

THE



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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Legislative Council.

20th September 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 19th September 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XIX. OF 1856.

An Act to enable the Governor General of India in Council to suspend the operation of certain Acts relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.

Whereas, by several Acts passed by the Governor General of India in Council, the emigration of Native In-

Preamble.

habitants of India to certain British Colonies is authorised, subject to certain regulations for the protection of such Emigrants; and whereas it is expedient that the Governor General of India in Council should have power, from time to time, to suspend any of the said Acts so far as they relate to emigration to any Colony or place in which the said Governor General in Council shall have reason to believe that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of the Emigrants immediately upon their arrival thereat, or during their residence therein, or for their safe return at or near to the time at which the Government of such Colony or place was bound to find them a return passage to India; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Whenever the Governor General of India in

Governor General in Council empowered in certain cases to prohibit by notification the emigration of Native labourers to any Colony to which emigration is allowed by law.

Council shall have reason to believe that, in any Colony or place to which the emigration of Natives of India is allowed, proper measures have not been taken for the protection of such Emigrants

immediately upon their arrival in such Colony or place, or during their residence therein, or for their safe return to India, or to provide a return passage to India for any such Emigrants at or about the time at which they are entitled to such return passage, it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to declare that the emigration of Natives of India to such Colony or place shall cease and be prohibited from a certain day, to be specified in the notification.

II. After the notification shall have been so pub-

lished, the operation of any Act by which the emigration of Natives of India to such Colony or place is allowed, shall be suspended from the day specified in the notification, so far as such Act authorises emigration of Natives of India to such Colony or place; but such suspension shall not affect any act done, offence committed, or proceedings commenced, before such suspension.

III. During the time of such suspension, any Act

in force for the time being which prohibits the emigration of Natives of India, or the aiding or abetting of such emigration, or the making of any contract for labour to be performed by any Native of India out of the territories of the East India Company, shall take effect and be in force, so far as relates to the Colony or place specified in the notification, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Act suspended had never been passed.

IV. Whenever the Governor General of India in

Council shall be satisfied that, in the Colony or place specified in the notification, proper measures have been

Revocation of suspension.

that, in the Colony or place specified in the notification, proper measures have been

taken and will be adopted for the protection of Emigrants immediately upon their arrival thereat and during their residence therein, and for their safe return to India, and for providing return passages to India for such Emigrants, at or near to the time at which they are entitled to such return passages, it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council to notify in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the emigration of Natives of India to such Colony shall be allowed from a day to be specified in such notification; and thereupon any Act which may have been suspended by virtue of this Act shall, from the day so specified, be revived, and have the same force and effect as if it had not been suspended, except as to acts done, offences committed, and proceedings commenced during the time of such suspension.

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 conservancy 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 appears to such Ma-

Penalty if such possession fraudulent.

gistrate 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, 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

Portion of fine may be paid to informer. 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 printed information shall be given by any Police Officer to any pawnbroker or dealer in second-hand property, or money-changer, as having 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

Licenses by Magistrate for sale and deposit of Gunpowder, &c.

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

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

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.

XX. Whoever destroys, injures, or disturbs any

Penalty for destroying, &c. lamp-post, &c.

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

Penalty for committing a nuisance in streets.

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, tho-

Beggars.

roughfare, 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,

Penalty for the following offences in public streets, &c.

thoroughfare, or place of public resort, commits any of the following offences, shall be liable to a fine not ex-

ceeding 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.

Furious or negligent driving or riding.

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.

Letting loose horses, ferocious dogs, &c.

Ill-treating animals.

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 air-gun, or lets off, or throws any fire-work, or sends up any fire-balloon.

Lighting fires, and discharging guns, fire-works, &c.

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.

Indecent language.

XXIV. Whoever deposits, or permits his servants

Depositing dirt on street, &c.

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

Allowing sewerage to flow on streets.

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

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

Taking up pavements.

alteration in the pavement, 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

Numbers on houses.

time to time, fix a number

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

any house or building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or ob-

struction 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

Houses projecting beyond line of street when taken down to be set back.

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 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 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 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 tenable 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 whoever 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 water of which shall have been declared by the Magistrate to be appropriated to the domestic use of the inhabitants; or washes or causes to be washed therein any horse, dog, or other animal, or any wool, cloth, or wearing 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 causes to enter therein, any animal, or any gravel, stone, 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 thereunto the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, 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, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Magistrate to be injurious to 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,

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

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

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

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-

Penalty for establishing a slaughter-house without license, after passing of Act.

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-

Penalty for keeping slaughter-house in improper state.

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,

Keeping unwholesome food in market, or in shops.

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

Penalty for establishing offensive and dangerous trades within certain limits.

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 depot 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

No burial or burning-place henceforth to be constructed without leave of Magistrate.

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.

buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, 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 war-

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

rant, 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 be-

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

fore 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 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 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 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 Panchanogram.

Garden Reach or Moocheekhola.
Ramnuggur.
Singeratec.
Indree.
Sonaie.
Borberiah.
Rajahrampoor.
Bhookylas.
Dukhin Sherepore.
Kidderpoor.
Bykantpoor.
Adee Gunga Chur.
Ramchunderpoor.
Ekbalpoor.
Mominpoor.
Balrampoor.
Alleepoor.
Jeeraut.
Radhanuggur.
Gopalnuggur.
Doorgapoor.
Chetlah.
Jarool.
Dowlutpoor.
Sonadanga.
Manjrat.
Moyapoor.
Shurhurpoor.

STATION OF HOWRAH.

Seebpoor.
Howrah.
Sulkeah.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th September 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th September 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th of December next:—

A Bill for the Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes within the territories in the possession and under the government of the East India Company, and for the determination of the amount of compensation to be made for the same; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Sections I. to VII. inclusive, Regulation I. 1824 of the Bengal Code; Laws repealed. so much of Act XXVIII. of 1839 as is in force; Act I. of 1850; Act XVII. of 1850; Act XLII. of 1850; Act XX. of 1852; and Act I. of 1854 are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Regulation or Act, and except as to suits commenced, contracts made, acts done, and liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act.

II. Whenever it shall appear to the Local Government that any land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to the Government, or of some duly authorised Officer, and such declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the purpose for which the land is needed is a public purpose; and after making such declaration, the Government may take any such land in the manner hereinafter provided.

III. Whenever any land shall have been declared to be needed for a public purpose, the Government shall direct the Collector of the District or some other Officer to cause the land to be marked out and measured.

IV. After the land has been so marked out and measured, the Collector or other Officer shall give notice to the occupier (if any) thereof, and to all persons known or believed to be interested therein, that the land is about to be taken by Government for a public purpose, and shall cause a notice to the same effect to be affixed in some conspicuous place upon the land, and published by proclamation in the neighbouring bazars and villages. Such notice shall contain a citation, calling on all persons interested in the land to appear at a time and place therein mentioned, such time not being less than fifteen days after the date of notice, and to state the nature of their interests in the land, and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for the same.

V. On the day fixed, the Collector or other Officer shall inquire summarily into the value of the land, and the amount of compensation to be awarded, and into the rights of all persons having or claiming any interest therein; and if he and all the persons whose claims appear to him to be valid, and who have attended in pursuance of the notice, agree as to the amount of compensation to be allowed

and the apportionment thereof, shall make an award for the same; and such award, so far as it respects the value of the land, and the amount of compensation thereby awarded for the same, shall be final and conclusive.

VI. If the Collector or other Officer shall be unable to agree with the persons whose claims appear to him to be valid, and who have attended in pursuance of the notice, as to the amount of compensation to be

awarded, or if any dispute shall arise as to the division or apportionment of such amount, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the determination of arbitrators, to be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided.

VII. When the Collector or other Officer has made an award, or directed a reference to arbitration, he may take immediate possession of the land, which shall thenceforward be vested absolutely in the Government, rights, titles, and interests. Provided always that nothing in this Act contained shall affect the liability of any person who may receive the value of any land so

free from all other estates, taken without having a good title to the same.

VIII. If the Collector or other Officer is opposed or impeded in taking possession of such land, he shall apply to the Magistrate of the District, who shall enforce the surrender of the land.

IX. *Clause 1.*—When any case is referred to arbitration, the Collector or other Officer, and the person interested in the matter in dispute, shall, unless they concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, each appoint one arbitrator; if there be several persons having a joint interest in the matter in dispute, and they cannot agree in the appointment of an arbitrator, such disagreement shall be deemed a refusal to appoint within the meaning of the next following Section.

Clause 2.—If there be several persons having distinct and separate interests in the matter in dispute, and they cannot agree in the appointment of an arbitrator on their behalf, it shall be competent to the Collector (subject to the orders of the Commissioner or other superior Revenue Authority) either to refer each of such distinct and separate interests to a separate arbitration, or to select any one of such persons whose interest appears to him of such a description as to qualify such person to represent the others; and the person so selected shall appoint an arbitrator on behalf of all the persons interested in the matter in dispute.

In every case the appointment shall be in writing, and neither of the parties to the arbitration shall have power to revoke the same without the consent of the other.

X. If the persons interested in the matter in dispute, or authorised to act in that behalf, refuse or neglect for the period of one week to appoint an arbitrator, then a single arbitrator appointed by the said Collector or Officer shall arbitrate the matter.

XI. When more than one arbitrator shall be appointed, the arbitrators shall, before they enter upon the matter referred to them, nominate and appoint by writing a third person to act with them as arbitrator; and in case the arbitrators shall neglect to appoint such

third person for a period of one week after having been required to do so, the Collector or other Officer shall appoint a third arbitrator.

XII. If any person, on being appointed an arbitrator, shall refuse to act, or, after accepting the appointment, shall die, or become incapable of acting, another person shall be appointed in his stead, in the same manner in which the first person was appointed.

XIII. After the arbitrators have accepted the appointment, the Collector or other Officer shall be competent to exercise towards them such powers and authority for securing their attendance, and the due completion of their award, as the Collector may legally exercise towards witnesses summoned before him when acting judicially, for the purpose of compelling them to attend and give evidence.

XIV. If no award be made within a period to be fixed for that purpose by the Collector or other Officer, he may order that the matter shall be referred to another arbitrator, or other arbitrators, to be chosen in the same manner and subject to the same rules as the first.

XV. The Collector or other Officer shall furnish to the arbitrators, or, so far as may be in his power, procure for them any information which his records or those of any public department may afford, connected with the subject of inquiry. He shall, on the application of the arbitrators, summon any witnesses whom the arbitrators may call for, and whom the parties may not be able to produce before them without such process, and require the persons so summoned to bring and produce before them all such books, papers, deeds, writings, maps, and plans as they shall require. He shall also cause the proper affirmation to be made by any witness whom the arbitrators may desire to examine upon affirmation, or he may empower the arbitrators to cause such affirmation to be made before them. Any witness who shall refuse or omit to appear when duly summoned by the Collector or other Officer, or who shall appear but shall refuse to make such affirmation, or who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be liable to the same punishment which would be incurred under the law by a witness refusing to appear or give evidence before the Collector when acting judicially. Any person giving intentionally and deliberately a false deposition under an affirmation, in any case referred to arbitration as above, shall be held to be guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed for that offence by law.

XVI. On the close of the inquiry, the arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall deliver a full and complete award in respect of the matter referred to them, and shall therein specify (as the nature of the case may require) the amount and particulars of compensation awarded by them, the persons entitled thereto, and the proportions in which they are so entitled. The proceedings of the arbitration shall be deposited in the office of the Collector or other Officer, and every person interested therein shall be entitled to a copy of the award on plain paper, under the seal and signature of the Collector or other Officer, which copy shall be *prima facie* evidence thereof.

XVII. When any land is taken under the provisions of this Act, the amount of compensation to be awarded shall include any damage which may be done thereby to any adjoining land.

XVIII. When any land taken under this Act forms

Proceedings where land paying revenue to Government is taken.

part of an estate paying revenue to Government, the award shall specify the net rent of the land, including the Government revenue, and the computed value of such rent; and it shall be at the discretion of the Revenue Authorities either to pay over the whole of such value to the owner of the estate, on the condition of his continuing to pay the jumma thereof without abatement, or to determine what proportion of the net rent shall be allowed as a remission of revenue, in which case a deduction shall be made from the said value proportionate to the value of such remission.

XIX. If there exist any ground which, in the judgment of the Collector or other Officer, renders it improper to make immediate payment of the compensation, or of any portion thereof, to any of the persons having or claiming any interest in the land or in the compensation awarded in respect thereof, the amount, or such portion of the amount as he may deem sufficient, shall be invested in Government Securities, and held in deposit until an order of Court shall be obtained for the payment thereof.

XX. Upon the application by petition of any person claiming the amount so deposited, or any part thereof, any Court of competent jurisdiction may, in a summary way, order such money to be or to continue invested in Government Securities, or may order the distribution thereof, or payment of the interest thereof, according to the respective rights and interests of all persons making claim to such money or any part thereof, or may make such other order as the Court shall deem fit.

XXI. No award of arbitrators made under this Act, so far as regards the amount of compensation thereby awarded, shall be liable to be reversed or altered, except by the decision of a Civil Court, on the ground of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators; and in no case shall a suit to set aside an award under this Act be entertained, unless it be instituted within three months from the date of the award. In case the award shall be reversed on the ground of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators, the matter shall be referred to another arbitrator or other arbitrators, to be appointed in the same manner as the first.

XXII. The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house or other building or manufactory, if the owner desire that the whole of such house, building, or manufactory shall be taken.

XXIII. Whenever any land is needed for a road, canal, railway, or the like, and the Local Government makes the declaration provided in Section II., it shall not be necessary to specify the extent, limits, or position of the land, but it shall be sufficient to declare the general direction of the line of the work, and the average breadth of the land required for the same.

XXIV. When any declaration has been made under the provisions of Section II. of this Act, any person authorised by Government in that behalf, with his servants and workmen, may enter upon the land for the purpose of making a survey thereof, and, in the case of a road, canal, or railway, may set out the intended line thereof, and may mark such line by cutting a trench or placing land-marks, and where otherwise the survey

cannot be completed, and the line marked, may, with the sanction of the Government or of any Officer appointed by Government for this purpose, cut down

Land may be cleared. and clear away any part of any jungle or tops of trees in the direction of the intended line. Provided that no person shall enter upon the curtilage of any house or any enclosed garden (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of his intention to do so.

XXV. It shall be the duty of the Officer so appointed by the Government to take account of all necessary damage done as aforesaid, that it may be allowed for in the compensation to be awarded.

XXVI. Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in lawfully setting out the line of any road, canal, or railway, or wilfully destroys, damages, or displaces any land-mark, or effaces or fills any trench intended to mark such line, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

XXVII. The powers of this Act shall extend, in the case of any road, canal, or railway, to authorise the temporary occupation of any land not more than one hundred yards from the centre line of the road, canal, or railway, as marked on the ground, for taking earth or other materials for making or repairing the road, canal, or railway, or for depositing thereon superfluous earth or other materials, or erecting temporary buildings and work-shops thereon, or any land which may be needed for making temporary roads from any public road to the intended line of railway; and for the temporary occupation of any such land, and for any permanent damage done by such occupation and use of the land, including the full value of all clay, stone, gravel, sand, and other materials taken thence, compensation shall be paid to and among all persons having an interest therein, to be ascertained, in case of disagreement, in the same manner as compensation for land permanently taken.

XXVIII. When any person, with the sanction of Government, shall undertake at his own cost any work of public utility, the Local Government may declare that any land required by such person for the execution of the work is needed for a public purpose, and thereupon such land may be taken under the provisions of this Act, and the Government may vest such land in such person on his paying the compensation awarded under this Act, and all other expenses incurred in the acquisition of the land.

XXIX. In any proceedings under this Act, the following persons shall be deemed persons entitled to act as and to the extent hereinafter provided (that is to say)—a trustee or trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall in all cases be deemed the person or persons entitled to act with reference to any such proceedings, and that to the same extent as the persons beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability. A married woman, in cases to which the English Law is applicable, shall be deemed the person so entitled to act, and whether of full age or not, to the same extent as if she were unmarried and of full age. The guardians of minors and the Committees of lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act to the same extent as the minors, lunatics, or idiots themselves, if free from disability, could have acted.

Trustees, Committees of lunatics, &c. empowered to act.

XXX. The following words and expressions in this

Interpretation. Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something either in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say)—

The words "the Local Government" shall mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of that portion of the territories in the possession and under the government of the East India Company in which the land in question is situate.

The word "land" shall extend to tenements and hereditaments of any tenure, and all houses, buildings, trees, or appurtenances thereupon, as well as land.

The expression "person interested in the land" shall include all persons interested in the land, either for life or for years, or in remainder, reversion, or succession, and all mortgagees, leaseholders, or tenants, not being tenants by the month, or at will, of such land.

The word "Collector" shall mean any Collector, Deputy Collector, or other Revenue Officer in independent charge of any District or portion of a District.

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

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females.

The word "person" shall include a corporation.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th September 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th September 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th of December next :—

A Bill relating to the Imprisonment of Criminals in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Whereas doubts have arisen whether the Court of

Preamble.

Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca has power to sentence any person, convicted before it of an offence punishable with imprisonment, to be imprisoned in any Gaol or House of Correction wherein such person will not be in the custody of the Sheriff of the said Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, or of one of his Deputies; and whereas it is expedient that the said Court should have such power in certain cases; It is enacted and declared as follows (that is to say) :—

I. It shall be lawful for the said Court of Judicature, whether sitting as a

Convicts sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour or in solitary confinement may be imprisoned in a Gaol appointed by the Governor.

Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol delivery, or holding General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to sentence any person convicted before it of an offence punishable with imprisonment and hard labour, or with imprisonment and solitary confinement during any portion or portions of such imprisonment, to be imprisoned in any Gaol or House of Correction within the said Settlement which the Governor of the said Settlement shall, by writing under his hand, declare to be fit for the reception of prisoners so sentenced.

II. Any person, who has heretofore been sentenced by the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to be imprisoned for

Persons now under sentence of imprisonment in any Gaol may be detained there.

any term warranted by law in any Gaol or House of Correction in the said Settlement, shall be liable to be detained in such Gaol or House of Correction for so much of the said term of imprisonment as shall remain

unexpired; and nothing heretofore done in conformity with any such sentence shall be called in question in any Court of Law.

III. It shall be lawful for the Governor of the said

Certain prisoners in the custody of the Sheriff may be removed to a Gaol appointed by the Governor.

Settlement to order any prisoner, who is now in the custody of the Sheriff of the said Settlement, and is subject, under any sentence of the said Court of Judicature, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, or to be imprisoned and kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, to be removed to any Gaol or House of Correction within the said Settlement wherein he may more conveniently or effectually undergo such punishment, and to be detained therein during the remainder of the term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th September 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th September 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th of December next :—

A Bill for the Regulation of Native Passenger Ships.

Whereas abuses have occurred in the over-crowding of

Preamble.

Ships conveying Native Passengers from ports and places within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company to other ports and places within the said territories and elsewhere; and whereas it is expedient to prevent such abuses, and to provide for the regulation of all Ships carrying Native Passengers which shall depart from or arrive at any of the ports or places within the said territories; It is enacted as follows :—

I. In the construction of this Act the words "Native Passenger Ship" shall

mean every description of "Native Passenger Ship," sea-going vessel carrying, upon any voyage to which this Act extends, more than thirty passengers, being natives of Asia or Africa; or carrying upon any such voyage any number whatsoever of such passengers, in case the whole number of persons on board amounts to the proportion of two persons to every three tons of the registered or estimated tonnage of the vessel.

II. This Act shall extend to every Native Passenger

Ship proceeding on any voyage (other than the voyages specified in Section XXV.)

from a port or place within the said territories, to any other place whatsoever, whether within the said territories or not; where the duration of the voyage, to be prescribed as mentioned in Section XVII., shall exceed seven days.

III. No Native Passenger Ship shall depart upon

any voyage to which this Act extends from any port or place within the said territories other than such ports and places as the Local Government may from time to time appoint; and after the departure of any Native Passenger Ship upon any such voyage from a port or place so to be appointed, no person whatsoever shall be received on board as a passenger except at some other duly appointed port or place.

IV. No Native Passenger Ship shall depart upon any such voyage from any port or place appointed under this Act, until the Master shall have obtained a certificate from an Officer authorised to grant the same; nor until a bond shall have been entered into by the Master, as provided in Section XXI.

Not to sail without obtaining a certificate.

V. If any Native Passenger Ship departs upon a voyage from any port or place within the said territories, or if any person shall be received as a passenger on board a Native Passenger Ship in contravention of the provisions of the last two preceding Sections, the owner or Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every passenger unlawfully received on board; and the Ship, if found within two years in any place within the said territories, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs, until the penalties incurred under this Act have been adjudicated, and the payment thereof, with all costs, have been enforced under the provisions of Section XXXIII.

VI. The local Government shall determine the persons who shall be authorised to exercise or perform the powers and duties conferred or imposed by this Act.

VII. The Master of any Native Passenger Ship sailing from any port or place appointed under this Act shall give notice to the proper Officer that the Ship is to carry native passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed day of sailing; such notice shall be given not less than seven days before the proposed day of sailing.

VIII. After receiving such notice, the Officer aforesaid, or any person authorised by him, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the Ship and the fittings, provisions, and stores therein; and any person impeding or refusing to allow such inspection shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each offence.

IX. The Officer aforesaid may, if he think fit, cause the Ship to be surveyed at the expense of the Master by a competent surveyor, who shall report whether the Ship is, in his opinion, sea-worthy, and fit for her intended voyage.

X. The Officer aforesaid shall not give his certificate unless he shall be satisfied,—

1. That the Ship is sea-worthy, and properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated; and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

2. That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between-decks contains at the least twelve superficial and seventy-two cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board; that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the ages of one year and twelve years.

3. That a space of five superficial feet per adult is left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers.

4. That provisions, fuel, and water have been placed on board, of good quality, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale hereinafter contained.

XI. No such Ship shall carry any greater number of passengers than, together with the Master and Crew, shall amount to the proportion of two persons for every three tons of the registered or estimated tonnage of the Ship.

XII. The Master of any such Ship shall, before commencing his voyage, sign two lists, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names and ages of all the passengers, and shall deliver them to the Officer aforesaid, who shall thereupon (after having first mustered the passengers, and compared the number and names of such passengers with the lists) countersign and return to the Master one of such lists. The Master shall note in writing on such last-mentioned list, and on any additional list to be made under this Act, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith on the arrival of the ship, and before any passengers are landed, produce the list, with any additions thereto made, to any Chief Officer of Customs at any port in a British Colony, or to any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any Foreign port, or to any like Officer of Customs, or to the Officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any port or place within the said territories, at which the passengers or any of them shall be landed. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this Section on the part of the Master, or if such lists shall be wilfully false, the Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each offence.

XIII. If, after the Ship shall have commenced her voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a port or place within the said territories, appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers, or if such Ship shall, upon her voyage, touch or arrive at any such port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place out of the said territories, the Master shall obtain a fresh certificate from the Officer at such port, and also lists of all such additional passengers shall be made; and all the provisions hereinbefore contained in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate to be granted, or any list to be made under this Section.

XIV. If any Master of a Ship, after having obtained a certificate under Section IV. or Section XIII. of this Act, shall fraudulently do, or suffer to be done, any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the Ship, its passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two thousand Rupees.

XV. The Chief Officer of Customs, or the Officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any port or place within the said territories at which the Ship shall touch or arrive, shall forthwith transmit any particulars which he may deem important respecting the Ship and the passengers conveyed thereby and the requirements of this Act, to the Officer at the port from which the Ship commenced her voyage, and also to the Officer at any other port within the said territories where the passengers or any of them embarked.

XVI. In any proceeding under this Act, or in respect of the bond hereby required, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as are referred to in the last preceding Section, or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any Chief Officer of Customs at any port in a British Colony, or by any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any Foreign port, shall be received in evidence, if the same appears to have been officially transmitted to any Officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the local Government,

Length of voyage to be fixed by proclamation.

by any proclamation to be from time to time issued for that purpose and published in the *Government Gazette* (if any), or in one of the public newspapers, to declare what shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, the duration of the voyage of any Native Passenger Ship from any port or place to any other port or place.

XVIII. Every Native Passenger Ship, at the time of

Quantity of provisions and water to be shipped.

departure from the port or place at which passengers shall be embarked under this Act, shall have on board good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following; that is to say, a supply of water to the amount of five gallons to every week of the computed voyage for every passenger on board, such water being carried in tanks or sweet casks, and a supply of rice, bread, biscuit, flour, oatmeal, or bread stuffs, to the amount of seven pounds' weight to every week of the computed voyage for every such passenger; provided always, that, when any such Ship shall be destined to call at a port or place in the course of her voyage for the purpose of filling up her water-casks, a supply of water at the rate before mentioned for every week of an average voyage to such port or place of calling shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Act. The provision of this Section regarding food shall be deemed to have been complied with in any case where it shall appear that, by the special authority of the local Government, any other articles of food were substituted for the articles above enumerated as being equivalent thereto.

XIX. the Master of any Native Passenger Ship

Issue of provisions.

shall, every day during the voyage, including the time of detention at any place before the termination thereof, issue to each passenger, or to the head man of each mess (if any), for the use of all the members thereof, provisions and water of the description and according to the provisions mentioned in the last preceding Section; and in case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this Section, the Master shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

XX. The requirements of this Act respecting the

Contract by passengers for supply of their own provisions.

issue of provisions shall not, except as to the issue of water, be applicable to any passenger who may have contracted to furnish his own provisions.

XXI. Before the commencement of any voyage to

Master to give security bond.

which the provisions of this Act extend, the Master of any Native Passenger Ship, together with the owner or some other sufficient person to be approved by the Officer aforesaid, shall enter into a joint and several bond in the sum of five thousand Rupees to conform to the several requirements of this Act. The bond shall be executed in duplicate, that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or at any other place within the said territories; and one copy thereof may be forwarded to any Chief Officer of Customs or other Officer at any port or place within the said territories, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been duly executed; which certificate, purporting to be under the hand of the Officer at the place of the execution thereof, shall be sufficient proof of the due execution of the bond.

XXII. The said penal sum of five thousand Rupees

Penalty of bond when recoverable.

shall be due and recoverable, notwithstanding any penalty imposed by this Act, and whether such penalty shall have been sued for and recovered or not.

XXIII. If any Ship, bringing passengers into any

Penalty on Ships bringing excessive number of passengers to any Indian port.

port or place whatsoever within the said territories, shall have on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed by this Act, the Master of such Ship shall, in addition to any other penalty which he may have incurred under the provisions of this Act, be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each person in excess of such proportion.

XXIV. The Master of every Ship bringing passen-

Issue of provisions on board of Ships bringing passengers to any Indian port.

gers to any port or place whatsoever within the said territories shall make, during the voyage, including any time of detention, issues of pure water and wholesome provisions in quantities not less in amount than in the proportions mentioned in Section XVIII.; and in case of non-compliance the Master shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

XXV. Nothing in this Act contained shall be taken

Act not to apply to Coolie Emigration Ships.

to apply to any vessel carrying emigrant labourers from the said territories to any British or Foreign Colonies, without the said territories, to which they may now or hereafter lawfully be conveyed under the laws applicable thereto; nor to any vessel carrying native passengers from any port under the Presidency of Fort

To Ships carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.

St. George to any port on the Eastern Coast of Bay of Bengal, or in the Straits of Malacca, or in Ceylon, or reversely, under Act of 1856.

XXVI. Nothing in this Act contained shall apply

Act not to apply to Ships-of-War.

to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the Service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any Ship under contract with the Government of any European State, or to any Sea-going Steam-vessel regularly employed in the conveyance of the public Mails under a contract. And none of the foregoing provisions of this Act shall apply to any other sea-going Steam-vessels which shall be exempted from the said provisions by a certificate to be granted under the next following Section.

To sea-going Steamers conveying public Mails.

Or to Steamers specially exempted.

of the public Mails under a contract. And none of the foregoing provisions of this Act shall apply to any other sea-going Steam-vessels which shall be exempted from the said provisions by a certificate to be granted under the next following Section.

XXVII. Sea-going Steam-vessels requiring certi-

Certificates to be granted to coasting and other Steamers after survey, &c.

ates of exemption under the preceding Section, and also all sea-going Steam-vessels plying on coasting voyages from or to any port or place whatsoever within the said territories, whatever may be the duration of the voyage, shall procure certificates, to be granted to them only as is hereinafter provided; any such certificate shall be granted at the discretion of an Officer authorised to grant the same by the Local Government, and shall remain in force for the period therein specified, unless sooner revoked. The Officer so appointed shall not grant such certificate, or suffer the same to remain in force, unless he is satisfied, by inspection or survey (to be made at least twice in each year, at the expense of the Master or Owner, and upon payment of a fee not exceeding twenty Rupees), that such Steam-vessel is sea-worthy, and that the engines and machinery are in a fit state to enable her to proceed on her voyage. The certificate shall state the limits (if any) within which the vessel is to ply, and shall also contain a statement of the number of passengers which the vessel is fit to carry; such number to be subject to such conditions and variations according to the time of year, the nature of the voyage, and the cargo carried, as the case requires.

XXVIII. The Owner or Master of any such Steam-

Copy of certificate to be placed in conspicuous part of Ship.

vessel shall put up in a conspicuous part of the Ship, so as to be visible to persons on board the same, a copy of the said certificate, and shall cause it to be continued in such position so long as the certificate remains in force, and in default, such Owner or Master shall, for each offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XXIX. If such Steam-vessel has on board thereof

Penalty for excess of number specified in certificate.

any number of passengers which, having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, the Owner or Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate.

XXX. In the grant or revocation of any certificate

Grant of certificate to be subject to control of Government.

whatsoever under this Act, the Officer granting the same shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

XXXI. If any native passenger in any Ship, whether

Penalty on wrongfully landing passengers.

a Native Passenger Ship within the meaning of this Act or not, shall be landed at any port or place other than the port or place at which he may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless such landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the Master shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

XXXII. Nothing in this Act contained shall take

Passenger's right of action preserved.

away or abridge any right of action which may accrue to any native passenger, or to any other person, in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made with the Master or Owner of the Ship or his Agent.

XXXIII. All offences against this Act shall be

Adjudication of offences and recovery of penalties.

punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate. The provisions of Act XIII. of 1856, relating to the adjudication of fines and penalties and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca. In all other ports and places within the said territories, the penalties hereby imposed shall be recoverable under the provisions of Act II. of 1839. If the person directed to pay the penalty is the Master or Owner of a Ship, and the same is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said Ship, her tackle, furniture, and apparel.

XXXIV. For the purpose of the adjudication of

Sum ordered to be paid leviable by distress on Ship.

offences and penalties under this Act, any offence shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

XXXV. The penalties to which Masters and

By whom proceedings for penalties may be taken.

Owners of Ships are liable by this Act shall be enforced only by information laid at the instance of the Officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act; or at any port or place where there is no such Officer, by the Chief Officer of Customs. The bond given by the Master shall not be put in suit, unless the person suing is authorised

thereunto by the Chief Civil Authority of the place where the bond shall have been entered into.

XXXVI. Any Magistrate imposing any penalty

Application of penalties.

under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

XXXVII. The word "Magistrate" in this Act

Interpretation.

shall include a Joint Magistrate, and any person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate in places other than the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca; and in the places last mentioned, the word shall mean a Magistrate of Police appointed under Act XIII. of 1856.

The words "Local Government" shall mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the executive Government of that portion of the said territories where the port or place in question is situate.

The word "Master" shall include every person having command or charge of a Ship.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th September 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th September 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th December next:—

A Bill for taking Account of the Population of the Town of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to take an account of the population of the Town of Bombay; It is enacted as follows.

Preamble.

I. At the time and in the manner hereinafter directed, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who, at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Town of Bombay; and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

II. The Commissioner of Police shall have the care of superintending the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, deem necessary, and such forms and instructions shall be issued to the persons for whose use they are intended; and all the expenses incurred under this Act shall be defrayed out of the Municipal Fund.

III. Each Police division of the Town shall be formed into one or more Enumeration Districts.

IV. The Commissioner of Police shall select from the Members of the Police force a sufficient number of competent persons, and should it be necessary, may employ others as Special Constables under Section XX. of Act XIII. of 1856, to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Commissioner of Police, shall visit every house within his District, except as hereinafter provided, and shall take an account in writing of the name, sex, age, caste, tribe, and occupation of every living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day hereinafter appointed, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses and the houses then build-

Commissioner of Police to superintend the taking an account of the population.

Members of the Police Force to be employed as Enumerators.

ing and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses within his District, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Commissioner of Police in this behalf.

V. The Commissioner of Police, when he may deem such a course to be advisable, may cause a Schedule, in such form as shall be sanctioned by the Governor in Council, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who he shall have ascertained is able to write, and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to such persons as may be duly authorised to demand the same.

VI. Any Military or Naval Officers in command of bodies of Military or Naval men, or of Vessels of War, or any Master of a Merchant Vessel, or Nac- quodah or Tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a Lunatic Asylum, Hospital, or Prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any Keepers of Hotels or Lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses on the night previous to the day to be appointed: every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Commissioner of Police in that behalf.

VII. The Commissioner of Police shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose, and as shall be sanctioned by the Governor in Council, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons, and all persons who, during the said night of the day to be appointed, were on out-door night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators.

VIII. On such day in the year 1857 as shall be appointed and notified in the official Gazette by the Governor of Bombay in Council, every occupier of a dwelling-house, or of any part of a dwelling-house distinctly occupied, and every person to whom a Schedule, as hereinbefore provided, may have been delivered, shall afford such information in regard to all persons who were abiding in his house or in the place under his charge on the night immediately preceding, and in such manner as may under this Act be lawfully required of them.

IX. Every occupier of a house who wilfully gives verbally or in writing a false statement of, or neglects or refuses to give, such returns and answers as under this Act may be lawfully required of him, and every person employed or required to act as an enumerator, who makes wilful default in any of the matters required of him, shall, on summary conviction of such offence before a Magistrate of Police, be liable to a fine of five hundred Rupees, or imprisonment for three months.

X. The following words in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

Interpretation.

The words "Town of Bombay" shall include the Islands of Bombay and Colaba and the Port of Bombay, as defined under the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855 (An Act for the Regulation of Ports and Port-dues).

The words "Commissioner of Police" shall include a Deputy Commissioner of Police specially appointed to perform the duties assigned to a Commissioner by this Act.

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.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

20th September 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 20th September 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 24th of December next:—

A Bill to authorise the Arrest and Detention, within the Ports of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, of Junks or Native Vessels suspected to be Piratical.

Whereas there is reason to believe that certain Junks periodically visit the Ports of the said Settlement

Preamble.

ostensibly for the purposes of trade, but in reality to equip, arm, and fit themselves out for the purpose of making piratical attacks on peaceful trading vessels, in the vicinity of the Straits of Malacca and elsewhere: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. The Chief Resident Civil Authority of any Station of the said Settlement may, by an order in writing signed by him, at any time, and as often as he shall deem it expedient, direct any public Officer to proceed on board any Junk or other Native vessel, being in any Port or place within the limits of the said Station, and to search such vessel, and to take an account of the armament thereof, and to make such further and other inquiry and investigation into the objects, pursuits, and movements of the Master or person in charge of such Junk or vessel as the said Chief Civil Authority shall think fit; and any person who shall hinder, obstruct, or in any wise prevent such search, investigation, or inquiry, or shall obstruct such public Officer, or any person acting in his aid or assistance, in the discharge of his duty, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six calendar months, or to both.

II. Whenever it shall be proved, by oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of the Chief Resident Civil Authority of any of the said Stations, that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any Junk or vessel in any Port or place within the limits of the said Station is a piratical vessel, or belongs to pirates, or is intended to be used for piratical purposes, or for the purpose of trading with or supplying pirates, he may, by an order in writing signed by him, cause such Junk or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, arms, stores, and ammunition, and the goods and merchandise laden therein, or any portion thereof, to be seized and detained.

III. Whenever any such Junk or vessel, furniture, arms, stores, ammunition, goods, or merchandise, shall be seized and detained under the provisions of this Act, the Chief Resident Civil Authority shall report the circumstance as soon as possible to the Governor of the said Settlement, who shall give orders as to the detention or release of such Junk or vessel, or other things so seized or detained.

IV. The Chief Resident Civil Authority at any of the said Stations may, by order in writing signed by him, summon the Master or person in charge, and any of the Crew, of any such Junk or vessel which he may have reasonable cause to sus-

Penalty for Master or Crew refusing or neglecting to attend as witnesses, or giving false evidence.

pect as aforesaid, or any other person, to attend before him, and to produce any document in his possession, and may examine such persons upon oath or affirmation to be administered by him, touching any matter which may appear to be material for the purpose of ascertaining whether the said vessel is a piratical vessel or belongs to pirates, or is intended to be used as aforesaid. Every person so summoned, who refuses or neglects to attend or make answer, or to produce any document in his possession, concerning the matters hereby authorised to be inquired into, or who wilfully gives false evidence, or otherwise misbehaves in giving or refusing to give evidence, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six calendar months, or to both.

V. No vessel or other thing seized or detained in pursuance of the provisions herein contained, and no property on board thereof, shall be detained for a longer period than six months, unless within that time proceedings shall have been commenced for the condemnation thereof.

VI. Whenever it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of the Chief Resident Civil Authority of any of the said Stations, that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that any Junk or Native vessel is about to proceed to Sea from any Port or place within the said Station so manned, armed, equipped, furnished, or fitted out, as to afford reasonable ground to suspect that the said vessel is intended for piratical purposes, it shall be lawful for the said Chief Civil Authority to take such measures as may be necessary or proper to prevent such vessel from proceeding to Sea from such Port or place, so long as the same is manned, armed, equipped, furnished, or fitted out beyond what he may deem sufficient for the due navigation and protection thereof as a trading vessel.

VII. No damages shall be recovered for the seizure or detention of any vessel or other thing in pursuance of this Act, if it shall appear that there were reasonable grounds to suspect that the vessel or other thing so seized or detained was piratical, or belonged to any pirate or pirates, or was intended to be used for piratical purposes, or for the purpose of trading with or supplying pirates; but whenever any vessel or other thing shall be seized or detained under the provisions of this Act, proceedings may be taken in any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty Court having jurisdiction over the place where the seizure was made, or in any division of such Court, for the condemnation or for the restitution of such vessel or other thing; and if, in such proceeding, it shall appear to the Court that such vessel or other thing was piratical, or belonged to pirates, or was intended to be used for piratical purposes, or for the purpose of trading with or supplying pirates, the same shall be forfeited and condemned, without a previous conviction of the owner, or of any other person, of the crime of piracy.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

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 cadies 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 cady, 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 मक्ता घेण्याची ज्या लोकांची खुषी असेल त्यांस जाहीर केलें जातें जे.

अव्वल प्रतीचे घोरागरी चणे किंवा उडीद किंवा मठ खंडा १५० व गोडा पेंडा १०००० दाहा हजार हंड्रेडवेट व गोडे पाण्यांत चांगल्या भिजवून साल काढलेल्या तुराट्या १००० हंड्रेडवेट येणेप्रमाणे पुरविण्याचे मक्ताविषयी मोहरबंद अर्ज येते नवेंबर महिन्याची तारीख ५ बुधवारचे रोजी वारा वाजतां बंदुकीचे दारूचे एजंटचे कचेरींत घेतिल तें सामान सदहू कारखान्यांत पोंहचविण्याचा हेलमजुरी वगैरे खर्च मक्तेदाराचे मांथीं असे आणि सदहू सामान तारीख १ जानेवारी सन १८५७ पासून देण्यास शुरू करून मार्च महिन्याचे अखर अथवा पूर्वी सर्व पुरे करावें आणि सदहू मुदतींत इजारदार सर्व सामान पुरे न करील तर एजंट सहिव बाजारांतून खरेदी करितील व त्याचें जोखीम व खर्च इजारदाराचे मांथीं पडेल.

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

कोणताही अर्ज रद्द करतील त्याचें कारण सांगणार नाहींत.

(सही.) मेजर, जेम्स बोवेन उसनाम,
बंदुकीचे दारूचे एजंट.

तारीख २२ माहे सप्टेंबर सन १८५६ इसवी

मुा मुंबई बंदुकीचे दारूचा कारखाना.

अह्तरनाम.

अह्तरुं ने पंदुडना दाइना आतां शाइ दांशु तथा याशे तथा धाल दाहोडी तुयशनी दांडी पुरी पाउयावीरो धुंजिरो सेवानी ने धोडोनी शुशी हुरो तेमोने अह्तरुं इत्यानां आविजे, ने.

अपल जतना गोधारी यथुं अथवा अउड अथवा नड आंटी १५० तथा सीडो पेंडो १०००० हंड्रेडवेट तथा सीडो

A. W. ELLIOT,
For Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

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.
Buddhist.—Jain, &c.	1				5								1					6
Brahmun.					4			1	1				1					7
Lingaet and Bhatia					3								1					4
Hindoo of other Caste	7	4			51	3		5	8		2	2	20		2	3		100
Hindoo Out-caste					5	1		1	3				2					12
Moosulman	1			1	22			4	10				8					45
Parsee	1	2			1	2		2					1					8
Jew									1									1
Native-Christian.		1			1			1										3
Indo-European																		
European.					2		1		1									4
Negro-African																		
Other and Unknown Caste																		
Total.	10	7		1	94	6	1	14	24		2	2	34		2	3		190
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Eight Years.	19				98	10	1	26	30		2	1	18		3	5	1	214

Bombay, 8th October 1856.

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

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Dock Yard, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, **SUNDRY CONDEMNED NAVAL STORES, IRON TANKS, ROPE, a lot of old CANVAS, and other Articles, &c. &c.,** returned from the Honorable Company's Vessels of War, and the several Departments of the Dock Yard.

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

G. B. KEMPTHORNE, Captain I. N.,
Indian Naval Storekeeper.

I. N. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay,
7th October 1856.

Bombay Presidency Trade Returns for 1855-56.

The above valuable Document is for Sale at the BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, at Rs. 5 per Copy.

2. To prevent disappointment, very early application should be made, as only a very limited number of Copies have been published.

RICHARD SPOONER,

Offg. Comsr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, Reporter
General's Office, 26th September 1856.

Advertisement.**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

MESSRS. THACKER & Co. have FOR SALE, on account of Government, Copies of the Report of CASES DECIDED by the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADALUT, during the month of July last, at One Rupee per Copy.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1856.

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 Depôt, Bombay.

A. GIBSON,
Conservator of Forests.

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

Venda em Leilao

DE MADEIRA DE TECCA DO SUL, EM ESTADO PRESTAVEL, POR ORDEM DO GOVERNO.

Vender se ha em leilao, no Armazem de Madeira na Esplanada e em Colabo Central (Middle Colaba), na Segunda feira, 20 d'Outubro de 1856, uma porção de Madeira de Tecca do Sul, em pedaços, ou troços de qualidade e grossura que não se encontra no Bazar.

Condições de Venda.

Um deposito de 25 por cento sobre o valor de cada lote no momento em que for ultimado o lance. A Madeira deverá ser removida dentro de dez (10) dias, contados desde o da venda; do contrario, ella será re-vendida por conta do primeiro lançador.

A Madeira pode ser inspecionada, recorrendo se ao Sr. Williams, Assistente do Conservador das Matas, presentemente encarregado do Armazem de Madeira em Bombaim.

(Assignado) A. GIBSON,
Conservador das Matas.

Bombaim :

Escriptorio do Assistente do Conservador das Matas,
17 de Setembro de 1856.

(True translation)

N. FERNANDES,

Portuguese Translator to Government.

सरकारी सागवानी लांकडांचें लिलाव.

जाहिरखबर दिन्ही जाते जे मुंबईमध्ये आपालव बंदरानजीक कापावर जेथें सरकारी लांकडांच्या थक्या आहेत, त्या ठिकाणी सोमवारी तारीख २० माहे आक्टोबर सन १८५६ रोजी सरकारी व मोटी कामास पडण्याजोगी आणि ज्या प्रमाणे जातुची व लांबीची लांकडे बंदरांत हांली मिळत नाहीत अशाप्रतीची मोटी लांकडे लिलावांत विकली जातील या लिलावाचे करार खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे.

१. जो कोणी लांकडांचा लाट विकत घेईल त्यास त्याच वेळी रुपये २५ पंचविस दर शेकडा म्हणजे १०० शंभर रुपयांचा माल घेतला तर आंगावर रुपये पंचवीस या प्रमाणें पैका भरावा लागेल व लाट विकले दिवसापासून दहा दिवसांचे आत लांकडे उचलून त्याची लागतील जर दहा दिवसांचे आत न मेली तर ते लाट पुन्हा विकले जातील आणि त्यापासून जो काही तोटा होईल तो पहिले विकत घेणारास भरावा लागेल.

२. ज्या कोणास ही लांकडे पाहावयाची असतील त्याणी मिस्तर उलियम साहेब वाहादुर असिस्टन कान्सर्वेटर आफ् फॉरीट यांचे हस्तक आहेत त्यांस विचारलें असतां ते दाखवितील.

सही.

आलेक्झांडर गिबसन,

रानाचा कान्सर्वेटर.

तारीख १७ वी माहे सप्टेंबर सन १८५६ इसवी

मुकाम मुंबई आसिस्टंट कान्सर्वेटरची कचेरी.

लीलांत.

सरकारना हुकूम ठरवी दक्षलुमांना उपयोगी सागवानी लांकडांजु न्हेर लीलांत.

दक्षलुमांना सागवानी लांकडां जे नतनां तथा नरतनां नजरमां नगतां नथी अहेवां राने १८५६ ना अक्टोबर महीनानी तारीख २० मी सोमवारने दीने कांप ठरना तथा नाहांना कुलापा ठरना नथामां न्हेर लीलांत करीने वयरो. वयांजुनो करार—लाट लीधी अहेव ते ठर ६२ शेकडे टका २५ प्रमाणे अहेव तरत अंतांत राखवो न्हेअमे. लीलांतनी तारीखची दहा दीवशमां लांकडां कांहीडी लह न्यां न्हेअये न्ही तो ते लाट करीथी वयरो. अने तेहुं न्हेअंम पेहेला पारीददारने माये रेहरो.

नंगलना आसिस्टंट कनसर्वेटर मीस्तर उलीअंमस न्हे मुंअध मधे लांकडांना नथाना कांम ठर छे तेनें पुछेथी लांकडां न्हेवाने न्णरो.

(सही.) अलेक्झांडर गीबसन,

नंगलनो कनसर्वेटर.

तारीख १७ मी माहे सप्टेंबर राने १८५६ इसवी

मुा मुंअध आसिस्टंट कनसर्वेटरनी कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

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.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Notice is hereby given, that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 500 TONS of COAL, or of any smaller quantity, not less than 50 tons, for Mint use.

The Coal is to be the best steam coal, and certificates of its quality and description, with a sample, should be forwarded with the tender.

The rate tendered should include all landing and other charges, and also the expense of weighing and of storage on the Mint premises.

The coal shall, if deemed necessary by the Mint Master, be subject to the inspection and approval or otherwise of a Committee of Government Officers, and be at the risk of the tenderer until actual delivery and receipt at the Mint.

The form of tender below given should be adopted without alteration, and Government reserves to itself the right to reject, without assigning reason, any tender, although it may appear to be the lowest.

(Form of Tender.)

To the MINT MASTER, Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the Notice in the Bombay Gazette dated the 9th October 1856, we hereby tender, for the service of Government, Coal of the undermentioned description, and at the price hereunto annexed:—

Description of Coal.	Per what Ship.	No. of Tons.	Price per Ton of 20 cwt. including all charges.			Amount in Words.
			Rs.	a.	p.	

We agree to each and all of the conditions contained in the Notification above referred to.

We are, &c.

Bombay (Date).

J. H. BURKE, Captain,
Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 9th October 1856.

જાહેર નામુ.

કોઝમેલા પુરા પાડવા વિરોના અરજો.

એહુંને ટેકરાલના કામસાર ૫૦૦ ટન અથવા ઓછામ ઓછા ૫૦ ટન કોઝમેલા પુરા પાડવા વિરોના અરજો મીટ માસ્ટર લેસે.

બાકુના અંત્ર લાએક સારા અવલ જાતના કોઝમેલા જોઈએ અને તે ફેલવા છે તથા કુછી જાતના છે એ વિરોની સરકારીકર તથા તેના નમુનો અરજ સાથે મોકલવા.

અરજમાં બાવ લખવા તે કોઝમેલા કીનારે ઉતારવાનો તથા જોખીને ટેકરાલમાં ભરી આપવા વગેરે સર્વ અર્થ શુધાં લખવા.

મીટ માસ્ટરને જરૂર પડે તો સરકારી અંબલદારની કામેટી પાસે કોઝમેલાની તપાસ કરાવીને પરશંદ કરીને લેસે અને ટેકરાલમાં કોઝમેલા જોખીને મોપવામાં આવશે તાંદાં શુધીનું જોખમ અરજદારને માથે રહેશે.

અરજનો નીચે નમુનો લખે છે તે પ્રમાણે કોષકેશકાર ન કરતાં અરજ કરવી જોઈએ અને એકાદી અરજમાં લખેલા દર સર્વેથી કમી હશે તો એપણ તેનું કારણ કહાવગર તે અરજ રદ કરવાને સરકાર મુખ્યાર છે.

અરજનો મસુદા.

મુખ્યધના મીટમાસ્ટર સાહેબ જાગ.

સને ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવીના અક્ટોબર મહીનાની નવમી તારીખ.

ના મુખ્યધના વર્તમાનપત્રમાં જાહેરખબર છાપી છે તે ઉપરથી નીચે લખેલી જાતના તથા બાવથી કોઝમેલા સરકારી કામ સારૂ આપવાને અમે રાજી છીએ.

કોઝમેલાની જાત.	ફેલવા વાળું જોખમ.	અમુક ટન.	સર્વે અર્થ શુધાં ૨૦ ટન જેટલા ટનનો બાવ.	અંક.
			ર. આ. પે.	

સદરજૂ જાહેરખબરમાં લખેલી સર્વે સર્તો અમારે કમ્પલ છે.
અરજ કરનારની સહી.

મુકામ મુખ્યધના.

મીટ માસ્ટરકપતાન જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક
સાહેબ બાહાદુરની સહી.

જાહિરનામા.

કોઝમેલા પુરવિણ્યા વિષયી અર્જ.

એસા જે ટાંકશાહેતીલ કામાકરિતા ૫૦૦ ટન કિંવા કર્મીત કર્મી ૫૦ ટન કોઝમેલા પુરવિણ્યાવિશીં અર્જ મિટ માસ્ટર ઘેતીલ.

વાફેચે યંત્રાલાયક વાંગલે ઉત્તમ પ્રતીચે કોઝમેલા અસાવેત આણિ તે કસે આહેત વ કોળતે પ્રતીચે આહેત યાવિશીંચીં સર્ટિફિકેટ વ ત્યાચા નમુના અર્જાં બરાબર પાઠવાવા.

અર્જીત દર લિહિણે તો કોઝમેલા કિનાર્યાસ ઉતરણ્યાચે વ જોખૂન ટાંકશાહેત ભરૂન દેણ્યાચે ધર્ચી મુખ્યાં લ્યાહાવા.

મિટ માસ્ટર યાંસ જરૂર વાટેલ તર સર્કારી અંમલદારાચે કમિટી જવજૂન કોઝમેલાની પાહણી કરૂન પસંત કરૂન ઘેતીલ આણિ ટાંકશાહેત કોઝમેલા સોપજૂન દેણ્યાંત યેત તોપર્યત ત્યાચેં જોખીમ અર્જદારાચે માર્થી રાહીલ.

અર્જીચા ધર્ચી નમુના લિહિલા આહે ત્યા પ્રમાણે કાંઈં ફેરફાર કેલ્યા વાંચૂન અર્જી કેલી પાહિજે આણિ અર્જીત લિહિલેલા દર સર્વોહૂન કર્મી અસેલ તથાપિ કારણ સાંગિતલ્યા વાંચૂન તો અર્જ રદ કરાયાસ સરકાર મુખ્યાર આહે.

અર્જીચા મસુદા.

મુખ્યધના મિટ માસ્ટર સાહેબ યાંસ.

સને ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવીના અક્ટોબર મહિનાચા નવે તારખેચા મુખ્યધના ગ્યાજેટ યા નાવાચા વર્તમાનપત્રમાં જાહિરખબર છાપલી આહે ત્યાવરૂન ધર્ચી લિહિલેલે પ્રકારચે વ દરને કોઝમેલા સર્કારી કામાકરિતાં દેણ્યાસ આધી રાજી આહોંત.

કોઝમેલાની જાત.	ફેલવા વાળું જોખમ.	અમુક ટન.	સર્વે અર્થ શુધાં ૨૦ ટન જેટલા ટનનો બાવ.	રકમ અ-લ્લરી.
			ર. આ. પે.	

સદરજૂ જાહિર ખબર લિહિલેલ્યા સર્વે શર્તો આમ્હાસ કબૂલ આહેત.

મા મુખ્યધના તારીખ

અર્જ કરનારાચી સહી.

મિટ માસ્ટર કપતાન જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક

સાહેબ બાહાદુર યાચી સહી.

VENAYEK WASSOODER,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

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

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

Bullion laid down in the Notification published at page 671 of the Government Gazette of the year 1846,* the Mint Master

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.

અહરનામુ.

એહરુ ને મીન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહેર કરે છે કે તારીખ ૧ લી જાન્યુઆરી રાને ૧૮૫૭ થી તથા તાર પછી સોનુ તથા ચાંદી તથા સોનાં રૂપાં નાંચુ દંકરાલમાં સીક્રો પાડવા સાર આપરો તે લીધાની અગાઉ અથવા તેનો ટચ કાઢાડાની અગાઉ કલકત્તાની દંકરાલના વહીવટ પ્રમાણે દંકરાલમાંના પ્રથમ ગાળવાના ખાતામાં તે ગાળીને તેની લગડી પાડરો.

૨. પ્રથમ ગાળતી વખતે પોતાનું ઊત થામે એવો બંદોબસ્ત રાખવાસાર સોનું તથા ચાંદી આપનારઓએ પોતાનાં માંચુસો મોકલવાં.

૩. રાને ૧૮૪૬ ના ગવર્નમેન્ટ આજુટના ૧૭૧ ને પાને જાહેરનાંચુ ડાખુ છે તેમાં ચાંદી પ્રથમ ગાળવાના અરચનો દર ફેરવિયા છે. એટલે વેપારી લોકોની ચાંદીના ૧૦,૦૦૦ તોલાની કુડીએ ર. ૧૧-૧૨-૦ પ્રથમ ગલામણી લેવી એહરુ દર ફેરવીઓ છે. તે દર ફેરવીને મીન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહેર કરે છે કે નવા વહીવટ એટલે કલકત્તાનો વહીવટ આંહીમાં ચાલુ થયા પછી ૧૦૦૦ તોલા ઇસ્ટાંડર્ડ. (એટલે મારાલા પ્રમાણેના) સોનાં બદલ પ્રથમ ગલામણી ર. ૩-૧૨-૦ લેરો અને ૧૦૦૦ તોલા ઇસ્ટાંડર્ડ (એટલે મારાલા પ્રમાણેના) રૂપાં બદલ પ્રથમ ગલામણીનો ર. ૧ લેરો. પ્રથમ ગાળવાના સદરુ અરચનો નાંચુ પાડવા ખાખત હંમેશાં અરચપડે છે તે અરચ સાથે કાંઈ રાખંધ 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 દંકરાળનો વહીવટ વધારે એકસરખો કરવા સાર મીન્ટ માસ્ટર વહી જાહેર કરે છે કે તારીખ ૧ લી માટે જાન્યુઆરી રાને ૧૮૫૭ થી સોનુ તથા ચાંદી તથા નાંચુ આપવાને લાવરો તે અરોખર પોહોચાં પછી તથા નોંધા પછી તે બદલ તોલેરી ઉપર વીરા દિવસની મુદતની દંકરાલમાંથી ચાંદી આપરો. — ને દાહડે બરાખર ક્રીમત કરો એટલે પ્રથમ ગાળવાનું તથા ટચ કાઢાડવાનું કામ ને દાહડે પુરે થારો તે દિવસથી પોચની તથા નોંધની તારીખ રાંધે થારો. સહી.

જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક, કપતાન.

મીન્ટ માસ્ટર.

તારીખ ૧ લી માટે જાહેર કરેલો ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી
મુંબઈ દંકરાલ.

જાહિરનામા.

એસા જે મિન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહિર કરિતાત કીં તારીખ ૧ માહે જ્યાનેવારી સન ૧૮૫૭ પાસૂન વં ત્યાનેતર સોને વં ચાંદી વં સોનેરુપ્યાં નાળે ટાંકસાલેત શિક્ષા પાડળ્યા કરિતાં દેતીલ તેં ઘેળ્યાં પૂર્વી કિંવા ત્યાંચા ટચ કાઢળ્યાં પૂર્વી કલકત્તા યેથીલ ટાંકસાલેતીલ વહિવાટી પ્રમાણે ટાંકસાલેતીલ પ્રથમ ગાળવારે ચાલ્યાં તેં ગાળૂન ત્યાંચા લગડ્યા કરિતીલ.

૨ પ્રથમ ગાળતેવેલીં આપલે હિતાચા વંદોબસ્ત ટેવળ્યાસારીં સોને વં ચાંદી દેનારાની આપલે મનુષ્ય પાઠવાવી.

૩ સન ૧૮૪૬ ને ગવર્નમેન્ટ ગ્યાજેટાંચે ૬૭૧ ને પાનાવર જાહિરનામા છાપિલા આહે ત્યાંત ચાંદી પ્રથમ ગાળળ્યાંચે ચર્ચાંચા દર ટરવિલા આહે મળજે વ્યાપારી લોકોચે ચાંદીચે દાહા હજાર તોલ્યાંચે કોંડીસ રૂ. ૧૧-૧૨ પ્રથમ ગાળળાવલ ઘ્યાવી મળૂન દર ટરવિલા આહે તો દર ફિરકન મિન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહિર કરિતાત કીં નવીન વહિવાટ મળજે કલકત્તાચી વહિવાટ યેથે ચાલૂ શાલ્યાવર એક હજાર તોલે સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ (મળજે માસલ્યા પ્રમાણે) સોન્યા બદલ પ્રથમ ગાળળાવલ ૩-૧૨ લેતીલ આળિ એક હજાર તોલે સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ (મળજે માસલ્યા પ્રમાણે) રુપ્યા બદલ પ્રથમ ગાળળાવલ એક રુપ્યા લેતીલ, પ્રથમ ગાળળ્યાંચે સદરૂ ચર્ચાંસીં આળિ નાળે પાડળ્યા બદલ નેમીચા ચર્ચે પડતો ત્યા ચર્ચાંસીં કાંદી સંબંધ નાહી.

૪ કાપળ્યાબદલ વં જાળળ્યાબદલ વં પ્રથમ તપાસળ્યાબદલ હલ્લીં જો ચર્ચે લેતાત તો સર્વ નવીન વહિવાટ ચાલૂ શાલ્યાવર વંદ હોઈલ.

૫ કલકત્તાચે વં મુંબઈચે ટાંકસાલેતીલ વહિવાટ અધીક એકસરખી વ્હાવી મળળોન મિન્ટ માસ્ટર આળખી જાહિર કરિતાત કીં તારીખ ૧ જ્યાનેવારી સન ૧૮૫૭ પાસૂન સોને વં ચાંદી કિંવા નાળે દેળ્યાસ આળિતીલ તેં વાસ્તવિક પાંચલ્યાવર વં નોંદલ્યાવર ત્યા બદલ તિજોરીવર વૌસ દિવસાચે મુદતીચ્યા ટાંકસાલેતૂન ચિટ્યા દેતીલ. — જ્યા દિવસીં વાસ્તવિક ક્રિમત ટરલ મળજે પ્રથમ ગાળળ્યાંચે વં ટચ કાઢળ્યાંચે કામ ત્યા દિવસીં પુરે હોઈલ ત્યા દિવસાપાસૂન પાવતીચી વં નોંદીચી તારીખ મુલૂ હોઈલ.

સહી.

જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક, કપતાન,

મિન્ટ માસ્ટર.

તારીખ ૧ માહે જુલઈ સન ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી મુાં.

મુંબઈ ટાંકસાલ.

VENAYEK WASSOODIEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1856.

No. 742 of 1856.—Ensign H. C. Ryder, of the 3rd European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 743 of 1856.—Lieutenant J. Barnes, of the 3rd European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for three years, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1856.

No. 744 of 1856.—Captain J. Mungavin, of the Veteran Establishment, and Assistant Executive Engineer in the Department of Public Works, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 745 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, 25th April 1856, No. 648 :—

“The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraph of a Military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No 23, dated 20th February 1856, be published in General Orders :—

“ ‘Para. 5.—In reply to the question referred to in a letter to us in the Department of Public Works, from the Government of Bombay, dated 29th September 1855, para. 3, we have to apprise you that we consider that eligibility to the Office of Chief Engineer of Public Works should not necessarily be affected by the promotion of the Officer holding it to the rank of Major General, and that Officers of that rank should be deemed eligible to be selected for appointment to, or continuance in the Offices of Chief Engineer of Public Works, Inspector General of Ordnance, and Commissary General, subject in every case to our confirmation and approval, and to the General Regulation, limiting the tour in Staff and Detached employments to five years.’

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

No. 746 of 1856.—Lieutenant Clarke, of the 24th Regt. N. I., is appointed a First Class Commissariat Agent, and in charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Departments at Ahmednuggur, vice Lieutenant Gray, proceeding on Field Service.

No. 747 of 1856.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 659, dated 27th August, directing the withdrawal of the supervision of the Ordnance Department from the control of the Military Board, Returns and Correspondence connected with that branch of the Service will henceforth be transmitted to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, and the Military Auditor General, respectively, as specified below :—

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ORDNANCE AND MAGAZINES.

Quarterly Returns of Principal Ordnance Stores in charge of Arsenals.	Correspondence connected with the personnel and matériel of the Ordnance Department hitherto forwarded to the Military Board, excepting such as are herein directed to be sent to the Military Auditor General.
Quarterly Reports of Powder Magazines.	
Quarterly Returns of Ordnance on the Fortifications of Bombay and Aden.	
Half-Yearly Return of all Stores in the Grand Arsenal.	
Do. do. do. in the Artillery Dépôt of Instruction.	
Do. do. do. in the Fire-Engine Department.	

the Gun Carriage and Gunpowder Agencies, Percussion Cap Manufactory, or the Fire-Engine Department, sanction for which may not be provided by existing Regulations, or by special authority from Government.

TO THE MILITARY AUDITOR GENERAL.

Monthly.

General Cash Statements, with Vouchers and Conversion Statements, from Arsenals now under the Cash System of Accounts.

Returns of Receipts, Issues, and Expenditure of Stores, with Vouchers, from Arsenals under the Numerical System, and from the Fire-Engine Department.

Returns of fixed and extra Artificers employed in the Gun Carriage Agency.

Returns of extra Labourers employed, and Materials expended, in the Gunpowder and Percussion Cap Manufactories.

Returns from Arsenals of Receipts and Issues of Stores to and from the Ordnance and Electric Telegraph Departments.

Statements of Receipts, Issues, and Expenditure of Stores, with Vouchers, in charge of Regimental Officers, including Officers in charge of Ordnance on the Works of Fortifications, and the Director of the Artillery Dépôt of Instruction.

Quarterly.

Returns of Receipts, Issues, and Expenditure of Stores, with Vouchers, from Agencies.

Statements of Cash Recoveries made by Military Paymasters for Stores sold, lost, damaged, or returned deficient into Arsenals or Dépôts.

Half-Yearly.

Returns of Receipts and Issues (with Vouchers) and Balance of Barrack and Office Furniture, from Barrack Masters.

Annually.

Cash Accounts, with Conversion Statements, Quick Stock Ledgers, and Statements of Labour from Ordnance Agencies.

Journals or Ledgers of Quick Stock from Arsenals.

Journals or Ledgers of Dead Stock from Arsenals, Agencies, and the Fire-Engine Department.

Inventories of Stores from Arsenals under the Cash System of Accounts.

Returns of Ordnance Stores, Camp Equipage, and Barrack Furniture, in charge of all Staff or Regimental Officers.

Return from the Quartermaster General of Mathematical and Surveying Instruments in use in his Department.

Return of Receipts, Issues, and Balance of Stores on hand (or Quick Stock Ledger) from the Director of Fire-Engines.

Miscellaneous.

Packing Accounts, Invoices, and Reports connected with the receipt of Consignments of Stores from Europe or other Presidencies by sea.

Statements of Articles of Ordnance Stores requiring rates to be assigned to them, and of errors discovered in Accounts after being forwarded for audit.

Sale Lists of Public Stores sold by public auction in Arsenals, Regiments, or elsewhere.

Correspondence relative to the disposal of Military Stores in charge of Magistrates, Superintendents of Police, or other Civil Officers.

2. The Military Auditor General will pass all miscellaneous charges of a contingent nature preferred through, and disbursed by, the Pay Department, and hitherto audited by the Military Board.

3. Bills for Ordnance extra expenses on account of materials expended, or workmanship incurred in Arsenals, Agencies, and the Fire-Engine Department, not authorised by existing Regulations, must be sanctioned by the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines previous to their transmission for audit.

4. All Indents for Stores required from, or work to be executed in Arsenals or Agencies, from Engineer Officers, Mercantile Firms, Commanders of Trading Vessels, or private individuals, will be passed by the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, and afterwards forwarded to the Military Auditor General, for recovery of their cash amounts. *These Indents are invariably to be forwarded for sanction through supplying Officers, who will state on the face of each document whether the demands contained in them can be complied with in full, and, if not, to what extent.*

5. At the Presidency, indenting parties, as above alluded to, will, after payment of the value of Stores on account of which Bills have been preferred against them, present to the Military Auditor General the acknowledgment of the Military Paymaster for the same. The Indent will then be handed over, with intimation superscribed thereon, that a Bill has been preferred for the amount, which will be a sufficient warrant to the supplying Officer to issue the Stores or work made up or repaired. The usual course will be followed with regard to Cash Recoveries at Out-stations.

6. Supplying Officers of the Store Department will be held responsible for the value of Stores issued on Payment Indents without such intimation from the Military Auditor General.

No. 748 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, 16th September 1856, No. 1187:—

"The undermentioned promotions will take place, agreeably to Government General Order No. 410, of the 4th April 1855:—

Brevet.

Lieutenant Colonel David Simpson, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army	} From the 13th April 1855, vice Major General E. Gwatkin, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Major William Wallace Dunlop, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain Thomas Studdert (deceased), Bombay Engineers, to be Major in the Army	
Lieutenant Colonel John Millar, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army	} From the 1st May 1855, vice Major General W. N. Forbes, Bengal Engineers, deceased.
Brevet Major Coll Macleod, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain Peter Grenville Cazalet, Madras Infantry, to be Major in the Army	
Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Peter LeMessurier, Bombay Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army	} From the 7th May 1855, vice Major General D. Williamson, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Major George Stephens Brown (retired), Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain Richard Kinkaid, Madras Artillery, to be Major in the Army	
Lieutenant Colonel George Logan, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army	} From the 3rd August 1855, vice Lieutenant General R. Tickell, C.B., Bengal Engineers, deceased.
Major David Ross, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain James George Balmain, Madras Artillery, to be Major in the Army	
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Phillip Anstruther, C. B., Madras Artillery, to be Colonel in the Army	} From the 22nd August 1855, vice Lieutenant General A. Watson, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.
Major Edward DuPré Townshend, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain Frank Turner, Bengal Artillery, to be Major in the Army	
Lieutenant Colonel Albert Pinson, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army	} From the 15th September 1855, vice General H. S. Osborne, Bombay Infantry, deceased.
Major William John Baptist Knyvett, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain George Selby, Madras Artillery, to be Major in the Army	

Lieutenant Colonel John Francis Bird, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army	From the 5th December 1855, vice Lieutenant General B. Roope, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Major Charles Frederick Liardet, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain Henry Alexander Carleton, Bengal Artillery, to be Major in the Army	
Lieutenant Colonel George Monro Carmichael Smyth, Bengal Cavalry, to be Colonel in the Army	From the 10th February 1856, vice Major-General Sir W. H. Sleeman, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Major William Henry Budd, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain Hugh Thomas Matthews Berdmore, Madras Artillery, to be Major in the Army	
Lieutenant Colonel William Lang, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army	From the 18th February 1856, vice Lieutenant General Sir J. H. Littler, G.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Major James Alexander, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain William Henry Delamain, Bombay Artillery, to be Major in the Army	
Lieutenant Colonel Walter Rutherford (deceased), Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army	From the 18th March 1856, vice Lieutenant General Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., and G.C.B., Bombay Infantry, deceased.
Major Nathaniel Dunbar Barton, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain William Forbes Hutton, Madras Infantry, to be Major in the Army	
Lieutenant Colonel Richard Blood, Bombay Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army	From the 2nd April 1856, vice Lieutenant General T. Wilson, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Major Thomas Dalyell, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain Jonathan Fowler, Madras Cavalry, to be Major in the Army	
Lieutenant Colonel Peter Melvill Melvill, Bombay Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army	From the 9th April 1856, vice General J. Greenstreet, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Major Christopher Birdwood, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain George Alfred Marshall, Madras Infantry, to be Major in the Army	
Lieutenant Colonel William Brett, Bombay Artillery, to be Colonel in the Army	From the 18th May 1856, vice Major General J. D. Syers, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Major James Whistler, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain George Veruer, Bengal Infantry, to be Major in the Army	
Lieutenant Colonel William Couperus McLeod, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel in the Army	From the 8th June 1856, vice Lieut. General D. McLeod, Bengal Engineers, deceased.
Major William Stuart Menteath, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army	
Captain Robert Ogilvie Gardner, Madras Infantry, to be Major in the Army	

The promotions of any of these Officers made in Government General Orders of dates previous to the present Order are hereby cancelled.

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

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1856.

No. 749 of 1856.—Captain P. L. Hart, of the Engineers, has been appointed Executive Engineer of Kurrachee.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1856.

No. 750 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, 19th September 1856, No. 1198 :—

"The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has had under his consideration a report of the circumstances connected with a violent and angry interference, on the part of Captain Doria, of the 28th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Commandant of the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Commanding the Station of Hingolce, with a large concourse of Natives engaged in the celebration of a marriage on the 8th of August last, many of them being Soldiers of the Contingent.

After the painful events which occurred last year at Bolarum, the measures taken, and the Order issued thereupon by the Government of India, it might have been expected that the Officers of the Hyderabad Contingent, especially those of experience and in high Command, would have learnt the value of temper, forbearance, and caution, in any circumstances which should bring them into contact with Native ceremonies and rites.

The act of Captain Doria, as admitted by himself, was one of anger so violent as to draw blood, and it was committed upon persons and on an occasion which stamp it as deserving prompt and most severe punishment.

Making every possible allowance for the motives which dictated Captain Doria's interference, an Officer who has exhibited such lamentable want of self-control, and who not only is not restrained by a sense of his duty from seeking personal collision with his inferiors, but is utterly regardless of warnings and orders which must be fresh in his recollection, cannot fitly and safely be trusted with the Command which Captain Doria holds.

Therefore the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that Captain Doria shall be removed from the Command which he now holds in the Hyderabad Contingent; and that Officer's services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Madras Government for Regimental duty.

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

No. 751 of 1856.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dated 28th August 1856.—By Brevet Colonel Hawkins, appointing Ensign Leathes to perform the duties of Adjutant of the 12th Regt. N. I., during the indisposition of Lieutenant Lawrence.

Dated 6th September 1856.—By Brigadier Trevelyan, appointing Lieutenant Hawkins, of the 23rd Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant Shewell on duty.

Dated 12th September 1856.—By Captain Lightfoot, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant Mark to perform also the duties of Quartermaster and Interpreter to the 4th Battalion Artillery, during the absence of Lieutenant C. Lucas on leave.

Dated 12th September 1856.—By Brevet Colonel Hawkins, appointing Lieutenant Browne and Ensign Leathes, the former to act as Adjutant, and the latter as Quartermaster, to the 12th Regt. N. I., until further orders, vice Lawrence.

Dated 13th September 1856.—By Brevet Colonel Macan, appointing Captain Weston to act as Interpreter to the 14th Regt. N. I., until further orders, vice Lloyd.

Dated 15th September 1856.—By Brevet Colonel Hawkins, appointing Ensign Hotchkis to perform the duties of Adjutant to the 12th Regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieutenant Browne on duty to Bombay.

Dated 15th September 1856.—By Major Duncan, appointing Lieutenant Clarke, of the 21st Regt. N. I., to act as Commissariat Agent and Superintendent of Bazaars at Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Lieutenant Gray, or until further orders.

No. 752 of 1856.—Lieutenant C. M. Browne, Assistant Executive Engineer, Central Province, has been granted leave of absence from the 8th to the 31st October 1856, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an Examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1856.

No. 753 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon H. Cook is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Military duty.

No. 754 of 1856.—Major Haselwood, Superintendent of Police in Khandeish, has been granted one month's privilege leave of absence, under the New Furlough Regulations, from the 12th instant to the 10th November next.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1856.

No. 755 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Rules, for the supply of School Books, Stationery, and Materials, for the guidance of Commanding Officers of all European Corps, with reference to paragraphs 38, 39, and 52 of the G. G. O. No. 28, of 11th January 1856, promulgating the "Army School Regulations":—

1st.—The Indents are to be filled up at the commencement of each year, and supported by Committee Proceedings, transmitted in the first instance to the Superintendent of Army Schools, who, after examining them, and certifying to their accuracy, in accordance with the Regulations, will forward them to the Adjutant General of the Army, by whom they will be returned, if approved, to the Indenting Officer.

2nd.—Contingent Bills for School Books and Materials, with the Indents as above ordered attached thereto, are then to be transmitted, by the Indenting parties, to the Military Auditor General for audit, previous to payment, as also the charges for conveying them from the Presidency to the several Stations.

No. 756 of 1856.—The leave to Bombay granted to Major H. J. Margary, Executive Engineer Poona and Kirkee, in G. G. O. No. 701, of the 16th ultimo, is to commence from the 14th idem.

No. 757 of 1856.—The following promotions are made:—

Ordnance Department.

Date of Rank.

Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) A. McDowell to be Conductor, Sub-Conductor

J. Costello to be Acting Conductor, and Store and Park Serjeant (Acting Sub-Con-

ductor) E. Seymour to be Sub-Conductor, vice Lake, pensioned. 14th September 1856.

No. 758 of 1856.—With reference to the General Order No. 612, dated the 11th of August last, the leave to Surgeon C. Morehead is extended to the 20th of August last.

No. 759 of 1856.—The following transfer is ordered:—

Ensign Thomas Henry Sangster, at his own request, from the 7th Regt. N. I. to the 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifle Corps), as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Second Lieutenant Arthur Neil Bruce.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1856.

No. 162 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in assimilation with the practice in the Military Department, to direct that the provisions of paragraph 2 of the G. G. O. Marine Department, No. 184, 29th October 1855, shall equally apply to Officers returning from the appointments therein enumerated.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1856.

No. 163 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon H. Cook is relieved from service in the Indian Navy, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Military duty.

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

Civil Appointments, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1856.

Major Haselwood, Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, from the 12th instant to the 10th November next.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1856.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, Collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. G. Wood, Deputy Collector, Shikarpoor, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Mr. T. Miles is to conduct Mr. Wood's duties during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1856.

M. D. Davidson, Collector of Poona, is allowed to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate on general duty.

Mr. H. Liddell, Collector of Surat, is allowed to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate on general duty.

Mr. C. R. Ovans, Supernumerary Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, assumed charge of his duties on the 4th instant.

Lieutenant S. Scott, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Rutnagherry, has been granted leave of absence, under the New Furlough Regulations, from the 28th September to the 24th October 1856.

Captain H. Davies, Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Muratha Country, is allowed leave of absence from the 25th instant to the 25th January next, to proceed to Bombay, to qualify himself to undergo an Examination in the Murathee language before the Examination Committee which is to assemble in January 1857.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1856.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants have passed an Examination in the languages set opposite to their respective names :—

G. B. Coulson, Esq.	Murathee.
G. Norman, Esq.	Guzerathee.
W. M. Salmon, Esq.	Guzerathee.
G. H. Percival, Esq.	Murathee.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1856.

The leave of absence on medical certificate, granted to Lieutenant Gillmore, Assistant Executive Engineer Central Province, under date 10th September 1856, is extended to the 18th October 1856, inclusive, under the New Furlough Regulations, to enable him to proceed to Mahableschwur for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1856.

The services of Captain P. L. Hart, Executive Engineer of Kurrachee, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the performance of a special duty.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1856.

Lieutenant D'Arcy W. Jopp resumed his duty as Probationary Assistant Executive Engineer in the Sind Canal Department on the 15th September 1856.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1856.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Reverend F. C. P. Reynolds Archdeacon and Commissary, and Mr. J. H. Standen Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1856.

The Rev. W. H. Cummins, Chaplain of Bombay Harbour, has been allowed three months' privilege leave from the 10th September 1856, under the New Rules, instead of for one month, as notified under date 10th idem.

The Rev. H. H. Brereton, Chaplain at Dapoolie, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 13th instant.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

No. 517.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF
BENGAL.*The 12th September 1856.*

NOTIFICATION.—With the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, it is hereby declared that the Port of Chittagong, and the Navigable River and Channel leading to that Port, are subject to Act No. XXII. of 1855.

The limits of the said Port of Chittagong are as follows:—

To the north-east a line drawn across the River Kurrumfoolee, from the boundary pillar at the mouth of the Chuktye Nullah to the boundary pillar on the opposite bank of the said River.

To the south-west a line drawn across the said river, from the boundary pillar at the mouth of the Gowaldangah Nullah to the boundary pillar on the opposite bank at the northernmost point of Luckhea Chur.

These limits include so much of the River Kurrumfoolee, and of the shores thereof, as are within fifty yards of high-water mark at spring-tides.

The limits of the Navigable River and Channels leading to the said Port of Chittagong made subject to this Act are as follows:—

To the north, the Port of Chittagong as above defined.

To the south, the mouth of the River Kurrumfoolee within the outer Buys.

All parts of the River Kurrumfoolee, between the said limits and below high-water mark at spring-tides, are subject to the said Act.

PORT RULES.

With the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the following Port Rules have been made, and are hereby promulgated for general information and guidance:—

Rule 1.—Every Vessel, on arrival within the Port of Chittagong, shall take up such berth as may be appointed for it by the Conservator, from which it shall not be removed (except in case of emergency) without the sanction of the Conservator being first obtained, and shall change its berth when required by the same authority to do so.

Rule 2.—Every Vessel lying within the limits of the Port shall be moored, and shall keep a clear Hawse.

Rule 3.—No Vessel within the Port of Chittagong, or the Navigable Channel leading thereto, shall lie close to the shore, or shall in any other way obstruct the passage of Boats in shore.

Rule 4.—Every vessel within the Port of Chittagong shall rig in her Jib and Driver Boom as soon as she has moored, and shall so retain them until authorised to rig them out by the Conservator.

Rule 5.—All Vessels within the Port, or the Navigable Channel leading thereto, lying at single anchor or moored in the Stream, are invariably at night to hoist a light at the starboard foreyard-arm, or in other than square-rigged vessels, at some other conspicuous part of the Vessel.

W. GREY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Republished by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. YOUNG,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1856.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

With reference to Section XXI. of the Amended Rules for the Examination of Junior Civil Servants, published under date 16th April 1856, it is hereby notified that Government will, in future, hold the President and Members of Divisional Examination Committees responsible for the Examinations being conducted strictly according to the Rules which have been laid down for their guidance.

It is to be understood, in future Examinations, that the exception made in Provision 2, First Standard, in favour of the Regulations and Acts of the Supreme Government (which are to be held to include also Acts of the Legislative Council), the Interpretations of the Court of Sudder Adawlut, and the printed Revenue Survey Rules, may be considered to apply also to Section XXIII. of the Rules.

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

H. YOUNG,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1856.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish, for general information, the following Notification, published by the Government of India under date 19th September 1856 :—

No. 44.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 19th September 1856.

NOTIFICATION.—With reference to the Notification in this Department, No. 32, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 16th July last, it is hereby notified for general information that the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to resolve that Officers intending to take Furlough, or to retire from the Service, will in future be required to continue to serve, unless disabled by sickness, for a period of three months after return to duty from privilege

leave, under the Civil Absentee Rules, failing which its advantages will be forfeited.

His Lordship in Council is also pleased to resolve that the period of preparatory leave prior to furlough on private affairs, during which the absentee shall be allowed a moiety of his allowance, shall be governed by the Rules* applicable to similar leave in case of Medical Certificate, extending to one, two, or three months, according to circumstances.

(Signed) E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

* Clause VI. of the Civil Absentee Rules, with the modification of 27th June 1856.

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1856.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Notice is hereby given, that the following Petitions have been filed, and the following Adjudications have been pronounced thereon, and which are published as required by the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. Clause LXXXII. :—

Nos. of Proceedings.	NAMES OF INSOLVENTS.	Dates of Petitions.	Dates of Adjudications.	Dates of Confirmations.
1042	Asharam Chundermull	1854 15th Mar.	1854 16th Mar.	1856 21st July
1338	Deepchund Somchund and Tullukchund Somchund ..	1856 14th April	1856 14th April	Ditto
1340	Ramjee Mooljee	18th April	18th April	Ditto
1343	Sidick Ally, Jakeria Ally, and Jacob Ally	1st May	1st May	Ditto
1344	Mahadoo Gunnoo, Ragoo Mahadoo, and Balloo Mahadoo	2nd May	2nd May	Ditto
1346	John Toole	5th May	5th May	Ditto
1355	Tyeb Sallay, and Joonoos Tyeb	26th May	30th May	Ditto
1347	Limjeebhoy Eduljee	5th May	5th May	4th Aug.
1352	Meea Fuzloodin bin Ahmed Saheb Lowaray	17th May	17th May	Ditto
1356	Vusta Mundon	19th May	2nd June	Ditto
1358	Daya Premjee	5th June	6th June	Ditto
1362	Mancoo Naiqueen	13th June	13th June	Ditto
1363	Ramjee Sumbajee	13th June	13th June	Ditto
1365	Mariamboo, Widow of the late Shaik Hyder	14th June	14th June	Ditto
1366	Madhowrao Narayen	16th June	16th June	Ditto
1270	Hormusjee Framjee and Rustomjee Byramjee	1855 8th Nov.	1855 8th Nov.	18th Aug.
1353	Madhowdas Raghoonathdas	1856 19th May	1856 19th May	Ditto
1354	Shaik Vullee bin Sudoobhoy	29th May	30th May	Ditto
1360	Jacob Jones	10th June	10th June	Ditto
1367	Sillamon Hussun and Halima his Wife	16th June	16th June	Ditto
1368	Adumjee Thavurbhoy	19th June	19th June	Ditto
1371	Nurrotundas Hurjeevundas	20th June	21st June	Ditto
1374	Dwarkee Naiqueen	3rd July	4th July	Ditto
1370	Surrug Ally Dawoodbhoy	20th June	20th June	1st Sept.
1377	James Norman	11th July	11th July	Ditto
1380	Dinajee Cassinathjee	19th July	19th July	Ditto
1381	Zosta Roopsey	21st July	21st July	Ditto
1382	Succaram Govindsett	21st July	21st July	Ditto
1383	Anundrao alias Pandoorung Rowjee	21st July	21st July	Ditto
1384	Nanabhoy Sudanundjee	21st July	21st July	Ditto
1359	Jacob Fukeer Mahomed	9th June	9th June	15th Sept.
1375	Trimbukrao Anundrao	4th July	4th July	Ditto
1376	Cursetjee Muncherjee Dubash	5th July	5th July	Ditto
1378	Sha Moolchund Khooshall and Sha Cullianchund Khooshall	12th July	12th July	Ditto
1386	Hoossein Khan Walud Subza Ally Khan	29th July	29th July	Ditto
1383	Hurkisonas Lukmichund	1st Aug.	1st Aug.	Ditto
1395	Rowland Belward	12th Aug.	13th Aug.	Ditto

Bombay, Clerk of the Court's Office,
this 7th day of October 1856.

J. A. McKENZIE,
Clerk of the Court.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 2nd November 1854, 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 MAHAJANDA 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 MAHAJANDA, from the 15th October 1856, and, under Section VI., to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen Commissioners for giving it effect:—

President.

The Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Members.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sehwan.

The Kardar of Mahajanda.

The Mookhee of Mahajanda.

Sett Bojraj,

Sett Tunnoo Mull,

Muggun Mull, Shroff.

Yar Mahomed, Jemadar.

Shewa,

Elias Mehmon,

Moolla,

Moolla Khooshall,

Azil,

Bumba,

Azil wulud Munnoo,

Nehandas,

Hindoo Merchants.

Hindoo Traders.

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

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1856.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Indents for Office Furniture, required for Public Offices at the Presidency, shall in future be preferred on the Gun Carriage Agent instead of on the Commissariat Department.

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

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1856.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1834, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have sanctioned the closing of the CIVIL COURTS in the DHARWAR ZILLAH for six weeks from the 20th instant, with the exception of that of the Moonsiff of Belgaum.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1856.

MILITARY**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

1856

ARRIVALS.

20th Sept.—Captain J. F. Lester, 10th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.

30th " Lieutenant Ingram, 24th Regiment M. N. I., to join, from England.

- 30 Sept.—Captain H. Birch, Superintendent Police, Broach, on duty, from Kolapoor.
- 1st Oct.—Captain J. L. Hoare, Invalid Establishment, en route to the Neilgherries, from Bandora.
- 2nd " Assistant Surgeon E. F. Wheatley, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Deesa.
- " " Surgeon T. B. Larkins, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
- " " Ensign G. M. Woodcock, 2nd European Regiment, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
- " " Lieutenant A. P. Browne, 12th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Deesa.
- " " Colonel H. Hancock, 20th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
- " " Assistant Surgeon W. Skelding, 3rd Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Sholapore.
- 3rd " Assistant Surgeon T. W. Harris, 9th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Surat.
- 5th " Cornet A. T. Spens, 3rd Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Deesa.
- 7th " Captain J. B. Dunsterville, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from England.
- " " Captain Goldsmid, 37th Regiment M. N. I., to join, from England.
- " " Captain Gustard, 6th Regiment M. N. I., to join, from England.
- " " 2nd Lieutenant B. Christie, Artillery, to join, from England.
- " " Ensign H. W. Young, 21st Regiment N. I., to join, from England.

1856 DEPARTURES.

- 20th Sept.—Ensign E. S. Webb, 20th Regt. N. I., to join, to Vingorla.
- " " Lieutenant D. J. Smith, 6th Regt. N. I., to join, to Poona.
- 29th " Lieutenant A. R. Wilson, 7th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
- 1st Oct.—Lieutenant C. Clarke, Artillery, on duty, to Kolapoor.
- 2nd " Assistant Surgeon A. M. Blomfield, Artillery, to join, to Ahmednuggur.
- " " Assistant Surgeon C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., 3rd European Regiment, to join, to Poona.
- " " Ensign E. W. West, 28th Regiment N. I., to join, to Dharwar.
- " " Ensign F. L. Farquharson, 28th Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.
- " " Lieutenant H. St. C. Wilkins, Engineers, on leave, to Poona.
- 4th " Surgeon T. B. Larkins, Staff, to join, to Poona.
- " " Captain R. J. Wilson, 52nd Regiment M. N. I., on leave, to Europe.
- 5th " Assistant Surgeon W. H. Colvill, 1st European Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.
- " " Assistant Surgeon J. Turner, Horse Brigade, to rejoin, to Poona.
- " " Lieutenant T. C. Crowe, Horse Brigade, to join, to Poona.
- 6th " Ensign G. R. Goodfellow, 15th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Surat.
- 7th " Ensign E. M. V. James, 10th Regiment N. I., to join, to Nusseerabad.
- 8th " Assistant Surgeon C. Joynt, 1st Fusiliers, to join, to Kurrachee.
- " " Assistant Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, M.D., 1st Fusiliers, to join, to Kurrachee.
- " " Ensign J. P. Murray Newton, 11th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Kurrachee.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,
8th October 1856.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1856

ARRIVALS.

1st Oct.—Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, F. M. Ellis, from Surat, 30th September 1856.

Passengers—Several Natives.

2nd	Oct.	Ship Ellen Bates, W. Ellwood, from Melbourne
		8th August.
3rd	"	Ship Jacoba Cornelia, F. Rosenboom, from Galle
		29th August.
"	"	Steamer Dwarka, J. Woolley, from Surat 2nd instant.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Captain and Mrs. McKenzie; G. Norman, Esq.; W. Salmon, Esq.; Dr. Harris; a Gentleman; and 90 Natives.
"	"	Steamer Bombay, P. James, from Kurrachoe 30th September.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Lieutenant and Mrs. Leeds; Captain Daniell; Mr. Mahar; Mr. Warren; Mr. Henderson; Mr. Dalzell; Mr. Toleton; and 18 Deck Passengers.
4th	"	Ship Duke of Northumberland, P. Binet, from London 3rd May.
5th	"	Ship Mary Carson, J. Bennett, from Liverpool 20th May.
		<i>Passenger</i> —Mrs. E. Gray.
"	"	Steamer Lowjee Family, George Lee, from Surat 4th instant.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Lieutenant and Mrs. Sellon; and several Natives.
6th	"	Ship Storm Cloud, Jas. Campbell, from Glasgow 10th July.
		<i>Passenger</i> —Mrs. Campbell.
"	"	Barque Abbey, Nacoda, from Juddah 25th August.
		<i>Passengers</i> —118 Native Pilgrims.
1856 DEPARTURES.		
30th	Sept.	Ship War Spirit, J. Rodger, to Liverpool.
"	"	American Ship Horskburgh, L. Snow, to Boston.
"	"	Steamer Phlox, J. Clarke, to Surat.
1st	Oct.	American Ship Sylphide, W. G. Stephens, to Calcutta.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Mrs. Stephens, and 3 Children.
"	"	Arab Ship Faize Robany, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
		<i>Passengers</i> —15 Natives.
2nd	"	Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, C. W. Macdonald, to Surat.
3rd	"	French Barque Rocher de St. Malo, J. Marimier, to Calcutta.
"	"	P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Singapore, G. A. Grainger, to Hongkong.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Mrs. Bayley; Mr. Remington; Mr. Tytler; Mr. Jones; Mr. Moule; and 6 Natives.
"	"	Ship Washington Irving, J. Durant, to London.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Captain and Mrs. Moyle, and Family; Mr. and Mrs. Baker, and Family; and 2 Soldiers.
4th	"	P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Madras, H. Down, to Suez.
		<i>Passengers</i> —Captain Darby, and 2 Servants; Captain Frushard, and Servant; Colonel Hancock; Mr. and Mrs. Mull; Mr. and Mrs. Maclean Lee, and Infant; Captain Wilson; Mr. Munio; Mr. D. McCarthy; Mrs. A. Campbell, Infant, and Native Servant; Miss Blenkins; Mr. T. Anderson; Mrs. Roy; Captain and Mrs. Mungavin; and several Deck Passengers.
"	"	Ship Ardville, J. Barclay, to Liverpool.
"	"	Ship British Flag, W. John, to Persian Gulf.
5th	"	Ship Somnauth, P. Sillars, to Bassadore.
6th	"	Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, F. M. Ellis, to Surat.

W. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 7th October 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.

CIVILIANS.				MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
Age.	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.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Letters of Administration to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late Major JAMES JOHN FARQUHARSON CRUICKSHANK, of the Bombay Engineer Corps, having been granted to THOMAS STOCK COWIE and JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH, Esqrs., members of the Firm of Messieurs Remington and Co., all persons having Claims upon, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the said deceased, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up such Property to the said THOMAS STOCK COWIE and JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH.

Bombay, 2nd October 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.	5 "
12 do.	6 "

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 2 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 "	2s. 0½d. "
" 1 day's sight	2s. 0½d. "
Bills on Scotland at 30 days' sight	2s. 0½d. "
" 1 day's sight	2s. "

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 Hoonies 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 terms 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 realised on account of Constituents 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, 8th October 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	2s. " "
On Scotland on demand	2s. " "
On Ireland "	1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes	
On Paris at 3 days' sight	
No Draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50.	
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.	

COMMISSION.

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

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

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

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

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody

But if proceeds are remitted through the ¼ per cent.

Corporation Without charge.
Hours of Business 10 to 4
Saturdays 10 to 1
Bombay, 8th October 1850.

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.

By Authority.**JUST PUBLISHED,**

THE

BOMBAY ARMY LIST,

FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1856,

WITH

LIST OF SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY,

CORRECTED UP TO THE 1ST OF OCTOBER 1856 ;

COMPRISING ALSO THE

HYDRABAD CONTINGENT LIST,

THE

INDIAN NAVY LIST,

AND THE

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST,

INCLUDING THE

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

PRICE, Rs. 2½

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, *October 9th 1856.*

Post Office Notifications.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "CADIZ," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, 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 *via* Marseilles or *via* Southampton, may be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender.

The Inland and Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign Europe, *via* Marseilles, or *via* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Suez, remains unaltered: eight annas per $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *via* 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, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SUNDAY, 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 "BOMBAY," will be closed on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P. M.

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

On 18th October.
„ 3rd November.

On 17th November.
„ 4th December.

On 18th December.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 8th October 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.
Cadiz	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	18th instant	Suez	Aden.
A Steamer	Ditto ditto ditto ..	3rd proximo	Hongkong	Cochin, Galle, Penang,
Bombay	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	14th instant.		and Singapore.
Sindian	Ditto ditto ditto ..	About 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected on or about the 20th instant.		

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

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

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	TO WHAT PORT.
City of London	1st October	Tuticorin.
Elphinstone	2nd do.	Surat.
Singapore	3rd do.	Hongkong.
Madras	4th do.	Aden.
Carnac	6th do.	Surat.
Shah Allum	6th do.	Do.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 8th October 1856.

The Mails from the undermentioned Stations reached the Bombay General Post Office in time for despatch by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "MADRAS," which started on the morning of the 4th October 1856:—

1856	1856	1856	1856
Agra 28 Sept.	Cullian 3 Oct.	Kolapoor 30 Sept.	Oodepoor 26 Sept.
Ajmere 25 "	DeraGazeeKhan 19 Sept.	Kulladghee .. 27 "	Ootacamund .. 25 "
Asserghur 29 "	Delhi 27 "	Kurnool 26 "	Oojein 29 "
Ahmedabad .. 28 "	Dhurrungaum. 30 "	Kirkee 2 Oct.	Oomergaum .. 1 Oct.
Aurangabad .. 30 "	Dhoolia 1 Oct.	Kaira 28 Sept.	Peshawur 22 Sept.
Allahabad 24 "	Deesa 28 Sept.	Khandalla 2 Oct.	Panwell 2 Oct.
Ahmednuggur. 30 "	Dhollera 28 "	Kunhur 29 Sept.	Pallee 26 Sept.
Alleppy 23 "	Damaun 30 "	Kotree 28 "	Ponany 23 "
Allighur 27 "	Dharwar 29 "	Kotah 25 "	Poona 2 Oct.
Arrah 23 "	Dapoolce 1 Oct.	Kurowlee 26 "	Paulghaut 23 Sept.
Akote 25 "	Dannoor 24 Sept.	Kurrachee 24 "	Punderpore .. 27 "
Aboo 28 "	Dinapore 22 "	Kullianwaree. 30 "	Parola 30 "
Asnee 18 "	Dhar 27 "	Lahore 24 "	Quilon 20 "
Almorah 22 "	Dholka 24 "	Loodianah 25 "	Rutlam 23 "
Augur 27 "	Daporee 3 Oct.	Luchmungur. 27 "	Roree 23 "
Abottabad 20 "	Dingigal 22 Sept.	Lucknow 25 "	Rutnagherry .. 29 "
Bhopaul 28 "	Erinpoorah .. 28 "	Mominabad .. 27 "	Ramandroog .. 26 "
Booldanah 27 "	Ellichpoor 28 "	Mannantody .. 22 "	Rawulpindee .. 22 "
Benares 25 "	Etowah 26 "	Madras 25 "	Roorkee 24 "
Belgaum 29 "	Futtyghur 26 "	Mhow 30 "	Rajkote 28 "
Bellary 27 "	Futtypore 24 "	Mundissore .. 28 "	Ramghur 23 "
Bangalore 26 "	Gwalior 28 "	Malligaum 29 "	Rahoree 30 "
Bassein 2 Oct.	Gohogur 30 "	Mooltan 22 "	Sholapore 29 "
Broach 30 Sept.	Gogo 28 "	Meerut 27 "	Segowlee 21 "
Baroda 29 "	Ghazeepoor .. 24 "	Mynpoory 26 "	Sukkur 24 "
Bhavnuggur .. 28 "	Gootty 26 "	Mirzapore 25 "	Shikarpoor ... 23 "
Bhoj 27 "	Goruckpore .. 22 "	Mundleshur .. 30 "	Surat 30 "
Bulsar 30 "	Hingolee 28 "	Matharan 2 Oct.	Saugor 27 "
Bellimora 30 "	Hoonsoor 25 "	Mhad 29 Sept.	Sealkote 23 "
Bolarum 26 "	Hoosingabad .. 24 "	Mangalore 25 "	Seroor 1 Oct.
Banda 24 "	Honore 25 "	Mandvie 26 "	Shircemogha .. 26 Sept.
Badoan 23 "	Hydrabad (Dec.) 26 "	Maunpore 30 "	Secunderabad .. 25 "
Buxar 25 "	Ditto (Sind) 26 "	Masulipatam .. 23 "	Shahjehanpore. 23 "
Bhewndy 2 Oct.	Hooblee 28 "	Mysore 24 "	Sehore 27 "
Beejapore 25 Sept.	Hurryhur 25 "	Madapolam 21 "	Sircee 27 "
Boorhanpoor .. 29 "	Hursole 27 "	Mehidpoor 29 "	Sattara 30 "
Bhopawar 29 "	Hoomnabad .. 27 "	Murree 22 "	Sanksee 1 Oct.
Bendrubin 24 "	Indore 31 "	Madura 22 "	Saharanpore .. 25 Sept.
Barreilly 25 "	Jhelum 23 "	Muttora 25 "	Sassoor 1 Oct.
Barraitch 25 "	Jeyapore 25 "	Mahableshwur. 1 Oct.	Seerpoor 1 "
Calcutta 23 "	Jooria 27 "	Malwan 28 Sept.	Sungumnair .. 30 Sept.
Cannanore 24 "	Jaulnah 30 "	Mahim 2 Oct.	Tanna 3 Oct.
Calicut 23 "	Jumbooseer .. 28 "	Nagporé 28 Sept.	Tarrapore 1 "
Cochin 22 "	Jubbulpore .. 26 "	Nundoorbar .. 29 "	Tatta 28 Sept.
Cambay 27 "	Jejoree 1 Oct.	Narranpett .. 23 "	Tellicherry 23 "
Coonoor 22 "	Julgaum 29 Sept.	Nigapatam .. 20 "	Trichinopoly .. 24 "
Colombo 17 "	Jooneer 1 Oct.	Nusseerabad .. 26 "	Trevandrum .. 20 "
Coimbatore .. 23 "	Jaunsie 26 Sept.	Nagercoil 20 "	Tillarah 27 "
Chiploon 29 "	Jacobabad 28 "	Nassick 2 Oct.	Umritsur 24 "
Cawnpore 26 "	Joudpore 25 "	Nineetal 25 Sept.	Umballa 25 "
Chandore 29 "	Jawud 27 "	Naigong 25 "	Vingorla 28 "
Coompta 25 "	Jawra 28 "	Neemuch 28 "	Wassind 2 Oct.
Chupra 22 "	Khamgaum .. 27 "	Nowshera 22 "	Waree 28 Sept.
Campoolce 2 Oct.	Kamptee 28 "	Nagode 23 "	Yeolah 29 "
Cuddapah 25 Sept.	Karanjah 29 "	Oomrawuttee .. 28 "	

T. GARRETT,

Bombay Post Office, 8th October 1856.

Officiating Post Master.

NOTICE.

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

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

E. IMPEY,

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

Officiating Post Master General.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1348.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT—POST OFFICE,

The 9th September 1856.

In modification of the List published by order of the Government of India, in this Department, dated the 29th September 1854, it is hereby declared that Secretaries to Municipal Boards, Commissions, or Committees, are not authorised to send Letters, Packets, or Parcels by Post, on the Public Service, without payment of Postage.

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

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 1st October 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

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.

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

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

E. IMPEY,
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,
Director General of the Post Office in India.

Camp, 7th November 1855.

NOTICE.

The Railway Company having fixed the hour for starting the TRAINS to CAMPOOLEE at 7½ P. M. on Week-days, to take effect from the 1st proximo, it is notified for public information that Letters and Newspapers for places on the *Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Southern and Northern Konkun, Guzerat, and Sind Lines*, as specified below, will, from the abovementioned date, be received for despatch at the Bombay General Post Office up to 6 p. m.

Letters posted at the several *Receiving Houses* up to 5 p. m., and at the *Letter Boxes* up to 4 p. m., respectively, will be in time for despatch by the above Mails.

Bhangy Parcels will be received up to 5 p. m. at the *General Post Office* on Week-days only.

The hours of closing the *Khandeish, North-West Provinces, The Punjaub, and Tanna* Mails are unaltered, viz. 4 p. m. at the *General Post Office*, and 3 p. m. and 2 p. m. at the *Receiving Houses* and *Pillar Boxes*.

On CALCUTTA LINE,	MADRAS LINE,	SOUTHERN KONKUN LINE,	And NORTH KONKUN, GUZERAT, AND SIND LINE,
Mails for Poona, Ahmednuggur, Aurangabad, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, and Calcutta ;	Sattara, Mahableshwur, Kolapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Madras, and Ceylon ;	Dapoolee, Nagotana, Rutnagherry, Vingorla, and The Malabar Coast ;	Bhewndy, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Kattywar, Kutch, and Sind,

Will close, at the *Bombay General Post Office* at 6 p. m.

" Several *Receiving Houses* at 5 p. m.

" *Letter Pillar Boxes* at 4 p. m.

" Bhangy Parcels, at the *General Post Office* only, at 5 p. m.

KHANDEISH LINE,	And NORTH-WEST PROVINCES,
Mails for Nassick, Malligaum, Dhoolia, Mhow, Neemuch, and Rajpootana ;	Indore, Gwalior, Agra, Delhi, Bhopaul, and The Punjaub,

Will close, at the *Bombay General Post Office* at 4 p. m.

" *Receiving Houses* at 3 p. m.

" *Letter Pillar Boxes* at 2 p. m.

" Bhangy Parcels, at the *General Post Office* only, at 3 p. m.

The Letter Mails for all Stations throughout India will close at the *General Post Office* at 4 p. m. on Sundays.

No Bhangy Parcels will be received for despatch on Sundays.

Bombay Post Office, 8th October 1856.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

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 Mundee,
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.

पोस्टनुं जळेरनासुं.

अमुंने अंतर्देशीय भाषां पत्रो उपर काम ठेकाळुं लपवानी हालनी पद्धतीची धावणी अड्यासु पडे छे, अने पोस्ट आशीसने ले अप्पर न्हरे न्हाये ते तेने धावुं करीने अं शीते लप्याथी मणती नथी, अशे लेनां नामनुं पत्र होय ते आपतनी सधणी दिगत मलती नथी अने अंतर्देशीय भाषां पत्रो नही पोहोचवानुं कारण धावुं करीने अने छे अमुं मालम पडुं छे वास्ते सर्व बाधने तेमां विरोध करीने अंतर्देशीय बाधने जळे किधामां आवे छे हे तेमां पोतानां पत्रो उपर सधणे मरातप लपवानी सुक्री देधने लेनां नामनुं पत्र होय तेनुं सधणुं नाम, मात्र लपवुं, अने ले सेल्लेमां अथवा, कसभांमां, अथवा गांममां, तथा मोल्लेलांमां, अथवा ठेकाळुं ते रेहेतो होय ते सेल्लेनुं, अथवा कसभांनुं, अथवा गांमनुं, तथा मोल्लेलांनुं, अथवा ठेकाळुंनुं नाम लपवुं, ते शुदी शुदी लोदी दोरीने लपवुं ; पण पत्र रवाना करतां सुक्री नही पडे तथा नीवडतां वार नही लागे अंतर्देशीय साहे ले गांम पत्र लपवानुं होय ते गांमनुं नाम हमेशां शुदी लिटींमे म्हेटे अक्षरे लपवुं.

समजलुने वास्ते काम ठेकाळुं लपवानी नमुनो हेण लप्या छे.

रोप हींगल.

कलेकटरनी कोरटना साहेब नावरने पोहोचि.

मुल्लेरनी कटरे.

ठेकाळुं शाहाजिमीं मंडी मधे.

अमदावाद.

लेनां नामनुं पत्र होय ते नही मणे तो ते पत्र पोतानी पासे पाडुं आवे अथवा पत्र मोकलनाशनी, धव्या होय तो तेले पोतानुं नाम तथा काम ठेकाळुं पत्रनी पीठउपर लपवुं. उपरनी आणुंमे लपवुं नही.

उपुटी पोस्ट मास्तरांमे तथा तेमांमा हाथ हेणना सर्व अमलदारांमे सधरु वडीवट बाधने समजवीने ते अमलमां लावपासार न्हेशी अने तेथली तजवीज करवी.

पोस्ट मास्तर जनरल धलाधल मुंपो साहेब
बाहादुरनी सही.

तारीख ३ ए माहे मे सन १८५६ इसवी मुकाम नंजरे
मुंमर्ध, पोस्ट मास्तर जनरलनी कचेरी.

पोस्टाचा जाहिरनामा.

ऐसाजे एतर्देशीय भाषेंत पत्रांवर पत्ता लिहिण्याची सांप्रतची पद्धती फारच गैर सोईची आहे, आणि पोस्ट आफिसास जी बातमी पाहिजे ती त्यास बहुधा तसे लिहिण्यावरून मिळत नाही म्हणजे जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल त्याजविषयी सर्व तपशील मिळत नाही, आणि एतर्देशीय भाषेंतलीं पत्रें न पांचण्याचें कारण बहुधा हेंच आहे असें मालूम झालें आहे, ऐशीयास सर्व लोकांस व विशेषे करून एतर्देशीय लोकांस कळविण्यांत येतें कीं त्याणी आपले पत्रांवरील मरातव सर्व गाळून जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल त्याचें सपूर्ण नाव मात्र ल्याहावें; आणि जा शहरांत, किंवा कसब्यांत, किंवा गांवांत व जा ओळींत, किंवा ठिकाणांत तो राहात असेल त्या शहराचें, किंवा कसब्याचें, किंवा गांवाचें व ओळीचें, किंवा ठिकाणाचें नाव 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 नाव तर नेहेमी निराळे ओळींत मोठ्या अक्षराने ल्याहावें.

समजुती करितां पत्ता लिहिण्याचा मसुदा खालीं लिहिला आहे.

शेख हिंगम

कलेक्टराचे कोर्टातील साहेब नाजर यांस

मुझ्झफर खानाचा कटरा

शाहाजादी मंडी येथें

असदावाद

जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल तो न सांपडल्यास तें पत्र आपणास परत यावें अशी पत्र पाठविणाराची इच्छा असेल तर, त्याणे आपलें नाव व पत्ता पत्राचे पाठीवर ल्याहावा पुढले बाजूस लिहूं नये.

सदहू वडिवाट लोकांस समजाऊन ती अमलांत येई अशी तजवीज बरूं शकेल तितकी उपुटी पोस्टमास्तरांनी, व त्यांच्या हांताखालील सर्व अंमलदारांनी करावी.

पोस्टमास्तर जनरल इलाइझा इंपी साहेब

बाहादुर यांची सही.

तारीख ३ माहे मे सन १८५६ इसवी मुकाम नंजरे मुंबई.

पोस्टमास्तर जनरल यांची कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

మౌన్యజాపనామా

యేనందకే. యేకద్యేషియ భాషియల్ల పత్రగళ్యుల్రక్త బళియగా సాంప్రదపద్ధత బదళ
 రాగ్యోసోయిద్దు అదే, మప్తసోక్త ఆంకళిదా బాకలూ అర్థ బ్రోహే అదు అరకే బదళ
 సూరిదింగే బరియక పత్రగళ్యులందా శిగో దిల్లా అదే బాకడే సందపత్ర బద్యో అదరక పయ
 దల్ల సకళకళ్యల శిగురదిల్లా మప్త యేకద్యేషియ భాషియల్ల పత్రగళ్యుల మువ బ్యే యిదుక కారణా బద
 భూకరియద్యే శంట్టు దిలంగే మాబు మత్రింగి యిదే. ఆంధరకే యాక పుజనగళ్యిగే శుక్రకళ్యూరియ
 కద్యేషియ జనగే శిగు సువదల్ల బరకదల్లా అరకు శంష్ట పత్రగళ్యుల సమకాక బయోక పుగా
 భిగిదారడే సందపత్ర బద్యో అవరక సంచూరికా యే సప్తమా త్రబరి బ్యే కుమక్తు దాక శడరదల్లా అ
 థూకన బ్యే దల్ల అథూగ్రామ దల్ల మక్తు బాక ప్యోరి యిల్ల అథూరికా యిల్ల అవాయి మక్తి దద్దె
 నూ జూకడరినా అథూకన బద్యో అథూగ్రామ దా మక్తు పోరియో అథూరికా యిదే స
 రుబరి బ్యే కుమ యిదూ బ్యోరే బ్యోరే సక్తి యిల్ల బరియ బ్యే కుమ, సుక్తూ పత్రకాన్యే సూరికా
 దరల్లక పుత్రింగ బారదూ మక్తు అరగళ్యుల సకె సువదక్తే వాన్యే ష్టరక్త బారదూ యంబదాగి
 దావగ్రామ దల్ల పత్రదూగ కళ్యద్దు అదే యో ఆంధూరికా యిదే సునీడ మో బ్యోరే సక్తియ
 ల్లదూద్ద అక్షర దిద్దె బరియ బ్యే కుమ

ససు జూత్రినదళియింద్దె పక్తే బళియక సమూచికే గళి బరదు యిదే-

శేఖరింగమ

కళికలరకూల్య సోగ్గన సోడే బసాజరియ పరిగే

ముచ్చ ఫరమాన్యే దకతరూ

శూడర్కూదిమంకియల్ల

అమదాబాద

దారడే సందపత్ర బద్యో అవను శిగద్యే హేదల్ల ఆంధ్రకళ్యే పరక్త బరబ్యే కుమ దింగే
 పత్రకళ్యే సువనయి ఖేయిద్దల్ల అవను శంష్టకే సప్తమక్తు పక్తూ పత్రక బేసదిండ్దె బరియ బ్యే కుమ
 ముందిన బాజూ దల్ల బరియ బారదూ

సదరదూక హింబ జనగళ్యి కళి సల పట్టు అదు అరు అనల్ల బరుక హంగే కజిరి జుకూ
 దిలందడ్డు దేచూ అన్యమోక్త సూస్త్రమక్తు అవరక్తే గళి సా సవన అమలదారదు మాడ
 బ్యే కుమ

క్రాంతి బళిసోమడే మే సస్యంగళి యెను మక్తూ మోస్త్రమాస్త్ర జనలయి లూయి ర్కూయింబ
 జంబర్యే ముంబయి మోస్త్రమాస్త్ర జనలయి గళిగళి సోడి బహుదూరయి రకగళి

Venayek Wassoodew

Oriental Translator to Govt.

ڈاک کا اشتہار نامہ

چونکہ اس ملک کی زبانوں میں لغافہ لکھنے کا طریقہ بہت بجا ہی اور جس چیز کی آگاہی کہ پوسٹ
آفس کو ضروری اکثر اس طریقہ سے ملتی نہیں یعنی جس شخص کے نام کا کہ خط ہوا اس کا پتہ کھانا
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 سرنامے اس
شخص کا نام کہ جس کو خط بھیجا جائے اور نام شہر کا یا قصبہ کا اور یا گانوں کا اور نام بازار کا یا محلے کا جہاں
کہ وہ رہتا ہو یہ سب جدی جدی سطر میں لکھنا چاہئے اور لکھنا خطاب تعارفانہ کا موقوف کیا
جاوے لیکن ہر نوع 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 چہاٹنے 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 کتے 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 پیچھے ملے تو اس کو لازم ہے
کہ لغافہ کی پشت پر اپنا نام اور اپنا پتہ لکھ لکھ لیکن روست لغافہ پر نہ لکھ
تھیموٹی پوسٹ ماسٹرون اور ملازمان ماتحت کو لازم ہے کہ مضمون مرقومہ بالا کو مشہر
کہ کر جہاں تک کہ ہو سکے اس کو مروج کرنے میں کوشش کریں

(صحیح) ایلا پیرا اپنی صاحب

افیشی ایننگ پوسٹ ماسٹر جنرل

بمبئی کے پوسٹ ماسٹر صاحب جنرل کی آفس

تاریخ تیسری ماہ ۱۸۵۶ء

Venayek, Wassoodew,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

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 Shakhohutty."

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.

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

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.

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.