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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Legislative Council.

30th August 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 23rd August 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XVII. OF 1856.

An Act to provide for the execution of Criminal Process in Places out of the Jurisdiction of the Authority issuing the same.

Whereas by Act VII. of 1854 certain provisions were made for the execution, in any part of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, of warrants of arrest issued by competent officers in any other parts thereof; and whereas it is expedient that similar means should be provided for the execution as aforesaid of all other Criminal process issued as aforesaid; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Any Criminal process whatever, including summonses, subpoenas, and search-warrants, as well as warrants of arrest, issued by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in any part of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, may be executed within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate having jurisdiction in any part of the said territories, whether in the same Presidency or not, upon having a written authority under the hand and seal of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it may be executed, previously endorsed thereon. Provided that no summons or subpoena shall be issued by a Magistrate to compel the attendance of a defendant or witness from any place

beyond the local limits of his jurisdiction, unless special grounds shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate in support of the application, which grounds shall be recorded before the summons or subpoena is issued.

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

III. The provisions of Act VII. of 1854 and of this Act, applicable to process executed within limits of Supreme Courts, shall extend and apply to any warrant or other process of any Magistrate having jurisdiction in the territories beyond the local limits of the Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, which shall be executed within those limits. Provided that, if a Magistrate having jurisdiction within those limits shall object to endorse any warrant or other process, on account of any apparent defect therein, or for any other cause, he shall refer such warrant or other process to a Judge of the Supreme Court, who shall deal therewith according to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1840.

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

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

30th August 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 23rd August 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVIII. OF 1856.*An Act relating to the Administration of the Public Revenues in the Town of Calcutta.*

Whereas it is expedient that the Collector of Calcutta should have charge of the collection of the Stamp duty within the Town of Calcutta, and that he should have power to employ any Deputy Collector subordinate to him, in the performance of any part of the duties of his office; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Such part of Section VI. Regulation XII. 1826, of the Bengal Code, and such part of Section VI. of a Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for the Town of Calcutta, made and passed on the 14th day of June 1827, as prescribe that an Officer, being a Civil Servant of the Honorable Company, shall be specially appointed by the Governor General in Council to take charge of the collection of the Stamp duty within the City of Calcutta, are declared subject to the following modification.

II. The collection of the Stamp duty within the Town of Calcutta shall ordinarily, and unless the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall otherwise direct, be in the charge of the Collector of Calcutta.

III. It shall be lawful for the Collector of Calcutta to employ any Deputy Collector subordinate to him in the performance of any part of the duties of his office, under the said Regulation or under Act XI. of 1849, or Act XXIII. of 1850; and all Rules, Regulations, and Acts relating to the office of Deputy Collector shall be of the same force within the Town of Calcutta as in other parts of the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

23rd August 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 23rd August 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 27th of October next:—

A Bill for conferring Criminal Jurisdiction upon Mooniffs and Tuhseeldars in the North-Western Provinces.

Whereas it is expedient to empower the Government of the North-Western Provinces to vest the Mooniffs and Tuhseeldars in Districts subject to the control of that Government, with the ordinary powers of an Assistant Magistrate, without appointing them to be Deputy Magistrates under Act XV. of 1843, under which form alone such powers can now be given to those Officers; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be competent to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, by an Order published in the Government Gazette under the signature of the Secretary to Government, to vest any Mooniff or Tuhseeldar with the ordinary powers of a Covenanted Assistant, as described in Sections VIII. and IX. Regulation IX. 1793, and Sections VIII. and IX. Regulation VI. 1803, or Regulation III. 1821, to

be exercised within such local limits as in each case may be determined, and subject to the usual appeal; and to recall such powers, and to alter such limits, whenever it may appear proper, by an Order similarly signed and published.

II. Every Mooniff or Tuhseeldar, who may be vested with the powers described in the last preceding Section, shall, previously to entering upon the performance of his duties, make and subscribe, before the Magistrate of the District in which he is employed, a declaration to the like effect as the oath prescribed in Section II. Regulation IX. 1793.

III. It shall be competent to the Mooniffs and Tuhseeldars vested with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate under this Act to receive and try, without reference by the Magistrate, all or any of such charges as they are competent to try under the provisions of this Act, upon reference by the Magistrate.

IV. Magistrates or Joint Magistrates may at any time call, from any of the Mooniffs or Tuhseeldars, for any case pending before such Mooniff or Tuhseeldar under the provisions of this Act, which for any reason the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate may deem it proper to determine himself, or to refer to another Officer.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

23rd August 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 23rd August 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 27th of November next:—

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the Duties payable on Tobacco, and the Retail Sale and Warehousing thereof in the Town of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the duties payable on Tobacco, and the retail sale and warehousing of that article in the Town of Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. Chapters V. VI. VII. and VIII. of Regulation XXI. 1827 of the Bombay Code, and Act XXIV. of 1850, are hereby repealed, but not so as to revive any other Regulation or Act thereby repealed.

II. All Tobacco (except such small quantities thereof as are hereinafter mentioned) imported from any place into the Town of Bombay, shall be liable to the duty prescribed by the Acts now in force for regulating Customs, which duty is hereinafter called the Customary Duty or Duty of Custom. All

Additional duty on such Tobacco intended for consumption in Bombay. (Municipal Duty.) Tobacco (except such small quantities thereof as are hereinafter mentioned) imported from any place into the said Town, and intended for consumption therein, shall be liable to an additional duty of seven Rupees and eight Annas per Indian maund, which duty is hereinafter called the Municipal Duty.

III. The said Municipal Duty shall be paid at the option of the importer, either on importation, or after being warehoused as hereinafter mentioned, and no drawback of the said Municipal Duty shall be allowed, unless the Tobacco on which such drawback may be claimed has been warehoused in, and shall be re-exported from, a Bonded Warehouse; in which case a drawback of the whole of such duty shall be allowed, if claimed at the time of exportation.

IV. If the said Municipal Duty is not paid on importation, the Tobacco shall be warehoused in a Bonded Warehouse, and the importer shall pay such duty on the said Tobacco on its removal from the Warehouse for consumption.

V. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, shall have all the same powers and authorities for collecting and enforcing payment of the said duties, in addition to the powers and authorities specified in this Act, as they now have or shall have in respect of the duties on any other customisable articles.

VI. It shall not be lawful, without the special permission of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other competent Officer, to bring any Tobacco, or any preparation thereof, into Bombay, otherwise than by sea; nor to land the same at any other landing-places than such as may from time to time be prescribed by proclamation by the Bombay Government.

VII. Sections II. III. IV. and VI. of this Act shall not be applicable to Tobacco which may have already paid the duties imposed by this Act, nor to such small quantities of Tobacco (not exceeding ten Indian seers) as the Commissioner of Customs or other competent Officer may at his discretion exempt, as being intended for the personal or private consumption of the importer.

VIII. The port of Bombay shall, after the passing of this Act, be held to be a warehousing port within the meaning of Act XXV. of 1836, so far as regards the warehousing of Tobacco, and the said Act shall be applicable to the warehousing of Tobacco in the said Town; and the Import Duty in the said Act mentioned shall, as to Tobacco, mean the Customary and Municipal Duty leviable under this Act.

IX. It shall not be lawful to remove any Tobacco from any place within the said Town to any other place, nor to carry or convey the same on any thoroughfare in the said Town, nor to carry the same in any vessel or boat of less than forty candies burthen, in any of the creeks or waters adjacent to the said Town, without a Permit from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, which Permit shall be in the form of Schedule A to this Act annexed; any such Permit shall be in force only between sunrise and sunset of the day on which it is granted. Provided always, that it shall be lawful to remove without a Permit any Tobacco so far as may be necessary for the lawful importation thereof according to the provisions of this Act, and also small quantities of Tobacco, not exceeding in weight ten Indian seers, for personal or domestic use, from the shop of a retailer licensed as hereinafter provided.

X. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium shall not grant any Permit for the removal of any Tobacco from the Custom House or from a Bonded Warehouse, unless the quantity to be so removed shall be at least one Indian maund in weight, or any such less quantity as may from time to time be fixed by the Commissioner under instructions from Government; nor shall he grant a Permit for the removal, for re-exportation, of any part of an entire bale or package of Tobacco from a Bonded Warehouse. But if application be made to remove Tobacco from bond for consumption in Bombay, the Commis-

sioner may permit a bale or package to be opened, and the part required to be removed, and the refuse, if any, to be removed and destroyed in the presence of a Government Officer, or exported, at the option of the owner; and the Municipal Duty may be remitted on the refuse so removed and destroyed, or exported.

XI. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or offer for sale by retail any Tobacco in Bombay without a license for that purpose under the hand and seal of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other licensing Officer specially appointed by the Bombay Government, and the license may be in the form of Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and shall be in force for a period of twelve Calendar months from the date thereof, unless earlier withdrawn or cancelled by the licensing Officer; and for every such license, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other licensing Officer, shall receive on account of Government a fee of one Rupee.

XII. Any sale of Tobacco not exceeding in weight twenty-eight Indian seers shall be deemed to be a retail sale within the meaning of this Act.

XIII. It shall not be lawful for any licensed retail dealer in Tobacco to carry on the retail sale of the same, or to warehouse or deposit any store of the same, except at such shop or other premises as may be specified in his license; and the name of every retail dealer in Tobacco, together with the number of his license, shall be written or printed in English, Guzerathee, and Murathee, in plain and legible characters of not less than one inch in height, on a board to be affixed in a conspicuous manner in the front of the shop or premises where the retail sale of the article aforesaid may be carried on.

XIV. Every retail dealer in Tobacco shall, on or before the tenth day of each month, make to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other licensing Officer, a separate return for each shop or place of retail sale, of the quantity of Tobacco which he had on hand at the beginning of the preceding month, and also of the balance remaining in hand at the close of such month, and he shall in like manner and at the same time produce and give to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other licensing Officer, a written statement, showing the quantity of Tobacco which he shall have received as stock during the preceding month, and the parties from whom, and the dates on which such Tobacco was received; and any licensed retail dealer, who may refuse or neglect to produce such return or statement, as above provided, or who may produce a false return or statement, shall be liable to be deprived of his license by the said Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other licensing Officer, in addition to such fine as he may incur under this Act.

XV. Every retail dealer in Tobacco shall, on the same day on which he shall receive any Tobacco into any such shop or place of sale, enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, and in proper columns, the weight of such Tobacco, showing the weight and also the day on which he shall receive the same, and the names of the person or persons from whom, and the place or places from which, he shall receive the same; and every such retail dealer shall keep such book in some public and open part of his licensed premises, for the inspection of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or any other Officer whom he may, by writing signed by him, authorise to enter the premises and inspect the same, and shall deliver such book to any such Officer on

demand, and permit him to make any minute therein, or any extract therefrom, which such Officer shall think fit; and in case any retail dealer shall wilfully neglect to comply with the provisions of Sections XIV. and XV. of this Act, he shall for every offence forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

XVI. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other licensing Officer, at his discretion, to refuse to grant or renew any license for the retail sale of Tobacco to any party applying for the same, without stating any reason for such refusal.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, to issue a special warrant under his hand and seal, authorising any public Officer to enter any building or place of deposit in which Tobacco may be deposited under the provisions of this Act, or in which such Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other licensing Officer, has been credibly informed that such Tobacco has been and is deposited, contrary to the provisions of this Act; and for such purpose such public Officer shall have power, if necessary, to break open any doors, drawers, or other place or receptacle, or supposed receptacle, and to examine and weigh any Tobacco therein found, and to seize, remove, and take away from thence, any Tobacco or other articles subject to confiscation under this Act, and to detain the same until the case has been adjudicated as hereinafter provided.

XVIII. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other licensing Officer, or any Officer authorised by him, to enter and search, with the like power as in the last Section mentioned, any vessel, boat, or vehicle suspected of containing, and to detain any persons suspected of having, any contraband Tobacco, and to seize, take away, and detain the same until the case has been adjudicated as hereinafter provided.

XIX. All Tobacco imported into the said Town, or exported thence, or there warehoused, or removed from one place of deposit to another, contrary to the provisions of this Act, or found in the possession of any party in the said Town illegally selling or offering any portion thereof for sale, shall be liable to confiscation to Government, together with every vessel in which it is contained, and every vehicle, vessel, boat, or animal employed with the consent and knowledge of the owner or his servant in conveying or containing the same. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the adjudicating Officer to mitigate the penalty of confiscation herein provided, by commuting the same to the payment of any fine not exceeding the value of the goods liable to confiscation; and every such fine may be enforced, if necessary, by the sale of the goods liable to confiscation, and shall be paid to Government.

XX. Any person who shall illegally import, export, remove, or sell in the said Town, any Tobacco, or who shall knowingly have in his possession, or shall conceal or smuggle, any Tobacco subject to confiscation under this Act, or who shall commit, or knowingly aid in the commission of, or abet, any breach of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten times the value of such Tobacco; and in default of payment of such fine, such offender shall be liable to imprisonment, for any term not exceeding six Calendar months unless such fine shall be sooner paid.

XXI. It shall be lawful for any Officer duly au-

thorised to adjudicate confiscations in Customs cases in the Presidency of Bombay, to adjudicate all confiscations under this Act, subject to the same rules, liabilities, and rights of appeal as now are or hereafter may be provided by law, as applicable to cases of confiscation adjudicated in Customs cases.

XXII. All fines under this Act may be enforced and levied by any Magistrate of Police under Act XIII. of 1856, and shall be paid into the Municipal Fund.

XXIII. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the context repugnant to such construction:—

The words "Town of Bombay" shall include all places within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba.

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

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM OF PERMIT.

Tobacco Permit.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE.

No. the

A. B. has been permitted to remove from (*Custom House or licensed warehouse or shop No.*

situated in Kalbadavie Street, to warehouse or shop No. in Bazar Street) the undermentioned quantity of (*Tobacco*) between sunrise and sunset on the day of in the year

(Signed)

Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF LICENSE TO RETAIL TOBACCO.

License to retail Tobacco.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE.

This is to certify that A. B. having applied for a license for the retail sale of (*Tobacco*) under Act 185 such license is hereby granted, on the following conditions:—

1. That such retail sale under this license be conducted only at the shop or premises known as No. street.

2. That such retail sale shall be carried on only between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M.

3. That a return be furnished, on or before the tenth day of each month, to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, as provided for in Section XIV. of the abovementioned Act; and that he make and produce such entries as are provided for by Section XV. of the said Act.

4. That the retail sale of (*Tobacco*) effected at the above described premises shall amount monthly to a total quantity of at least

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

30th August 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 30th August 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 3rd of December next:—

A Bill to make better provision for the Collection of Land Customs on certain Foreign Frontiers of the Presidency of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the collection and management of Land Customs on certain Foreign Frontiers of the Presidency of Bombay ; It is enacted as follows :—

Act II. 1852 repealed.

I. Act II. of 1852 is hereby repealed.

II. Duties of Customs shall be levied on goods passing by land into or out of Foreign European Settlements situated on the line of Coast within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay,

Customs Duty on Goods passing by land into or out of certain Foreign European Settlements.

at the rates prescribed in the Schedules of Act I. of 1852, at the ports of that Presidency.

III. The Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council may declare, by notice to be published in the Official Gazette of that Presidency, that the territory of any Native Chief, not subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts and Civil authorities of that Presidency, shall be deemed to be Foreign Territory; and may declare goods passing into or out of such territory liable either to the duty fixed by the Schedules of Act I. of 1852 for goods imported or exported at the ports of that Presidency, or to double the said duties, as the Governor in Council may think fit.

IV. For the levy of Duties of Customs as above provided on goods exported by land to, or imported by land from, such Foreign Territories, Customs Stations may be established at such places as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

V. The Governor in Council may appoint such persons as he may deem fit for the control and supervision of the collection and management of the Customs payable under this Act as Collectors of Customs, or under such other designation as the said Governor in Council shall determine; the persons so appointed shall be subject to the authority and control of the Commissioner or Commissioners, for the time being, appointed under Act I. of 1852, in such manner and to such extent as the said Governor in Council, from time to time, may direct.

VI. The Governor in Council may appoint all other proper persons to execute the duties of the several subordinate Offices necessary to the due management and collection of the Customs under this Act, and may require from such persons such securities for their good conduct therein as the said Governor in Council may deem necessary; and may, from time to time, transfer any part of the duties and powers of any Officer of Customs under this Act to any other Officer, in such cases, and under such restrictions as the said Governor in Council may deem fit; and every Officer of Customs appointed or employed on any duty relating to the said Customs, shall hold his Office during the pleasure of the Governor of Bombay in Council; all persons holding any Office or employment in the said Customs, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall continue to be so employed therein under this Act until duly removed therefrom.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may delegate the whole or any portion of the powers with which he is invested by the preceding Section to any Commissioner appointed under Act I. of 1852, or to any Collector or other Officer of Customs regularly appointed under the provisions of this Act; and all subordinate Officers of Customs, who may be appointed by such Commissioner or Collector, or other Officer of Customs, by virtue of such delegat-

ed power, shall be liable to be dismissed, suspended, or fined to an extent not exceeding two months' pay, by the authority by which they were respectively appointed, subject to the control of Government, or of superior authority in the Customs Department.

VIII. The Governor in Council may prescribe, by public notice in the Official Gazette, by what ways Goods may pass info or out of any such Foreign territory as is described in Sections I. and II. of this Act; and after such notice, goods which may be brought to any Station established on other roads or passes than those so prescribed, shall, if provided with a certificate, be sent back, and if not provided with a certificate, shall be detained, and shall be liable to confiscation by the Collector of Customs, unless the person in charge thereof shall be able to satisfy the said Collector that his carrying them by that road or pass was from ignorance or accident.

IX. Goods unlawfully passed, or attempted to be passed unlawfully, across any Frontier guarded by Stations, between sunset and sunrise, shall be seized and confiscated.

X. Whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer in the exercise of any powers given by this Act to such Officer, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or both.

XI. Whoever offers a bribe to any Officer appointed under this Act, in order to induce such Officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or both.

XII. Any Officers authorised to receive money on account of the said Customs, shall grant certificates of the payment thereof; and any such certificate being delivered to an Officer at a Station established for the passing of goods, shall entitle the goods therein mentioned to cross the Frontier into or out of the East India Company's territories, provided that the goods correspond with the specification thereof contained in such certificates, and that the certificates show the entire amount of duty leviable on those goods to have been duly paid; and if, upon examination, the goods brought to any such Station be found not to correspond with the specification entered in the certificate presented with the same, the difference shall be noted on the face of the certificate, and if the payment of duty certified therein shall not cover the entire amount of duty leviable on the goods, as ascertained at such examination, the goods shall be detained until further certificate for the difference shall be produced.

XIII. No Officer shall grant a certificate under this Act, unless a written application, according to a form to be prescribed by the Collector of Customs, shall have been made by the owner or person in charge, for permission to pass such goods; and such application shall contain a true description of the goods, with the marks, numbers, and description of the packages containing the same, and a declaration of their value. If any goods shall be passed or attempted to be passed without such an application in writing as is above described, they shall be liable to be seized and confiscated.

XIV. Goods in respect of which a certificate shall be applied for under this Act shall be liable to confiscation if the packages in which the same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of them given in the application, or if the contents thereof be found not to have been correctly described in regard to sort,

quality, or quantity, or if, in or among the packages, any goods not stated in the application be found concealed or mixed up with the specified goods.

XV. The Governor in Council, from time to time, by notice in the Official Gazette, may fix a value for any article, or number of articles, liable to duty under this Act, upon their value; and the value so fixed for such articles shall, till altered by similar notice, be taken to be the value of such articles for the purpose of levying duty on the same under this Act.

XVI. When goods liable to duty, for which a value has been fixed by such Abatement for damaged Goods. notice, or for which a fixed duty has been declared by the said Schedules, are brought to any Station where there is an Officer appointed to receive Customs Duties under this Act, in a damaged state, and such damage is declared previously to the assessment of Customs on such goods, the Officer authorised to grant a certificate, or any other Officer authorised in this behalf, may make an abatement of Customs in proportion to the damage received; and, in estimating such damage, he shall be guided by such rules as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time determine and notify; but if the value of the goods be not determined more than one-fifth part thereof, no abatement of Customs shall be allowed.

XVII. When goods liable to duty, for which a value has not been fixed by such a notice as is above directed, or for which a fixed duty has not been declared by the said Schedules, are brought to any such Station as in the last preceding Section mentioned, the duty leviable on such goods shall be levied according to the market value of such goods.

XVIII. The market value for assessment of duties on the goods indicated in the preceding Section shall be that declared in the application to be made as aforesaid. Provided always, that the value so declared be admitted by the Officer appointed to appraise goods; but if the value of the whole or any part of the goods entered in the declaration shall seem to such Officer to be under-stated in such declaration, he shall have power to take the goods, or any part thereof, as purchased for the Government at the price so declared; and whenever he shall so take goods for the Government, payment thereof shall be made for the same within one month from the date of the declaration, and the Officer shall sell the goods so taken on account of Government; and, if they shall realize on sale a sum exceeding all charges incurred on them by Government, a proportion not more than one-half of the excess shall, at the discretion of the Collector, be payable to the Officer who reported the under-valuation of the goods; who shall in like manner be liable to pay one-half of the net loss that may accrue on the sale of the said goods.

XIX. No goods entered in either of the said Schedules as liable to duty shall be exempted from the payment of such duty, or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor in Council; and every Officer at a Station established on any road by which goods may be passed into or out of any such Foreign territory shall detain all goods subject to duty under this Act until such duty shall have been duly paid. Provided always, that such Officer may, at his discretion, pass free of duty any passenger's personal baggage in actual use; and if any person shall apply to have goods passed as such baggage, the Officer acting under the orders of Government shall determine whether they be passenger's personal baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the provisions of this Act.

XX. No certificate shall be received at any Station

Certificate to be in force for thirty days.

at such Station; but any

Renewal of Certificate.

that shall bear date more than thirty days before the date when the goods arrived person, who has taken out a certificate from any authorised receiver of Customs Duties, shall be entitled, at any time within the said period of thirty days, on satisfying such receiver that such certificate has not been used, and on delivering up the original, to receive a renewed certificate with a fresh date without further payment of duty.

XXI. If any certificate, or other Custom-house documents, be lost by any person to whom they may have been issued by the Officer

authorised to issue the same, the Collector of Customs, on being satisfied that no fraud has been committed or was intended, may grant a duplicate of such lost document upon payment of a fee of not less than one Rupee, nor exceeding ten Rupees; and further, the Collector may authorise any amendment to be made in any application made under this Act, but, if such amendment be required after such application is entered and recorded in the Custom-house books, then upon payment of a like fee for any document so entered.

XXII. Whoever counterfeits or falsifies, or wilfully uses when counterfeited or falsified, any certificate of payment or any document for the purpose of passing, or having Customs Duties assessed on, any goods under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXIII. If any person in charge of, or owing goods passing into or out of any such Foreign territory, shall have become liable to any fine on account of any act or omission relating to the Customs, any Officer in charge of a Station may detain such goods until the fine is discharged.

XXIV. Any Officer at a Station established on any road by which goods may be passed into or out of any such Foreign territory shall have power to detain goods, and to examine the quantities and kinds thereof, in order to ascertain that such goods are covered by a sufficient certificate.

XXV. Any Station Officer who shall permit goods to pass across the Frontier, when not covered by a sufficient certificate, or who shall permit goods to pass by any road or pass other than the prescribed ways, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XXVI. Any Station Officer who shall needlessly and vexatiously injure goods under the pretence of examination, or in the course of his examination, or who shall wrongfully detain goods for which there is produced a sufficient certificate, shall, on conviction before any Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XXVII. All fines, for the recovery of which no special provision is hereinbefore made, may be recovered on conviction of the offender before a Magistrate or other person competent to adjudicate on the offences, and payment thereof may be enforced under Act II. of 1839.

XXVIII. All penalties under this Act, except those specified in any judicial award of the Collector or other adjudicating Officer, as provided for in Section XXX. of

this Act, shall be adjudged and determined by the Officiating Magistrate of the place where the offence shall have been committed; and any Collector, being a Justice of the Peace, or Deputy or Assistant Collector authorised in such behalf by his superior, and being a Justice of the Peace, may take informations and depositions on oath or solemn affirmation or declaration touching any matters involving a breach of any of the provisions of this Act; and, if taken in the presence of the party or parties charged with such breach, the same shall be received in evidence by such Magistrate in the like manner and to the same extent as if taken before him, and shall be deemed sufficient for him to adjudicate thereon; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such Magistrate from taking any information or deposition afresh, or from taking other and further depositions in the matter, if he think fit.

Collector may take informations. Justice of the Peace, or Deputy or Assistant Collector authorised in such behalf by his superior, and being a Justice of the Peace, may take informations and depositions on oath or solemn affirmation or declaration touching any matters involving a breach of any of the provisions of this Act; and, if taken in the presence of the party or parties charged with such breach, the same shall be received in evidence by such Magistrate in the like manner and to the same extent as if taken before him, and shall be deemed sufficient for him to adjudicate thereon; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such Magistrate from taking any information or deposition afresh, or from taking other and further depositions in the matter, if he think fit.

XXIX. In all cases in which, under this Act, goods are liable to confiscation, and in all cases in which, under this Act, any person, being the owner or in charge of goods, is liable to a penalty, the Commissioner or Commissioners appointed under Act I. of 1852, or a Collector of Customs appointed under this Act, may adjudicate such confiscation or such penalty, or the same may be adjudged by a Deputy or by an Assistant Collector of Customs appointed under this Act, being a Justice of the Peace: Provided that the power to adjudicate confiscation shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Collector, to goods beyond the value of one thousand Rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Collector, to goods beyond the value of one hundred Rupees; nor shall any Deputy Collector impose any fine beyond the amount of fifty Rupees, nor any Assistant Collector beyond the amount of ten Rupees; and all cases adjudicated by a Deputy or Assistant Collector shall be liable to revision by a Collector of Customs on appeal.

XXX. In case any goods shall be seized as forfeited, or detained as undervalued, under this Act, the adjudicating Officer may order the same to be restored, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit to direct; and if the owner of the same accepts such terms and conditions, he shall not have or maintain any action for recompense or damage on account of such seizure or detention, and the adjudicating Officer shall not proceed to condemnation.

XXXI. Any Officer, authorised to adjudicate Customs cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, may adjudge damages to be paid to the owner by the Officer who made such seizure, beside ordering the immediate release of the goods; and if the owner accepts such damages, no action shall thereafter lie against such Officer in any Court of Justice on account of such seizure; and if such adjudicating Officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, he may mitigate the same by levying on the goods so seized as aforesaid, any portion of the market value of such goods not less than one-tenth of such value; and if the said Officer adjudges confiscation, or any penalty in mitigation of confiscation, he may order that, from the sale of the goods, or from the proceeds of any penalty inflicted in mitigation of confiscation, a proportion not exceeding, in all cases of seizure, except seizures of Salt or Tobacco, one-half of the sum remaining after payment of all Government demands, shall be distributed in rewards amongst such Officers as he deems entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he directs to each respectively; but in awarding rewards for the seizure of confiscated Salt or Tobacco, he may award

one-half of the proceeds of sale, without making any deduction on account of Government demands.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

6th September 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 6th September 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 10th of November next:—

A Bill to make better Provision for the Order and Good Government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah.

Whereas Acts have been passed for regulating the Police, and for the conservation and improvement of

the Town of Calcutta and of the other Presidency Towns; and whereas large portions of the Suburbs of the said Town of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah are not less populous than parts of the said Town, and it will conduce to the order and good government of the said Suburbs and Station that some of the provisions of the said Acts, with certain necessary modifications, should be extended to the said Suburbs and Stations; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Whoever is charged with having committed any of the offences mentioned in this Act within the limits of the said Suburbs or Station, as described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, may be tried for any such offence by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence is alleged to have been committed, and, on conviction, may be sentenced by such Magistrate to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for the offence.

II. Clause 1.—Whoever has in his possession, or conveys in any manner, anything which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall, if he fail to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

Clause 2.—If any person, charged with having or conveying anything stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall declare that he received the same from some other person, or that he was employed as a carrier, agent, or servant, to convey the same for some other person, the Magistrate may cause every such other person, and also, if necessary, every former or pretended purchaser, or other person through whose possession the same shall have passed (provided that such other person shall be alleged to have had possession of the same within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate), to be brought before him and examined, and shall examine witnesses upon oath touching the same; and if it appear to such Magistrate that any person so brought before him had possession of such thing, and had reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

III. Any person found between sunset and sunrise armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to commit any felonious act; any reputed thief found between sunset and sunrise on board any vessel or boat, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard,

Power to summon persons declared to have had possession of such property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. Armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to commit any felonious act; any reputed thief found between sunset and sunrise on board any vessel or boat, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard,

thoroughfare, or other place, who shall not give a satisfactory account of himself; any person found between sunset and sunrise, having his face covered or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any felony; any person found between sunset and sunrise, in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein; and any person having in his possession, without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on such person), any implement of house-breaking, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months; and any such person may be taken into custody by any Police Officer without a warrant.

IV. Whoever, without lawful excuse, intentionally causes disturbance to any assembly or procession lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.

V. Whoever, not being a soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of the Queen or the East India Company, or a Police Officer, goes armed with any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon, in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the Magistrate, shall be liable to be disarmed by any Police Officer; and the weapon so seized shall be forfeited to the Government, unless redeemed by payment of a fine, at the discretion of the Magistrate, not exceeding ten Rupees.

VI. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or any legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, upon due proof thereof, to order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child as aforesaid, at such rate, not exceeding fifty Rupees in the whole, as to the Magistrate shall seem reasonable; and if such person shall wilfully neglect to comply with the said order, the Magistrate may, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner in which fines may be levied, or may order him to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month. Provided always, that any such person shall be at liberty to apply to the Magistrate, from time to time, for a reduction of such monthly allowance, on proof of an alteration in the circumstances of himself, his wife, or child, justifying such reduction.

VII. Whoever, being the keeper of any house or place licensed for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, knowingly permits drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour in such house or place, or knowingly suffers any gaming whatsoever therein, or who knowingly permits prostitutes, or persons of notoriously bad character, to meet or remain therein, or who wilfully harbours or conceals any soldier, seaman, or apprentice, knowing, or having reason to believe, such soldier, seaman, or apprentice to be a deserter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

VIII. Whoever in any place wilfully harbours or conceals any seaman or apprentice belonging to a merchant vessel, knowing, or having reason to believe, such seaman or apprentice to be a deserter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

IX. Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room, or place, keeps or uses the same for the purpose of gaming being carried

on therein; and whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house or room, knowingly and wilfully permits the same to be kept or used by any other person for the purpose aforesaid; and whoever has the care or management of, or in any manner assists in conducting, the business of any house, room, or place kept or used for the purpose aforesaid; and whoever advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting such house, room, or place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

X. Whoever is found in any such house, room, or place, playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, or is found there present for the purpose of gaming, whether playing for any money, wager, stake, or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month; and any person found in any common gaming-house, during any gaming or playing therein, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming.

XI. If the Magistrate, upon information on oath, and after such inquiry as he may think necessary, has reason to believe that any house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, he may, by his warrant, give authority to any superior Officer of Police to enter, with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room, or other place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, whether or not then actually gaming, and to seize all instruments of gaming, and all monies, and securities for money, and articles of value, reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of gaming, which are found therein, and to search all parts of the house, room, or place which he shall have so entered, when he has reason to believe that any instruments of gaming are concealed therein, and also the persons of those whom he so takes into custody, and to seize and take possession of all instruments of gaming found upon such search.

XII. On conviction of any person for keeping any such common gaming-house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, all the instruments of gaming found therein shall be destroyed by order of the Magistrate, who may also order all or any of the securities for money and other articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, to be sold and converted into money; and the proceeds thereof, with all monies seized therein, to be forfeited, or, in his discretion, may order any part thereof to be returned to the persons appearing to have been severally thereunto entitled.

XIII. The Magistrate may direct any portion, not exceeding one-fourth, of any fine which shall be levied under Sections IX. and X. of this Act, or any part of the monies, or proceeds of articles seized and ordered to be forfeited under Section XII., to be paid to an informer.

XIV. A Police Officer may apprehend without warrant any person found gambling in the streets, with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, in any public street, place, or thoroughfare; and such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month, and such instruments of gaming and money shall be forfeited.

XV. If any property, regarding which written or

Pawnbrokers and money-changers to report stolen property, under a penalty for neglect.

been stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently obtained, shall then be or thereafter come into the possession of, or be offered in pawn or for sale or change to such pawnbroker, dealer, or money-changer, he shall, without unnecessary delay, give information at the nearest Police Office, that certain property answering the description of the said property was offered to him, or is in his possession, and shall also state the name and address given by the party by whom the same was offered, or from whom the same was received, under a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each and every such neglect or offence; provided always that, in the case of wearing apparel or other articles which it may be difficult for such pawnbroker or dealer to trace out and identify, no fine shall be exigible in respect of not reporting such articles, unless it shall appear to the Magistrate that such articles had been knowingly concealed by such pawnbroker or dealer.

XVI. If any pawnbroker, or dealer in second-hand goods, or worker in gold or silver, after receiving information of the theft, or the embezzling, or the fraudulent disposal of any metals, goods, or articles of whatsoever description, melts, alters, defaces, or puts away the same, or causes the same to be melted, altered, defaced, or put away, without having previously received the permission of the Magistrate, and it shall be found that such metals, goods, or articles were stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently disposed of by the person from whom such pawnbroker, dealer, or worker received the same, or by any other person, then and in such case it shall be held that such pawnbroker, dealer, or worker knew that such metals, goods, or articles were stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently disposed of, and such pawnbroker, dealer, or worker shall be proceeded against according to law as a receiver of stolen goods, or as being a party to the fraud, and punished accordingly; and no other evidence of his guilt shall be necessary than evidence of such melting, altering, defacing, or putting away, after receiving information as aforesaid.

XVII. Whoever manufactures Gunpowder, or, without a license from the Magistrate, has in his possession, in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of Gunpowder than ten pounds, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and also to forfeit such Gunpowder so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be contained.

XVIII. The Magistrate may grant to any person a license for the sale or keeping in deposit of any quantity of Gunpowder not exceeding fifty pounds, on such conditions, and for such term, not exceeding one year, as shall be specified in the license; and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and to forfeit all Gunpowder so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and the vessels containing it, and also to forfeit his license.

XIX. Whoever is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, or is guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour, in any street or thoroughfare, or in any place of public amusement or resort, and whoever is guilty of violent behaviour in any Police Office, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

Penalty for drunkenness, or riotous or indecent behaviour in public.

printed information shall be given by any Police Officer to any pawnbroker or dealer in second-hand property, or money-changer, as having or money-changer, he shall, without unnecessary delay, give information at the nearest Police Office, that certain property answering the description of the said property was offered to him, or is in his possession, and shall also state the name and address given by the party by whom the same was offered, or from whom the same was received, under a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each and every such neglect or offence; provided always that, in the case of wearing apparel or other articles which it may be difficult for such pawnbroker or dealer to trace out and identify, no fine shall be exigible in respect of not reporting such articles, unless it shall appear to the Magistrate that such articles had been knowingly concealed by such pawnbroker or dealer.

XX. Whoever destroys, injures, or disturbs any lamp-post, lamp-bracket, or lamp, or extinguishes any light therein, or abstracts or takes away any oil or other matter or thing therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or, in default thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

XXI. Whoever wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or commits a nuisance, by easing himself in or by the side of or near to any public street or thoroughfare or place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, or, in default thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

XXII. Whoever in any public road, street, thoroughfare, or place, begs or applies for alms, or exposes or exhibits any sores, wounds, bodily ailment, or deformity, with the object of exciting charity or of obtaining alms; or whoever seeks for, or obtains alms, by means of any false statement or pretences, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month.

XXIII. Whoever, in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or place of public resort, commits any of the following offences, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees:—

1. Whoever drives or rides any animal, or drives any vehicle, in a manner so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

2. Whoever negligently lets loose any horse, or suffers to be at large any ferocious dog without a muzzle, or sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry, or put in fear any person, horse, or other animal.

3. Whoever cruelly beats, abuses, or tortures any animal.

4. Whoever sets fire to, or burns, any straw or other matter, or lights any bon-fire, or wantonly discharges any fire-arm or discharges any fire-work, or sends up any fire-balloon.

5. Whoever uses any indecent, threatening, abusive, or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner, with the intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.

XXIV. Whoever deposits, or permits his servants to deposit, any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse, or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, or other rubbish, in any street, or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing-place, except in such places, and in such manner, and at such hours, as shall be fixed by the Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

XXV. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him, or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street, or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any street, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

XXVI. Whoever builds any wall, or erects or sets

Future obstructions in streets or roads. up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, in any public street or road, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such street or road, after the passing of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the Magistrate shall

Power to remove. have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

XXVII. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement, Taking up pavements. or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any public street, without the consent in writing of the Magistrate, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXVIII. The Magistrate may, from time to time, Names of streets. cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some house, building, wall, or place at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every street, the name by which such street is to be known; and may, from time to time, fix a number

Numbers on houses. in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting the street; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such name or number, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

XXIX. The Magistrate may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of Future projections from houses to be removed. any house or building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction

which, after the passing of this Act, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any public street, or obstructs or projects, or encroaches into or upon any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such street; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Magistrate, and, in default thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Magistrate in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

XXX. When any house or building, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street or beyond the front of the house or building on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be rebuilt or altered, the Magistrate may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings. Provided always, that the Magistrate shall

Proviso. make full compensation to the owner of any such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner provided by the laws in force for the settlement of disputes respecting compensation for lands taken for public purposes.

XXXI. The Magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land, to cut and trim any hedges and trees overhanging any public road or street, so as to obstruct the passage or to cause damage thereto; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within

eight days from the date thereof, the Magistrate may cause the said hedges and trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Magistrate in respect thereof shall be paid by the owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

XXXII. If in any street, any house, building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Magistrate to be in a ruinous

state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or building, or to the neighbouring houses or buildings, or the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, he may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of his jurisdiction, and may also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the said premises, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, secure, or repair such house, building, wall, or thing affixed thereon, as the case shall require; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Magistrate may cause all or so much of such house, building, wall, or thing, as he shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and all the expenses shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

* XXXIII. If any such house, building, or wall, or any part of the same, be Sale of materials of ruinous houses. pulled down by virtue of the powers aforesaid, the

Magistrate may sell the materials thereof, or of so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any overplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, building, or wall, on demand. The Magistrate, although he sell such materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale, as by this Act are given to him for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

XXXIV. Whoever, being the occupier of a house in or near any street, keeps in or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours,

or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, nightsoil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in any out-house, yard, or ground attached to and occupied with such house, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, and to cleanse and purify the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXXV. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of Filthy houses, &c. any house, building, or land, in or near any street, whether

tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or overgrown with rank and noisome vegetation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding five Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

XXXVI. Whoever, being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept in or near any street, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

XXXVII. The Magistrate may license such necessaries for public accommodation as he from time to time may think proper; and who-

Licensing of public necessaries.

ever keeps any public necessary without such license, or, having a license for a public necessary, suffers the same to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means for cleansing the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees; and the license may be cancelled.

XXXVIII. Whoever, being the owner of any private drain, privy, or cess-pool, neglects or refuses, after warning from the Magistrate, to keep the same in a proper state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXXIX. Whoever bathes in any public tank, the fouling water by—
Bathing.

Washing.
ing apparel, or any utensils for cooking or other purposes, or leather, or the skin of any animal, or other foul or offensive thing; or throws, puts, or casts, or

Throwing rubbish, &c.
dust, or rubbish, or any dirt, filth, or other noisome or offensive matter or thing; or causes or suffers to run, drain, or be brought there-
Allowing drains, &c. to flow.

or any other unwholesome or offensive liquid matter or thing belonging to him or flowing from any house or building or from any ground occupied by him; or does anything whatsoever whereby any such water shall be in any degree fouled or corrupted, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XL. When any private tank or low-marshy ground, some tanks on private premises.

health, or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to require, by notice in writing, the owner of the said premises to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Magistrate, his Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, as he shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such premises, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

XLI. The Magistrate may, from time to time, as he shall see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up, or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to him to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise.

XLII. No person intending to build, or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any street, without the permission of the Magistrate; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and whoever deposits materials or makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose

and light such materials or hole, or does not remove such materials or fill up such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Magistrate.

XLIII. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place, be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers, the Magistrate shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expenses of such repair, protection, or enclosure shall be paid by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

XLIV. No place, which is not used as a slaughter-house at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be so used without a license in writing from the Magistrate; and whoever uses as a slaughter-house any place not so used at the time of the passing of this Act, without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued.

XLV. Every owner or occupier of any slaughter-house, or of any market or shop for the sale of butcher's meat, fish, or vegetables, shall keep the same in a cleanly and proper state, and shall admit at all reasonable hours any person authorised by the Magistrate to enter and inspect the same; and the owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house, market, or shop, which shall not be kept in a cleanly and proper state, shall be liable for every default to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

XLVI. Whoever keeps in any market, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or exposes or allows to be exposed for sale in any other place or way, any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetable which is unfit for the food of man, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XLVII. Within the limits which shall be prescribed for the purposes of this Section by the Local Government, no place shall be newly used, except under license from the Magistrate, for any of the following purposes, namely for melting tallow—or for boiling offal or blood—or as a soap house—oil-boiling house—dyeing house—tannery—brick, pottery, or lime-kiln—sago manufactory, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise—or as a yard or dépôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever, without a license, uses any such place for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued.

XLVIII. No burial or burning-ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Local Government, without a license from the Magistrate; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning-ground, made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

XLIX. If, upon the evidence of competent persons,

Magistrate may order certain burial or burning-places to be closed.

it shall appear to the Magistrate that any burial or burning-ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a convenient place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance, and is available, the Magistrate, with the sanction of the Local Government previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning-ground; and whoever, after the time so appointed,

Penalty for burying or burning in such places.

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

L. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, by order

Stray dogs to be killed at certain appointed periods.

in writing to be affixed at the principal Police Stations, and also to be published in some public newspaper, to appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed.

LI. Any Police Officer may arrest, without a warrant,

Police Officer may arrest without warrant, on view of offence.

any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him.

LII. Any Police Officer may take into custody,

Police Officer may take into custody, without warrant, persons charged with aggravated assault recently committed.

without warrant, any person who is charged with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which he shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in his view, and that, by reason of the recent commission of the offence, a warrant could not have been obtained for the apprehension of the offender.

LIII. Every person taken into custody without a

Persons taken into custody by a Police Officer without warrant, may be detained in Police Office until brought before a Magistrate or bailed.

warrant by a Police Officer, under this Act, shall be taken to the nearest Police Office, in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before the Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognisances, with or without sureties, for his appearance before the Magistrate.

LIV. Upon any information or complaint laid before

Procedure on information or complaint laid before the Magistrate of an offence against this Act.

the Magistrate of any offence committed against this Act, the Magistrate may summon the person charged to appear at a time to be mentioned in the summons, or if he see sufficient cause for so doing, may issue a warrant for his apprehension. The provisions of the General Regulations of the Bengal Code and Acts of the Government of India for the time being in force, relative to the issue and service of summonses and warrants, to the summons, attendance, and examination of witnesses, and generally to the trial of cases, to the recovery of fines and penalties, and to appeals against orders and sentences passed by a Magistrate, shall be applicable to all cases under this Act. Provided that, in all cases of offences not of a criminal nature, if, after due service of summons, the person charged shall not appear in pursuance thereof, the Magistrate, at his discretion, may hear and determine the case in his absence. Provided, also, that the prosecution for any offence not of a criminal nature shall be commenced within three months from the commission of the offence and not otherwise.

LV. In all cases where any costs or expenses are

Recovery of costs or expenses.

by this Act directed to be paid, the amount of the same shall be ascertained and determined by the Magistrate, and the Magistrate may, for that purpose, summon the parties, and examine them and the witnesses on their behalf; and such amount, together with the costs of the inquiry, shall be recoverable in the same manner as fines may be recovered.

LVI. Any Joint Magistrate, or Deputy Magistrate

Jurisdiction.

duly authorised to exercise the powers of a Magistrate, may, in cases referred to him by the Magistrate, exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

LVII. All fines imposed and levied under this Act

Application of fines.

shall be applied in aid of any fund applicable to Police and Conservancy purposes in the said Suburbs or Station; and all costs and expenses which the Magistrate is hereby authorised to incur shall be paid from and repaid to such fund; or, if there be no such fund, all such fines as aforesaid shall be applied by the Magistrate to the cleansing or otherwise improving of the said Suburbs or Station.

SCHEDULE

Of Places included in the Suburbs of Calcutta and Station of Howrah.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

The Villages composing the Government Estate of Punchanogram.

Garden Reach or Moocheekhola.
Ramnuggur.
Singeratee.
Indree.
Sonaie.
Borberiah.
Rajahrampoor.
Bhookylas.
Dukhin Sherepore.
Kidderpoo.
Bykantpoo.
Adee Gunga Chur.
Ramchunderpoo.
Ekbalpoo.
Mominpoo.
Balrampoor.
Alleepoor.
Jeeraut.
Radhanuggur.
Gopalnuggur.
Doorgapoor.
Chetlah.
Jarool.
Dowlutpoo.
Sonadanga.
Manjrat.
Moyapoor.
Shurhurpoo.

STATION OF HOWRAH.

Seebpoo.
Howrah.
Sulkeah.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given, that the BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, on account of the Parsee NEW YEAR'S DAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. BLAIR,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 18th September 1856.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Sums on account of the ESTATES of the undermentioned DECEASED NATIVE SEAMEN, of the Ships specified herein, have been received into my Office, and the same will be paid by me to their legal representatives, on application, with full particulars (post-paid) :—

Seamen's Names.	No. of Register Ticket.	From what Port held.	Capacity.	To what Ship belonged.	Of the Port of	Am ount.
Mehir Allee	34128 ..	Calcutta....	Lascar	Nussur Sultan ..	Calcutta..	Rs. a. p. 6 4 9
Sooleyman	26107 ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10 11 8

C. KINGCOME,
Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

Register of Seamen Office, Bombay, 19th September 1856.

اِستِہار نامہ

ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے کہ کچھ روپیہ بابت مال اور اسباب خلاصیوں متوفی ے جنگا اور جنگی جہازوں کا نام لکھا گیا ہے میرے آفس میں جمع ہوئے ہیں جو کوئی کہ اُنکے وارث ہونگے اور ڈاک کا محصول دیکر اپنی درخواست مع اثبات اپنی حقیقت ے میرے پاس بھیجینگے تو اُنکو وہ روپیہ دئے جائینگے

خلاصیوں کے نام	رجسٹر ٹکٹ کا نمبر	رجسٹر ٹکٹ کے بندر سے رجسٹر ٹکٹ ملا	عہدہ	کوئی جہاز پر نوکر تھا	کوئی بندر کا	مبلغ
مہر علی	۳۴۱۲۸	کلکتہ ..	خلاصی ..	ناصر سلطان	کلکتہ	۶ ۴ ۹
سلیمان	۲۶۱۰۷	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	۱۰ ۱۱ ۸

(صحیح) چارلس کنگکوم صاحب
بیپاری جہازوں کے خلاصیوں کا دفتر دار

بہائی رجسٹر آف مرچنٹ سیمین آفس
تاریخ ۱۹ مارچ ۱۸۵۶ء

VENAYEK WASSOODIEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

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.
Wagjee Oomersey ..	Lately trading under the Name and Firm of Soonderdas Wagjee, as a General Merchant.	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, near Mussid Bunder.	4th	Sept.	1856
John Swan	An Engineer in the G. I. P. Railway Company.	European....	Without the Fort, at Kalkadavie.	9th	"	"
Kessowram Callian-das.	Formerly a Cloth Merchant.	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, in Bhoewadda.	"	"	"
Javurchund Dossa Gandhi.	A Grocer	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, near Bhooleshwar.	13th	"	"
Calidass Lowjee	A Moonim of Javur Hurrybhoj (who lately traded as a Merchant).	Hindoo.....	Lately without the Fort near Mombadavie's Temple (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	15th	"	"

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.
Calidass Lowjee	1st Monday....	October next.....	11 o'clock.
John Swan.....	3rd Monday....	Ditto	Ditto.
Babajee Jesram.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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

J. A. McKENZIE,

Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of September 1856.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોર્ટ મંથે.

જાહેર ખબર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે, જે, વિગત સાથે હેની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓના નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેવુદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે જે વિક્ટોરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરસે જે ધારો કરીને ઠરાવો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં બાબતોના ધલાલ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઈમંથે રહેવાનું કે કાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાડો.	માસ.	વરસ.
વાઘજી ઉમરશી.	આગલ શુંદરદારા વાઘજીને નામે તથા મેડીએ રાધલી વસ્તુના વેપારીનો ધંધો કરતો હતો.	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર મશીદ બંદર આગલ.	૪ થો	સેપ્ટેમ્બર.	૧૮૫૬.
જાન શુવાન	ગ્રેટ ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા રેલવે કંપનીના આતામાં ધજનેર.	યુરોપિઅન.	કોટબાહાર કાલકાદેવી આગલ.	૬ મો	એપ્રિલ.	એપ્રિલ.
કેરાવશમ કલાણુદારા	આગલ કાપડનો વેપારી	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ભોધગાડમાં ..	એપ્રિલ.	એપ્રિલ.	એપ્રિલ.
અવરમંદ ગેરા ધાંધી	ધાંધી	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ભુલિરાવર આગલ.	૧૩ મો	એપ્રિલ.	એપ્રિલ.
કાલીદારા લવજી	આગલ વેપારીનો ધંધો કરનાર એવેર હરીભાઈ તેનો મુનીમ.	હીંદુ.	આગલ કોટબાહાર મમોદેવી ના દેરા આગલ ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૧૫ મો	એપ્રિલ.	એપ્રિલ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયા છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મજકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજવસ્તુ આ નામદાર કોર્ટનાં આફિસિઆલ આશામીની તાબામાં આવે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાશરૂ ઠરાવેલા દિવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડો.	માસ.	કલાક.
કાલીદારા લવજી	૧ લો સોમવાર.	આવતો અક્ટોબર.	૧૧.
જાન શુવાન	૩ જો સોમવાર.	એપ્રિલ.	એપ્રિલ.
બાબજી જીશરામ	એપ્રિલ.	એપ્રિલ.	એપ્રિલ.

આજ આવનાર લેણુદારોએ, યોગમાં યોગ સાંભળવાના તણુ દાહાડા આગાઉ, સોગણુનાંમાંથી 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, ઠીપો હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

મુંબઈના કોર્ટમંથે, કોર્ટેના કલાર્કની આશીસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૧૬ મી સેપ્ટેમ્બર સને ૧૮૫૬.

જે. એ. મકેનજી,
કોર્ટેના કલાર્કની સહી.

(True translation)

NARAYEN DINANATHJEE, Chief Translator.

Notice.

The Mint Master hereby notifies, that, from and after the 1st of January 1857, all Gold and Silver Bullion and Coins that may be tendered to the Mint for coinage will be melted and cast into bars, by the Mint Premelting Establishment, prior to their being received or assayed, in conformity with the practice which obtains in the Calcutta Mint.

2. Tenderers of Bullion are requested to depute Agents to see that their interests are properly attended to in the premelting processes.

3. In modification of the charges for premelting Bullion laid down in the Notification published at page 671 of the *Government Gazette* of the year 1846,* the Mint Master

* Viz. Rupees eleven and Annas twelve for premelting a Pot of 10,000 Tolas of Merchants' Silver.

begs to notify that, on the introduction here of the new or Calcutta system, a premelting charge will be levied of three Rupees and twelve Annas per one thousand Tolas of Standard Gold, and of one Rupee per one thousand Tolas of Standard Silver, which premelting charge will be independent of the ordinary charge for seignorage.

4. All charges at present levied for cutting, burning, and preliminary examination, will cease on the introduction of the new system.

5. In order to further assimilate the practice of the Calcutta and of the Bombay Mints, the Mint Master begs also to notify that, from the 1st of January 1857, Mint Bills will be granted on the Treasury at twenty days' sight after actual receipt and registry of any Bullion or Coins that may be tendered; the receipt and registry to date from the day on which the actual outturn value shall be ascertained,—that is, after premelting and assay operations have been completed.

J. H. BURKE, Captain,
Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 1st July 1856.

જાહેર નામુ.

એલેક્ટ્રીક ને મીન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહેર કરે છે કે તારીખ ૧ લી જાન્યુઆરી રાને ૧૮૫૭ થી તથા તાર પછી સોનું તથા ચાંદી તથા સોનાં રૂપાં નાંચું દેકરાલમાં સીકો પાડ્યા સાથે આપરો તે લીધાની અગાઉ અથવા તેનો ટચ કાઢાડાની અગાઉ કલકત્તાની દેકરાલના વહીવટ પ્રમાણે દેકરાલમાંના પ્રથમ ગાળવાના આતામાં તે ગાળીને તેની લગરી પાડરો.

૨. પ્રથમ ગાળના વખતે પોતાનું હીત થાએ એવો બંદોબસ્ત રાખવાસાથે સોનું તથા ચાંદી આપનારઓએ પોતાનાં માંચુંસો મોકલવાં.

૩. રાને ૧૮૪૬ ના ગવર્નમેન્ટ આજુરના ૬૭૧ મે પાને જાહેરનામું છાપું છે તેમાં ચાંદી પ્રથમ ગાળવાના અરચનો દર દેરાવેલા છે. એથે વેપારી લોકોની ચાંદીના ૧૦,૦૦૦ તોલાની કુટીએ રૂ. ૧૧-૧૨-૦ પ્રથમ ગલામણી લેવી એલેવો દર દરાવીઓ છે. તે દર દેરાવીને મીન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહેર કરે છે કે નવા વહીવટ એથે કલકત્તાનો વહીવટ આંહીમાં ચાલુ થઆ પછી ૧૦૦૦ તોલા દરિયાંડરડ. (એથે મારાલા પ્રમાણેના) સોનાં બદલ પ્રથમ ગલામણી રૂ. ૩-૧૨-૦ લેશે અને ૧૦૦૦ તોલા દરિયાંડરડ (એથે મારાલા પ્રમાણેના) રૂપાં બદલ પ્રથમ ગલામણીનો રૂ. ૧ લેશે. પ્રથમ ગાળવાના સદરું અરચનો નાંચું પાડ્યા બાબત હંમેશાં અરચપડે છે તે અરચસાથે કાંઈરાંબંધ નથી.

૪. કાપવા બદલ તથા બાળવા બદલ તથા પ્રથમ તપાસવા

બદલ હાલમાં ને અરચ લે છે તે રાચે અરચ નવાં વહીવટ ચાલુ થયા પછી બંદ થારો.

૫. કલકત્તા તથા મુંબઈની દેકરાલનો વહીવટ વધારે એકસરખો કરવા સાથે મીન્ટ માસ્ટર વહી જાહેર કરે છે કે તારીખ ૧ લી માહે જાન્યુઆરી રાને ૧૮૫૭ થી સોનું તથા ચાંદી તથા નાંચું આપવાને લાવરો તે બરોબર પોંહોઆ પછી તથા નોંધા પછી તે બદલ તોભેરી ઉપર વીરા દિવસની મુદતની દેકરાલમાંથી ચીકી આપરો.—જે દાહોડે બરાબર કીમત દરરો એથે પ્રથમ ગાળવાનું તથા ટચ કાઢાડાનું કાંમ ને દાહોડે પુરું થારો તે દિવસથી પોંચની તથા નોંધની તારીખ રાથે થારો.

સહી.
જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક, કપતાન.

મીન્ટ માસ્ટર.

તારીખ ૧ લી માહે જુલાઈ રાને ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી
મુકામ મુંબઈ દેકરાલ.

જાહિરનામા.

એસા જે મિન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહિર કરિતાત કી તારીખ ૧ માહે જ્યાનેવારી સન ૧૮૫૭ પાસૂન વ ત્યાનંતર સોને વ ચાંદી વ સોનેરુપ્યાચે નાળે ટાંકસાલેંત. શિક્ષા પાડળ્યા કરિતાં દેતીલ તેં ઘેળ્યાચે પૂર્વી કિંવા ત્યાચા ટચ કાઢળ્યાચે પૂર્વી કલકત્તા યેથીલ ટાંકસાલેંતીલ વહિવાટી પ્રમાણે ટાંકસાલેંતીલ પ્રથમ ગાળવારે ચાલ્યાંત તેં ગાલૂન ત્યાચા લગડ્યા કરિતીલ.

૨ પ્રથમ ગાલેતેવેકીં આપલે હિતાવા વંદોબસ્ત ટેવળ્યાસાઠીં સોને વ ચાંદી દેનારાની આપલી મનુષ્ય પાઠવાલી.

૩ સન ૧૮૪૬ જે ગવર્નમેન્ટ ગ્યાસેટાં જે ૬૭૧ જે પાનાવર જાહિરનામા છાપિલા આંહે ત્યાંત ચાંદી પ્રથમ ગાળળ્યાચે ચર્ચાંચા દર ઠરવિલા આંહે મળજે વ્યાપારી લોકાંચે ચાંદીચે દાહા હજાર તોલ્યાંચે કોંઠીસ રૂ. ૧૧-૧૨ પ્રથમ ગાળળાવલ ધ્યાવી મળૂન દર ઠરવિલા આંહે તો દર ફિરકન મિન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહીર કરિતાત કી નવીન વહિવાટ મળજે કલકત્તાચી વહિવાટ યેથે ચાલૂ જાલ્યાવર એક હજાર તોલે સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ (મળજે માસત્યા પ્રમાણચે) સોન્યા વલ્લ પ્રથમ ગાળળાવલ ૩-૧૨ ઘેતીલ આળિ એક હજાર તોલે સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ (મળજે માસ-લ્યા પ્રમાણચે) રુપ્યા વલ્લ પ્રથમ ગાળળાવલ એક રુપ્યા ઘેતીલ, પ્રથમ ગાળળ્યાચે સદરું ચર્ચાંસીં આળિ નાળે પાડળ્યા વલ્લ નેહમીચા ચર્ચે પડતો ત્યા ચર્ચાંસીં કાંહી સંબંધ નાહી.

૪ કાપળ્યાવલ્લ વ જાલળ્યાવલ્લ વ પ્રથમ તપાસળ્યાવલ્લ હલ્લીં જો ચર્ચે ઘેતાત તો સર્વ નવીન વહિવાટ ચાલૂ જાલ્યાવર વંદ હોઈલ.

૫ કલકત્તાચે વ મુંબઈચે ટાંકસાલેંતીલ વહિવાટ અધીક એકસારલો વ્હાવી મળેનાં મિન્ટ માસ્ટર આળલો જાહિર કરિતાત કી તારીખ ૧ જ્યાનેવારી સન ૧૮૫૭ પાસૂન સોને વ ચાંદી કિંવા નાળે દેળ્યાસ આળિતીલ તેં વાસ્તવિક પોંચલ્યાવર વ નોંદલ્યાવર ત્યા વલ્લ તિજોરીવર વીસ દિવસાચે મુદતીચ્યા ટાંકસાલેંતૂન ચિટ્યા દેતીલ.—જ્યા દિવસીં વાસ્તવિક કિંમત ઠરેલ મળજે પ્રથમ ગાળળ્યાચેં વ ટચ કાઢળ્યાચેં કામ જ્યા દિવસીં પુરું હોઈલ ત્યા દિવસાપાસૂન પાવતીચી વ નોંદીચી તારીખ સુલૂ હોઈલ.

સહી.

જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક, કપતાન,

મિન્ટ માસ્ટર.

તારીખ ૧ માહે જુલઈ સન ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી મુા.

મુંબઈ ટાંકસાલ.

VENAYEK WASSOODOW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed TENDERS will be received at Lieutenant Fuller's Bungalow, at Coorla, for the undermentioned WORKS in the TANNA COLLECTORATE, on the 8th October 1856, at 12 A. M. precisely.

2. From and after the 8th September next inclusive (Sundays and other holidays excepted), the Plans will be open to inspection between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Schedules of Quantities, and all other information required, can be obtained on application to the abovementioned Officer.

New Road from Khopooloe, at the foot of the Bhoze Ghaut, *via* Penn, to Dhurumther, on the bank of the Nagotna river; bridged and drained throughout; length upwards of 23 miles.

Office for the Sir Karkoon at Oorun.

Fourteen Chowkees at the Salt-works in Salsette.

Moonsiff's Court House at Moorbar.

Enlarging and putting on a new Roof to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, at Oorun.

Public Necessaries for the accommodation of a Wing of a Regiment N. I. quartered at Tanna.

Kutcheree for the Sir Karkoon at Trombay.

Quarters for the Second Class Servants attached to the Establishment of the Military Hospital at Tanna.

3. Each party, on presenting his tender for all or any of the abovementioned Works, will be called upon to pay down 2 per cent. thereon; failing which, his tender will not be received for submission to Government. The successful competitor in each case will also be called upon to pay a further deposit of 8 per cent. immediately on receiving intimation in writing from the Executive Engineer, Tanna Collectorate, of his tender having been accepted, for every Work the amount of tender for which does not exceed Rupees ten thousand (10,000); in which case approved bonded security at a similar per-centage will be accepted, provided such is lodged with the Executive Engineer within one month of the acceptance of the tender being made known in writing.

4. The deposits of 2 per cent. will be forfeited from those parties whose tenders may be accepted, in the event of any evasion or delay in signing the necessary Deed or Deeds of Contract, but will be returned immediately to those whose tenders are rejected, on application for the same being made.

5. No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of all or any of the tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieutenant,

Executive Engineer Tanna Collectorate.

Executive Engineer's Office, Tanna Collectorate,
Coorla, 30th August 1856.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे तारीख ८ वे आक्टोबर सन १८५६ रोजी दिवसास बराबर बारा वाजतां ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील खाली लिहिलेले कामाबद्दल मोहरबंद अर्ज कुल्ले येथे लेफ्टनंट फुलर साहेब यांचे बंगल्यांत घेतले जातील.

२. येते सप्टेंबर महिन्याचे ८ वे तारखेस व त्या पुढे अदितवार व सणाचे दिवस खेरीज करून दुसरे कोणतेही

दिवसी सकाळचे ११ वाजल्यापासून ३ वाजत तों पयत सदर कामाबद्दल नकाशे व कामाचे संख्याव्या यादी पाहाण्या करितां दिल्या जातील व दुसरी कांही माहिती पाहिजे असेल तर सदरी लिहिलेले साहेबांस विचारावी म्हणजे मिळेल.

बोरघाटचे पायथ्यासी खोंपवली पासून पेणेवरून नागोठणे नदीचे कांटी धरमतर पर्यंत नवीन रस्ता मोठ्या पुला सुभ्रां करणे. सदरहू रस्त्याची लांबी सुमारे (२३) मैलांपेक्षा कांही ज्यास्त आहे.

उरण येथे सरकारकुनाकरिता कचेरी बांधणे.

साष्टी तालुक्यांत मीठागरांत १४ चौक्या बांधणे.

मुरबाड येथे मुनसीपाचे कोडत नवीन बांधणे.

उरण येथील डिप्टी कमिशनर आफ कस्टम् यांचे हापिस वाढऊन रूप नवीन घालणे.

ठाणे येथील काळे पायदळ पलटणी लोकांकरिता नवीन काकुसखाने बांधणे.

तुरभे येथे सरकारकुनाकरिता कचेरी बांधणे.

ठाणे येथील मिलिटरी हास्याताळचे किरकोळ नैकर लोकांकरिता घरे बांधणे.

३. प्रत्येक मनुष्याने सदरी लिहिलेले एक अथवा सर्व कामाबद्दल अर्ज दिल्यास त्यांजला त्यांचे प्रत्येक अर्जाचे वेरजे अन्वये दर शेकडा टके दोन प्रमाणे एवज तात्काळ अमानत ठेविला पाहिजे नाही तर त्याचा अर्ज सरकारास पाठविण्याकरिता घेतला जाणार नाही. ज्या अर्जदाराचा अर्ज सरकारांतून पसंत होऊन येईल त्यास एग्जिक्युटिव इंजिनियर जिल्हा ठाणे यांजकडून सदरहू बद्दल लेखी हुकुम मिळतांच त्याणे त्या अर्जाची वेरीज (१००००) दाहा हजार रुपयांवर नसेल तर शेकडा टके ८ आठ प्रमाणे अणखी जास्त एवज अमानत ठेविला पाहिजे परंतु दाहा हजार रुपयांवर असेल तर चांगला लायक जमीन सदरहू एवजी घेतला जाईल परंतु जमीनकददा एग्जिक्युटिव इंजिनियर साहेब यांजकडेस अर्जदार यास त्याचा अर्ज पसंत झाल्याचे लेखी कळविल्याचे तारखेपासून एक महिन्याचे आंत त्यांजकडेस राहाण्याकरिता आणून ठेविला पाहिजे.

४ जे अर्जदार त्यांचे अर्ज पसंत होऊन आल्यावर करारनाम्यावर सही करण्यास टाळाटाळ अथवा विलंब करतील त्यांचे शेकडा टके दोन प्रमाणे ठेविलेला अमानत एवज सरकार जमा होईल परंतु ज्या लोकांचे अर्ज ना पसंत होतील त्यांचा एवज त्यांस अर्ज करितांच परत मिळेल.

५ कोणचाही एक अथवा सर्व अर्ज ना पसंत केल्यास त्याचे कारण सांगितले जाणार नाही.

J. A. FULLER, Lieutenant,
Executive Engineer, Tanna Collectorate.

एग्जिक्युटिव इंजिनियर जिल्हा ठाणे यांची कचेरी

मुकाम कुरलें तारीख ३० माहे आगष्ट

सन १८५६ इसवी.

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SESSION of Oyer and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY the 25th day of September instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespases, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed with-in the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits

thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

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

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

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 6th day of September 1856, and in the twentieth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

H. E. LEEKE,
Sheriff.

Notice

Is hereby given, to persons desirous of entering into a CONTRACT for SUPPLYING FORAGE and PEELED DHALL STALK, required for the GUNPOWDER DEPARTMENT,—

Sealed Tenders for the Contract will be received at this Office on Wednesday the 5th November next, at 12 o'clock (noon), for the supply of 150 candelis Gogary Gram, Wooreed, or Mutt, of 1st sort, 10,000 cwt. of Sweet Batty Field Straw, and about 1,700 cwt. Peeled Dhall Stalk (to be well soaked in sweet water, and peeled). These to be delivered at the premises of the Gunpowder Manufactory, free of all charges and expenses. The supplies to commence from 1st January 1857, and be completed on or before the end of March following. Should the Contractor fail to supply the whole by the abovenamed period, the Agent will purchase the supply from the market, at the risk and cost of the Contractor.

Any party whose tender is accepted will be required to deposit Rs. 500 for each article, for the fulfilment of his agreement.

The tender is to specify the rates for Grain per candy, Straw and Dhall Stalk per cwt.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

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

Gunpowder Manufactory, Mazagon,
22nd September 1856.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे बंदुकीचे दारूचे खात्याकरितां दाणा वैरण व साल काढलेल्या तुराट्या पुरविण्याचा मक्का घेण्याची ज्या लोकांची खुषी असेल त्यांस जाहीर केलें जातें जे.

अव्वल प्रतीचे घोराही चणे किंवा उडीद किंवा मठ खंडे १५० व गोडा पेंडा १०००० दाहा हजार हंडेडवेट व गोडे पाण्यांत चांगल्या भिजवून साल काढलेल्या तुराट्या १७०० हंडेडवेट येणेप्रमाणे पुरविण्याचे मक्काविषयी मोहरबंद अर्ज येते नवेंबर महिन्याची तारीख ५ बुधवारचे रोजी बारा वाजतां बंदुकीचे दारूचे एजंटचे कचेरीत घेतिल तें सामान सदहू कारखान्यांत पोहचविण्याचा हेलमबुरी वीर खर्च मक्केदाराचे मांथी असे आणि सदहू सामान तारीख १ जानेवारी सन १८५७ पासून देण्यास शुरू करून मार्च महिन्याचे अखर अथवा पूर्वी सर्व पुरे करावें आणि सदहू मुदतीत इजारदार सर्व सामान पुरे न करील तर एजंट सहिब बाजारांतून खरेदी करतील व त्याचें जोखीम व खर्च इजारदाराचे मांथी पडेल.

ज्याचा अर्ज मंजूर होईल त्याणे आपला करार पुरा करण्याकरितां दरएक जिनसेबदल ५०० रुपये अमानत ठेविले पाहिजेत अर्जांत धाण्याचा भाव खंडीचा लिहावा व पेंड्याचा व तुराट्याचा भाव हंडेडवेटाचा न्याहावा.

कोणताही अर्ज रद्द करतील त्याचें कारण सांगणार नाहींत. सही.

मेजर, जेम्स बोवेन उसनाम,

बंदुकीचे दारूचे एजंट.

तारीख २२ माहे सप्टेंबर सन १८५६ इसवी

मु।। मुंबई बंदुकीचें दारूचा कारखाना.

अह्मद नालु.

अह्मद नालु मुंबईकडून दाखला आतां शाह दाखला तथा यासो तथा छाल काहोअली तुवरनी कांडी पुरी पाडवावीसो छालसो खेवानी न लोकोनी खुशी हरो तेम्होने अह्मद करवाभां आयेछे न.

अव्वल जतना गोधारी अख्तां अथवा अमडे अथवा मठ आंटी १५० तथा मीठो पेंडो १०००० हंडेडवेट तथा मीठां पांढ्यांमां शाही रीते नीलजीने छाल काहोअली तुवरनी कांडी १७०० हंडेडवेट अमे प्रमाणे पुरे पाडवाना छालसोविसो मोहोर-पंद अमरने आवता नयंअर महिनानी तारीख ५ मी बुधवारने छीने पार वागते मुंबईकडून दाखला अह्मदनी कुचेरीमां खरो ते शांमांन राहडू कारण्यांनामां पोहोआडवानी न्हिल मज्बुरी वगेरे अयर् छालरदारने माये छे अने राहडू शांमांन तारीख १ ली जनेवारी राने १८५७ थी आपावने शुर् करीने माय मळीनानी आप्परे अथवा अगाड रावें पुरो पाखो अने राहडू सुदतमां छालरदार रावें शांमांन पुरो नही पाखो तो अह्मद शाह्म अजरमांथी वेयातो खरो तथा तेनुं जेअंअम तथा अयर् छालरदारने माये पडरो.

जेनो अमर् मज्बुर थारो तेखे पोतानो करार पुरो करवा शाह्म दरेअक जल्थरा अदल इषीया ५०० अंमांनत राअवा नोअंमि.

अमर्मां अंनाननो भाव आंटीनो अय्यरो तथा पेंडोनो तथा तुवरनी कांडीनो हंडेडवेटनो भाव अय्यरो.

कोअंमि अमर् रद्द कररो तेहेनुं कारखे केहो नही.

सही.

मेजर, जेम्स बोवेन उसनाम,

मुंबईकडून दाखलो अह्मद.

तारीख २२ मी माहे सप्टेंबर राने १८५६ छिस्वी

मु।। मुंबई मुंबईकडून दाखनुं कारण्यांनुं.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Auction Sale**OF SERVICEABLE SOUTHERN TEAK
TIMBER, BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.**

To be sold by Auction, at the Timber Stores on the Esplanade and Middle Colaba, on Monday the 20th October 1856, a quantity of SOUTHERN TEAK TIMBER, in logs, of a quality and size not procurable in the market.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. on the lots being knocked down. The timber to be removed in ten (10) days from the day of sale, or the lots will be resold at the loss and risk of the first purchaser.

The Timber can be seen by applying to Mr. Williams, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in charge of Timber Depot, Bombay.

A. GIBSON,
Conservator of Forests.

Bombay, Assist. Conservator's Office,
17th September 1856.

BANK OF BOMBAY.**DISCOUNT.**

On Government Bills..... 4 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 } 6 ditto.
Months }

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government } 4 ditto.
Notes and Railway Shares... }
On Open Loans on ditto..... 5 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts 5 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods.. 7 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 95 per cent., on 4 per Cent. Notes 80 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, 7th August 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. ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
Brahmun. ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Lingaet and Bhatia ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hindoo of other Caste ..	2	2	..	..	57	9	..	5	16	..	3	2	12	..	1	..	..	107
Hindoo Out-caste ..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	14
Moosulman ..	2	..	..	..	26	1	1	5	8	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	46
Parsee ..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	14
Jew ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-Christian..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Indo-European ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
European. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Negro-African ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other and Unknown Caste ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total. ..	5	2	..	..	113	11	1	14	33	..	3	2	23	..	2	1	..	205
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Eight Years. . }	..	31	1	..	103	9	..	25	31	..	2	1	15	1	4	4	..	228

A. H. LEITH,

In charge of Mortuary Returns.

Bombay, 24th September 1856.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1856.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1856.

REGIMENT

(Europeans).

Roll of Unfits whose Services entitle them to Pension agreeably to the Regulations.

(Station and Date.)

[illegible]

Town Major.

Adjutant.

Commanding

In Medical charge.

Major General,
Division of the Army.

Medical Board Office, Bombay,
185

By order of the Medical Board,

Secy. to the Medical Board.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay,
185 .

By order of His Excellency the
Commander in Chief,

Deputy Adjutant General.

No. 709 of 1856.—Captain J. G. Cookson, of the 8th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th October 1856 to the 18th April 1857, to proceed to Madras, on private affairs.

No. 710 of 1856.—The following promotion is made :—

23rd Regiment N. I. I.

Ensign C. J. Turnbull to be Lieutenant, from the 11th September 1856, vice Lieutenant M. B. Tanner, resigned.

No. 711 of 1856.—Major W. C. Stather, of the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I., is permitted to retire from the Honorable Company's Service from the 15th October 1856, upon the Pension of a Lieutenant Colonel, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1856.

No. 712 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, 22nd August 1856, No. 1111 :—

"1. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Swords and Sling Belts shall be supplied for the authorised number of men attached to Regimental Bands at the three Presidencies, in lieu of the Muskets, Belts, and Pouches with which they are at present armed.

"2. The Bandmen will continue to be instructed, as at present, in every respect as Soldiers in the ranks, and the usual quantity of practice ammunition will be supplied as heretofore, muskets and accoutrements, from those in store, being supplied for their use, when necessary, under Regimental arrangements.

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

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

No. 713 of 1856.—The following appointment is made :—

Brigadier Morris to be a Brigadier of the 1st Class, vice Campbell, proceeded to Europe.

No. 714 of 1856.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 31st August 1856.—By Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay, directing Captain W. M. Leckie, 13th Regt. N. I., to act as Major of Brigade at Hyderabad, during the absence of Captain G. A. Leckie, on sick leave, or until further orders.

Dated 1st September 1856.—By Major Rolland, appointing Captain H. Birch to act as Quartermaster and Interpreter to the 27th Regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieutenant Stubbs on leave, or until further orders.

Dated 6th September 1856.—By Brigadier Macan, appointing Lieutenant H. A. Woodhouse, 7th Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter to the 10th Regt. N. I., until further orders, with effect from the 27th ultimo.

No. 715 of 1856.—The following temporary appointment is made in the Quartermaster General's Department :—

Lieutenant J. A. M. Macdonald, of the 3rd European Regiment, to be Acting Assistant Quartermaster General, Poona Division of the Army, during the absence of Captain Wray, on special duty, or until further orders.

No. 716 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, No. 1164, dated 8th September 1856 :—

"The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the following Military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 117, dated 23rd July 1856, be published in General Orders :—

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 117 OF 1856.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. Referring to the several communications received from your Government relating to the promotion to the rank of Colonel of Lieutenant Colonels who had obtained leave of absence from India prior to the 23rd March 1855, we have now to announce to you that the sanction of the Queen has been given to the following Regulation, as concurred in by the Secretary of State for War, and by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, viz :—

'That all Regimental Lieutenant Colonels who quitted India on Furlough prior to the 23rd March 1855, but who had previously commanded Regiments as Majors or Lieutenant Colonels, or performed other equivalent Military duty in the situations prescribed in the Royal Warrant of 6th October 1854, for not less than two years, shall be promoted to the rank of Colonel when they shall have held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel for three years.

Lieutenant Colonels by special Brevet for distinguished conduct in the Field, who quitted India on Furlough prior to 23rd March 1855, but who had previously done duty in that rank for not less than two years, to be in like manner promoted to the rank of Colonel when they shall have held the Brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel for six years.

The time passed on leave of absence in India, and which had been granted prior to 23rd March 1855, to be also allowed to reckon as service.

In cases of leaves of absence commencing after the 23rd March 1855, no longer period than one month in each year, or a total of three months in three years, or six months in six years, shall be allowed to reckon, whether the leave shall have been spent in India or out of the country, except in cases of wounds or illness contracted by service in the Field, duly certified by a Medical Board, when each case will be separately considered with reference to the time to be allowed.

The above Regulation to be applicable to Lieutenant Colonels of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India, as well as to those of the East India Company's Service.'

2. You will take immediate measures for carrying this Regulation into effect, so far as relates to the Service of the East India Company.

3. We now forward for your information and guidance copy of a letter and its enclosure, received this day from Major General Sir C. Yorke, K.C.B., on the subject of the claim of the Indian Army to Line Promotion under

the arrangement contained in the Royal Warrant of 6th October 1854, in succession to Colonels promoted to complete the Establishment of General Officers of that Army on the 28th November 1854.

We are, &c.

(Signed) W. H. SYKES,
And Nine other Directors.

LONDON, 23rd July 1856.

HORSE GUARDS, 22nd July 1856.

W. LEACH, Esquire.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the claim of the Indian Army to Line Promotion, under the arrangement contained in the Royal Warrant of the 6th October 1854, in succession to Colonels promoted to complete the Establishment of General Officers of that Army on the 28th of November 1854, and particularly to the List of Lieutenant Colonels of the East India Company's Army who would have been promoted to the rank of Colonel from the 28th of November 1854, had the promotion been made under that arrangement, and which List was forwarded with your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief to acquaint you that his Predecessor, Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge, having observed by that List, that in point of fact there remain only three Lieutenant Colonels to be promoted, of whom one (Lieutenant Colonel Day) has retired from the Service, in order to carry out the arrangement, and twenty-three remaining in the Service whose appointments will be antedated, His Lordship communicated with Lord Pannure on the subject, expressing his opinion that on this understanding the application might be acceded to.

In this view Lord Pannure has concurred, and I am therefore to acquaint you that there will be no objection to these promotions, and those in the other ranks consequent thereon, being made accordingly.

In order to prevent any misunderstanding, I enclose a List of the Colonels remaining in the Service, whose Commissions would be antedated under this arrangement, extracted from the List forwarded with your letter of the 28th ultimo, and of the three Lieutenant Colonels to be promoted; and I am to acquaint you that His Royal Highness considers that this question will then be closed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. YORKE.

Under the authority conveyed in the above letter, the following promotions are made:—

Commissions to bear date 28th November 1854.

BREVET.

To be COLONELS in the Army :

Lieut. Colonel William Sage, Bengal Infantry.
William Edward Allured Elliott, Madras Infantry.
Retired.
Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B. and K.L.S., Bengal Infantry.
Charles Wahab, Madras Infantry.
James Manson, Bengal Infantry.
George Twenlow, Bengal Artillery.
Charles George Dixon, Bengal Artillery.
Thomas Assheton Duke, Madras Infantry.
Nathaniel Jones, Bengal Infantry.
Neil Campbell, Bombay Infantry.
James Clarke Charnock Gray, Bengal Infantry.
Thomas David Carpenter, Madras Infantry.
James Davidson, Madras Infantry.
Thomas Alexander Augustus Munsey, Madras Cavalry.
Birnie Browne, Bengal Artillery. Died 18th October 1855.
Archdale Wilson, Bengal Artillery.
Robert Thorpe, Madras Infantry.
James Scott, Bombay Infantry.
Charlton Holl, Madras Infantry.
Charles Hewetson, Madras Infantry.
Edward Haldane, Madras Infantry.
William Milner Neville Sturt, Bengal Infantry.
Died 18th November 1855.
Morden Carthew, Madras Infantry.
Augustus Abbott, C.B., Bengal Artillery.
James Edward Gordon Morris, Bombay Infantry.
Peter Hamond, Madras Artillery.
William Edmund Litchfield, Madras Cavalry.
George Acklom Smith, Bengal Infantry.
Kenneth Francis McKenzie, Bengal Infantry.
Died 14th January 1856.
Claud Douglas, Bengal Infantry.
John Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry.
Stephen Glynn Wheler, Bengal Infantry.
Joseph Hale, Bombay Infantry.
Henry Goodwyn, Bengal Engineers.

Lieut. Colonel William George White, Madras Infantry.
James FitzGerald, Madras Infantry.
James Steel, C.B., Bengal Infantry.
Matthew Poole, Madras Infantry. Died 10th July 1855.
Clement Clemons, Madras Infantry.
Charles Haldane, Bengal Infantry.
Alexander Henry Edmonstone Boileau, Bengal Engineers.
Henry Stiles Foord, Madras Artillery.
John D. Hallett, C.B., Bombay Infantry. Died 25th December 1854.
Francis Blaney Lucas, Madras Infantry.
George Connolly Ponsonby, Bengal Cavalry.
Clements Blood, Bombay Artillery.
Frederick Brooke Corfield, Bengal Infantry.
Edward Green, C.B., Bombay Infantry.
George Farquharson, Bengal Infantry.
John Finnis, Bengal Infantry.
William Robert Corfield, Bengal Infantry.
John Sackville Leeson, Bombay Artillery.
Robert St. John, Bombay Infantry.
Thomas Forsyth Tait, C.B., Bengal Infantry.
Hubert Garbett, Bengal Artillery.
Richard Horsford, Bengal Artillery.
Edward Fitzgerald Day, Bengal Artillery. Retired 31st December 1854.
John Christie, Bengal Cavalry.
Robert Napier, Bengal Engineers.
Arthur Mitford Beecher, Bengal Infantry.
John Fordyce, Bengal Artillery.
Thomas Fergusson Flemyng, Bengal Infantry.
Francis Wheler, Bengal Cavalry.
John Studholme Hodgson, Bengal Infantry.
John Kennedy McCausland, Bengal Infantry.
John Hobson, Bombay Infantry.
Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
John Lealand Mowatt, Bengal Artillery.
Frederick Coventry, Bengal Cavalry. Died 24th December 1855.
Charles Chester, Bengal Infantry.
James Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry.
Robert William Homer, Bombay Infantry.
John Brownrigg Bellasis, Bombay Infantry.

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OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. Referring to the several communications received from your Government relating to the promotion to the rank of Colonel of Lieutenant Colonels who had obtained leave of absence from India prior to the 23rd March 1855, we have now to announce to you that the sanction of the Queen has been given to the following Regulation, as concurred in by the Secretary of State for War, and by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, viz :—

"That all Regimental Lieutenant Colonels who quitted India on Furlough prior to the 23rd March 1855, but who had previously commanded Regiments as Majors or Lieutenant Colonels, or performed other equivalent Military duty in the situations prescribed in the Royal Warrant of 6th October 1854, for not less than two years, shall be promoted to the rank of Colonel when they shall have held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel for three years.

Lieutenant Colonels by special Brevet for distinguished conduct in the Field, who quitted India on Furlough prior to 23rd March 1855, but who had previously done duty in that rank for not less than two years, to be in like manner promoted to the rank of Colonel when they shall have held the Brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel for six years.

The time passed on leave of absence in India, and which had been granted prior to 23rd March 1855, to be also allowed to reckon as service.

In cases of leaves of absence commencing after the 23rd March 1855, no longer period than one month in each year, or a total of three months in three years, or six months in six years, shall be allowed to reckon, whether the leave shall have been spent in India or out of the country, except in cases of wounds or illness contracted by service in the Field, duly certified by a Medical Board, when each case will be separately considered with reference to the time to be allowed.

The above Regulation to be applicable to Lieutenant Colonels of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India, as well as to those of the East India Company's Service."

2. You will take immediate measures for carrying this Regulation into effect, so far as relates to the Service of the East India Company.

3. We now forward for your information and guidance copy of a letter and its enclosure, received this day from Major General Sir C. Yorke, K.C.B., on the subject of the claim of the Indian Army to Line Promotion under

the arrangement contained in the Royal Warrant of 6th October 1854, in succession to Colonels promoted to complete the Establishment of General Officers of that Army on the 28th November 1854.

We are, &c.

(Signed) W. H. SYKES,
And Nine other Directors.

LONDON, 23rd July 1856.

HORSE GUARDS, 22nd July 1856.

W. LEACH, Esquire.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the claim of the Indian Army to Line Promotion, under the arrangement contained in the Royal Warrant of the 6th October 1854, in succession to Colonels promoted to complete the Establishment of General Officers of that Army on the 28th of November 1854, and particularly to the List of Lieutenant Colonels of the East India Company's Army who would have been promoted to the rank of Colonel from the 28th of November 1854, had the promotion been made under that arrangement, and which List was forwarded with your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief to acquaint you that his Predecessor, Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge, having observed by that List, that in point of fact there remain only three Lieutenant Colonels to be promoted, of whom one (Lieutenant Colonel Day) has retired from the Service, in order to carry out the arrangement, and twenty-three remaining in the Service whose appointments will be antedated, His Lordship communicated with Lord Panmure on the subject; expressing his opinion that on this understanding the application might be acceded to.

In this view Lord Panmure has concurred, and I am therefore to acquaint you that there will be no objection to these promotions, and those in the other ranks consequent thereon, being made accordingly.

In order to prevent any misunderstanding, I enclose a List of the Colonels remaining in the Service, whose Commissions would be antedated under this arrangement, extracted from the List forwarded with your letter of the 28th ultimo, and of the three Lieutenant Colonels to be promoted; and I am to acquaint you that His Royal Highness considers that this question will then be closed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. YORKE.

Under the authority conveyed in the above letter, the following promotions are made:—
Commissions to bear date 28th November 1854.

BREVET.

To be COLONELS in the Army :

Lieut. Colonel William Sage, Bengal Infantry.
William Edward Allured Elliott, Madras Infantry.
Retired.
Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B. and K.L.S., Bengal Infantry.
Charles Wahab, Madras Infantry.
James Manson, Bengal Infantry.
George Twemlow, Bengal Artillery.
Charles George Dixon, Bengal Artillery.
Thomas Assheton Duke, Madras Infantry.
Nathaniel Jones, Bengal Infantry.
Neil Campbell, Bombay Infantry.
James Clarke Charnock Gray, Bengal Infantry.
Thomas David Carpenter, Madras Infantry.
James Davidson, Madras Infantry.
Thomas Alexander Augustus Munsey, Madras Cavalry.
Birnie Browne, Bengal Artillery. Died 18th October 1855.
Archdale Wilson, Bengal Artillery.
Robert Thorpe, Madras Infantry.
James Scott, Bombay Infantry.
Charlton Holl, Madras Infantry.
Charles Hewetson, Madras Infantry.
Edward Haldane, Madras Infantry.
William Milner Neville Sturt, Bengal Infantry.
Died 18th November 1855.
Morden Carthew, Madras Infantry.
Augustus Abbott, C.B., Bengal Artillery.
James Edward Gordon Morris, Bombay Infantry.
Peter Hamond, Madras Artillery.
William Edmund Litchfield, Madras Cavalry.
George Acklom Smith, Bengal Infantry.
Kenneth Francis McKenzie, Bengal Infantry.
Died 14th January 1856.
Claud Douglas, Bengal Infantry.
John Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry.
Stephen Glyane Wheler, Bengal Infantry.
Joseph Hale, Bombay Infantry.
Henry Goodwyn, Bengal Engineers.

Lieut. Colonel William George White, Madras Infantry.
James FitzGerald, Madras Infantry.
James Steel, C.B., Bengal Infantry.
Mathew Poole, Madras Infantry. Died 10th July 1855.
Clement Clemons, Madras Infantry.
Charles Haldane, Bengal Infantry.
Alexander Henry Edmonstone Boileau, Bengal Engineers.
Henry Stilles Foord, Madras Artillery.
John D. Hallett, C.B., Bombay Infantry. Died 25th December 1854.
Francis Blaney Lucas, Madras Infantry.
George Connolly Ponsonby, Bengal Cavalry.
Clements Blood, Bombay Artillery.
Frederick Brooke Corfield, Bengal Infantry.
Edward Green, C.B., Bombay Infantry.
George Farquharson, Bengal Infantry.
John Finnis, Bengal Infantry.
William Robert Corfield, Bengal Infantry.
John Sackville Leeson, Bombay Artillery.
Robert St. John, Bombay Infantry.
Thomas Forsyth Tait, C.B., Bengal Infantry.
Hubert Garbett, Bengal Artillery.
Richard Horsford, Bengal Artillery.
Edward Fitzgerald Day, Bengal Artillery. Retired 31st December 1854.
John Christie, Bengal Cavalry.
Robert Napier, Bengal Engineers.
Arthur Mitford Becher, Bengal Infantry.
John Forlyce, Bengal Artillery.
Thomas Fergusson Fleming, Bengal Infantry.
Francis Wheler, Bengal Cavalry.
John Studholme Hodgson, Bengal Infantry.
John Kennedy McCausland, Bengal Infantry.
John Hobson, Bombay Infantry.
Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
John Lealand Mowatt, Bengal Artillery.
Frederick Coventry, Bengal Cavalry. Died 24th December 1855.
Charles Chester, Bengal Infantry.
James Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry.
Robert William Homer, Bombay Infantry.
John Brownrigg Bellasis, Bombay Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel Stephen Williams, Bengal Infantry.
George St. Patrick Lawrence, Bengal Cavalry.
George Borlase Tremeneheere, Bengal Engineers.
Retired.
Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, Kt., Bengal Artillery.
James Sommers Down, Bombay Infantry.
William Cotton, Madras Infantry.
George Alcock, Madras Artillery.
Willoughby Trevelyan, Bombay Cavalry.
Francis Rowcroft, Bengal Infantry.
John Macourtie Short, Bombay Infantry.
James Matthe, Bengal Infantry.
Charles Alfred Browne, Madras Infantry.
Arthur Thomas Cotton, Madras Engineers.
George Macan, Bombay Infantry.
Hugh Troup, Bengal Infantry.
George Inglis Jameson, Bombay Infantry.
James Sinclair, Bombay Artillery.
William Maule Ramsay, Bengal Infantry.
Humphrey Lyons, Bombay Infantry.
George Willoughby Osborne, Madras Infantry.
John Penney, Bombay Cavalry.
Sir Archibald Bogle, Kt., Bengal Infantry.

(The promotions of some of the Officers above named, made in Government General Orders Nos. 1097 of 1855, and 158, 159, 658, and 1051 of 1856, are cancelled.)

To be LIEUTENANT COLONELS in the Army :

Major John Jacob, C.B., Bombay Artillery.
William Kerby Warner, Bengal Artillery. Died 21st January 1856.
Henry Charles Gosling, Madras Infantry.
Frederick Conyers Cotton, Madras Engineers.
Thomas James Fischer, Madras Infantry.
Adam Cuppage, Madras Infantry.
Thomas Quin, Bengal Cavalry.
John Charles Grant Stuart, Madras Infantry.
John Mills Madden, Madras Infantry.
John William Croghan, Madras Artillery.
William Maunsell Gabbett, Madras Artillery.
Nathaniel Hill Fische, Madras Artillery.
Thomas Tapp, Bombay Infantry.
Edmund Hume Hart, Bombay Infantry.
Henry Stiles, Bombay Infantry.
Hugh Hughes Lloyd, Bengal Infantry.
James Abbott, Bengal Artillery.
Francis Kyan Duncan, Bengal Artillery.
John Lang, Bengal Infantry.
James William Henry Jannieson, Bengal Infantry.
Thomas Moore, Bengal Cavalry.
Charles Campbell, Bengal Infantry.
John James Hamilton, Bengal Infantry.
Phillip Kearney Skinner, Bombay Infantry.
Robert Augustus Master, Bengal Cavalry.
James Ramsay, Bengal Infantry.
Frederic Lloyd, Bengal Infantry.
George Cautley, Bengal Cavalry.
Thomas William Hicks, Bombay Artillery.
John Glasford, Bengal Engineers.
William Pitt Robbins, Bengal Infantry.
John Ramsay, Bombay Infantry. Retired 4th August 1855.
Robert Raikes Kinleside, Bengal Artillery.
Alfred Huyshe, Bengal Artillery.
Sydney Turnbull, Bombay Artillery.
John Clarke, Bengal Infantry.
George Biddulph, Bengal Infantry.
Henry Marion Durand, Bengal Engineers.
William Abercrombie, Bengal Engineers.
James Duncan McPherson, Bengal Infantry.
James Roger Western, Bengal Engineers. Retired 23rd January 1855.
George Palmer Whish, Bengal Infantry.
Michael Dawes, Bengal Artillery.
Charles Hogge, Bengal Artillery.
Markham Eeles Sherwill, Bengal Infantry.

Major John Frederick Nembhard, Bengal Infantry. Died 10th March 1850.
John Abercrombie, Bengal Artillery.
Alexander Cunningham, Bengal Engineers.
Robert William Disney Leith, Bombay Infantry.
Edwin Wiggins, Bengal Infantry.
John Nicholson, Bengal Infantry.
Walter George Yarde, Madras Infantry.
George Malcolm, Bombay Infantry.
Samuel Smith Trevor, Madras Artillery. Retired 14th August 1855.
Neville Bowles Chamberlain, Bengal Infantry.
Henry Spottiswoode, Bengal Infantry.
George Tyle, Bengal Infantry.
Edward Lechmere Russell, Bombay Infantry.
John Charles Haslock, Bengal Infantry.
John Grant Gerrard, Bengal Infantry.
Herbert Benjamin Edwards, C.B., Bengal Infantry.
Robert Romer Younghusband, Bombay Infantry.
Henry James Stannus, Bengal Cavalry.
William Grant Prendergast, Bengal Cavalry.
Henry Frederick Dunsford, Bengal Infantry.
Neil Patrick MacDougall, Bombay Infantry.
Charles Cheape, Bengal Infantry.
William Charles Campbell, Bengal Infantry.
William Edward Mulcaster, Bengal Infantry.
Saunders Alexius Abbott, Bengal Infantry.
James Stephen Davies, Bengal Infantry.
Orfeur Cavenagh, Bengal Infantry.
Thomas Tudor Tucker, Bengal Cavalry.
Robert Edward Turnour Richardson, Bengal Infantry.
John Caulfield Hannington, Bengal Infantry.
Herbert Jacob, Bombay Infantry.
Conrad John Owen, Bombay Cavalry.
John Charnier Cooper, Bengal Infantry.
John Stafford Paton, Bengal Infantry.
John Cooumaker Heath, Bombay Infantry.
Henry FitzSimons, Bengal Infantry. Invalided 9th March 1855.
James Macleod Bannatyne Fraser Tytler, Bengal Infantry.
John Richard Keily, Bombay Infantry.
Thomas Plumbe, Bengal Infantry.
William Henry Miller, Madras Artillery.
Richard Shubrick, Madras Infantry.
Thomas Kensington Whistler, Madras Artillery.
William Robert Dummore, Bengal Infantry.
Charles Grissell, Bengal Infantry. Died 3rd July 1855.
George Grenville Malet, Bombay Cavalry.
Robert Shortrede, Bombay Infantry.
William Charles Hicks, Bengal Infantry. Retired 10th September 1855.
Charles Grant Becher, Bengal Cavalry.
Robert Farquhar, Bombay Infantry.
Frederick Knyvett, Bengal Infantry.

To be MAJORS in the Army :

Captain George James Montgomery, Bengal Infantry.
George Newbolt, Bengal Infantry.
Henry Augustus Morrieson, Bengal Infantry.
Augustus Hart Dyke, Bengal Infantry. Retired 18th January 1856.
Henry Edward Pearson, Bengal Infantry.
William Taylor Money, Madras Infantry.
Raymond Torin Snow, Madras Infantry.
John Kitson, Madras Infantry.
James Townshond Daniell, Bengal Infantry.
John Waterfield, Bengal Infantry.
John Liptrott, Bengal Infantry.
Charles Elliott Goad, Bengal Infantry. Retired 31st August 1856.
Edward King Elliot, Bengal Infantry.
Edward Pereira, Madras Infantry.
Thomas Scott Horsburgh, Bengal Infantry.
Henry Milne, Bengal Infantry.
Gardiner Harvey, Madras Infantry.
William Henry Ryves, Bengal Infantry.

Captain Charles Andrew Kitson, Bengal Cavalry. Retired 20th September 1855.
 Stephen Francis Macmullen, Bengal Cavalry.
 Robert Thatcher, Bengal Infantry.
 William Lovell Boulderson, Madras Infantry.
 John Guise, Bengal Infantry.
 Burdett Richard Powell, Bombay Infantry.
 Henry Rodney Phillott, Madras Infantry.
 Francis John Carruthers, Madras Cavalry.
 Charles Fleeming Bruere, Bengal Infantry.
 Patrick Ogilvie, Madras Infantry. Retired 30th November 1855.
 William Larkins Walker, Madras Cavalry.
 Charles David Mylne, Bombay Infantry.
 John Smith, Bengal Infantry.
 Samuel Richard Tickell, Bengal Infantry.
 John Babington, Madras Artillery.
 George Dancer, Madras Artillery.
 Joseph Lyon Barrow, Madras Artillery.
 James Athell Gunthorpe, Madras Artillery.
 Edward Samuel Blake, Bombay Artillery.
 Henry Rigby, Bengal Engineers.
 George Hickson Fagan, Bengal Engineers. Retired 6th February 1856.
 Charles Swinton, Bengal Infantry.
 The Honorable Robert Barlow Palmer Byng, Bengal Infantry.
 Michie Forbes Gordon, Bombay Infantry.
 George Henry Robertson, Bombay Infantry.
 John Sherbrooke Banks, Bengal Infantry.
 Andrew John Kelso, Madras Cavalry.
 Robert Napier Raikes, Bengal Infantry.
 Anthony Martin, Bengal Infantry.
 Lowther Thomas Forrest, Bengal Infantry.
 Charles William Tremenhare, Bombay Engineers.
 William Barr, Bengal Artillery.
 Arthur More Molyneux, Madras Infantry.
 William Henry Horsley, Madras Engineers.
 Gerard Potter Eaton, Madras Artillery.
 John Desbrisay Mein, Madras Artillery.
 John Henry Bourdlen, Madras Artillery. Died 11th April 1855.

Captain Edward Armstrong, Madras Infantry.
 Andrew Hunter Ross, Bengal Infantry.
 Henry Frederick Gustard, Madras Infantry.
 Charles Manger, Bombay Infantry.
 Andrew Crawford, Bombay Infantry.
 George Sturrock, Madras Infantry.
 William Charles Western, Madras Infantry.
 Henry James Barr, Bombay Infantry.
 William Henry Wapshare, Madras Infantry.
 William Kelly Wollen, Bengal Infantry.
 James Gandy Gaitskell, Bengal Infantry.
 David Edward Brewster, Bengal Infantry. Retired 11th February 1855.
 William Henry Boswell, Madras Infantry.
 Percy Tonkin Snow, Madras Infantry.
 William Middleton, Madras Infantry.
 Samuel Denholm Young, Madras Infantry.
 Francis Shirreff, Bengal Infantry.
 Richard Cooper, Madras Infantry. Invalided 16th July 1855.
 Christopher Hasell, Bengal Infantry.
 William Reade Hillersdon, Bengal Infantry.
 James McGrigor, Bombay Infantry.
 Arthur Samuel Mills, Bengal Infantry.
 William Henry Freese, Madras Infantry.
 Alexander Stevenson Findlay, Madras Infantry.
 William Henry Larkins, Bengal Infantry.
 Clements Edward Money Walker, Madras Infantry.
 John Morrieson, Bengal Infantry.
 Mark Beale Cooper, Madras Infantry.
 Sebright Sheaffe Coffin, Madras Infantry.
 Edward Every Miller, Madras Cavalry.
 John Stewart, Madras Infantry.
 Frederick Secretan Gabb, Madras Infantry.
 Charles Gill, Madras Infantry.
 Edward Harvey, Bengal Cavalry.
 Frank Varlon, Madras Infantry.
 Peter William Luard, Bengal Infantry.
 George Lawrence Herbert Gall, Madras Cavalry.
 Henry Lewis Bird, Bengal Infantry.
 Thomas Gordon St. George, Bengal Infantry.
 Charles Wright, Bengal Infantry. Invalided 1st May 1855.

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

No. 717 of 1856.—Lieutenant W. H. Blowers, of the 29th Regt. N. I., is appointed a Probationer in the Commissariat Department.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1856.

No. 718 of 1856.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have granted extensions of six months' leave to the undermentioned Officers:—

Captain W. B. Gray.
 Surgeon R. Woosnam.

Conductor P. Mairs has been granted by the Honorable Court an extension of leave for six months.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have permitted Lieutenant Thomas Bromley, of the Invalid Establishment, to retire from the Service.

No. 719 of 1856.—Captain H. J. Willoughby, Paymaster P. D. A., is allowed leave of absence, for seven days from the date of departure from Poona, to proceed to Bombay on private affairs; and Brevet Major Landou, of the 3rd European Regiment, is permitted to perform Captain Willoughby's duties during his absence, and on his responsibility.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1856.

No. 720 of 1856.—Senior Apothecary H. Maclean, attached to the 3rd European Regiment, is transferred to the Pension List.

No. 721 of 1856.—Captain C. A. Moyle, of the 21st Regt. N. I., Acting Superintendent of Police, and Assistant Magistrate, Broach Collectorate, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 722 of 1856.—Captain F. Fanning, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, had privileged leave of absence from the 2nd to the 14th of October 1855, both days inclusive.

No. 723 of 1856.—The leave of absence granted in G. G. O. No. 686, of the 12th instant, to Lieutenant H. G. H. Reid, of the 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I., to proceed to Cochin, on private affairs, is extended until the 24th proximo, on the same account.

No. 724 of 1856.—The following Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment. Their rank has already been settled by G. G. O. No. 441, of the 10th May 1856 :—

Medical Establishment.

Date of Arrival at Bombay.

No. 14, Mr. Christopher Joynt, M.D.....	} 18th September 1856.
No. 12, Mr. Andrew Muskett Blomfield	
No. 17, Mr. Henry Courtney Kingstone, M.B.	
No. 11, Mr. Newton Thomas Brigstoke	
No. 16, Mr. Charles Frederick Ogilvie, M.D.....	

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 P. L. Hart, Engineers	} 18th September 1856.
Lieutenant P. Dodds, 9th Regt. N. I.	
Lieutenant J. Carnegie, 5th Regt. N. I.	
Lieutenant J. D. Smith, 6th Regt. N. I.	

No. 725 of 1856.—The following Order is confirmed :—

Dated 15th September 1856.—By Major General Schuler, appointing Lieutenant Dyett, of the 3rd European Regiment, to act as Brigade Major Poona Brigade and Station until further orders, vice Wood.

No. 726 of 1856.—The following Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment. Their rank has already been settled by G. G. O. No. 441, of the 10th May 1856 :—

Medical Establishment.

Date of Arrival at Bombay.

No. 998, Mr. William Edward Cates	} 15th September 1856.
No. 25, Mr. William Henry Colvill	

No. 727 of 1856.—The following promotion is made :—

12th Regiment N. I.

Ensign G. G. Leathes to be Lieutenant, from the 11th September 1856, vice Lieutenant T. H. P. Lawrence, deceased.

No. 728 of 1856.—The following promotion is made :—

19th Regiment N. I.

Date of Rank.

Color Havildar Gunga Buckas to be Jemadar, vice Sumael Ellojee, deceased,..... 10th September 1856.

No. 729 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the adoption of the following Forms of Roll for Warrant Officers of the several Departments becoming Unfits, and for those applying to retire from the Honorable Company's Service :—

Roll of a Warrant Officer of the Service, and is recommended to be transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment (or who requests to be allowed to retire on the Pension of his Rank).

RANK AND NAME.

Deputy Commissary listed at on the	on the	born at	in the	en-
		arrived in India	in the ship	

	From	To	Years.	Days.
Regimental Service	Date of Enlistment	Date previously to that of appointment to the Department.		
Service in the Department	Date of Appointment	Up to the date of signing the Roll.		
Total Service.				
Of which was in the Department.				

Character.—*

Services, Wounds, &c.—*

Remarks (by the Officer under whom the individual may be serving).—*

Where desirous of residing or proceeding.—

[* To be in the handwriting of the Officer forwarding the Roll.]

(Signature of Officer.)

CAUSE OF UNFITNESS.

Opinion of the Medical Board.

Secretary, Medical Board.

On the back.]

I certify that the date of enlistment of
can be ascertained from the records of this Office.

as stated in the within Roll, is correct, as far as

____ Town Major.

Roll of a Warrant Officer of the Medical Department, who is unfit for further Active Service, and is recommended to be transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment (or who requests to be allowed to retire on the Pension of his Rank).

RANK AND NAME.

Apothecary

on the

born at

in the

entertained at

	From	To	Years.	Days.
Service in the Department in grade inferior to that of Warrant Officer.	Date of entertainment.....	Date previously to that appointing him to the Warrant Grade.		
Assistant Apothecary	Date of G. G. O. appointing him to the Warrant Grade.	Date previously to the G. G. O. appointing him to the superior grade.		
Apothecary	Date of G. G. O. appointing him to the Rank.	Up to the date of signing the Roll.		
Total Service. . .				
Of which was in his present Grade. . .				

Character.*—

Services, Wounds, &c.*—

Remarks (by the Officer under whom the individual may be serving*).—

Where desirous of residing or proceeding.—

[* To be in the handwriting of the Officer forwarding the Roll.]

____ (Signature of Officer.)

CAUSE OF UNFITNESS.

Opinion of the Medical Board.

____ Secretary, Medical Board.

On the back.]

I certify that the date of entertainment of
be ascertained from the records of this Office.

as stated in the within Roll, is correct, as far as can

____ Secretary, Medical Board.

No. 730 of 1856.—The leave to Major Margary, announced in General Order No. 701, dated the 16th instant, is for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate for leave to Europe.

No. 731 of 1856.—Major H. J. Margary, of the Engineers, Executive Engineer Poona and Kirkee, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for fifteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 732 of 1856.—The following Order is confirmed, as a temporary arrangement :—

Dated 15th September 1856.—By Brigadier Trydell, appointing Captain Campbell, of the 3rd European Regiment, to act as Superintendent of Bazars and Police at Poona, during the absence of Captain Rigby, or until further orders.

Erratum.

In Government General Order No. 654, of the 22nd August 1856, for "Sewajee Rapurnee," read "Sewajee Kapurnee." Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1856.

No. 151 of 1856.—The leave on medical certificate to the Neilgherries, granted to Lieutenant R. Barker, in General Order No. 30, dated 18th February last, is extended to the 31st October 1856.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1856.

No. 152 of 1856.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have been pleased to grant to Mrs. S. A. King, Widow of the late Lieutenant W. S. King, of the Indian Navy, a Pension equivalent to Lord Clive's Fund, taking effect from the date of decease of her late husband, and continuing during widowhood.

No. 153 of 1856.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have granted the undermentioned Officers extensions of leave for the periods stated against their respective names, for the recovery of their health, viz :—

Mr. R. B. Leefe, Mate, six months.
Mr. G. B. Capal, Midshipman, six months.
Mr. L. Wilson, Purser, four months.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have permitted the undermentioned Officers to retire from the Service under the Regulations, viz :—

Captain H. B. Lynch, C.B., to take effect from the 13th April 1856.
Lieutenant R. F. Jermyn, from the 23rd February 1856.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1856.

No. 154 of 1856.—Lieutenant George Way is allowed an extension of leave from the 16th September 1856 to the 15th September 1857, to remain at the Neilgherry Hills, on medical certificate.

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

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1856.

The leave of absence granted on the 30th ultimo to Lieutenant W. A. Kerr, Acting Second in Command and Adjutant of the Southern Muratha Irregular Horse, is to have effect from the 13th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1856.

Mr. A. R. Grant, Supernumerary First Assistant Magistrate of Khandeish, is vested with the extra powers sanctioned by Act IV. of 1851.

Rao Bahadoor Shreeput Vittul, and Rao Bahadoor Naro Vithal, District Deputy Magistrates of Khandeish, are vested, under the provisions of Act I. of 1853, to award sentences of corporal punishment.

Under the provisions of Act XXIX. of 1852, Mr. W. E. Frere, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, has been appointed Judicial Commissioner to visit Poona, for the trial of Bapoo Dixit and others, on a charge of conspiracy.

Mr. C. G. Kemball, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for six weeks, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules.

Mr. F. L. Brown, Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions, is allowed leave of absence from the 5th to the 12th instant (both days inclusive), under Section VI. of the Absentee Rules for Uncovenanted Servants.

Mr. E. Arthur, Coroner of Bombay, is granted leave of absence for one month, from the 1st of October, under Section VI. of the Absentee Rules for Uncovenanted Servants, his duties being performed by the Deputy Coroner, Mr. MacKenzie.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1856.

Mr. C. E. Fraser Tytler, Collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for six weeks, on urgent private affairs, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1856.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw to be Supernumerary First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. B. Lindsay to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, and to continue to act as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. J. G. White to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Broach.

Mr. R. Philipps to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Mr. J. Moriarty to be Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

Mr. C. Gonne to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. G. W. Anderson to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira.

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

Mr. T. Bosanquet to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapore.

Mr. W. M. Coghlan to be Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. C. Ovals to be Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1856.

Mr. G. B. Seton Karr, Collector of Belgaum, is allowed to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate on general duty, from the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1856.

Mr. E. C. Jones, Collector of Tanna, is allowed to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate on duty, on the opening of the season.

Mr. E. Hearn, Sub-Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Tanna, has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate from the 8th June to the 13th December 1856, under Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1856.

Mr. A. L. Spens, Civil Service, is allowed to proceed to Bombay in the beginning of next month, to appear before the Central Committee of Vernacular Examination.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1856.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins returned to his duty in the Bombay Civil Service, on the 18th September 1856, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and without prejudice to his rank.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have permitted Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and D. C. Leighton to return to their duty on the Bombay Civil Establishment, the latter Gentleman by the steamer leaving Southampton on the 20th October next, and have granted him such short extension of leave as will admit of his so returning to India.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shamrao Narayan is attached to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon R. Bayne, M.D., appointed by Government Notification of the 7th May 1856, Civil Surgeon at Kaira and Registrar of Marriages in that Collectorate, assumed charge of his duties as such on the 14th September 1856.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have passed an Examination in the Guzerathee language :—

Mr. A. Baker, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat.

Mr. A. S. Bulkley, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1856.

The undermentioned Officers have been appointed Assistant Executive Engineers, and their services have been placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer in Sind, for employment in the Public Works Department in that province :—

Ensign C. D. J. Dodd, 8th Regt. N. I.

Ensign J. P. M. Newton, 11th Regt. N. I.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. YOUNG, Offg. Chief Secretary.

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1856.

The Reverend W. H. Cummins, Assistant Chaplain, is appointed Chaplain of Colaba, during the absence of the Reverend P. Anderson, appointed to do duty at Malcolm Peth.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Whereas it is provided by Act No. XXVI. of 1850, that whenever any application shall be made to the Government for putting the said Act in force in any Town or Suburb, notice thereof shall be given in the *Government Gazette* of the Presidency or place, and also by Proclamation within such Town or Suburb, setting forth the purposes of the application, and giving reasonable time for all Inhabitants of such Town or Suburb to declare themselves for or against the adoption of the said Act therein, for such purposes, or any of them; and whereas application has been made to the Government that the said Act No. XXVI. of 1850 may be put in force within the Towns of BUDDEN and BHAGA-KA-TANDA, in the Mahomed Khan's Tanda Deputy Collectorate, for the purpose of making better provision for making, repairing, cleaning roads, drains, and tanks, and for im-

proving the said Town, and preventing any nuisances arising therein : Notice of the application aforesaid is hereby given, and all Inhabitants of the said Towns of BUDDEN and BHAGA-KA-TANDA are hereby informed, that such of them as are minded to declare themselves for or against the adoption of Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in the Towns of BUDDEN and BHAGA-KA-TANDA, for the purposes described in the application aforesaid, or any of them, may declare themselves accordingly before E. P. Down, Esq., the Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad, at any time during the usual Office hours, within two months from this date.

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

H. YOUNG,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1856.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 23rd September 1856.

YEARS.	PASSEGRANTED AT INDORE			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY			EXPORTED BY SEA			Balance unaccounted for.	Detail of Exports from 17th to 23rd September 1856.	
	Up to 16th Sept. 1856.	From 17th to 23rd Sept. 1856.	Total.	Up to 16th Sept. 1856.	From 17th to 23rd Sept. 1856.	Total.	Up to 16th Sept. 1856.	From 17th to 23rd Sept. 1856.	Total.			
For 1852-53	27,955½	..	27,955½	27,949½	..	27,955½	27,901	..	27,901	48½	OF THE SEASON 1854-55.	Chests 5½
" 1853-54	25,266	..	25,266	25,269½	..	25,266	25,252½	..	25,252½	9½	OP THE SEASON 1855-56.	500
" 1854-55	27,088	..	27,088	27,080½	..	27,088	27,063½	6½	27,068½	16½	Per Steamer "Min"	85
" 1855-56	27,006	135	27,141	20,309½	161	20,407	24,502½	600½	25,202½	1,201½	Per Steamer "Kooshal Pursad"	15
											Purchased by Government	600½
											Total.....	Chests 612

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

Bombay, Office of Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 24th September 1856.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 15th May 1856, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that from inquiries made by a Commission appointed by Government to ascertain the wishes of the Inhabitants of the Town of MARAH, in the Sholapore Collectorate, relative to the introduction of Act No. XXVI. of 1850, it would appear that the Townspeople are desirous that Taxes should be imposed for Municipal purposes.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to declare Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in force in the Town of MARAH, in the Talooka of Marah, from the 1st October 1856, and, under Section VI., to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen Commissioners for giving it effect:—

President.

The Magistrate.

Vice-President.

The Assistant Magistrate in charge of Talooka.

Members.

Zanjee Madajee Deshmook.

Narayan Shamrao Gomasta, Deshpandeh.

Bhowanjee Limbajee, Patel.

Lingapa wulud Bhowanee Sheteh.

Tezachund Raichund Goozur.

Neelachund wulud Zotchund Goozur.

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

H. YOUNG,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1856.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Deputy Magistrate of the Harbour is appointed President of the Municipal Committee for the Town of Khetti, in the place of the Deputy Collector of Customs, as notified in the *Government Gazette* of the 29th December 1853, page 2099.

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

H. YOUNG,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1856.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. M. Kelly, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, is appointed a Member of the Municipal Committee of Surat, in the place of Ardaseer Dhunjee-shaw, deceased.

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

H. YOUNG,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 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 October next, inclusive.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1856.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have granted an extension of leave, for three months, to Mr. Hugh Atkinson, First Assistant to the Master Attendant, for the recovery of his health.

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

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

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1856.

MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1856	ARRIVALS.
17th Sept.	Lieutenant W. Gray, Staff, on duty from Ahmednuggur.
" "	Colonel E. Green, C.B., Adjutant General, on duty, from Poona.
" "	Colonel E. Lugard, C.B., Adjutant General Her Majesty's Forces, on special duty, from Poona.
" "	Captain C. P. Rigby, Superintendent of Bazaars, on duty, from Poona.
18th "	Ensign H. E. Wilkinson, 19th Regt. N. I., en route to join, from Kurrachee.
" "	Assistant Surgeon C. Joynt, Medical Establishment, to join, from England.
" "	Assistant Surgeon C. P. Ogilvie, Medical Establishment, to join, from England.
" "	Assistant Surgeon A. Blomfield, Medical Establishment, to join, from England.
" "	Assistant Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, Medical Establishment, to join, from England.
" "	Assistant Surgeon N. Brigstocke, Medical Establishment, to join, from England.
" "	Lieutenant P. Dods, 9th Regt. N. I., to join, from England.
" "	Captain P. L. Hart, Engineers, to join, from England.
" "	Lieutenant H. St. C. Wilkins, Engineers, on duty, not reported.
" "	Lieutenant J. A. Smith, 6th Regiment N. I., to join, from England.
" "	Lieutenant J. Carnegie, 5th Regiment N. I., to join, from England.
" "	Lieutenant Colonel J. Holland, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
" "	Captain H. Willoughby, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
19th "	Assistant Surgeon H. Wakefield, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Kaira.
20th "	Captain R. S. Wilson, 52nd Madras N. I., on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
" "	Major C. R. Hogg, 1st Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
" "	Captain G. A. Leckie, Staff, on sick leave, from Hyderabad, Sind.
" "	Colonel H. Lyons, Town Major, from leave, from Poona.
" "	Assistant Surgeon L. S. Bruce, Indian Navy, on duty, from Rangoon.
" "	Assistant Surgeon J. Turner, Horse Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
" "	Assistant Surgeon G. E. Seward, M.D., Native Veteran Battalion, put back from Sea.
22nd "	2nd Lieutenant V. R. Pitcairn, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Poona.
" "	Lieutenant J. Barnes, 3rd European Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.

1856 DEPARTURES.

17th Sept.	Lieutenant T. H. Blair, 19th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Khandeish.
19th "	Lieutenant E. L'Estrange, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to the Persian Gulf.

19th Sept.	Captain C. P. Rigby, Staff, on duty, to the Persian Gulf.
" "	Lieutenant T. J. Holland, 13th Regt. N. I., on duty, to the Persian Gulf.
" "	Captain J. Wray, Staff, on duty, to the Persian Gulf.
" "	Lieutenant W. Gray, Staff, on duty, to the Persian Gulf.
" "	Captain Jameson, 24th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
20th "	Assistant Surgeon J. Bain, M.D., 2nd Belooch Battalion, to rejoin, to Hyderabad.
" "	Assistant Surgeon G. E. Seward, M.D., Native Veteran Battalion, to join, to Dapoolie.
22nd "	Ensign H. E. Wilkinson, 19th Regt. N. I., to join, to Asseerghur.
" "	Captain H. Willoughby, Staff, to join, to Poona.
23rd "	Captain Gordon, 40th Regt. Bengal N. I., to join, to Mooltan.

*Bombay, Town Major's Office,
24th September 1856.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1856 ARRIVALS.

17th Sept.	Ship Abdulla, D. Clark, from Kurrachee 13th Sept.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Lieutenant H. E. Wilkinson, 19th Regt. N. I., and Dr. McArthey.
18th "	P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Cadiz, A. R. Aldham, from Suez 6th September.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Lieutenant J. Carnegie; Mr. and Mrs. Kenley; Mrs. J. L. Jenkins; Captain Smith; Captain and Mrs. P. Hart; Mr. Cawthorne; Mr. West; Mr. Jullians; Mr. and Mrs. Champneys; Mr. and Mrs. Dods; Dr. Abraham; Mr. Touche; Mr. Blondeau; Lieutenant Tronson; Captain Jenkins; Dr. Lofthouse; Mr. Remington; 10 Second Class; and 8 Natives.
" "	Ship Somnauth, P. Silfers, from London 26th May.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Assistant Surgeons Henry C. Kingstone, Christopher Joynt, Newton G. Brigstocke, A. M. Blomfield, Chas. F. Ogilvie; and H. Y. Eaton, Captain's Clerk I. N.
" "	Ship Pattay Sallam, J. E. Winckler, from Mauritius 28th August.
	<i>Passengers</i> —7 Return Emigrants; and 2 Apothecaries.
" "	Steamer Philox, J. Clark, from Surat 17th instant.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Napien, Esq., and 50 Natives.
19th "	Steamer Lowjee Family, George Lee, from Surat 18th instant.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Dr. Wakefield; Mrs. Egerly; Captain Forbes; Mrs. Forbes, and 2 Children; 1 European Prisoner, and Guard.
20th "	Steamer Bombay, J. James, from Kurrachee 16th September.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Major Hogg; Captain Leckie; J. Beato, Esq.; and J. Gibbs, Esq.
" "	Ship Philo, George Golightly, from London 16th May.
" "	Ship Dauntless, James Loogood, from Hull 2nd May.
" "	H. C. Steamer Berenice, Lieutenant A. W. Chitty, from Calcutta 31st August.
21st "	Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 20th instant.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Several Natives.
" "	American Ship Defiance, John Kendrick, from London 17th June.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Mrs. Kendrick, and Child.
22nd "	Ship Thomas Brassey, J. Rice, from Aden 8th September.
	<i>Passengers</i> —One Arab Chief, and a few Servants.
" "	Ship Moses Taylor, M. Y. French, from Calcutta 15th July.

Passengers—Mrs. French, and Daughter; and Mrs. Smith, and Daughter.
 22nd Sept.—Ship Neville, W. Graham, from Liverpool 18th June.
Passengers—W. P. Conner, and 1 Seaman.
 " " Steamer Dwarka, J. Woolley, from Surat.
Passengers—Mr. Forbes, and Child, and several Natives.
 23rd " Ship Napoleon III., T. Starker, from Aden 6th September.
Passengers—33 Natives.

1856

DEPARTURES.

17th Sept.—Ship Julie, Sallim, to Calcutta.
 18th " Barque Oriental, A. Taylor, to Glasgow.
 " " H. C. Steamer Ferooz, J. Rennie, Commander, to Bushiro.
 21st " Steamer Mounstuart Elphinstone, C. W. MacDonald, to Surat.
 23rd " Steamer Phlox, J. Clark, to Surat.
 " " Ship Soobrao, Colinda, to Colombo and Madras.
 " " American Steamer Min, J. B. Brick, to Hongkong.
Passenger—William Miller.

W. CRAWFORD,

Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 24th September 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. 0½d. per Rupee.
 " " 3 " " 2s. 0½d. "
 " " 2 " " 2s. 0½d. "
 " " 1 " " 2s. 0½d. "
 " " 1 day's sight }
 On Scotland on demand } 2s. "
 On Ireland " }
 Circular Notes }
 On Paris at 3 days' sight } 1s. 11½d. "
 No Draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50.
 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

COMMISSION.

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

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

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

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

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ½ per cent.

But if proceeds are remitted through the Corporation Without charge.

Hours of Business 10 to 4

Saturdays 10 to 1

Bombay, 24th September 1856.

LONDON & EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

The Bombay Branch of this Corporation transacts business on the following terms:—

INTEREST.

On Deposits for 1 month 3 per cent.
 2 months 3½ " "
 3 do. 4 " "
 6 do. 4½ " "
 12 do. 5 " "

Bank Post Bills will be given for sums deposited on the above terms.

The Bank does not reserve the right of paying of deposits till the expiry of the term for which they have been received.

On Current Accounts 4½ per cent.

On deposits for 15 days, and thereafter requiring 15 days' notice previous to withdrawal 4½ per cent.

On deposits payable at call, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on all sums withdrawn 4½ per cent.

Deposits may be withdrawn without the usual notice if taken in the Bank's Bills on London at the advertised rates of the day.

No Cheques cashed nor money received under Rs. 10.

DISCOUNT

On Government Bills 6 per cent. per annum.
 On Private Bills at 15 days 7 " "
 " " 1 month 8 " "
 " " 2 " 9 " "
 " " 3 " 10 " "

Private Bills secured by Government Paper will be discounted at reduced rates.

Rebate on uncovered Bills is allowed at Government rate.

CASH CREDIT

Granted on Government or other approved Securities, for sums ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 30,000, at 7 and 9 per cent. per annum respectively.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
 " " 4 " 2s. 0½d. "
 " " 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
 " " 2 " 2s. 0½d. "
 " " 1 day's sight 2s. 0½d. "
 Bills on Scotland at 30 days' sight 2s. 0½d. "
 " " 1 day's sight 2s. 0½d. "

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay, the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the equivalent.
 Parties are requested to make all Orders or Remittances payable to "The London and Eastern Banking Corporation or Order"; and to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the term at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government or other Securities One-Half per Cent.
 On the Collection of Foreign Bills, &c. One-Half per Cent.
 On realising Interest or Dividends One-Quarter per Cent.
 If the funds realized on account of Contingents are to be remitted in Bills of the Corporation, no Commission will be charged.
 The Bank grants Drafts on Calcutta, Agra, Simla, Delhi, &c.

C. F. BARCLAY, Sub-Manager in Charge.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th September 1856.

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. 1,000, 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.

At the Bombay Education Society's Press.

MACHINE RULING

To ANY PATTERN in RED, BLUE, and BLACK INKS.

*. By this Process all Kinds of ACCOUNT BOOKS, LEDGERS, FAINT BLUE LINES, &c. &c. are ruled without disturbing the smooth surface of Writing Papers.

ALSO,

BOOK BINDING, OF THE BEST QUALITY,

IN

RUSSIA, MOROCCO, AND FANCY CALF LEATHER,

As well as all other kinds of Binding.

Great care is taken in arranging the Plates, also in lettering the Titles of Books.

MAPS SKILFULLY MOUNTED ON CLOTH.

The above Branches are personally conducted and overlooked by a skilled EUROPEAN BINDER.

Bombay Education Society's Press,

1st July 1856.

Post Office Notifications.**OVERLAND MAIL.**

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "MADRAS," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the usual Office hour, 6 p. m.

An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, till two hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

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

The Inland and Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign Europe, *viâ* Marseilles, or *viâ* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Suez, remains unaltered: eight annas per $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *viâ* Southampton; 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, and SHANGHAE, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "SINGAPORE," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at the usual Office hour, 6 p. m.; an After-Packet being kept open, on payment of the usual fee, till two hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

Post Office Packets, for KURRACHEE and SIND, per Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "SINDIAN," will be closed about 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected on or about the 4th proximo.

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 4th October.	On 3rd November.	On 4th December.
„ 18th October.	„ 17th November.	„ 18th December.

T. GARRETT,

Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 24th September 1856.

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.
Madras	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	4th proximo	Suez	Aden.
Singapore	Ditto ditto ditto ..	3rd ditto	Hongkong	Cochin, Galle, Penang, and Singapore.
Sindian.....	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	About 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected on or about the 4th proximo ..		
Rocher de St. Malo	Messrs. Vinay, Fils, & Co.	28th instant	Kurrachee. Calcutta.	Alleppy.
Ardville	Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.	30th ditto	Liverpool.	
Skiold	Messrs. Volkart, Brothers, & Co.	30th ditto	Genoa.	
Alberta	Ditto ditto	30th ditto	Antwerp.	

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

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

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	TO WHAT PORT.
Dinapore.....	18th September	London.
Bride of the Seas	Do. do.	Muscat.
Mountstuart Elphinstone	19th do.	Surat.
Ferooz.....	Do. do.	Persian Gulf.
Min	22nd do.	Singapore.

T. GARRETT,

Officiating Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 24th September 1856.

NOTICE.

There being two places of the name of Futtypore in the North-West Provinces, the Public are hereby requested, when directing Letters to the above places, to observe the following distinction, in view to prevent their Letters being mis-sent:—

2. Letters for Futtypore on the Grand Trunk Road should be directed to "Futtypore near Allahabad," and the other "Futtypore Shackhowutty."

Agra, 28th August 1856.

(Signed) S. CLARKE,
Offg. Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 10th September 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

NOTICE.

A Post Office has been opened at Sholinghur, in the District of North Arcot, about 15½ miles East of Arcot, and eight from the Railway Station of Sholinghur.

The distinguishing Number of the New Post Office is 155.

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

Madras Post Master General's Office, 4th July 1856.

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

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 10th September 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

NOTICE.

A new Post Office has been opened at Hoomnabad, within the Hyderabad Division, between Hyderabad and Sholapur.

The distinguishing Number of the new Post Office will be 54.

Each Post Office will make up a separate packet for Hoomnabad.

Madras Post Master General's Office, 8th August 1856.

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

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 21st August 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

NOTICE.

The following Table shows the TIME OF CLOSING THE MAILS in the Bombay General Post Office, and the Receiving Houses and Pillar Letter Boxes on the Island:—

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

Byculla.	Musjid Bunder.
Mumbadery.	Colaba.
Gowalla.	
1. Upper Colaba.	7. Bhendy Bazar.
2. Lower Colaba.	8. Jakria Musjid.
3. Fort Bazar Gato.	9. Mazagon.
4. Native Market.	10. Tardeo.
5. Dhobee Tallow.	11. Malabar Hill.
6. Duncan Road.	

N.B.—1. Letters, &c. posted at the several Receiving Houses at the places noted in the margin, one hour before the time specified in the above Table, will be in time for despatch by any of the Mails, Sundays excepted.

2. And Letters, &c. dropped in the Pillar Letter Boxes fixed at the several localities noted in the margin, an hour and a half before the time specified in this Table, will also be in time for despatch, Sundays excepted.

Bombay Post Office, 28th July 1856.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

NOTICE.

Travellers can be accommodated with Seats in the Post Office Vehicles running between Indore and Dhoolia, on the following terms:—

By Government Mail Shigram, having a Light Shifting Hood.

One Seat, and 25 seers of baggage, per mile	8 annas.	} Travellers can halt, when and wherever disposed, by naming the places when engaging the Shigram.
Two do. each do. do.	6 do.	
Three do. do. 20 do. do.	4 do.	

By Government Mail Cart.

Only one Seat on each Cart available, and the Traveller must go with the Mail; per mile $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, luggage 10 seers. } If the Traveller wishes to halt, he can do so, and be taken up by the following Mail. No Mail can be detained for even the shortest period.

Neither Shigrams nor Seat on the Mail Carts can be supplied during the three or four days each Overland Mail is being passed up from Bombay.

(Signed) E. T. BEAUVAIS,
Supt. Govt. Mail Establishment.

	Route.		
Indore to Mhow.....	13½	Sindwah..... 15½	
Maunpoor	13½	Pulasnair	14½
Keenerghat.....	3	Seerpoor	16½
Goozree	10½	Nuldanah	12
Ackberpoor or Khlul	14½	Soonghier	10½
Koorumpoor	12½	Dhoolia	12½
Jhelwunah.....	15½		
		Total....	165

E. IMPEY,

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 23rd April 1856.

Officiating Post Master General.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,

Camp, 7th November 1855.

Director General of the Post Office in India.

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.

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.

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.

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

Places to which Letters must be pre-paid.

Great Britain.
Any Indian Port.

Aden.
The Straits' Settlements.

Combined rate of Postage.

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.

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.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

NOTICE.

The present system of addressing letters in the Native languages being excessively inconvenient, and not affording in most cases the information most desired by the Post Office, viz. particulars regarding the Addressee, which has been ascertained to be a most frequent cause of the non-delivery of Native letters, the Public, and especially the Native portion of it, are recommended to omit from the superscription of their letters all compliments, and to write simply the full name of the person addressed, the name of the town or village, and the street or quarter in which he resides. These should occupy separate lines; but in all cases the name of the Post Town should be written by itself, in large characters, to prevent mis-sending and delay in sorting.

A model of address is given for guidance:—

To

Sheik Hingum,

Sahib Nazir of the Collector's Court,

Moozuffer Khan's Kuttra,

In the quarter Shahazadee Munde,

AHMEDABAD.

If the sender wishes the letter returned in the event of the Addressee not being found, he should write his own name and address on the back, not on the front of the letter.

Deputy Post Masters and all Subordinates are instructed to explain, and, as far as lies in their power, to induce the general adoption of the above practice.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 3rd May 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Offg. Post Master General.

पोरुनुं जहरनामुं.

अमुंले अतदेशीय भाषाभां पत्रो उपर हाम ठेकाळुं लप्पवानी हावनी पद्धतीची धाणी अउयासु पडे छे, अने पोरु आशीसने ले अप्पर नर न्हाये ते तेने धाळु क्रीने अने रीते लप्पाथी मणती नथी, अथेले जेनां नामनुं पत्र लेय ते आप्तनी सधणी विगत मलती नथी अने अतदेशीय भाषाभां पत्रो नही पोंडोववानुं कारसु धाळु क्रीनेअने छे अमुं मादम पञ्चुं छे वास्ते सर्व खाडाने तेभां विशेषे क्रीने अतदेशीय खाडाने जेले छिधाभां आवे छे, ते अने पोतानां पत्रो उपर सधणे। मरातम लप्पवानो सुक्री देधने जेनां नामनुं पत्र लेय तेनुं सधणुं नाम, मात्र लप्पवुं, अने ले सेलेभां अथवा, कसभाभां, अथवा गांमभां, तथा मोहिलामां, अथवा ठेकाळुं ते रेहेतो लेय ते सेलेनुं, अथवा कसभांनुं, अथवा गांमनुं, तथा मोहिलानुं, अथवा ठेकाळुंनुं नाम लप्पवुं, ते शुदी शुदी लीटी दोरीने लप्पवुं ; पसु पत्र रवाना करतां सुक्री नही पडे तथा नीवडतां वार नही लागे अथवा साइ ले गांम पत्र लप्पवुं लेय ते गांमनुं नाम हमेशां शुदी लिटीअने भेजेते अक्षरे लप्पवुं.

समजयुने वास्ते हाम ठेकाळुं लप्पवानो नमुनो हेडण लप्पा छे.

रोप हींगल.

क्रेकटरनी कोरटना साहेब नागरने पोहेचि.

मुळकरनो कटरो.

ठेकाळुं शाहानदीमंडी मधे.

अमदावाद.

जेनां नामनुं पत्र लेय ते नही मणे तो ते पत्र पोतानी पासे पाळुं आवे अथी पत्र मोकलनारनी धम्मा लेय तो तेले पोतानुं नाम तथा हाम ठेकाळुं पत्रनी पीठउपर लप्पवुं. उपरनी आणुअने लप्पवुं नही.

उपुडी पोरु भारोअने तथा तेअनो हाथ हेडणना सर्व अमलदाराअने सरहु वहीवट खाडाने समजयीने ते अमलभां लाववासाइ लेखी अने तेखली तजवीज करवी.

पोरु भारतर जनरल धलाधल धंपो साहेब
भाहादुरनी सही.

तारीख ३ माहे मे सन १८५९ इसवी मुकाम जंजिरे
मुंबई, पोस्ट मास्तर जनरलनी कचेरी.

पोस्टाचा जाहिरनामा.

ऐसाजे एतदेशीय भाषेंत पत्रांतर पत्ता लिहिण्याची सांप्रतची पद्धती फारच गैर सोईची आहे, आणि पोस्ट आफिसास जी वातमी पाहिजे ती त्यास बहुधा तसे लिहिण्यावरून मिळत नाही म्हणजे जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल त्याजविपर्यां सर्व तपशील मिळत नाही, आणि एतदेशीय भाषेंतलीं पत्रें न पांचण्याचें कारण बहुधा हेंच आहे असें मालूम झालें आहे, ऐशियास सर्व लोकांस न विशेषें करून एतदेशीय लोकांस कळविण्यांत येतें कीं त्याणी आपले पत्रांवरील मरातव सर्व गाळून जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल त्याचें संपूर्ण नांव मात्र ल्याहावें; आणि जा शहरांत, किंवा कसब्यांत, किंवा गांवांत व जा आळींत, किंवा ठिकाणांत तो राहात असेल त्या शहराचें, किंवा कसब्याचें, किंवा गांवाचें व आळीचें, किंवा ठिकाणाचें नांव ल्याहावें; हीं निरनिराळे ओळींत ल्याहावीं; परंतु पत्र रवाना करण्यांत चूक होऊं नये व तीं निवडाय्यास वेळ लागूं नये म्हणून जा गांवीं पत्र जाण्याचें असेल त्या गांवाचें नांव तर नेहमी निराळे ओळींत मोठ्या अक्षराने ल्याहावें.

समजुती करितां पत्ता लिहिण्याचा मसुदा खालीं लिहिला आहे.

शेख हिंगम्

कलेक्टराचे कोर्टीतील साहेब नाजर यांस

मुझफर खानाचा कटरा

शाहाझादी मंडी येथें.

अमदावाद

जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल तो न सांपडल्यास तें पत्र आपणास परत यावें अशी पत्र पाठविणाराची इच्छा असेल तर, त्याने आपलें नांव व पत्ता पत्राचे पांठीवर ल्याहावा पुढले वाजूस लिहूं नये.

सदहू वहिवाट लोकांस समजाऊन ती अमलांत येई अशी तजवीज वनूं शकेल तितकी डेपुटी पोस्टमास्तरांनी, व त्यांच्या हाताखालील सर्व अंमलदारांनी करावी.

पोस्टमास्तर जनरल इलाहशा इंपी साहेब

बाहादुर यांची सही.

तारीख ३ माहे मे सन १८५९ इसवी मुकाम जंजिरे मुंबई,

पोस्टमास्तर जनरल यांची कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODWY,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

[.]

సమజాశ్రయదళయంద్రాస్త్రబళియనుచునుమాదెక్కిగిబరదుయిధే-

శ్రీశంకరకృష్ణమూర్తిగణనాథేనామః

శాంకర్యమును సంక్షిప్తము

దారణసరిపత్రవదేయ్యలవను శిగదోడూద్దుట్రాంత్రకనశిరస్సుబరబ్యకూఱుంగి
పత్రకళనువవనయిభీయిద్దుట్రావనూశంధడిసప్రమృపక్తపత్రవదేనిండి బరియబ్యకూ
ముందినబూజూద్దుట్రబరియబూరదూ

[illegible]

Oriental Translator to Govt.

ڈاک کا اشتہار نامہ

چونکہ اس ملک کی زبانوں میں لغافہ لکھنے کا طریقہ بہت بجا ہی اور جہیز کی آگاہی کہ پوسٹ آفس کو ضروری اکثر اس طریقہ سے ملتی نہیں یعنی جس شخص کے نام کا کہ خط ہوا اس کا پتا ٹھکانا اس سے برابر نہیں معلوم پڑتا اور اکثر اسی سبب سے اس ملک کی زبانوں میں لکھے ہوئے خط نہیں پہنچتے اس لئے سب آدمیوں کو خصوصاً اس ملک کے رہنے والوں کو ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے کہ سزا پڑے جس شخص کا نام کہ جس کو خط بھیجا جائے اور نام شہر کا یا قصبہ کا اور یا گانو کا اور نام بازار کا یا محلہ کا جہاں کہ وہ رہتا ہو یہ سب جدی جدی سطر میں لکھنا چاہئے اور لکھنا خطاب تعارفانہ کا موقوف کیا جاوے لیکن ہر نوں جہاں کو کہ خط پہنچنے کا ہوا اس جگہ کا نام پر کار قلم سے جدی سطر میں لکھنا چاہئے تاکہ ایک جگہ کا خط دوسری جگہ نہ چلا جائے اور خط چھانسنے میں دیر نہ لگے

لغافہ لکھنے کا طریقہ واسطے رہنمائی کے نیچے لکھا جاتا ہے

شیخ ہنگم کو

صاحب ناظر عدالت کلکٹری کے

مظفر خان کے کتربے میں

شاہزادی منڈی کے محلے میں

احمد آباد

اگر خط پہنچنے والی کو منظور ہو کہ در صورت نہ ملنے مالک خط کے اس کا خط اسے پہنچے تو اس کو لازم ہے کہ لغافہ کی پشت پر اپنا نام اور اپنا ٹھکانا لکھے لیکن روئے لغافہ پر نہ لکھے

قریبی پوسٹ ماسٹرون اور ملازمان ماتحت کو لازم ہے کہ مضمون مرقومہ بالا کو مشہر کر کہ چٹا تک کہ ہو سکے اس کو مروج کرنے میں کوشش کریں

(صحیح) ایلائیڈ ایڈی صاحب

افیشی ایننگ پوسٹ ماسٹر جنرل

بھئی کے پوسٹ ماسٹر صاحب جنرل کی آفس

تاریخ تیسری ماہ ۱۸۵۶ء

Venayaki Wassoodew,

Oriental Translator to Govt.

NOTICE.

A Post Office has been opened at Nitchindipore, in the District of Nuddea, about 20 miles to the North-East of Kishnaghur.

Calcutta Post Master General's Office, 20th August 1856.

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

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 24th September 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Post Offices have been opened at the following Stations, in the Province of Oude, under the Post Master General of the North-West Provinces :—

Bairatch, No. 262	Secrora, No. 265	Solone, No. 268
Gonda, „ 263	Mohomedee, „ 266	Bunnee, „ 269
Mullapore, „ 264	Mullaon, „ 267	Duriabad, „ 270

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

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

The following Notice is republished for the information of the Public and Postal Functionaries :—

NOTICE.

The Public are informed that those Steamer Letters on which Prepayment of Postage is compulsory will, in every Post Office, be received at the Window, by a Clerk, whose duty it will be to return at once to the Poster Covers insufficiently stamped.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 26th May 1855.

(Signed) DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General.

21st April 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

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.

Calcutta, 4th March 1856.

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

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

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

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.

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

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

"A BILL TO AMEND ACT XII. of 1844."—Murathee.

खाली लिहिलेला आक्टाचा मसूदा सन १८५६ चे जुलै महिन्याचे १९ वे तारिखेस लेजिस्लेटिव कमिशनला दुसरे वेळी वाचून सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे सोंपला, ती कमिटी येत्या अक्टोबर महिन्याचे २३ वे तारिखेनंतर त्याविषयी रिपोर्ट करणार आहे :—

सन १८४४ चा १२ वा आक्ट सुधारण्याविषयीचे आक्टाचा मसूदा—

सन १८४४ चे १२ वे आक्टाचे आइनांत गुन्हे सांगितले आहेत ते, अथवा सदहू आइनापैकी ५ वे, व ३४ वे, व ३५ वे आइनांत सांगितलेले गुन्हाशिवाय इतर कोणतेही गुन्हे समुद्रांत, किंवा मोठ्या नद्यांवर समुद्रानजीक पूल असतील त्या पुलांखाली मात्र त्या नद्यांत, किंवा आडमिरलटीचे हुकुमतीतील कोणतेही बंदरांत, किंवा नदींत, किंवा खाडींत घडले नसतील आणि (सदहू आइनापैकी ५ वे आइनांत सांगितलेली मनुष्ये व गुन्हे मात्र खेरीज करून) ते गुन्हे घडण्याचे वेळी जी मनुष्ये इंडियन नेवींत खरीखुरी चाकरीस असतील, व त्यांस भरपगार मिळत असेल त्यांनी केले नसतील, तर त्या गुन्हांचा इनसाफ करण्याविषयी, किंवा त्या गुन्हाबाबत शिक्षा करण्याविषयी अधिकार त्या आक्टावरून भरलेले कोणतेही कोर्ट मार्शल्लास त्या आक्टातील कोणतेही भागावरून आहे असे समजू नये, किंवा असा अर्थ करू नये म्हणून त्या आक्टाचे ३ रे कलमांत ठरविले आहे यास्तव; आणि सदहू आक्टाचे ३३ वे आइनांत सांगितलेले गुन्हे खुले समुद्रांत, किंवा किनाऱ्यावर इंडियन नेवीचे वरिष्ठ अंमलदाराने म्हणजे कप्तानाने, किंवा कमांडराने, किंवा लेफ्टेनेंटाने केले असता त्यावर "नेवल कोर्टमार्शल्लाची" हुकुमत चालावी हे योग्य आहे यास्तव; खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ठरविले आहे :—

१. सन १८४४ चे १२ वे आक्टाचे ३३ वे आइनांत सांगितलेले गुन्हे, हा आक्ट ठरल्यानंतर, इंडियन नेवीचे कोणतेही वरिष्ठ अंमलदाराने म्हणजे कप्तानाने, किंवा कमांडराने, किंवा लेफ्टेनेंटाने केले असता त्या गुन्हास त्या आक्टाचे ३ रे कलमांतील ठराव लागू आहेत असे समजू नये.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Govt.

उद्देश.

सन १८४४ चे १२ वे आक्टाचे ३ रे कलम त्या आक्टाचे ३३ वे आइनांत सांगितलेले गुन्हास लागू नाही.

"A BILL TO AMEND ACT XII. of 1844."—Goozerattee.

हेठळ लखेलो आक्टनो मसुदो सन १८५६ ना जुलै महिनानी १९ मा तारिखे विजोवार वाचीने सिलेक्ट कमिटीने सोंप्यो, ते कमिटी आवता अक्टोबर महिनानी २३ मा तारिखपछी ते मसुदाबाबत रिपोर्ट करनार छे.

(Goozerattee Bill)

सन १८४४ नो १२ मो आक्ट सुधारवा बाबतना आक्टनो मसुदो.

सन १८४४ ना १२ मा आक्टना आइनेमां गुन्हा कव्हा छे ते, अथवा सदहू आइनेमांना ५ मा, ३४ मा, अने ३५ मा आइनेमां कहेला गुन्हा सिवाय विजा कोई गुन्हा समुद्रमां, अथवा म्हेटी नदीओउपर समुद्रनी पासे पूलो होय ते पूलेनी हेठळ ते नदीओमां, अथवा आडमिरलटीनी हुकुमत माहेनां कोई बंदरमां, अथवा नदीमां, अथवा खाडीमां थया न होय अने (सदहू आइनेमांना ५ मा आइनेमां कहेलां मांणसो तथा गुन्हा सिवाय) ते गुन्हा थती वखते जे मांणसो इंडियन नेवीमां खरेखरी चाकरीए होय, अने तेओने पुरो पगार मळतो होय तेओए कन्या नहीं होय, तो ते गुन्हानो इनसाफ करवाविशे, अथवा ते गुन्हाविशे शिक्षा करवानो अधिकार ते आक्टउपरथी भेगी थएली हरकोई कोर्टमार्शल्लेने ते आक्टना कोई भागउपरथी छे एवं समजवुं नहीं, अथवा एवो अर्थ करवो नहीं एवं ते आक्टनी ३ जी कलममां ठराव्युं छे वास्ते; अने सदहू आक्टना, ३३ मा आइनेमां कहेला गुन्हा खुला समुद्रमां, अथवा किनाराउपर इंडियन नेवीनो उपरी अंमलदार एटले "कप्तान," अथवा "कमांडर," अथवा "लेफ्टेनेन्ट" करे तो तेनीउपर "नेवल कोर्ट मार्शल्लानी हुकुमत चालवी योग्य छे वास्ते हेठळ लख्याप्रमाणे ठराव्युं छे.

उद्देश.

१. सन १८४४ ना १२ मा आक्टना ३३ मा आइनेमां कहेला गुन्हा, आ आक्ट ठयांपछी इंडियन नेवीनो कोई उपरी अंमलदार एटले "कप्तान," अथवा "कमांडर," अथवा "लेफ्टेनेन्ट" करशे तो ते गुन्हाने ते आक्टनी ३ जी कलमना ठराव लागू छे एवं समजवुं नहीं.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Govt.

सन १८४४ ना १२ मा आक्टनी ३ जी कलम तेज आक्टना ३३ मा आइनेमां कहेला गुन्हाओंने लागू नथी.

"A BILL TO AMEND ACT XIV. of 1856."—Murathee.

खाली लिहिलेला आकटाचा मसूदा सन १८५६ चे जुलै महिन्याचे २६ वे तारिखेस लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलांत दुसरे वेळी वाचून, सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे सोंपला ती कमिटी येत्या आक्टोबर महिन्याचे ३० वे तारिखेनंतर व्याविषयी रिपोर्ट करणार आहे:—

सन १८५६ चा १४ वा आक्ट सुधारण्याविषयीचे आकटाचा मसूदा.

उद्देश.

“कलकत्ता, व मद्रास व मुंबई हीं शहरें; आणि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स ऍलंड, व सिंकापूर, व मलाका या सेटलमेंटांतील निरनिराळीं ठाणी यांचे उस्तवांरीविषयी, व सुधारणुकेविषयी” सन १८५६ चा १४ वा आक्ट झाला आहे त्यातील १२१ वे कलमांत खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे, म्हणजे म्युनिसिपल् कमिशनरांनी केलेल्या पोट कानू मंजूर झाल्यानंतर सोईस पडेल त्याप्रमाणे लागल्याच लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलाचे झार्काकडे त्या पाठवाव्या, आणि लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलाचे हुकुमावरून त्या रद्द होतील तर चालणार नाहींत याप्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे यास्तव; आणि सदहू प्रकारचा पोट कानू कायदा न करितां हुकूम करून, किंवा इतर प्रकारें कायदेशीर रितीने रद्द करण्याचा अधिकार लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलास आहे, किंवा नाहीं याविषयी संशय उत्पन्न झाला आहे यास्तव; आणि असे संशय दूर करून सदहू प्रकारचा पोट कानू रद्द करण्याविषयी इतर मार्ग ठरविणे योग्य आहे यास्तव; खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे:—

कलम रद्द केलें
व्याविषयी.

१. सन १८५६ चे १४ वे आक्टचें १२१ वें कलम रद्द केलें आहे.

पोट कानू ठिकठिका-
णचे सरकाराने रद्द
करण्याविषयी.

२. सदहू आक्टचे ठरावावरून केलेली पोट कानू ठिकठिकाणचे सरकाराने मंजूर केली असेल ती त्या सरकाराने रद्द केल्यावर अमलांत राहणार नाहीं; परंतु ती पोट कानू रद्द होण्यापूर्वी कोणतेही कृत्य केलें असेल, किंवा ती तोडली असेल त्याविषयी ती रद्द आहे असें समजून नये.

कानू रद्द केल्याचें
प्रसिद्ध करण्याविषयी.

३. सदहू प्रकारची कोणतीही पोट कानू रद्द केल्याचें सरकारी ग्याझीटांत, अथवा एका, किंवा एकाहून अधिक वर्तमानपत्रांत प्रसिद्ध करावें; आणि सदहू प्रमाणे कानू रद्द केल्याची गोष्ट सर्व कोर्टांनी, व माजिस्ट्रेटांनी न्यायाधिकारनात्याने लक्षांत ठेवावी.

(True translation.)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Govt.

"A BILL TO AMEND ACT XIV. of 1856."—Guzerathee.

હેઠ્ઠ લખેલો આવટનો મસુદો સન ૧૮૫૬ ના જુલે મહિનાની ૨૬ મી તારીખે લેજિસ્લેટિવ કૌન્સિલ-માં વિજીવાર વાંચીને સિલેક્ટ કમિટીને સોંપ્યો, તે કમિટી આવતા અવટોબર મહિનાની ૩૦ મી તારીખ પછી તેવાવત રિપોર્ટ કરનાર છે.

સન ૧૮૫૬ નો ૧૪ મો આવટ સુધારવા વાવતના આવટનો મસુદો.

“કલકત્તા, મદ્રાસ, અને મુંબઈ એ સેહેરોની; અને પ્રિન્સ આફ વેલ્સ એલંડ, તથા સિંકાપૂર, તથા મલાકા એ સંસ્થાન માહિનાં જુદાંજુદાં થાળાંઓની ઉસ્તવારીવાવત તથા સુધરાઈવાવત” સન ૧૮૫૬ નો ૧૪ મો આવટ થયો છે તેની ૧૨૧ મી કલમમાં હેઠ્ઠ લખ્યાપ્રમાણે ઠરાવ્યું છે: એટલે મ્યુનિસિપલ્ કમિશનરોએ કરેલી પેટાની કાનુનો મંજૂર થયાપછી અનુકૂળ પડે તેમ તાબડતોવ લેજિસ્લેટિવ કૌન્સિલના ક્લાર્કની પાસે મોકલવી, અને લેજિસ્લેટિવ કૌન્સિલના હુકમથી તે રદ થશે તો ચાલશે નહીં એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે વાસ્તે; અને સદહૂ પ્રકારની પેટાની કાનુનો કાયદો કન્યાવગર હુકમ કરીને, અથવા વિજે પ્રકારે કાયદાસર રીતે રદ કરવાનો અધિકાર લેજિસ્લેટિવ કૌન્સિલને છે, કે નહીં એવાવત સંશય પડ્યો છે વાસ્તે; અને એવા સંશય દૂર કરીને સદહૂ પ્રકારની પેટાની કાનુનો રદ કરવા વિશે વિજો માર્ગ ઠરાવો યોગ્ય છે વાસ્તે હેઠ્ઠ લખ્યાપ્રમાણે ઠરાવ્યું છે:—

૧. સન ૧૮૫૬ ના ૧૪ મા આવટની ૧૨૧ મી કલમ રદ કરી છે.

૨. સદહૂ આવટના ઠરાવઉપરથી કરેલી પેટાની કાનુનો ઠેકાળા ઠેકાળાની સરકારે મંજૂર કરી હોય તે, તેજ સરકારે રદ કન્યાપછી ચાલશે નહીં; પણ તે પેટાની કાનુન રદ થયાં પેહેલાં જે કાંઈ કૃત્ય કન્યું હોય, અથવા તે તોડી હોય તેવાવત તે રદ છે એવું સમજવું નહીં.

૩. સદહૂ પ્રકારની હરકોઈ પેટાની કાનુન રદ કન્યાનું સરકારી ગ્યાલ્લેટમાં, અથવા એક, અથવા એક કર્તા વત્તાં વર્તમાનપત્રમાં પ્રસિદ્ધ કરવું; અને સદહૂ પ્રમાણે કાનુનો રદ કરવાની વાત સર્વ કોર્ટે, તથા માજિસ્ટ્રેટે ન્યાયાધિકારની રૂએ ધ્યાનમાં રાખવી.—

ઉદ્દેશ.

કલમ રદ કરી
તેવાવત.

પેટાની કાનુનો ઠેકા-
ળાં ઠેકાળાંની સરકારે
રદ કરવી તેવાવત.

કાનુન રદ કન્યાનું
જાહેર કરવાવાવત.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Govt.

“A BILL TO EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF THE 101st ARTICLE OF WAR FOR THE NATIVE ARMY, PROVIDED BY ACT XIX. of 1847.”—Murathee.

खाली लिहिलेला आक्टाचा मसूदा सन १८५६ चे जुलै महिन्याचे २६ वे तारिखेस लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलांत दुसरे वेळी वाचून सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे सोंपला, ती कमिटी येत्या आक्टोबर महिन्याचे ३० वे तारिखेनंतर त्या मसुद्याविषयी रिपोर्ट करणार आहे:—

सन १८४७ चे १९ वे आक्टांत ठरविलेले एतद्देशीय फौजेचे १०१ ले लश्करी आइनातील ठरावांचा व्यापार वाढविण्याविषयीचे आक्टाचा मसूदा:—

उद्देश.

आमचा इनसाफ युरोपियन कोर्ट मार्शलाने करावा असा दावा करण्याचा अधिकार कोणतेही प्रेसिडेन्सीतील एतद्देशीय शिपायांस “जनरल आर्डर” करून देण्यास इंडियाचे गवर्नर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल मुखत्यार आहेत, असें एतद्देशीय फौजेचे १०१ ले लश्करी आइनाचे २ रे कलमांत ठरविलें आहे; आणि ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी सरकारचे लश्करी चाकरांतील एतद्देशीय शिपाई कोणतेही प्रेसिडेन्सीचे असतील, किंवा नसतील, अथवा कोणतेही प्रेसिडेन्सींत चाकरी करीत असतील किंवा नसतील त्यांस सदरहू ठराव लागू करावा हें योग्य आहे यास्तव; खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे:—

आमचा इनसाफ युरोपियन कोर्ट मार्शलाने करावा असा दावा करण्याचा अधिकार ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी सरकारचे लश्करी चाकरांतील कोणतेही एतद्देशीय शिपायांस देण्यास गवर्नर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल मुखत्यार आहेत.

१. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी सरकारचे लश्करी चाकरांतील एतद्देशीय शिपाई कोणतेही प्रेसिडेन्सीचे असतील, किंवा नसतील, अथवा कोणतेही प्रेसिडेन्सींत चाकरी करीत असतील, किंवा नसतील त्या शिपायांस खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे दावा करण्याविषयी म्हणजे आमचा इनसाफ सदरहू आइनांत ठरविलेले रितीप्रमाणे युरोपियन कोर्टमार्शलाने करावा असा दावा करण्याविषयी अधिकार “जनरल आर्डर” करून वेळोवेळी देण्यास, आणि सदरहू प्रकारची जनरल आर्डर वेळोवेळी रद्द करण्यास इंडियाचे गवर्नर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल मुखत्यार आहेत.

(noted in 1851)

सदरहू प्रकारचे दावाविषयी शर्ती व इयत्ता ठरविण्याचा अधिकार गवर्नर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल यांस आहे.

२. सदरहू प्रकारचा दावा केला तर त्या दाव्यास, आणि तो मंजूर, किंवा ना मंजूर केला असेल तर त्या मंजूरीस, किंवा ना मंजूरीस, गवर्नर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल याणी सदरहू प्रकारचे जनरल आर्डर शर्ती, व इयत्ता ठरविण्यास असल्यास लागू होतील.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Govt.

“ A BILL TO EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF THE 101ST ARTICLE OF WAR FOR THE NATIVE ARMY, PROVIDED BY ACT XIX. of 1847.”—Goozerattee.

હેઠઢ લખેલો આક્ટનો મસુદો સન ૧૮૫૬ ના જુલૈ મહિનાની ૨૬ મી તારિખે લેજિસલેટિવ કૌન્સિલમાં બિજીવાર વાંચીને સિલેક્ટ કમિટીને સોંપ્યો, તે કમિટી આવતા અક્ટોબર મહિનાની ૩૦ મી તારિખ પછી તે મસુદાબાબત રિપોર્ટ કરનાર છે.

સન ૧૮૪૭ ના ૧૯ મા આક્ટમાં એતદેશીય ફોજબાબત ૧૦૧ લો લક્કરી આર્ડન ઠરાવ્યો છે, તેના ઠરાવોનો વ્યાપાર વધારવાબાબતના આક્ટનો મસુદો.

હમારો ઇનસાફ યુરોપિયન કોર્ટ માર્શલે કરવો એવો દાવો કરવાનો અધિકાર ગમે તે પ્રેસિડેન્સિના એતદેશીય સિપાઈઓને “જનરલ આર્ડર” કરીને આપવાને ઇંડિયાના ગવરનર જનરલ ઇન્ કૌન્સિલ મુખત્યાર છે, એવું એતદેશીય ફોજના ૧૦૧ લા લક્કરી આર્ડનની ૨ જી કલમમાં ઠરાવ્યું છે, અને ઇસ્ટ ઇંડિયા કંપની સરકારની લક્કરી ચાકરીમાંના એતદેશીય સિપાઈ ગમે તે પ્રેસિડેન્સિના હોય, અથવા ન હોય, અથવા ગમે તે પ્રેસિડેન્સિમાં ચાકરી કરતા હોય, અથવા ન હોય તેઓને સદહૂં ઠરાવ લાગૂ કરવા યોગ્ય છે વાસ્તે હેઠઢ લખ્યાપ્રમાણે ઠરાવ્યું છે.

૧. ઇસ્ટ ઇંડિયા કંપની સરકારની લક્કરી ચાકરી માંહેના એતદેશીય સિપાઈ ગમે તે પ્રેસિડેન્સિના હોય, અથવા ન હોય, અથવા ગમે તે પ્રેસિડેન્સિમાં ચાકરીમાં હોય, અથવા ન હોય તે સિપાઈઓને હેઠઢ લખ્યા પ્રમાણે દાવો કરવાનો એટલે હમારો ઇનસાફ સદહૂં આદનમાં ઠરાવેલી રીતીપ્રમાણે યુરોપિયન કોર્ટ માર્શલે કરવો એવો દાવો કરવાનો અધિકાર “જનરલ આર્ડર” કરીને વખતેવખતે આપવાને, તથા સદહૂં પ્રકારનો “જનરલ આર્ડર” વખતેવખતે રદ કરવાને ઇંડિયાના ગવરનર જનરલ ઇન્ કૌન્સિલ મુખત્યાર છે.

૨. સદહૂં પ્રકારનો દાવો કરે તો તે દાવાને, અને તે મંજૂર, અથવા ના મંજૂર કરે તો તે મંજૂરીને, અથવા ના મંજૂરીને, ગવરનર જનરલ ઇન્ કૌન્સિલે સદહૂં પ્રકારના “જનરલ આર્ડર”માં સરતો, તથા મર્યાદા ઠરાવી હશે તે લાગૂ થશે—

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Govt.

ઉદ્દેશ.

હમારો ઇનસાફ યુરોપિયન કોર્ટમાર્શલે કરવો એવો દાવો કરવાનો અધિકાર ઇસ્ટ ઇંડિયા કંપની સરકારની લક્કરી ચાકરી માંહેના હરકોઈ એતદેશીય સિપાઈને આપવાને ગવરનર જનરલ ઇન્ કૌન્સિલ મુખત્યાર છે.

સદહૂં પ્રકારના દાવાબાબતની સરતો, તથા મર્યાદા ઠરાવવાનો અધિકાર ગવરનર જનરલ ઇન્ કૌન્સિલને છે.

ACT No. XVII. of 1856.—Murathee.

सन १८५६ चा आक्ट १७ वा.

लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलने ठरविला तो, इंडियाचे गवरनर जनरल याणी सन १८५६ चे आगस्ट महिन्याचे २३ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केला.

फौजदारी प्रोसेस देणारे अधिकाऱ्याचे हुकुमतीबाहेरील ठिकाणांत ती प्रोसेस अमलांत आणण्या वावद नियम ठरविण्याविषयी आक्ट.

उद्देश.

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

इंडियाचे कोणतेही भागांतील माजिस्ट्रेटाने फौजदारी प्रोसेसीवर शोरा हुकूम केला म्हणजे ती त्या भागांत अमलांत आणण्याचा अधिकार आहे त्याविषयी.

१. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी सरकारचे ताब्यांतील मुलुकाचे कोणतेही भागांत हुकुमत असणारे माजिस्ट्रेटाने दिलेली फौजदारी कोणतेही प्रोसेस म्हणजे समन, किंवा सपीना किंवा झाडा घेण्याविषयीचे वारंट, किंवा धरण्याविषयीचे वारंट, दुसरे कोणतेही माजिस्ट्रेटाचे हुकुमतींत असणारे सदहू मुलुकाचे कोणतेही भागांत अमलांत आणवें. सदहू मुलुक एकाच प्रेन्सीडेंसींत असेल किंवा नसेल तरी तें अमलांत आणावें. परंतु जा माजिस्ट्रेटाचे हुकुमतींत ती प्रोसेस अमलांत येईल त्याचे सही व शिक्क्यानिशी त्या वारंटावर पूर्वी शोरा हुकूम (अमलांत आणण्याविषयी) लिहिलेला असावा. परंतु असे ठरविले आहे की आपले हुकुमतीचे स्थलसीमेबाहेरील कोणतेही ठिकाणचे प्रतिवाद्यास किंवा साक्षीदारास बलात्काराने हजीर करण्याविषयी माजिस्ट्रेटाने समन किंवा सपीना देऊ नये. परंतु समन, किंवा सपीनाविषयी केलेले दर-खास्तीचे मजबुतीसाठी विशेष सबबी, दाखविल्या असतील त्या माजिस्ट्रेटाची खात्री होई अशे रितीने शाबित केल्या तर समन, किंवा सपीना द्यावा; आणि त्या प्रसंगी समन, किंवा सपीना देण्यापूर्वी त्या सबबी दफतरांत दाखल कराव्या.

कोणतेही प्रोसेस देण्यांत कायद्याचा विरोध झाल्याबद्दल प्रोसेसीवर शोरा ली-हिणारे माजिस्ट्रेटावर जबाबदारी नाही त्या विषयी.

२. या आक्टांतील ठरावा प्रमाणे कोणतेही प्रोसेसीवर शोरा लिहिणारे माजिस्ट्रेटावर, ती प्रोसेस देण्यांत कायद्याचा कोणी विरोध झाल्याबद्दल फियाद, किंवा इतर काम चालणार नाही. परंतु जा माजिस्ट्रेटाने कायद्यावरून, किंवा अयोग्य रितीने ती प्रोसेस दिली असेल त्या माजिस्ट्रेटावर शोऱ्याचे आधारावरून केलेले कोणतेही कामाबद्दलची जबाबदारी राहिल, ती अशी की ती प्रोसेस त्याचे स्वतःचे हुकुमतींत अमलांत आणली असती तर जा रितीची, व जेवढी जबाबदारी त्यावर असती त्या रितीची, व तेवढी राहिल.

सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे हद्दींत प्रोसेस अमलांत येईल तीस सन १८५४ चे ७ वे आक्टांतील व या आक्टांतील ठराव लागू आहेत त्या-विषयी.

३. कलकत्त्याचे, व मद्रासचे, व मुंबईचे सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे हुकुमतीचे हद्दी बाहेरील मुलुकांत हुकुमत असणारे कोणतेही माजिस्ट्रेटाचे कोणतेही वारंट किंवा इतर प्रोसेस जी सदहू हद्दींत अमलांत येईल त्या वारंटास, किंवा प्रोसेसीस सन १८५४ चे ७ वे आक्टांतील, व या आक्टांतील ठराव लागू आहेत असे समजावें. परंतु असे ठरविले आहे की त्या हद्दींत हुकुमत असणारे माजिस्ट्रेटास वारंटांत, किंवा इतर प्रोसेसींत कोणतेही उघड व्यंगामुळे, किंवा इतर कोणतेही व्यंगामुळे त्या वारंटावर, किंवा प्रोसेसीवर शोरा लिहिण्यास हरकत असेल तर, त्याने तें सदहू प्रकारचें वारंट, किंवा प्रोसेस सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे जज्जाकडे पाठवावी. त्या जज्जाने तिची वहिवाट सन १८४० चे २३ वे आक्टाप्रमाणे करावी.

विशेष ठरावाविषयी.

अर्थाविषयी.

४. या आक्टांतील “माजिस्ट्रेट” या शब्दांत जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटाचा, किंवा कोणी मनुष्य कायद्याप्रमाणे माजिस्ट्रेटाचा अधिकार चालवीत असेल त्याचा, व जस्टिस आफ् दी पीस याचाही समावेश होतो असे समजावें.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODIEW,

Oriental Translator to Govt.

सन १८५६ नो आक्ट १७ नो.

लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिले ठराव्यो ते, इंडियाना गवर्नर जनरले सन १८५६ ना आगस्ट महिनानी २३ मा तारिखे मंजूर कऱ्यो.

फोजदारी “प्रोसेस” आपनारा अधिकारिनी हकुमत बाहारनां ठकाणांमां ते “प्रोसेस” अंमलमां लाव्वाबावत नियम ठराव्वाविशेनो आवट.

ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी सरकारना तावा माहेना मुलकना हरकोई भागना योग्य अधिकारिए पकडवाबावत आपेलां “वारंटो” सदहू मुलकना बिजा हरकोई भागमां अंमलमां लाव्वाबावतना ठराव सन १८५४ ना ७ मा आवटमां कीधा छे; अने सदहू प्रमाणे आपेलां बिजां सघळां फोजदारी “प्रोसेसो” सदहू प्रमाणे अंमलमां लाव्वाबावत सदहू प्रमाणे नियम ठराव्वा योग्य छे वास्ते हेठळ लख्या प्रमाणे ठराव्युं छे:—

उद्देश.

१. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी सरकारना तावा माहेला मुलकना हरकोई भागना हकुमतवाळा माजिस्त्रेटे आपेलुं हरकोई फोजदारी “प्रोसेस” एटले “समन” अथवा “सपीनो,” अथवा झाडो लेवानुं वारंट, अथवा पकडवानुं वारंट, बिजा हरकोई माजिस्त्रेटनी हकुमतमाहेला सदहू मुलकना हरकोई भागमां अंमलमां लाववुं. सदहू मुलक एकज प्रेसिडेन्सिमां होय अथवा न होय तो पण ते अंमलमां लाववुं. पण जे माजिस्त्रेटनी हकुमतमां ते “प्रोसेस” अंमलमां आवे तेनी सही तथा शिकासहित ते वारंटउपर शेरु हुकम (अंमलमां लाव्वाबावतनो) अगाउनो लखेलो जोईये. पण एवुं ठराव्युं छे के पोतानी हकुमतनी स्थलसीम बाहारनां कोई ठेकाणां प्रतिवादिने अथवा साहेदने जवरदस्तीया हाजरकरवाबावत माजिस्त्रेट “समन,” अथवा “सपीना” आपवो नहीं; पण “समन,” अथवा “सपीना” बावत आपेली दरखास्तनी मजबुतीमां विशेष सबबो बताव्या होय ते माजिस्त्रेटनी खात्री थाय तेवी रीते साबित करे तो “समन,” अथवा “सपीना” आपवो. अने एवे प्रसंगे ते “समन,” अथवा “सपीना” आप्यां पेहेलां ते सबबो दमरमां दाखल करवा.

इंडियाना हरकोई भागना माजिस्त्रेटे फोजदारी “प्रोसेस” उपर शेरु हुकम कीधो एटले ते “प्रोसेस” ते भागमां अंमलमां लाव्वाबो अधिकार छे तेबावत.

२. आ आवटना ठरावप्रमाणे हरकोई “प्रोसेस” उपर शेरु लखनार माजिस्त्रेटउपर, ते प्रोसेस आपवामां कायदानो काई विरोध थयाबावत फरियादी, अथवा विजुं काई काम चालशे नहीं; पण जे माजिस्त्रेटे कायदा विरुद्ध अथवा अयोग्य रीते ते “प्रोसेस” आप्युं होय ते माजिस्त्रेटउपर शेराना आधार उपरयी करेलां कोईपण कामबावत जबाबदारी रेहेशे ते एवी के ते “प्रोसेस” तेनी पोतानी हकुमतमां अंमलमां आप्युं होत थारे जे रीतनी अने जेटली जबाबदारी तेनीउपर रेहते ते रीतनी अने तेठलीज रेहेशे.

हरकोई “प्रोसेस” आपवामां कायदानो विरोध थयाबावत “प्रोसेस” उपर शेरु लखनार माजिस्त्रेट जबाब देशे नहीं तेबावत.

३. कलकत्तानी, तथा मद्रासनी, तथा मुंबईनी सुप्रीम कोर्टनी हकुमतनी बाहारना मुलकमां हकुमतवाळा हरकोई माजिस्त्रेटनां हरकोई वारंट अथवा बिजा “प्रोसेसो” जे सदहू हदमां अंमलमां आवशे ते “वारंट” ने, अथवा “प्रोसेस” ने सन १८५४ ना ७ मा आवटना तथा आ आवटना ठराव लागू छे एम समजवुं. पण एवुं ठराव्युं छे के ते हदमां हकुमतवाळा माजिस्त्रेटने वारंटमां अथवा कोई बिजां “प्रोसेसो” मां कइ उघाडो खांमिने लिधे अथवा हरकोई बिजां कारणेने लिधे ते “वारंट” उपर अथवा “प्रोसेस” उपर शेरु लखवानी हरकत होय तो, तेणे ते सदहू प्रकारनुं वारंट अथवा प्रोसेस सुप्रीम कोर्टना जड्ज पासे मोकलवुं ते जड्जे तेनो निकाल सन १८४० ना २३ मा आवट मुजब करवो.

सुप्रीम कोर्टनी हदमां “प्रोसेस” अंमलमां आवशे तेने सन १८५४ ना ७ मा आवटना तथा आ आवटना ठराव लागू छे तेबावत. विशेष ठरावबावत.

४. आ आवटमांनो माजिस्त्रेट ए शब्दमां जौइंट माजिस्त्रेटनो, अथवा जे कोई माणस कायदाप्रमाणे माजिस्त्रेटनो अधिकार चलावतो हशे तेनो, तथा जस्टिस आफ् दी पीसनो समास थाय छे एम समजवुं.

अर्थबावत.

(True translation)

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