्रष्ट झाल्यामुळे तो साक्ष देण्यास ना लायक असेल त्या प्रसंगी, किंवा इन्साफाचे वेळी अथवा सुनावणीचे वेळी तो मनुष्य कोर्टाचे हुकुमाचे लागी बाहेर वास्तविक व नेहेमी असेल त्या प्रसंगी, किंवा फार शोध केला असताही तो मनुष्य सांपडत नसेल त्या प्रसंगी, सदर मजकूर पुराव्यास कबूल करणे योग्य आहे असे समजावे.

४०. पैका किंवा इतर ऐवज भरण्याकरिता व्यांकनेटी किंवा इतर सिक्क्युरिटी दिल्या असतील त्या नावावरून, किंवा वर्णनावरून, किंवा नंबरावरून, किंवा इतर रितीने बळखण्याचा आणि त्या जाणे दिल्या असतील किंवा घेतल्या असतील तो मनुष्य बळखण्याचा, संवदे व धोरण, काम चालत असता बरोबर ठेवल्या आहेत असे शाबित झालेल्या वद्वान्त, किंवा सरकारी कचेरीत बरोबर ठेवल्या आहेत असे शाबित झालेल्या वद्वान्त, दाखल केलेले कोणतेही मजकुराचे असेल, तो मजकूर जा व्यवहारा विषयी असेल तो व्यवहार जा वेळी झाला त्या वेळी, किंवा त्या सुमारास दाखल केला असे नजरेस येईल तर, तो, सदर प्रकारची बळख शाबित करणे अवश्य असेल त्या प्रसंगी तेवढेच कामा पूर्वा, पुराव्यास घेण्यायोग्य आहे असे समजावे. जा मनुष्याने तो दाखल केला असेल तो मनुष्य, किंवा जाचे सांगितल्या वरून तो दाखल केला असेल तो मनुष्य, जिवंत असून साक्ष देण्याकरिता हजर करण्या जागता असेल तथापि, वहीत दाखल केलेला सदर प्रकारचा मजकूर सदर प्रमाणे पुराव्यास घेण्यास योग्य आहे असे समजावे.

४१. पैका, किंवा ऐवज, किंवा माल पोंचल्याबद्दल पावती कळून दिल्याची शाबिती झाली म्हणजे, ती पावती सदर प्रकारचे कोर्टासमक्ष, किंवा मनुष्यासमक्ष ती कळून देणारावर पुराव्यास कबूल करणे योग्य आहे इतकंच नाही, परंतु ती पावती जा मनुष्याविषयी सोड चिठी प्रमाणे असेल त्या मनुष्यावर, अथवा पैका, किंवा ऐवज, किंवा माल पोंचल्याचे पावतीत कबूल केले असेल त्याविषयी ती लिहून देणारा जा मनुष्यास जबाबदार होत असेल त्या वरही, पुराव्यास कबूल करण्या योग्य आहे असे समजावे.

४२. मालकाने दिलेली पावती जा प्रसंगी मागील कलमा अन्वये पुराव्यास कबूल करण्या योग्य असेल, त्या प्रसंगी मालकाचे गुमास्त्याने, किंवा चाकराने दिलेली पावती, त्याच प्रमाणे पुराव्यास कबूल करणे योग्य आहे असे समजावे; परंतु ती देण्याचा अधिकार गुमास्त्यास, किंवा चाकरास होता असे शाबित झाले पाहिजे.

४३. काम चालत असता, किंवा कोणतेही सरकारी कचेरीत, वद्दा बरोबर ठेवलेल्या आहेत असे शाबित झाले म्हणजे, त्या वद्दात लिहिलेल्या गोष्टीविषयी त्या वद्दा, प्रत्यंतराचे पुराव्यास कबूल करणे योग्य आहेत असे समजावे; परंतु स्वतंत्र पुराव्यास कबूल करणे योग्य आहेत असे समजू नये.

४४. खाली लिहिलेले दस्तऐवज नेहमीचे काम चालत असतां दिव्याची शाबिती झाली म्हणजे ते प्रत्यंतराचे पुराव्यास कबूल करावे; - ते दस्तऐवज वितपशील :-

शेरांची व ती नोंदण्याची सर्टिफिकेट; किंवा सतम्या; किंवा बीजकें; किंवा विकरीचे हिशोब; अथवा पैका, किंवा माल, किंवा ऐवज, किंवा इतर वस्तु दिव्या असतां, किंवा अमानत ठेवल्या असतां, किंवा पोंचविल्या असतां पावत्या देण्याची बहिवाट आहे त्या पावत्या.

४५. कोणतीही गोष्ट झाली असेल त्यावेळी, किंवा लागलेंच त्यानंतर, किंवा त्या गोष्टीची साक्षीदारास चांगली आठवण असेल अशे इतर वेळी त्याणे स्वतः, किंवा इतर कोणी मनुष्याने त्या गोष्टीविषयी लेख केला असेल, आणि त्या लेखात ती गोष्ट बरोबर लिहिलेली आहे असे तो साक्षीदार जाणत असेल तर, सदरू प्रकारचे कोर्टाने, किंवा मनुष्याने त्या लेखावरून साक्षीदारास आठवण करण्याची परवानगी द्यावी; अशे प्रसंगी तो लेख हजर केला पाहिजे; व विरुद्ध पक्षकारास तो पाहण्याचा अधिकार आहे; आणि त्याची मर्जी असल्यास त्याणे साक्षीदारास त्याविषयी उलट पालट सवाल करावे.

४६. दस्तऐवज पाहून आठवण करण्याचा अधिकार साक्षीदारास जा प्रसंगी असेल, त्या प्रसंगी कोर्टाचे परवानगीने तसे दस्तऐवजाची नकल पाहण्याचा अधिकार त्यास आहे; परंतु अशे प्रसंगी असल दस्तऐवज हजर न होण्याचे पूर्वे कारण आहे अशी खात्री सदरू प्रकारचे कोर्टाची, किंवा मनुष्याची झाली पाहिजे.

४७. मयत कुटुंब्यानी केलेले इकरार वंशावळीचे खटल्यांत जा रितीने, व जेथपर्यंत पुराव्यास कबूल करण्या योग्य असतात, त्याच रितीने, व तेथपर्यंत पुराव्यास कबूल करण्या योग्य, खाली लिहिलेले प्रकारचे मनुष्यानी केलेले इकरार, ते मरण पावल्यानंतर आहेत असे समजावे; तीं मनुष्ये वितपशील : कुटुंबातील अनौरस मंडळी; आणि जा मनुष्यांचे कुटुंबाशी अवयव सापिंड्य, किंवा आधारत्व सापिंड्य नसेल तथापि त्यांस कुटुंबातील मंडळीची, व स्थितीची पक्की माहिती असेल तीं मनुष्ये.

४८. सही, किंवा अक्षर, किंवा शिक्का खरा किंवा खोटा आहे या विषयी चौकशी करणे असेल तेव्हा, जाचे सही विषयी किंवा अक्षराविषयी, किंवा शिक्काविषयी तक्रार असेल, त्याची विन तक्रारीची सही, किंवा अक्षर, किंवा शिक्का जा दस्तऐवजावर असेल तो दस्तऐवज, त्या मुकदम्यातील पुराव्याचा कागद नसेल तथापि, त्या बरोबर सही, किंवा अक्षर, किंवा शिक्का तक्रारी सहीशी, किंवा अक्षराशी, किंवा शिक्काशी मिळवून पाहावा.

४९. किर्याद, किंवा मुकदमा, किंवा खटला जा ठिकाणी चालत असेल त्या ठिकाणापासून शंभर मैलांहून अधिक अंतराचे ठिकाणी वकीलातनामा झाला असेल, आणि तो नोटरी पब्लिक, किंवा कोर्ट किंवा जज, किंवा कांसल, किंवा माजिस्ट्रेट यांचे समक्ष झाला, व त्यांची सही त्यावर आहे, असे त्या वकीलातनाम्यांतच दर्शविले असेल, तो वकीलातनामा हजर केला म्हणजे पुरे, त्याचे खरेपणाविषयी अणखी पुराव्याची जरूरी नाही.

५०. पत्रांचे वारनिशीची वही राखिली आहे, व कामाचे बहिवाटी प्रमाणे पत्रे त्या वहीत बार करून पाठविण्यांत येतात असे शाबित केले, आणि पत्रे बार करण्याची ती वही हजर केली, आणि नेहमीचे बहिवाटी प्रमाणे पत्र पाठविले असे साक्षीदारास वाटत आहे. आणि असे वाटण्याची योग्य सबब आहे हे शाबित झाले म्हणजे, कामाचे बहिवाटी प्रमाणे ते पत्र पाठविल्याची गोष्ट मान्य करण्याचा अधिकार कोर्टास आहे.

गुमास्त्याचे पावती विषयी.

काम चालत असतां किंवा सरकारी कचेरीत ठेवलेल्या वद्दा प्रत्यंतराचे पुराव्यास कबूल करण्या योग्य आहेत त्या विषयी.

प्रत्यंतराचे पुराव्यास कोणते दस्तऐवज कबूल करण्या योग्य आहेत त्या विषयी.

साक्षीदारास आठवण करू देण्याविषयी.

आठवण करण्याविषयी दस्तऐवजाची नकल पाहण्याची परवानगी देण्याचा अधिकार कोर्टास आहे त्याविषयी.

कुटुंबातील अनौरस मंडळी वगैरेनी केलेले इकरार वंशावळीचे खटल्यांत पुराव्यास कबूल करण्या योग्य आहेत त्या विषयी.

हस्ताक्षर वगैरे मिळवून पाहण्या विषयी.

वकीलातनाम्याचे पुराव्या विषयी.

पत्रांचे वारनिशीचे वहीवरून पत्र पाठविण्याचे गोष्टीचा पुरावा होतो त्या विषयी.

पत्र पंचव्याविष-
यीं प्रथम दर्शनी पुरा-
वा कोणता आहे त्या
विषयी.

सन १८५२ चे
१५ वे आक्टचे ६ वे
कलमाचा भाग रद्द
करण्याविषयी.

सन १८५४ चे
६ वे आक्टचे १६ वे
कलमातील ठराव अ-
धिक ठिकाणी लागू
करण्याविषयी.

सन १८५४ चे
६ वे आक्टचे १७ वे
कलमातील ठराव अ-
धिक ठिकाणी लागू
करण्याविषयी.

सन १८५४ चे
६ वे आक्टचे ३३ वे
कलमातील ठराव अ-
धिक ठिकाणी लागू
करण्याविषयी.

सरकारी दस्तऐव-
जाचे पुराव्याविषयी.

पुरावा न घेतल्याचे
संबंधे किंवा अयो-
ग्य रीतीने घेतल्याचे
संबंधे नव्याने इन-
साफ होणार नाही
त्याविषयी

कंपनी सरकारचे को-
र्टांत हल्ली जो पुरावा
घेण्यांत येतो तो पुरा-
वा या आक्टवरून
घेण्या अयोग्य होतो
असें समजू नये त्या
विषयी.

५१. पत्राची रवानगी, व पोंच टिप्पण्यासाठी वही ठेवली आहे असें शाबित झालेले वहीत, पत्राचे रवानगीचें, व पोंचेचें टिप्पण असेल तर, तें टिप्पण काम चालत असतां केलें आहे असें शाबित झाल्यावर पत्र पोंचल्या विषयी ती वही प्रथमदर्शनी पुरावा आहे असें समजावें.

५२. सन १८५२ चे १५ वे आक्टचे ६ वे कलमांत सांगितलेली अर्जी, कोणत्याही खटल्यांत इसू ठरल्यापूर्वी करावी; किंवा त्या कलमांत सांगितलेले इतर कामाचा इनसाफ, किंवा सुनावणी होण्यापूर्वी २१ दिवस अगोदर करावी, असें त्या कलमांचे जेवढे भागांत ठरविलें आहे, तेवढा भाग रद्द केला आहे.

५३. पक्षकाराचे अनुमताने, किंवा सुचना देऊन घेतलेले कोर्टाचे परवानगीने, अमुक अमुक साक्षीदाराचे आफिडेविटांचा उपयोग, अथवा अमुकअमुक गोटीविषयीचे आफिडेविटांचा उपयोग, सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे एक्कीटी सैडचे खटल्याचे इनसाफांत करण्यास अधिकार आहे म्हणून सन १८५४ चे ६ वे आक्टचे १६ वे कलमांत ठराव आहे, तो ठराव सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे सर्व सैडींतील सर्व दिवाणी फियर्दांस, व खटल्यांस, व कामांस लागू आहे असें समजावें.

५४. सदरहू सुप्रीम कोर्टां पैकीं कोणतेही कोर्टांत दरखास्तीचे, किंवा अर्जांचे, किंवा इतर कामाचे सुनावणीचे वेळीं कोणतेही पक्षकाराने अर्ज केला असतां, किंवा कोर्टाचे मर्जीस आलें असतां, त्या मुकदम्यां तील कोणतेही साक्षीदारास, किंवा पक्षकारास आपल्या समक्ष हजर होऊन जबाबी देण्यास सांगण्याचा, व तसें करविण्याचा अधिकार, आणि दस्तऐवज हजर करण्यास सांगण्याचा, व तसें करविण्याचा अधि-
कार कोर्टास आहे. आणि सदरहू प्रकारचा साक्षीदार, किंवा पक्षकार हजर होण्याबद्दल, व त्याची जबा-
बी होण्याबद्दल खर्च होईल तो, कोर्टाचे नजरेस येईल त्या पक्षकाराजवळून, किंवा त्या रीतीने देण्यास हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार कोर्टास आहे म्हणून सन १८५४ चे ६ वे आक्टचे १७ वे कलमाचे जेवढे भागांत ठरविलें आहे तेवढा भाग, सदरहू कोर्टाचे सर्व सैडींतील दिवाणी फियर्दांस, व खटल्यांस, व कामांस लागू आहे असें समजावें.

५५. सदरहू सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे एक्कीटी सैडींत हिशोबाचे पुराव्यास मात्र सन १८५४ चे ६ वे आक्टचे ३३ वें कलम लागू आहे तें, सदरहू कोर्टाचे कोणतेही सैडींत हिशोब घेण्यास सांगितले असतील त्या सर्व हिशोबांस लागू आहे असें समजावें.

५६. कोणताही स्टायट्यूट, किंवा आक्ट, किंवा कायदा, किंवा कानूनी अमलांत असेल, किंवा कोणतेही स्टायट्यूट, किंवा आक्ट यानंतर अमलांत येईल त्यावरून जो दाखला, किंवा सही केलेली नकल, किंवा इतर दस्ताऐवज कोणतेही इनसाफाचे कोर्टांत कोणतेही बाबती विषयी पुराव्यास घेण्या योग्य असेल तो दाखला, किंवा सही केलेली नकल, किंवा इतर दस्ताऐवज जा स्टायट्यूटावरून, किंवा आक्टवरून, किंवा कायद्यावरून, किंवा कानूनावरून पुराव्यास घेण्या योग्य होत असेल त्या स्टायट्यूटांत, किंवा आक्टांत, किंवा कायद्यांत किंवा कानूनांत सांगितलेले फर्म्याप्रमाणे, व रीतीप्रमाणे तो लिहिला असेल तर, जा प्रसंगी तो पुरा-
व्यास घेण्या योग्य ठरविला असेल त्या प्रसंगी त्यावर जो शिक्का, किंवा छाप, किंवा सही, किंवा निशाण असलें पाहिजे त्याची शाबिती झाल्यावांचून, किंवा जा अधिकारापासून तो झाला असावा त्या अधिकाराची शाबिती झाल्यावांचून, तो प्रथम दर्शनी पुरावा आहे असें मानावें.

५७. अयोग्य रीतीने पुरावा घेतला, किंवा पुरावा न घेतला ती अयोग्य गोष्ट झाली, अशी तक्रार कोणतेही कोर्टांपुढें करण्यांत येईल, आणि अयोग्य रीतीने घेतला अशी तक्रार केलेले पुराव्या खेरीज अणखी पुरावां, फैसला केला तो नीट केला, असें शाबित करण्यास आहे, असें कोर्टाचे नजरेस येईल, किंवा रद्द केलेला पुरावा घेतला असता तर त्या वरून झालेले फैसल्यांत फरक पडला नसता असें कोर्टा-
चे नजरेस येईल तर, अयोग्य रीतीने पुरावा घेतला, किंवा पुरावा न घेतला ती अयोग्य गोष्ट झाली एवढेच नुस्ते सबबेवरून त्या मुकदम्याचा नवीन इनसाफ करू नये, किंवा त्या मुकदम्यांतील फैसला फिरवूं नये.

५८. हा आक्ट ठरला नसता तर, जो पुरावा कोणतेही कोर्टांत घेण्या योग्य असता, तो पुरावा त्या कोर्टांत घेण्यास अयोग्य होतो असें, या आक्टचे कोणतेही ठरावावरून होतें असें समजू नये.

(True Translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Govt.