

THE



Bombay Government Gazette.

Vol. 26.]

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THURSDAY, 28th FEBRUARY 1856.

[Eight annas per copy.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Advertisement.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Information connected with the MAHEE KANTA. Political Selection No. XII. Rs. 3. HISTORY of SIND, A. D. 710—1590, written in PERSIAN by Mahomed Masoom Namé; Translated by Capt G. G. Malet. Political Selection No. XIII. New Series. Rs. 1-12.

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

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

Also, just issued,

Miscellaneous information Connected with the Province of SIND, in Two Parts, with Maps, &c. Political Selection No. XVII. New Series. Rs. 8. Ditto ditto, in one Vol. without Maps. Rs. 6.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1856.

Notice.

The WATER SUPPLY COMMITTEE regret to state that, owing to the small quantity of water in the wells on the Esplanade, and the long period that must elapse before rain can be reasonably looked for, they are under the necessity of notifying that no water will be allowed to be removed from the wells on the Esplanade from the 1st proximo, except in Copper or Earthen Pots.

W. CRAWFORD,

Chairman, Water Supply Committee.

Bombay, 26th February 1856.

NOTIFICATION.

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

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

C. WADDINGTON,

Major General, Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Chief Engineer's Office,

26th November 1855,

Notice.

In continuation of the Notice of the 6th instant, published in the Government Gazette of the following day, the WATER SUPPLY COMMITTEE have much pleasure in publishing the Names of several Native Gentlemen who, since the above date, have placed the Wells as below mentioned, at the disposal of the Committee for the use of the Public, when the supply of water from public sources fails.

2. The Committee have received a communication from Government, in which it is intimated "that the Governor in Council considers that the public spirit evinced by the proprietors of the Wells in Girgaum which have been placed at the Committee's disposal, is very creditable and satisfactory."

No. of Wells.	Names of Localities.	Names of Proprietors.
1	Girgaum Road	Atmaram Kessow Bhundry.
3	Chowpatty Road	Limjee Manockjee, Esq.
1	Thacoordwar Lane	Tarachund Ameerchand.
1	Girgaum Back Road	Purshotum Pranjeevun.
1	Candewady	Chintamun Govindjee Settay.
1	Satar Wady	Thucker Ruttonsey Dharsee.
1	Girgaum Back Road	Nanabhoj Dossabhoj Mama.
1	Churney	Dewjee Tannajee Colee.
1	Moombaetookda	Wittoba Dadoba Charya, for D. C.
1	Churney Wady	Candass Vizbhookundass, for Cooverbaee.
1	Satar Wady	Suddanund Chintoba Josee.
1	Cudwud	Vussunt Bhawoo.
1	Churney Khal	Ragoonath Luximonjee.
1	Kotur Wady	Bomonjee Jamsetjee.
1	Andla Dhurumsalla Doongurwady	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, for Parsee Females and Children.
1	Behind Juggonath Sunkersett's House	Trustees of St. Thomas's Cathedral.
1	Curvur Wady	Canoba Ballajee.
1	Gaumdavee Road	Mhadoo Crustnajee.
1	Girgaum Back Road	Dhurmajee Canjee.
1	Girgaum Road	Wiswanath Dadajee.
1	Dhun Wady	Chundoo Ragoonathjee.
1	Girgaum Road	Jewraz Balloo.
1	Girgaum Back Road	Shalomjee Sillimanjee Aptayker, for Essoobaee Widow.
1	Girgaum Cross Road	Peerkhan Larkhan.
1	Tamba Oart	} A. G. DeGa, Esq.
1	Cudwell ,,	
1	Umroon ,,	
1	Gaidoury ,,	

WM. CRAWFORD,
J. J. F. CRUICKSHANK,
Water Supply Committee.

Bombay, 26th February 1856.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT.

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

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government } 11 ditto.
Notes and Railway Shares.. }
On Open Loans on ditto.....12 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts12 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods..12 ditto.

Bills payable within one month are discounted under the above rate, and Discount at 3 per cent. under the rate charged will be refunded on all Bills paid before maturity, for the unexpired portion of the time such Bills may have to run.

The Rate of Advance on deposit of 5 per Cent. Government Notes is 90 per cent., on 4 per Cent. Notes 75 per cent., on Railway Shares three-fourths the paid-up value of the Shares, and on Goods three-fourths the approved value.

Loans on Goods, &c.

Advances are granted on the security of Goods, not of a perishable nature, deposited in private Godowns situated either in the Fort, or in Grant Buildings, Colaba.

Government Agency.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Securities, Bank Shares, and other Indian Stock Certificates, also the purchase or sale of the same, and realizes the Interest and Dividends as they become due; and is also authorised to transact the business hitherto carried on by the Government Agents for the public Creditors of Government and others, and to remit the interest, dividends, and principal by *Bills of Exchange payable in England* to Constituents, Shareholders, and others, whether resident in Europe or elsewhere.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 17th January 1856.

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS made at the General Treasury at Bombay, on account of the Estates of Deceased European Commissioned, Warrant, and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, and Seamen, of the East India Company's Service, during the Month of January 1856.

Date of Deposits.	On whose Account.	Rank.	Corps.	General No.	Date of Decease.	Amount of Deposits.	
1856	MILITARY.						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Jan. 11th	James Murdock	Conductor	Ordnance Department	July 4th 1855	769 13 4	
" "	George Thompson	Sub-Conductor	Ditto	Nov. 11th "	180 1 2	
" 26th	Matthew Girey	Gunner	4th Co. 2nd Batt. Artillery.	2657	Dec. 29th "	137 0 1	
	MARINE.						
" 3rd	Robert Brown	Seaman	Steam Frigate "Feroze"	Oct. 8th "	29 6 5	
" 26th	Joseph Lloyd	A. B.	"Semiramis"	1628	Aug. 9th "	18 12 0	
" "	Thomas Ditson	Ditto	Ditto	4239	Aug. 13th "	21 5 0	

Claims against the above Estates are to be preferred to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, within twelve months from the date of the death of the party, after which period all payments will cease to be made in India.

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

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 26th February 1856.

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED AT INDORE			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY			EXPORTED BY SEA			Balance unaccounted for.	Detail of Exports from 20th to 26th Feb. 1856.	
	Up to 19th Feb. 1856.	From 20th to 26th Feb. 1856.	Total.	Up to 19th Feb. 1856.	From 20th to 26th Feb. 1856.	Lost on the road.	Total.	Up to 19th Feb. 1856.	From 20th to 26th Feb. 1856.			Total.
For 1852-53 Chests.	27,955½	..	27,955½	27,949½	..	6	27,955½	27,898½	..	27,898½	51½	OF THE SEASON 1853-54. Chests. 1½ Per Brig "Arrow"
" 1853-54 "	25,266	..	25,266	25,262½	..	3½	25,266	25,241½	1½	25,243	19½	OF THE SEASON 1854-55. Chests 7½ Per Brig "Arrow"
" 1854-55 "	27,688	..	27,688	27,685½	..	2½	27,688	27,284½	60½	27,551½	184	OF THE SEASON 1855-56. Chests 66½ Per Steamer "Madras"
" 1855-56 "	14,459	153	14,612	13,513½	452	3½	13,969	8,212½	896	9,108½	4,857½	Per Steamer "Madras"
												Per Brig "Arrow"
												Per Ship "Pantaloons"
												Purchased for Government
												Total Chests.. 964

Bombay, Office of Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 27th February 1856.

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

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Legislative Council.

26th January 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General on the 21st January 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. I. OF 1856.

An Act to prevent the Sale or Exposure of Obscene Books and Pictures.

Whereas the practice of offering for sale or exposing to public view obscene Books and Pictures encourages immorality, and it is expedient to make provision for the prevention of such practice; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Whoever, within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, in any shop, bazar, street, thoroughfare, high-road, or other place of public resort, distributes, sells, or offers, or exposes for sale, or wilfully exhibits to public view, any obscene book, paper, print, drawing, painting, or representation; or sings, recites, or utters any obscene song, ballad, or words to the annoyance of others; shall, upon conviction, as hereinafter provided, before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

II. It shall be lawful for any person whatsoever to apprehend any person found committing any of the abovenamed offences, and forthwith to deliver him to a Police Officer of the place where he shall have been apprehended, to be taken before any Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place; and it shall be the duty of every Police Officer to use his best endeavours to apprehend and to convey before a Magistrate any person that he shall find so offending, together with such obscene books, papers, prints, drawings, paintings, and representations, as may be found with such person.

III. Upon information given or charge preferred, upon oath or solemn affirmation, a Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence may have been committed, may issue a summons for the appearance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person accused of any of the offences enumerated in Section I., and such Magistrate shall proceed under the rules of the general law to hear and determine the case. Provided that it shall not be necessary to require the presentation of a complaint in writing, nor to require the attendance of any complainant, any thing contained in Section VI. Regulation IX. of 1807 of the Bengal Code, or in Section XV. of Regulation IX. of 1816 of the Madras Code, or any other law, to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. Every Magistrate is required to destroy, or cause to be destroyed, all such obscene books, papers, prints, drawings, paintings, or representations as may come within his power or control.

V. After the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person to import any part of the aforesaid territories any obscene book, print, or picture; and every such book, print, or picture shall be forfeited and shall be seized by any Officer of Customs, and the same shall be destroyed by such Officer.

VI. All orders or sentences passed under this Act shall be appealable in the usual manner under the Regulations and Laws that are or may be in force relating to appeals from the orders of Magistrates or other Officers exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

VII. Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to any representation sculptured, engraved, or painted, on or in any temple, or on any car used for the conveyance of idols.

VIII. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Justice of the Peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*; and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

IX. The following words in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say)—

The word "Magistrate" shall include Joint Magistrates and persons lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, and Justices of the Peace.

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.

9th February 1856.

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

ACT NO. II. OF 1856.

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

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

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

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

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

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

9th February 1856.

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

ACT No. III. of 1856.

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

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

Preamble.

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

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

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

Abkaree Officers empowered to make arrests in certain cases.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

9th February 1856.

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

ACT No. IV. of 1856.

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

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

Preamble.

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

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

Punishment.

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

Provisions of Act XVI. 1850 applicable.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

26th January 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 26th January 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 30th of April next:—

A Bill to improve the Law relating to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue in the Bengal Presidency.

Whereas it is expedient to discontinue the practice of obtaining the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue to sales of estates for arrears of revenue, or other demands of Government, in the Province of Cuttack; and whereas it is just that a person having a lien upon an estate, and paying the money necessary to protect it from sale for arrears of revenue, should be reasonably secured; and whereas it is expedient to afford sharers in estates who duly pay their shares of the Sudder Jumma of their estates, easy means of protecting their shares from sale by reason of the default of their co-sharers; and whereas it is expedient to afford landholders, particularly absentees, facilities in guarding against the accidental sale of their estates for arrears of revenue by reason of the neglect or fraud of their agents; and whereas it is expedient to enforce the registration of dependent talooks existing at the time of settlement, and to give absolute security to such talooks when so registered; and whereas it is expedient to protect the holders of under-tenures created in good faith, not resumable by the grantors or their representatives and held at rents fully sufficient for the security of the public revenue, from loss by the avoidance of their tenures on the occasion of a sale of the superior estate for arrears of public revenue, for which such holders may not be in any degree responsible; and it is therefore proper for the above and other purposes to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Bengal Presidency; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. Act I. of 1845, except in so far as it repeals other laws, and except in regard to sales made or advertised, suits commenced, and acts done under authority thereof; Regulation X. of 1818; and Sections XV. XVI. XVII. and XVIII. of Regulation XIV. of 1793 are hereby repealed.

II. If the whole or a portion of a kist or instalment of any month of the era, according to which the settlement and kistbundee of any mehul have been regulated, be unpaid on the first of the following month of such era, the sum so remaining unpaid shall be considered an arrear of revenue.

III. Upon the promulgation of this Act, the Board of Revenue at Calcutta shall determine upon what dates all arrears of revenue and all demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue, shall be paid up in each permanently settled district under their jurisdiction, and in each of the districts not permanently settled in the Province of Cuttack; in default of which payment the estates in arrear in those districts, except as hereinafter provided, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. And the said Board shall give notice of the dates so fixed in the official Gazette, and shall direct corresponding publication to be made as far as regards each district, in the language of that district, in the office of the Collector, or other officer duly authorized to hold sales under this Act, in the Courts of the Judge, Magistrate, (or Joint Magistrate, as the case may be,) Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, and at every Thannah station of that district; and the dates so fixed shall not be changed except by the said Board by advertisement and notifications, in the manner above described, to be issued at least three months before the close of the

Latest day of payment in permanently settled districts and in Cuttack.

of Revenue at Calcutta shall determine upon what dates all arrears of revenue and all demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue, shall be paid up in each permanently settled district under their jurisdiction, and in each of the districts not permanently settled in the Province of Cuttack; in default of which payment the estates in arrear in those districts, except as hereinafter provided, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. And the said Board shall give notice of the dates so fixed in the official Gazette, and shall direct corresponding publication to be made as far as regards each district, in the language of that district, in the office of the Collector, or other officer duly authorized to hold sales under this Act, in the Courts of the Judge, Magistrate, (or Joint Magistrate, as the case may be,) Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, and at every Thannah station of that district; and the dates so fixed shall not be changed except by the said Board by advertisement and notifications, in the manner above described, to be issued at least three months before the close of the

official year preceding that in which the new date is, or dates are, to take effect.

IV. In the Province of Benares and in districts not permanently settled, with the exception of the districts in the Province of Cuttack, no sale shall take place for arrears of land revenue or other demands of Government, without the special sanction of the Board of Revenue previously obtained in each several case of sale. Provided that the said Board, at the time of authorizing such sale, shall fix the latest day on which in each case such arrears or demands shall be received.

V. Provided always, that no estate, and no share or interest in any estate, shall be sold for the recovery of arrears or demands of the descriptions mentioned below, otherwise than after a notification in the language of the district, specifying the nature and amount of the arrear or demand, and the latest date on which payment thereof shall be received, shall have been affixed for a period of not less than fifteen clear days preceding the date fixed for payment, according to Section III. or Section IV. of this Act as the case may be, in the office of the Collector or other officer duly authorized to hold sales under this Act, in the Court of the Judge within whose jurisdiction the land advertised lies, in the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens of the district, and in the Moonsiff's Court and Police Thannah of the division in which the estate to which the notification relates, or a part of it, is situated, the same to be certified by the receipt of the officer at whose office such notification may have been affixed; and also at the cutcherry of the malgozar or owner of the estate, or at some conspicuous place upon the estate, the same to be certified by the peon or other person employed for the purpose.

First,—Arrears due from estates in the Province of Benares.

Secondly,—Arrears due from estates, not permanently settled, other than estates in the Province of Cuttack.

Thirdly,—Arrears other than those of the current year, or of the year immediately preceding.

Fourthly,—Arrears due on account of estates other than that to be sold.

Fifthly,—Arrears of estates under attachment by order of any judicial authority.

Sixthly,—Arrears due on account of tucceave, pool-bundee, or other demands not being land revenue, but recoverable by the same process as arrears of land revenue.

VI. The Collector or other officer duly authorized to hold sales under this Act shall, as soon as possible after the latest day of payment fixed in the manner prescribed in Section III. or Section IV. of this Act, issue notifications in the language of the district, to be affixed in his own office and in the Court of the Judge of the district, and to be published in the official *Gazette*, specifying the estate or estates which will be sold as aforesaid, and the day on which the sale of the same will commence, which day shall not be less than fifteen or more than thirty clear days from the date of affixing the notification in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid. And, except as hereinafter provided, all estates so specified shall, on the day notified for sale, or on the day or days following, be put up to public auction by and in the presence of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall be sold to the highest bidder. And no payment, or tender of payment, made after sunset of the said latest day of payment, shall bar or interfere with the sale, either at the time of sale or after its conclusion.

VII. Whenever an estate is notified for sale as provided by Section VI. of this Act, the Collector or other

officer as aforesaid shall affix a proclamation in the language of the district in his own office, and as soon thereafter as may be in the Moonsiff's Courts and Police Thannahs within which the estate or any part of it is situated, and also at the cutcherry of the malgozar or the owner of the estate, or at some conspicuous place upon the estate, forbidding the ryots and under-tenants to pay rent to the defaulting proprietor from the date of the day after that fixed for the last day of payment, on pain of not being entitled to credit in their accounts with the purchaser for any sums paid after the date aforesaid.

VIII. No claim to abatement or remission of revenue, unless the same shall

Claims against Government not to invalidate a sale. have been allowed by the authority of Government, and no private demand or cause of action whatever, held or supposed to be held by any defaulter against Government, shall bar or render void or voidable a sale under this Act; nor shall the plea that money belonging to the defaulter, and sufficient to pay the balance or part of it, was in the Collector's hands, bar or render void or voidable a sale under this Act, unless such money stand in the defaulter's name alone and without dispute, and unless after application in due time made by the defaulter, or after the written agreement provided for in Section XV. of this Act, the Collector shall have neglected, or refused on insufficient grounds, to transfer it to the credit of the estate.

IX. The Collector or other officer as aforesaid shall,

Deposits receivable from persons not proprietors. at any time before sunset of the latest day of payment determined according to Section III. or Section IV. of this Act, receive as a deposit from any person not being a proprietor of the estate in arrear the amount of the arrear of revenue due from it, to be carried to the credit of the said estate at sunset as aforesaid, unless before that time the arrear shall have been paid by a defaulting proprietor of the estate. And in case the person so depositing, whose money shall have been credited to the estate in the manner aforesaid, shall be a party in a suit pending before a Court of Justice for the possession of the same or any part thereof, it shall be competent to the said Court to order the said party to be put into temporary possession of the said estate or part thereof, subject to the rules in force for taking security in the cases of parties in Civil suits. And if the person so depositing, whose money shall have been credited as aforesaid, shall prove before a competent Civil Court that the deposit was made in order to protect an interest of the said person, which would have been endangered or damaged by the sale of the estate, or which he believed in good faith would have been endangered or damaged by such sale, he shall be entitled to recover the amount of the deposit, with or without interest, as the Court may determine, from the proprietor of the said estate. And if the party so depositing, whose money shall have been credited as aforesaid, shall prove before such a Court that the deposit was necessary in order to protect any lien he had on the estate, the amount so credited shall be added to the amount of the original lien.

X. When a recorded sharer of a joint estate, held in common tenancy, desires Separation of shares held in common tenancy. to pay his share of the Government revenue separately, he may submit to the Collector a written application to that effect. The application must contain a specification of the extent and nature of the interest held in the estate by the applicant. The Collector will then cause to be published in his own cutcherry, in that of the Judge, Magistrate, (or Joint Magistrate, as the case may be,) Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, and in the Police Thannahs in whose jurisdiction the estate or any part thereof is situated, as well as on some conspicuous part of the estate itself, a copy of the application made to him. If within six weeks from the date of the publication of these notices, no objection is made by any other recorded sharer, the

Collector will open a separate account with the applicant, and will credit separately to his share all payments made by him on account of it. The date on which the Collector records his sanction to the opening of a separate account, shall be held to be that from which the separate liabilities of the share of the applicant commence.

XI. When a recorded sharer of a joint estate, whose share consists of a specific portion of the land of the estate, desires to pay his share of the Government revenue separately, he may submit to the Collector a written application to that effect. The application must contain a specification of the land comprised in his share, and of the boundaries and extent thereof, together with a statement of the amount of sudder jumma heretofore paid on account of it. On the receipt of this application, the Collector will cause it to be published in the manner prescribed for publication of notice in the last preceding Section. In the event of no objection being urged by any recorded co-sharer within six weeks from the time of publication, the Collector will open a separate account with the applicant, and will credit separately to his share all payments made by him on account of it. The date on which the Collector records his sanction to the opening of a separate account, shall be held to be that from which the separate liabilities of the share of the applicant commence.

XII. If any recorded proprietor of the estate, whether the same be held in common tenancy or otherwise, object that the applicant has no right to the share claimed by him, or that his interest in the estate is less than, or is of a different nature from that claimed by him, the Collector will institute a summary inquiry into the fact of possession, and if he be satisfied that the applicant is really in possession of the share as claimed by him, he will open a separate account for his share, as directed in one or other of the last two preceding Sections. If, in the case of a claimant of specific land, the objection be that the jumma alleged by the applicant to be the separate jumma of his specific share of the lands of the estate is not the jumma which has been recognized as such by the other sharers, the Collector will make summary inquiry into the fact, and will reject or admit the application. The orders of the Collector under this Section shall be subject to appeal to the higher revenue authorities in regular course, and shall be subject to reversal or alteration by a regular suit in the Civil Courts, provided that such suit shall have been instituted within one year from the date of the final award of the revenue authorities, but not otherwise.

XIII. Whenever the Collector shall have ordered a separate account or accounts to be kept for one or more shares, if the estate shall become liable to sale for arrears of revenue, the Collector in the first place shall put up to sale only that share, or those shares, of the estate from which, according to the separate accounts, an arrear of revenue may be due. In all such cases notice of the intention of excluding the share or shares from which no arrear is due, shall be given in the advertisement of sale prescribed in Section VI. of this Act. The share or shares sold, together with the share or shares excluded from the sale, will continue to constitute one integral estate, the share or shares sold being charged with the separate portion or the aggregate of the several separate portions of jumma assigned thereto.

XIV. If in any case of a sale held according to the provisions of the last preceding Section, the highest offer for the share exposed to sale shall not equal the amount of arrear due thereupon to the date of sale, the Collector shall stop the sale, and shall declare that the entire estate will be put up to sale for arrears of revenue at a future date, un-

less the other recorded sharer or sharers, or one or more of them, shall within ten days purchase the share in arrear by paying to Government the whole arrear due from such share. If such purchase be completed, the Collector or other officer as aforesaid shall give such certificate as is provided for in Section XXVII. of this Act, to the purchaser or purchasers, who shall have the same rights as if the share had been purchased by him or them at the sale. If no such purchase be made within ten days as aforesaid, the entire estate shall be sold, after the notification and in the form prescribed in Section VI. of this Act, in the same manner as if the entire estate had been in arrear after the latest day of payment.

XV. If any recorded proprietor or co-partner of an estate shall deposit with the Collector money, or Government Securities endorsed and made payable to the order of the Collector, and shall sign an agreement pledging the same to Government by way of security for the jumma of the entire estate, and authorizing the Collector to apply to the payment of any arrear of revenue that may become due from that estate the whole or any portion of the said money or securities that may be necessary for that purpose, then in the case of any arrear of revenue due from the said estate not being paid before sunset of the latest day of payment fixed under Section III. or Section IV. of this Act, the Collector shall apply to the payment of such arrear the said money or securities, or such part thereof, or of any interest due on the said securities, as may be necessary; and for this purpose the Collector shall first apply any money that may be in his hands, and any interest that may be due upon such securities. And so long as any money or securities as aforesaid shall remain and be available as aforesaid, the estate for the protection of which the said deposit was made shall be exempted from sale for arrears of revenue.

XVI. It shall be competent to the person making a deposit under the provision of the last preceding Section, or his representative or assignee, at any time to withdraw the deposit, and to revoke the pledge of the same; and from the date of such withdrawal and revocation the estate shall be subject to the ordinary rules relating to sales for arrears of revenue.

XVII. No estate shall be liable to sale for the recovery of arrears which have accrued during the period of its being under the management of the Court of Wards; and no estate the sole property of a minor or minors, and descended to him or them by the regular course of inheritance duly notified to the Collector for the information of the Court of Wards, but of which the Court of Wards has not assumed the management under Regulation VI. 1822, shall be sold for arrears of revenue accruing subsequently to his or their succession to the same, until the minor or minors, or one of them, shall have attained the full age of eighteen years. And no estate held under attachment by the revenue authorities otherwise than by order of a judicial authority, shall be liable to sale for arrears accruing whilst it was so held under attachment. And no estate held under attachment by a revenue officer, in pursuance of an order of a judicial authority, shall be liable to sale for the recovery of arrears of revenue accruing during the period of such attachment, until after the end of the year in which such arrears accrued.

XVIII. It shall be competent to the Collector at any time before the sale of an estate shall have commenced to exempt such estate from sale; and in like manner it shall be competent to the Commissioner of Revenue at any time before the sale of an estate shall have commenced, to exempt such estate from sale by a special order to the Collector to that effect in each case; and no sale of an estate shall

be legal if held after the receipt of an order of exemption in respect to such estate. Provided, however, and it is hereby enacted, that the Collector or Commissioner shall

Proviso.

duly record in a proceeding the reason for granting such exemption; and provided also, that an order for exemption so issued by the Commissioner shall not affect the legality of a sale which may have taken place before the receipt by the Collector of the order for exempting it from sale.

XIX. Sales shall ordinarily be made by the Collector in the Land Revenue

Sales where to be made.

Cutcherry at the station of the district, provided, however, that it shall be competent to the Board of Revenue to prescribe a place for holding sales other than such cutcherry, whenever they shall consider it beneficial to the parties concerned.

XX. In case the Collector shall be unable from sickness, from the occurrence of a holiday, or from

Adjournment of sales.

any other cause, to commence the sale on the day of sale fixed as aforesaid, or if, having commenced it, he be unable, from any cause, to complete it, he shall be competent to adjourn it to the next day following, not being Sunday or other close holiday, recording his reasons for such adjournment, forwarding a copy of such record to the Commissioner of Revenue, and announcing the adjournment by a written proclamation stuck up in his cutcherry; and so on, from day to day, until he shall be able to commence upon, or to complete the sale; but, with the exception of adjournments so made, recorded, and reported, each sale shall invariably be made on the day of sale fixed in the manner aforesaid.

XXI. On the day of sale fixed according to Section

Order of selling.

VI. of this Act, sales shall proceed in regular order;

the estate to be sold bearing the lowest number on the towjee or register in use in the Collector's office of the district being put up first, and so on, in regular sequence; and it shall not be lawful for the Collector or other officer as aforesaid to put up any estate out of its regular order by number, except where it may be necessary to do so on default of deposit, as provided in Section XXII. of this Act.

XXII. The party who shall be declared the purchaser of an estate at any

Deposit on account of purchase-money.

such public sale as aforesaid, shall be required to deposit

immediately, or as soon after the conclusion of the sale of the estate as the Collector may think necessary, either in cash, Bank of Bengal Notes, or Post Bills, or Government Securities duly indorsed, 25 per cent. on the amount of his bid, and, in default of such deposit, the estate shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

XXIII. The full amount of purchase money shall

Full payment of purchase money.

be made good by the purchaser before sunset of the thirtieth day from that on

which the sale of the estate bought by him took place, reckoning that day as one of the thirty; or if the thirtieth day be a Sunday or other close holiday, then on the first office day after the thirtieth; and in default of payment within the prescribed period as aforesaid, then and afterwards as often as such default shall occur, the deposit shall be forfeited to Government, the estate shall be resold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the estate, or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold, and in the event of the proceeds of the sale which may be eventually consummated being less than the price bid by the defaulting bidder aforesaid, the difference shall be leviable from him by any process authorized for realizing an arrear of public revenue, and it shall be so levied and credited to the defaulting proprietor of the estate sold; and if default of payment of purchase money shall have occurred more than once, the defaulting

bidders shall be held jointly and severally responsible for such difference to the extent of the amount of their respective bids. Provided

Proviso 1st.

always, that every such re-sale shall be made after notification and in the forms prescribed by Section VI. of this Act; and that such notification shall not be issued until the expiration of three clear days after the day on which the default shall have occurred. Provided also, that payment or

Proviso 2nd.

tender of payment by or on behalf of the proprietor of the arrear for which the estate was first sold and of the arrear which may have subsequently become due, if such payment or tender of payment be made before sunset of the day preceding the day of the notification of re-sale and after the defaulting purchaser shall have made the deposit required by Section XXII. of this Act, shall bar such re-sale.

XXIV. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of

Appeals.

Revenue to receive an appeal against any sale made

under this Act if preferred to him on or before the fifteenth day from the date of sale, reckoning as in Section XXIII., or if preferred to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, on or before the tenth day from the day of sale, and not otherwise; and the Commissioner shall be competent in every case of appeal so preferred, to annul any sale of an estate made under this Act, which shall appear to him not to have been conducted according to the provision of this Act, awarding at the same time to the purchaser a payment from the proprietor of any moderate compensation for his loss, if the sale shall have been occasioned by neglect of the proprietor, such compensation not to exceed the interest, at the current rate of Government Securities, on the amount of deposit or balance of purchase money during the period of its being retained in the Collector's office; and the order of the Commissioner shall, in such cases, be final.

XXV. It shall be competent to the Commissioner

Annulment of sale in special cases.

of Revenue, on the ground of hardship or injustice, to

suspend the passing of final orders in any case of appeal from a sale and to represent the case to the Board of Revenue, who, if they see cause, may recommend to the local Government to annul the sale; and the local Government in any such case may annul the sale and cause the estate to be restored to the proprietor on such conditions as may appear equitable and proper.

XXVI. All sales of which the purchase money has

Sales when final.

been paid up as prescribed in Section XXIII. of this

Act, and against which no appeal shall have been preferred, shall be final and conclusive at noon of the thirtieth day from the day of sale, reckoning the said day of sale as the first of the said thirty days. And sales against which an appeal may have been preferred, and the appeal dismissed by the Commissioner, shall be final and conclusive from the date of such dismissal, if more than thirty days from the day of sale, or if less, then at noon of the thirtieth day as above provided.

XXVII. Immediately upon a sale becoming final

Certificate of sales.

and conclusive, the Collector or other officer as aforesaid

shall give to the purchaser a certificate of title in the form prescribed in Schedule A annexed to this Act. And the said certificate shall be deemed in any Court of Justice sufficient evidence of the title to the estate or share of an estate sold being vested in the person or persons named from the date specified; and the Collector shall also notify such transfer by written proclamation in his own cutcherry, and in those of the Moonsiff and Darogah of the jurisdiction within which any part of the estate or share of an estate sold shall be situated, and also at the cutcherry of the malgoozar or owner of the estate, or share of an estate, or on some conspicuous place on the estate, or share of an estate.

XXVIII. The Collector shall apply the purchase money first to the liquidation of all arrears due from the estate or share sold upon the latest day of payment; and secondly, to the liquidation of all outstanding demands debited to the estate or share of an estate in the public accounts of the district, holding the residue, if any, in deposit on account of the late recorded proprietor or proprietors of the estate or share of an estate sold, to be paid to his or their receipt on demand in the manner following: to wit, in shares proportioned to their recorded interest in the estate or share of an estate sold, if such distinction of shares were recorded, or if not, then as an aggregate sum to the whole body of proprietors upon their joint receipt. Provided that, if before payment to the late proprietor or proprietors of any surplus that may remain of the purchase money, the same be claimed by any creditor in satisfaction of a debt, such surplus shall not be payable to such claimant, nor shall it be withheld from the proprietor, except under precept of a Civil Court.

XXIX. If a sale made under this Act be annulled by a final decree of a Civil Court, execution of such decree must be obtained before six months after the date thereof; otherwise the party obtaining the decree shall lose all benefit therefrom. And when execution of such a decree is duly obtained, the party obtaining it shall not be restored to possession, until any amount of surplus purchase money that may have been paid away by order of a Civil Court be repaid by him, with interest at the highest current rate of Government Securities. And if such party shall neglect to pay any amount so recoverable, within six months from the date of such final decree, he shall lose all benefit therefrom.

XXX. Any suit brought to oust the certified purchaser as aforesaid, on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser, or on behalf partly of himself and partly of another person, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall be dismissed with costs.

XXXI. The annulment by a Commissioner or by Government of a sale made under this Act shall be publicly notified by the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, in the same manner as the becoming final and conclusive of sales is required to be notified by Section XXVI. of this Act; and the amount of deposit and balance of purchase money shall be forthwith returned to the purchaser with interest thereon at the highest rate of the current public securities.

XXXII. The party certified as the proprietor of an estate or share of an estate by purchase under this Act, shall be answerable for all instalments of the revenue of Government which may fall due subsequently to the latest day of payment aforesaid.

XXXIII. No sale for arrears of revenue or other demands, realizable in the same manner as arrears of revenue are realizable, made after the passing of this Act, shall be annulled by a Court of Justice, except upon the ground of its having been made contrary to the provisions of this Act: and no such sale shall be annulled upon such ground, unless such ground shall have been declared and specified in an appeal made to the Commissioner under Section XXIV. of this Act: and no suit to annul a sale made under this Act shall be received by any Court of Justice unless it shall be instituted within one year from the date of the sale becoming final and conclusive, as provided in Section XXVI. of this Act: and no per-

son shall be entitled to contest the legality of a sale, after having received any portion of the purchase money. Provided, however, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to debar any person considering himself wronged by any act or omission connected with a sale under this Act, from his remedy in a personal action for damages against the person by whose act or omission he considers himself to have been wronged.

XXXIV. In the event of a sale being annulled by a final decree of a Court of Justice, the purchase money shall be refunded to the purchaser by Government, together with interest at the highest rate of the current public securities.

XXXV. The purchaser of an entire estate sold under this Act for the recovery of arrears due on account of the same, in the permanently settled districts of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, shall acquire the estate free from all encumbrances which may have been imposed upon it after the time of settlement; and shall be entitled to avoid and annul all under-tenures, and forthwith to eject all under-tenants, with the following exceptions:—

First,—Istemrareae or mokurrere tenures, which were held at a fixed rent, more than twelve years before the permanent settlement, which have been duly registered under Section XXXVI. of this Act and whereon no arrear of rent was due on the latest day of payment of revenue as fixed under Sections III. and IV. of this Act.

Secondly,—Tenures existing at the time of settlement, which have not been or may not be proved to be liable to increase of assessment on the ground stated in Section LI. Regulation VIII. of 1793, which shall have been duly registered under Section XXXVI. of this Act, and whereon no arrear of rent was due on the latest day of payment of revenue as fixed under Sections III. and IV. of this Act.

Thirdly,—Tenures of whatsoever description, and farms for terms of years, which have been created since the time of settlement, which have been duly registered under Section XXXVII. of this Act, and whereon no arrear of rent was due on the latest day of payment of revenue as fixed under Sections III. and IV. of this Act.

Fourthly,—Lands whereon dwelling houses, manufactories, or other permanent buildings have been erected, or whereon gardens, plantations, tanks, wells, canals, places of worship, or burning or burying grounds have been made, or wherein mines have been sunk.

And such a purchaser as is aforesaid shall be entitled to proceed in the manner prescribed in Sections IX. and X. of Regulation V. of 1812 for the enhancement of the rent of any land coming within the fourth class of exceptions above made, if he considers the same to have been held at an unfair rent, and if the same shall not have been held at a fixed rent, equal to the rent of good arable land, for a term exceeding twelve years; but not otherwise.

Provided always, that nothing in this Section contained shall be construed to entitle any such purchaser as aforesaid to eject any khoodkasht kudeemee ryot, or any resident hereditary cultivator having a prescriptive right of occupancy at fixed rents, or at rents assessable according to fixed rules under the regulations in force, or to enhance the rent of any such ryot or cultivator otherwise than in the manner prescribed by the laws in force, or otherwise than the former proprietor at the time of settlement may have been entitled to do.

XXXVI. The following rules for the registration of talookdaree tenures, forming the first and second classes excepted in the last preceding Section, shall be observed:—

Registration of old talookdaree tenures.

First.—The holder of the under-tenure shall be at liberty to apply for the registration of his under-tenure, by petition presented to the Collector of the district in whose jurisdiction the parent estate is situated, within three years from the date of the passing of this Act. The application shall contain the following particulars as far as the same are ascertainable :

1. The pergunnah or pergunnahs in which the tenure is situated.
2. The denomination of the tenure.
3. The name or names of the village or villages whereof the land is composed, or wherein it is situated.
4. The area of the land comprised in the tenure, with its boundaries in complete detail.
5. The amount of rent and cesses payable annually for the tenure, and the duties, if any, required to be performed on account of it.
6. The date of the deed constituting the tenure, or the date when the tenure was created.
7. The name of the proprietor who created the tenure.
8. The name of the original holder of the under-tenure.
9. The name of the present possessor, and if he be not the original holder, his relationship to that person, and the mode in which he succeeded to the tenure, whether by inheritance, gift, purchase, or otherwise, and whether he holds jointly or solely.

Secondly.—The Collector on receipt of such application shall serve a notice on the recorded proprietor of the estate in which the tenure is situated, with a copy of the application, and shall also cause a notice with a copy of the application annexed to be published at the places and in the manner prescribed by Section VI. of this Act, requiring the proprietor or any party interested, within thirty days from the date of the issue of the said notice, to file any objection he may have to the registry of the tenure, or to any statement contained in the application. In the absence of any objection, the Collector, if after making due inquiry he is satisfied of the applicant's claim, shall register the tenure. If any objection is made, he shall require both parties, within a reasonable time, to produce their respective proofs, and shall fix a day, by notification in his cutchery, for the summary investigation of the case. If after such summary investigation he shall be of opinion that the applicant has failed to establish his claim, he shall reject the application. If after such investigation he shall be of the contrary opinion, he shall forthwith register the under-tenure in the provisional registry book. Any party dissatisfied with the Collector's award may, within one year from the date of the award, but not afterwards, institute a suit in the Civil Court for the reversal of the same, and after the final decision of the Civil Court, the tenure shall be dealt with according to such decision. If the decision be in favor of the claimant of the tenure, on his producing an authenticated copy of such final decree, the tenure shall be transferred from the provisional registry to the permanent registry book ; but if the final decision be otherwise, on the proprietor producing an authenticated copy of the same, the tenure shall be erased from the provisional registry book.

XXXVII. The following rules for the registration of talookdaree tenures and farms, forming the third class of tenures excepted in Section XXXV. of this Act, shall be observed.

All the rules prescribed in the last preceding Section shall apply to this class of tenures also, with the following additional rules.

Immediately upon receipt of the application, the Collector shall cause whatever measurement, survey, and local enquiry he may deem necessary for the security of the Government revenue, to be made. When no objection on the part of the proprietor of the parent estate, or of any other party interested is filed ; or when, if such objection is filed, the Collector after summary investiga-

tion may be of opinion that the applicant has established his claim so far as the rights of the proprietor and other private parties are concerned ; before registering the tenure, the Collector shall satisfy himself that it was created in good faith so far as the interests of the Government revenue are concerned, and that the rent payable by the holder is not less than is fully sufficient to afford a fair proportion of the revenue assessed upon the parent estate. If the Collector be not satisfied upon this point, he shall reject the application. If he be satisfied upon this point, he shall register the tenure in the provisional registry book under the rules prescribed in Section XXXVIII. of this Act. Provided always that, in the case of such tenures created after the passing of this Act, no application for registration shall be received, unless the same be submitted within one month from the date of the deed constituting the tenure.

XXXVIII. Talookdaree tenures, for the registration of which application shall be made within the prescribed time shall, in case of the sale of the parent estate for arrears of revenue, be protected pending the summary investigation of the Collector, and shall be protected eventually by provisional or permanent registration, if the award of the Collector upon such application be in favor of the applicant, or in case of that award being against the applicant, if that award be reversed by the final decision of a Civil Court.

XXXIX. The awards of Collectors passed under Sections XXXVI. and XXXVII. of this Act shall be open to appeal to the superior revenue authorities in the usual course.

XL. No Civil Court shall be competent to interfere with any award of any revenue authority passed under Sections XXXVI. and XXXVII. of this Act, founded upon any consideration regarding the good faith in which a tenure may have been created so far as the interests of the Government revenue are concerned, or the adequacy of the rent for the security of that revenue.

XLI. After the expiration of one year from the date of registration in the provisional registry book, the Collector shall transfer the registration to the permanent registry book, unless it be shown that a Civil suit has been filed to annul the registration ; in which case he shall suspend registration in the permanent registry book pending the final result of such suit. The entry in the permanent registry book shall be an effectual protection of the under-tenure so registered, unless within sixty years from the date of registry a decree be passed at the suit of Government by a Civil Court, pronouncing the registration to have been obtained by fraud, to the injury of the Government revenue.

XLII. The purchaser of an estate sold under this Act for the recovery of arrears due on account of the same in districts other than those mentioned in Section XXXV., shall acquire the estate free from all encumbrances which may have been imposed upon it after the time of settlement, and shall be entitled to avoid and annul all tenures which may have originated with the defaulter or his predecessors, being representatives or assignees of the original engager, as well as all agreements with ryots or the like settled or accredited by the first engager or his representatives, subsequently to the last settlement, as well as all tenures which the first engager may, under the conditions of his settlement, have been competent to set aside, alter, or renew, saving always and except *bonâ fide* leases of ground for the erection of dwelling-houses or buildings, or for offices thereunto belonging, or for gardens, tanks, canals, water-courses, or the like

Rights of a purchaser of an estate not permanently settled sold for its own arrears.

purposes, which leases or engagements shall, so long as the land is duly appropriated to such purposes, and the stipulated rent paid, continue in force and effect. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to entitle any purchaser of land at a public sale to demand a higher rate of rent from any persons whose tenure or agreement may be annulled as aforesaid than was demandable by the former malgoozar, except in cases in which such persons may have held their lands under engagements, stipulating for a lower rate of rent than would have been justly demandable for the land, in consequence of abatements having been granted by the former malgoozars from the old established rates by special favor, or for a consideration, or the like, or in cases in which it may be proved that, according to the custom of the pergunnah, mouzah, or other local division, such persons are liable to be called upon for any new assessment, or other demand not interdicted by the regulations of Government.

XLIII. Excepting sharers in estates under butwar-
 rah who may have saved
 their shares from sale under Sections XXXIII. and XXXIV. Regulation XIX. of 1814, and those who have done so under Section X. or Section XI. of this Act, any recorded proprietor or co-partner who may purchase in his own name or in the name of another the estate of which he is proprietor or co-partner; or who by repurchase or otherwise may recover possession of the said estate after it has been sold for arrears under this Act; and likewise any purchaser of an estate sold for arrears or demands other than those accruing upon itself, and due for the current or last preceding year, shall by such purchase acquire the estate subject to all its encumbrances existing at the time of sale, and shall not acquire any rights in respect to under-tenants or ryots which were not possessed by the previous proprietor at the time of the sale of the said estate.

XLIV. Arrears of rent which on the latest day of payment may be due to the defaulters from his under-tenants or ryots shall, in the event of a sale, be recoverable by him after the said latest day, by any process, except distraint, which might have been used by him for that purpose on or before the said latest day.

XLV. Any Collector or officer exercising the powers of Collector in respect to sales, shall be competent to punish any contempt committed in his presence in open cutcherry or office for the time being, by fine, to an extent not exceeding Company's Rupees two hundred, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment in the Civil jail for a period not exceeding one month; and the Magistrate to whom such an offender may be sent by a Collector as aforesaid, shall carry his sentence into effect. Provided that an appeal from any order passed under this Section shall lie to the Revenue Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

XLVI. A default to make good a bid by making the deposit required by Section XXII. of this Act shall be held to be a contempt.

XLVII. When an estate is put up for sale under this Act for the recovery of arrears of revenue due thereon, if there be no bid, or if the highest bid be insufficient to cover the said arrears and those subsequently accruing up to the date of sale, the Collector may purchase the estate on account of the Government, in which case the Government shall acquire the property subject to the provisions of this Act.

XLVIII. The Collector on the part of the Government shall be entitled to demand from applicants, under Sections X. or XI. or Sec-

Fees and charges demand-
 able by Collector.

tions XXXVI. or XXXVII. of this Act, fees and expenses not exceeding the rates specified in Schedule B to this Act annexed, which Schedule shall be taken as part of this Act; and applications under the said Sections shall not be received unless the said fees and charges are tendered therewith.

XLIX. The provisions of Regulation VII. of 1822 and Regulation IX. of 1825 shall be in force in every estate in any part of which a measurement, survey, or local enquiry may be made under this Act; and in every estate purchased on account of Government under Section XLVII. of this Act.

L. In the construction of this Act, the word "Collector" shall include a Deputy Collector, or other officer exercising by the authority of Government the powers of a Collector or Deputy Collector.

LI. The operation of this Act shall be confined to the Provinces and places in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal which are or shall be subject to the general regulations of that Presidency; and this Act shall commence to have effect on the 1st of 185 .

SCHEDULE A.

I certify that A. B. has purchased under Act No. of the mehal (or share of a mehal) specified below, standing in the towjee of the district of and that his purchase took effect on the day of (being the day after that fixed for last day of payment.)

(Signed) D. E.
 Collector.

SPECIFICATION.

(If of an entire Mehal.)

Towjee number
 Name of Mehal
 Name of the former proprietor
 Sudder Jumma

(If of a share of a Mehal.)

Towjee number of the entire Mehal
 Name of the entire Mehal
 Sudder Jumma of the entire Mehal
 Description of the share sold
 Subordinate Towjee number of the share sold
 Name of the former proprietor of the share sold
 Sudder Jumma for which the share sold is separately liable.

SCHEDULE B.

FEES.

For filing an application under Section X. or Section XI. for opening a separate account for a share of an entire estate.

If the annual jumma of the share do not exceed Rs. 500 10 0 0

If the annual jumma of the share exceed Rs. 500 and do not exceed Rs. 2,000, at the rate of two per cent. upon the jumma.

If the annual jumma of the share exceed Rs. 2,000 100 0 0

For filing an application under Section XXXVI. or Section XXXVII. for the registration of an under-tenure.

If the annual rent of the under-tenure do not exceed Rs. 500 25 0 0

If the annual rent of the under-tenure exceed Rs. 500 and do not exceed Rs. 2,000, at the rate of five per cent. upon the rent.

If the annual rent of the under-tenure exceed Rs. 2,000, at the above rate up to Rs. 2,000, and at two per cent. upon all above that amount.

CHARGES.

For measurement, survey, and local enquiry under the provisions of Section XXXVII.

If the district in which the entire estate is situated has been officially surveyed—at the rate of for every 100 beegas comprised in the under-tenure.

If the district in which the entire estate is situated has not been officially surveyed—at the above rate according to the extent of the under-tenure—with an additional charge at one quarter of the above rate according to the extent of the entire estate.

Fees and Charges under this Schedule must be tendered according to the terms of the application. After the disposal of the case, the account will be adjusted according to the result of any survey that may be made. Any balance due upon this adjustment shall be recoverable as an arrear of revenue.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

2nd February 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 2nd February 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 6th of May next:—

A Bill to amend the Articles of War for the Native Army relating to the Forfeiture of Pay and Service in certain cases.

Whereas it is expedient that Native Officers and Soldiers, when imprisoned or absent by reason of being prisoners of war, should be subject to the same forfeiture of pay and time of service as European Soldiers are in like cases; It is enacted as follows:—

I. So much of the 113th Article of War for the Native Army as is still in force, and Act XXXVI. of 1850, except so far as it repeats the said Article of War, are hereby repealed.

II. From and after the day of next, if any Native Officer, Soldier, or Public Follower, in the Military Service of the East India Company, by reason of his imprisonment, whether under sentence of a Court Martial or of any other Court duly authorised to pass such sentence, or by reason of his confinement for debt, or by reason of his desertion, shall have been absent from his duty during any portion of the time limited by his enlistment or re-engagement, such portion of his time shall not be reckoned as service; and no such Native Officer or Soldier, or Public Follower, shall be entitled to pay or to reckon service towards pay or pension when in such confinement, or during any such absence or any absence from duty by commitment or confinement under any charge of which he shall be afterwards convicted: and when any Native Officer or Soldier shall be absent as a prisoner of war, he shall not be entitled to pay or to reckon service towards pay or pension for the period of such absence; but, on re-joining the East India Company's Service, due inquiry shall be made by a Court Martial, and unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of such Court that the said Native Officer or Soldier or Public Follower was taken prisoner through wilful neglect of duty on his part, or that he had served with, or under, or in some manner aided the enemy, or that he had not returned as soon as possible to the East India Company's Service, he may thereupon be recommended by such Court to receive either the whole or a proportion thereof, and to reckon service during his absence. Provided that,

Time passed in imprisonment, &c. not to reckon as service.

Forfeiture of pay, &c. during imprisonment, &c.

Absence of prisoners of war.

Proviso.

when any sentence shall have been wholly remitted and the offence pardoned by competent authority, the Native Officer or Soldier, or Public Follower, shall be entitled to reckon service towards pay or pension for the days he may have been in confinement previous to trial and until such pardon had been pronounced.

Act to be taken as part of Act XIX. of 1847.

III. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of Act XIX. of 1847.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

9th February 1856.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collectors may make over any part of their duties to Deputy or Assistant Collectors.

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

Assistants not to exercise judicial powers. a Deputy Collector, shall exercise any judicial power conferred on Collectors by this Act.

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

Collectors may appoint Abkaree Officers. Tushseeldars may be Abkaree darogahs. European distilleries not to be constructed or worked without license. out a license under the signature of the Collector of the district in which such distillery is situated, or in case the distillery is within twenty miles of Calcutta, or such other distance less than twenty miles as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the signature of the Collector of Calcutta.

VI. It shall not be lawful for any person to construct or work a distillery after the manner in which distilleries are constructed and worked in Europe, without a license under the signature of the Collector of the district in which such distillery is situated, or in case the distillery is within twenty miles of Calcutta, or such other distance less than twenty miles as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the signature of the Collector of Calcutta.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Spirits intended for exportation may be removed for local consumption. Recovery of sums due under bonds. Spirits shipped for exportation not to be re-landed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proviso.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XLV. Every person other than a licensed manu-

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

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

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

Proviso. carrying them, shall be liable to confiscation. Provided always, that nothing in this Section shall extend to any spirituous liquors, wines, or beer purchased by any person for his private use and not for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Authorised opium cultivators having newly extracted opium in their possession during the usual period, between the full growth of the poppy and the delivery of the produce to the opium agent.

Exception in favor of—

1. Authorised opium cultivators having newly extracted opium in their possession during the usual period, between the full growth of the poppy and the delivery of the produce to the opium agent.

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

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

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

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

Penalties for sale of adulterated opium, &c. to licensed vendors.

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

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

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

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

LV. Whenever any Abkaree Officer above the rank of a jemadar of peons shall have good reason to believe from information given by any person, which information shall be taken down in writing that spirits are unlawfully manufactured, or that any spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, liable to confiscation under this Act, are kept or con-

Power of Abkaree Officers to search on information of illicit manufacture or possession.

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

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

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

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

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

LX. All Police Officers are required to aid the Abkaree Officers in the due execution of this Act, upon notice given or request made by such Officers; and any Police Officer who, without lawful excuse, shall neglect or refuse to assist as aforesaid, and any darogah or other Officer in charge of a

Police station, who, on application made by an Abkaree Officer under Section LV. of this Act, shall fail to attend a search himself, or to depute a subordinate Officer not being below the grade of a jemadar, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees.

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

LXII. Any Abkaree Officer who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs liable to confiscation under this Act, or shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess not required for the execution of his duty, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees, which sum, or any portion thereof, may be paid to the person aggrieved.

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

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

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

LXVI. All forfeitures leviable from Abkaree and other Officers under Sections LXIII. and LXIV. shall be adjudged by the Collector, Magistrate, or other authority to whom such Officers shall be respectively subordinate; and all other forfeitures and penalties prescribed for offences against the provisions of this Act, except as herein otherwise provided, and all seizures of goods declared liable to

confiscation under this Act, shall be adjudged by the Collector.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LXXVII. All orders and sentences passed by a Collector or other Officer under this Act shall be appealable in the usual manner under the laws and regulations in force relative to appeals from the orders of Collectors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LXXXIX. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction. The word "Government" means the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and of the North-Western Provinces. The expression "Board of Revenue" means the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, and the Sudder Board of Revenue at Agra. The word "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of a Revenue Division, or a Commissioner of Abkaree, whenever such Officer shall be specially appointed for the superintendence of the Abkaree revenue. The word "Collector" means any Collector, Deputy Collector, or other Revenue Officer in independent charge of a district, or any Officer specially invested with the charge of the Abkaree revenue. The word "Magistrate" means any Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or other person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate. The expression "Country Spirit" means any spirit made by the Native process of distillation.

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

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

FORM A.

Know all men by these presents, That we

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

Whereas the above-bounded _____ are justly and truly indebted to the East India Company in the sum of Company's Rupees being the amount of duty payable to the East India Company, at the rate of one rupee per imperial gallon London-proof, for _____ gallons of _____ manufactured at _____ which the said _____ ha _____ been allowed to remove thence direct to without having paid the amount of such duty, but in lieu thereof the above written obligation has been accepted by the said East India Company, the said _____ binding themselves, their heirs,

executors, administrators, and representatives, to pay to the said East India Company, their successors, or assigns, duty at the rate of one rupee per imperial gallon London-proof, for so much thereof as shall not be exported by sea within the space of four calendar months from the date of these presents. Now the condition of this obligation is such, that, if the above bounden _____

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

B.

Know all men by these presents, That we

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

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

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

SCHEDULE.

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

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Whereas it is provided by Act No. XXVI. of 1850, that whenever any application shall be made to the Government for putting the said Act in force in any Town or Suburb, notice thereof shall be given in the "Government Gazette" of the Presidency or place, and also by Proclamation within such Town or Suburb, setting forth the purposes of the application, and giving reasonable time for all Inhabitants of such Town or Suburb to declare themselves for or against the adoption of the said Act therein, for such purposes, or any of them; and whereas application has been made to the Government that the said Act No. XXVI. of 1850 may be put in force within the Town of DHOOLIA, for the purpose of making better provision for making, repairing, cleaning roads, drains, and tanks, and for improving the said Town, and preventing any nuisances arising therein; Notice of the application aforesaid is hereby given, and all Inhabitants of the said Town of DHOOLIA, are hereby informed, that such of them as are minded to declare themselves for or against the adoption of Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in the Town of DHOOLIA, for the purpose described in the application aforesaid, or any of them, may declare themselves accordingly, before S. MANSFIELD, Esq., the Magistrate of Kandeish, at any time during the usual Office hours, within two months from this date.

By order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council.

W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1856.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1856.

No. 169 of 1856.—Private George Edwards, General No. 800, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment (Fusiliers), is allowed his discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, under the provisions of Article 46, Section XXI. Jameson's Code.

No. 170 of 1856.—Serjeant A. Newman, of the Town Major's Non-Effective List, attached to the Police Force, is allowed his discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, under the provisions of Art. 46, Section XXI. of Jameson's Code.

No. 171 of 1856.—Private Peter Moan, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment (Fusiliers), is allowed a free discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, under the provisions of Jameson's Code, Section XXI. Art. 46, page 36.

No. 172 of 1856.—Captain C. R. W. Hervey, of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, and Assistant General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1856.

No. 173 of 1856.—The Honorable Court have granted the undermentioned Officers extensions of leave for the period specified:—

Captain C. J. Symons	} 6 months.
Captain C. F. Grant	
Surgeon D. Ritchie	

No. 174 of 1856.—The Honorable Court have permitted the undermentioned Officers to retire from the Service from the dates specified:—

Brevet Major T. G. Fraser, 29th Regt. N. I., from the 1st January 1856.
 Captain James Hamilton, Artillery, from the 17th June 1855.
 Lieutenant W. S. Bruere, 22nd Regt. N. I., from the 3rd May 1855.
 Captain H. E. Pattullo, of the Invalid Establishment.
 Assistant Surgeon J. McR. Mackenzie.

No. 175 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that Captain V. B. D. Carter has signified to the Honorable Court his intention of adhering to the Old Furlough Regulations, and the following Officers to the New Furlough Regulations:—

Brevet Major Henry Forster.
 Captain John Hill.
 Captain John Langston.
 Lieutenant W. D. Dickson.
 Lieutenant W. G. Mainwaring.
 Lieutenant W. Gray.
 Assistant Surgeon D. Wyllie, M.D.

No. 176 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 4th February 1856, No. 199:—

“The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the following Warrant of Her Majesty, received with a Military letter from the Honorable Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 175, of the 12th December 1855:—

VICTORIA R.

Whereas We have judged it expedient to revise that part of Our Royal Warrant of the Sixth day of October, Eighteen hundred and fifty-four, which regulates the Half-Pay of Regimental Quarter Masters; Our will and pleasure is, that Quarter Masters who shall have served for an aggregate period of thirty years, of which at least ten years shall have been as Quarter Master, shall have a claim to retire with the honorary rank of Captain, upon the Half-Pay of Ten Shillings a day, provided such retirement shall be recommended to Us by Our Secretary of State for the War Department.

It is Our further will and pleasure that this Our Royal Warrant shall have a retrospective operation, so as to confer the honorary rank and increased Half-Pay upon all Quarter Masters who, after the completion of the aforesaid periods of service, have retired since the declaration of the present War with Russia.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this Twelfth day of October 1855, in the Nineteenth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

PANMURE.

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

No. 177 of 1856.—The following is a copy of List No. 5 of Rank of Assistant Surgeons for Bombay, received from the East India House:—

To rank from the date of his appointment, viz:—

John Fortuom Straker..... 14th November.

Assistant Surgeon Richard Boxwell not having sailed within the prescribed period, his name is to be struck out of List of Rank No. 3 of 1855, and he is to rank from the date of his departure from Southampton, viz. 20th November.

East India House, 28th December 1855.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL,
Secretary Military Department.

No. 178 of 1856.—Lieutenant J. T. Nicholson, Quarter Master and Interpreter, of the 23rd Regt. Bombay N. L. I., has been temporarily attached to the Political Agency in Kattywar, for special duty.

No. 179 of 1856.—Mr. George Andrew Atkinson is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment from the 18th instant.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1856.

No. 180 of 1856.—The following is a copy of List No. 8 of Rank of Cadets for the Bombay Artillery and Infantry, received from the East India House :—

FOR THE ARTILLERY.

To rank from the 7th December 1855, the day on which he passed his Public Examination, provided he takes his departure within the prescribed period, viz :—

Henry Watts Stockley.

FOR THE INFANTRY.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the Overland Route, viz :—

George Elphinstone Keith. "Indus," 20th October.

To rank from the 7th December 1855, the day on which they passed their Public Examination, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the prescribed period, viz :—

William Henry Newport.

Frederick Ponsonby Cramor Roberts.

Edmund Marcus Viret James.

To rank from the 8th December 1855, agreeably to Court's Resolution of 4th December 1833, and in the following order, viz :—

Francis Jeffrey Innes, appointed 12th Sept. Overland, 20th September.

John Quentin Davies, appointed 10th Oct. Overland, 20th October.

To rank from the 8th December 1855, agreeably to Court's Resolution of 4th December 1833, subject to the Regulations as to passing the prescribed Examination, viz :—

George Andrew Atkinson (abroad), Despatch, appointed 21st Nov. Despatch via Marsilles 24th Nov.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the Overland Route, viz :—

William Thomas Eden "Alma," 20th December.

To rank from the date of departure from Southampton of the Overland Mail, he having proceeded via France to join the same at Malta, viz :—

Arthur Onslow Barras 20th December.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL,
Secretary, Military Department.

East India House, 28th December 1855.

No. 181 of 1856.—The General Order No. 83, dated the 26th January 1856, assigning rank to Mr. F. J. Innes from the 20th September 1855, is hereby cancelled.

The General Orders of the 30th January, No. 106, and of the 2nd February, No. 114, are also cancelled, and the General Order of the 20th December, No. 982, remains in force.

No. 182 of 1856.—The following arrangements in the Commissariat Department are made :—

Captain J. B. Dunsterville, Deputy Assistant Commissary General and Acting Assistant Commissary General, to be attached to the Executive Office at the Presidency.

Lieutenant H. W. Holland, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to have charge of the Commissariat Department Southern Division Army, and of the Military Bazars at Belgaum.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1856.

No. 183 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, to declare that the period during which Officers may have been, or may hereafter be, absent on leave for the purpose of accompanying Insane or Sick Officers, is allowed to reckon as service for pension under the New Furlough Rules, to the extent of the regulated travelling days.

No. 184 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 1st February 1856, No. 193 :—

"The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the following paragraph of a Military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India No. 163, of the 28th November 1855, and of Her Majesty's Warrant, dated 23rd October 1855, therein referred to :—

"We transmit, as applicable to H. M.'s Officers serving in India, four copies of H. M.'s Warrant, dated 23rd October 1855, regarding the grant of fixed rates in lieu of Pensions to the Widows and Families of Officers killed in action."

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We have deemed it advisable to allow to the Widows and Families, or to certain of the Relatives hereinafter specified, of Officers of Our Army who since the declaration of war with Russia have been or may be killed in action, or who have died or may die of wounds received in face of the enemy within six months after being wounded,

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1856.

No. 192 of 1856.—Ensign Hogg, of the 5th Regt. N. I., has been allowed leave to Kurrachee, on private affairs, from the 14th instant to the 14th of April next, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1856.

No. 193 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify to the Army, that it has been decided by the Government of India that every Officer proceeding to a British Colony within Indian limits, is entitled to the advance of pay authorised in the first Clause of Rule 24th of the New Furlough Regulations, but that such Officer shall be required to appoint an agent in India to draw the arrears which may accrue to him during furlough on either sick certificate or private affairs; if such an agent be not appointed, payment of the arrears shall be postponed till the return of the Officer to India; and every agent shall be required to give a sufficient guarantee for the refund of any payments that may fail to be recovered.

No. 194 of 1856.—Serjeant Charles Campbell, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is transferred to the Town Major's Non-Effective List, for employment in the Department of Public Works, from the 1st February 1856.

No. 195 of 1856.—The services of Lieutenant James Black, of the 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I., and Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 196 of 1856.—With reference to G. O. No. 77, dated the 25th ultimo, the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant W. A. Kerr is further extended from the 15th to the 18th instant.

No. 197 of 1856.—The following Native promotions are made:—

27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Date of Rank.

Color Havildar Bappoo Scinday to be Jemedar, vice Gungadeen, pensioned.	} 1st January 1856.
Color Havildar Ram Persaud to be Jemedar, vice Ramnac Balnac, pensioned.	

No. 198 of 1856.—The following Native promotions are made:—

1st Belooch Battalion.

Jemedar Pyand Khan to be Subedar, and Havildar Ayam Khan to be Jemedar, in succession to Shaik Alli, pensioned	} 1st January 1856.

No. 199 of 1856.—The following Native promotions are made:—

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Sheikdeen Mahomed to be Subedar, and Havildar Major Annundrao Jadow to be Jemedar, in succession to Fuckeria Chowan, pensioned	} 1st January 1856.
Jemedar Sewdeen Sing to be Subedar, and Havildar Major Rahim Khan to be Jemedar, in succession to Rutnoo Salvee, pensioned.	

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

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

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

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1856.

No. 32 of 1856.—The undermentioned Document will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the next Overland Mail:—

A General Roll of Family Remittances to Europe, made by the Officers, Engineers, and Seamen of the Indian Navy, for the Quarter ending the 31st January 1856.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1856.

No. 33 of 1856.—Mr. Charles Allen Wray, Volunteer, arrived from England on the 15th instant by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam vessel "Ganges."

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1856.

No. 34 of 1856.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have permitted Lieutenant W. H. Carpendale, of the Indian Navy, to resign the Company's Service from the 3rd October 1854.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

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

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1856.

Lieutenant W. L. Merewether, Assistant Political Superintendent in Charge of the Frontier Districts, is appointed Acting Political Superintendent and Commandant on the Frontier of Upper Sind.

Lieutenant W. L. Briggs, Adjutant and acting Second in Command of the 2nd Regiment Sind Irregular Horse, is appointed Acting Assistant Political Superintendent in Charge of the Frontier Districts.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1856.

Subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Robert Knight, as Vice Consul for Sardinia, at Bombay, during the absence in Europe, of the Consul, Mr. J. T. Zorn.

Major Edward Baynes, of the 20th Regt. Bombay N. I., has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Political Agent in the Mahee Kauta, and Superintendent of the Gaekwar Contingent in that Province.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1856.

Azum Muddun Shreecrustna, Moonsiff of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence on sick certificate, for a period of three months and a half, from the 15th January 1856.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1856.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. W. H. Harrison to be Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut from the date of Mr. Remington's resignation of the Service.

Mr. R. Keays to act as Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, during the absence of Mr. M. Larken, or until further orders.

Mr. C. M. Harrison to act as Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, in succession to Mr. Keays.

Mr. R. F. Maetier to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, for the detached Station of Broach.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. C. Forjett as Superintendent of Police at the Presidency, and Mr. F. Souter as Superintendent of Police at Belgaum.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1856.

Mr. W. M. Kelly to be Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat, for the performance of duties at the Head Quarter Station.

Rao Bahadur Chonilal Veneelal to be District Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Kaira.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1856.

Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, Indian Navy, employed on Survey duty in the neighbourhood of Seadaseoghur, conducted the duties of Assistant Timber Agent Southern Branch, and Deputy Conservator of Forests, from 6th November 1855 to 15th January 1856.

Mr. J. R. Morgan, Collector of Kaira, is permitted to remain in the Districts of his Collectorate on duty, till the setting in of the monsoon.

Mr. J. N. Rose, Collector of Sattara, has been allowed leave of absence for twenty days on private affairs, under Sections XII. and XIII. of the Absentee Regulations.

Mr. W. Dowman, Deputy Collector, in charge of the Hyderabad Treasury, is allowed leave of absence for four months, from 1st August 1856, on private affairs.

Mr. T. S. Jordan, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 18th instant, on medical certificate, to proceed to Cambay.

Captain H. F. Davies, 29th Regt. N. I., to be a Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Tanna.

Mr. J. M. Stuart, Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind, is allowed leave of absence for two months on medical certificate, under Section VI. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to Bombay.

Captain Pelly, Acting First Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers, to conduct Mr. Stewart's duties, as a temporary measure.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1856.

Mr. F. D. Melvill, C. S., is allowed to remain at the Presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Murathee language.

Mr. A. L. Spens, C. S., is placed under the Collector of Ahmednuggur for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Murathee language.

Mr. W. M. Salmon, C. S., is placed under the Collector of Ahmednuggur for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Murathee language.

Mr. G. H. Percival, C. S., is placed under the Collector of Surat for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Goozerathee language.

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1856.

Mr. N. B. Beyts, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Guzerat, has passed an Examination in the Guzerathee language.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1856.

Mr. W. Raymer, Deputy Collector of Sholapore, has passed an Examination in the Canarese language. The Moonsiff of Kurar is appointed ex-officio Vice President of the Municipal Committee of the Town of Kurar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1856.

Captain J. G. Fife, Superintendent of Narra Works, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 20th February to the 19th March 1856, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1856.

The Reverend C. Laing is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs, from the date of the sailing of the Ship "Fanny Forsyth."

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1856.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following List of Rank of Assistant Chaplains, in continuation of that published on the 10th April 1855:—

List of Rank of Assistant Chaplains on the Bombay Establishments, in continuation of the List dated 30th December 1854.

Rev. George Augustus Frederick Watson From the date of departure as under
Overland, 20th July 1855.

Rev. Charles Thomas Wilson From the date of departure as under
Overland, 4th October 1855.

(Signed) J. C. MELVILL,

(Signed) J. DANVERS.

East India House, 31st December 1855.

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

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have made the following appointment:—

Azum Krishnarao Suddashep, Joglakur to be Extra Moonsiff in the Poona Zillah.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have issued a Sunnud on the 21st instant to Nurotumdass Vittulraee, authorising him to practise as a Vukeel in the Courts of the Ahmedabad Zillah.

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

Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, 23rd February 1856.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. THACKER and Co. have for SALE, on account of Government, Copies of the Report of Cases decided by the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT during the month of December 1855, at one Rupee per copy.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
H. L. ANDERSON;
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1856.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Azum Doolabhram Nurbheram to be Mamlutdar of Parneira, in the Surat Collectorate.

E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Camp Broach, 19th February 1856.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
CIVIL.**

First Grade Apprentice Benjamin Sullimanjee, under orders for the 12th Regt. N. I., is appointed to the Jail Hospital, Shikarpore.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 12th February 1856.

First Hospital Assistant Ezekiel Moses, of the Oculist's Department, is appointed to the Jail Hospital, Ahmednuggur.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 27th February 1856.

By order of the Medical Board,

W. C. COLES, M.D., Assist. Surgeon,
Acting Secy. Medical Board.

Notice

Is hereby given, that a supply of 12,000 EIGHT-ANNA LABELS has been received by this Department from Calcutta; each Sheet contains 320 Labels; price Rupees 160 per Sheet. Officers in charge of Local Depôts, requiring any, should prefer their Indents to this Department.

J. W. MUSPRATT,
Superintendent of Stamps.

*Bombay, General Stamp Office,
27th February 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. 1000, or £100, at the Reduced Rates.

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

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

GREY & Co.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

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

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Kheta Parpia	Lately carrying on trade as a Dealer in Cotton, Wool, & Gunny Bags, in the name of Pussoo Parpia.	Hindoo.....	Lately without the Fort, near Musjid Bunder (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	6th	February	1856.
Sebastian Rodrigues.	A Preventive Officer in the Bombay Customs.	Portuguese ...	Lately without the Fort, in Matrapacady (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	11th	"	"
Toolseydass Nundoo.	Trading under the name and firm of Nundoo Mooljee.	Hindoo.....	Within the Fort, in Mucheeca Gullee, near Chinch Bunder.	15th	"	"
Shaik Hoosan wulud Shaik Salley Mahomed, and Kallay Khan wulud Ahmed Khan.	Hack Buggy Driver	Mahomedans .	Without the Fort, at Null Bazar.	18th	"	"
John Frederick Clarkson.	A Clerk	Indo-Briton ..	Without the Fort, at Girgaum.	19th	"	"

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

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
John Damasceno Gonsalves	3rd Monday	March next	11 o'clock.
Toolseydass Nundoo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sebastian Rodrigues	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dhondee bin Condeebe and Mulloo bin Condeebe	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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

Dividends payable in the undermentioned Insolvents' Estates.
 Dinshaw Bhiccajee, 1st Monday in March next, of Rs. 2-10 per cent.
 Rowjee Succaram, ditto ditto, of Rs. 1 1/4 per cent.

J. A. McKENZIE,

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of February 1856. Clerk of the Court.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોર્ટ મધે.

જાહેર ખબર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે, જે વિગત સાથે હેની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આરામીઓના નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેવુદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે જે વિક્રેયીયાના અગિયારમે વરસે જે ધારો કરીને ઇરાબો છે, તેના એકવિરામાં બાબમાંનો ઇલાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	રહેવાનું કે કાણું મુંબઈમધે.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાડા.	માસ.	વરસ.
ખેતા પારખીઆ	થોડા દાહાડાઉપર પશુ પારખી-આને નામે ૩ તથા ઉન તથા ચુલુપાટના કોથલાનો વેપાર કરતો હતો.	હીંદુ.	થોડા દાહાડાઉપર કોટબાહાર મશીદબંદર પારો ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૬ ડો	ફેબ્રુવારી.	૧૮૫૬.
શીખારાતીઆંડિ રોડ્રીગરા.	મુંબઈની માંડવીમાં છપીનામાં અંમલદાર હતો.	પોર્ટુગીઝ	થોડા દાહાડાઉપર કોટબાહાર માથાર પાકાડી મધે ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૧૧ મે	એવ.	એવ.
તુલશીદારા નંદુ	નંદુ મુલજીને નામે તથા પેહેડીએ વેપાર કરે છે.	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ચીચબંદર પારો મરચાં ગલીમાં.	૧૫ મે	એવ.	એવ.
રોખલુરોન વલદ રોખ શાલે મહમદ તથા કાલેખાન વલદ અહમદખાન.	ભાડાની બગી હાંકનારા	મુસલમાન.	કોટબાહાર નલખબર આગલ.	૧૮ મે	એવ.	એવ.
જન ફેડરીક કલારકરાન. લખનારો	હંડોશ્રીઠન.	કોટબાહાર ગીરગામ . .		૧૯ મે	એવ.	એવ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતમાં શીરતા પ્રમાણે હુકમ થયા છે, કે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મલકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજ વસ્ત આ નામદાર કોર્ટનાં આદિસિઆલ આરામનીના તાબામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવારાઈ ઇરાવેલા દીવરા.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
જન ડામરાશીનો ગાનરાલવીજ	૩ જે	સોમવાર.	આવતો મારચ.
તુલશીદારા નંદુ	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
શીખારાતીઆંડિ રોડ્રીગરા	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
ઘોંડી ખીન કોડીઆ તથા મલુ ખીન કોડીઆ	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.

આડા આવનાર લેણુદારોએ, થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણુ દાહાડા અગાઉ, સોગલુનાંમાથી સાખીત કીધેલા પોતાના દાવા હમારી આપ્રીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાણે તેઓને શી આપવી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાનાં દેવાની, તથા માલ મિલકતની, ઠીપો હમારી આપ્રીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

નીચે લખેલા ઈરિટમાંથી ફાલા આપવાને ઇરાવીઆ છે તેહની વીગત.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	રોકડે ટકા.
દીનશા ભીખાજી	૧ લો	સોમવાર.	આવતો માર્ચ.
રાવજી રાખારામ	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.

શ્રી મુંબઈના કોર્ટમધે, કોર્ટના કલાર્કની આપ્રીસમાં, લખી તારીખ ૧૯ મી ફેબ્રુવારી સને ૧૮૫૬.

જે. એ. મકેનજી,
 કોર્ટના કલાર્ક સહી.

(True Translation)
 J. FLYNN, Chief Translator.

26th Feb.—Superintending Surgeon J. Scott, S. D., to rejoin, to Belgann.
 26th " Lieutenant Holland, Staff, on duty, to Belgann.
 " " Lieutenant R. G. H. Johnstone, 13th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Cawnpore.
 27th " Ensign Newport, Infantry, on duty, to Poona.
 " " Lieutenant Tasker, Artillery, to join, to Sholapore.
*Bombay, Town Major's Office,
 27th February 1856.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1856. ARRIVALS.

21st Feb.—Ship Persian, H. Mager, from Melbourne 5th December 1855.
 22nd " Steamer Bombay, G. M. Beyts, from Kurrachee 18th instant.
Passengers—Dr. Holloway; Captain and Mrs. Carleton; Mrs. Petre, and 2 Children; Assistant Surgeon Wright; Mrs. Daly; Captain Trower; Lieutenant Timins; Lieutenant and Mrs. Turner, and 2 Children; Lieutenant and Mrs. Ryder, and 2 Children; Captain Tytler; Ensign Barnbridge; Captain Rutherford; Lieutenant Gardyne; Mrs. Hickry; Mrs. Breton, and Child; Captain Wright; Mrs. Maleaster; Mrs. Wilkinson; H. Alexander, Esq.; Captain Ryley; Lieutenant Moore; Revd. Mr. Phelps; Lieutenant Burn; Captain Bellasis; Brigadier Smece; Lieutenant Gordon; and Mr. Hutchinson.
 " " Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, C. W. Macdonald, from Surat 21st instant.
Passengers—Several Natives.
 " " Ship John Sanderson, W. H. Lucas, from Liverpool 14th October 1855.
 " " P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Malta, J. W. Purchase, from Suez 8th February.
Passengers—Lieutenant Dickey; Captain and Mrs. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Small; Captains Tulloh and Middleton; Major and Mrs. Agar; Mrs. Wardle; Miss Pollock; Captain and Mrs. Sewell; Mrs. Brett, Infant, and Servant; Miss Storey; Colonel and Mrs. Lucas; the Duke of Vallombrosa, and Servant; Dr. Niven; Messrs. Melvill, Spens, Salmon, Webb, Bruce, Newport, Brown, Smith, Miles, Cootes, Snowden, Percival, Bramvell, Whately, Coupland, Dickson, and O'Grady; 4 Nuns; and 5 Natives.
 23rd " Ship Charles Buck, W. W. Smalley, from Aden 19th January.
 " " Ship Lord Dufferin, J. Rainey, from Greenock 17th August 1855.
 4th " Ship Julia, J. E. Fitlock, from Singapore 31st December 1855.
Passengers—4 Natives.
 " " Steamer Dwarka, J. Woolley, from Surat 23rd instant.
Passengers—Lieutenant Grant; Revd. Mr. Taylor; Mrs. Grant; 3 Gentlemen, and 60 Natives.
 25th " Ship Royal Victoria, Nacoda, from Tutacoria 20th January.
Passengers—2 Natives.
 " " Steamer Victoria, P. James, from Kurrachee 22nd instant.
Passengers—Mrs. Hopkins, and Child; Mrs. Cole, and Child; Mrs. Tucker, and Child; Mrs. Steward, 4 Children, and Servant; Major, Mrs., and Miss Bishop; Mrs. Johnston; Mrs. Hodgkinson; Mrs. McGuire; Mrs. Goodwin, and Child; Rev. Mr. Carr; Mr. Steward; Mr. Johnson; Captain McGuire, Lieutenant Serivener; Captain Goodwin; Messrs. Marriott, Gladstone, Hodgkinson, Tucker, Beatson, and Tuback; 7 Natives; 20 Rank and File; 3 Hospital Assistants; and 6 Private Followers.
 " " Ship Esther Nay, M. P. Howe, from Boston, 3rd October 1855.
 26th " Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 25th instant.
Passengers—Captain Harding; Lieutenant Black; and 70 Natives.
 " " Ship Beloochee, A. Miller, from Aden 24th January.
Passengers—12 Natives.
 27th " Ship Lord Harding, J. Johnstone, from Liverpool 15th October 1855.
 " " Ship Indian Ocean, J. Pollock, from Liverpool 27th October 1855.

1856. DEPARTURES.

20th Feb.—Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, F. M. Ellis, to Surat.
Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Ford; and several Natives.

20th Feb.—American Ship George A. Phelps, W. E. Sherman, to Marsailles.
 " " French Ship Prado, R. Vincent, to Marsailles.
 23rd " French Ship Borneo, G. Azan, to Marsailles.
 " " Steamer Philox, J. Clarke, to Surat.
Passengers—150 Natives.
 " " Steamer Bombay, G. M. Beyts, to Kurrachee.
Passengers—Lieutenant and Mrs. Lester; Mr. Luis; and 10 Natives.
 25th " Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, C. W. Macdonald, to Surat.
Passengers—A. Bettington, Esq.; Mr. Bramock; and several Natives.
 " " Ship Nith, A. Collier, to Mauritius.
Passengers—12 Musselmen.

W. CRAWFORD,

Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 27th February 1856.

Lost.

A CERTIFICATE, No. 100, for 1 SHARE in the BOMBAY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, standing in the name of CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, purchased from him by the undersigned, and paid for on 23rd February 1856. Any person or persons finding the same, will oblige the undersigned by restoring it to him, and if not found within fifteen days from the date hereof, it will be considered as null and void, and an application will be made for the transference of the said Share unto the name of the undersigned, by virtue of the Transfer Deed, which is laying duly executed with the Secretary of the Company.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHROY.

Dated this 26th day of February 1856.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Bombay Agency.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grants Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on Demand, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, New South Wales, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	2s. 1½d. "
" " 2 " "	2s. 1d. "
" " 1 " "	2s. 0½d. "
" " 1 day's sight	2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland on demand	2s. 0¾d. "
On Ireland	2s. 0¾d. "
Circular Notes	2s. 0½d. "
On Paris at 3 days' sight	2s. 0½d. "

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

COMMISSION.

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

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

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or, when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
But if proceeds are remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.

Bombay, 27th February 1856.

Post Office Notifications.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "GANGES," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 7½ P. M.

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

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

From the 1st instant, Postage on Letters passing between India and Great Britain has been reduced to Sixpence, or four Annas, which includes Inland Postage, and which frees from all further charge in England or India.

	s.	d.
On Letters <i>viâ</i> Southampton, not exceeding ¼ oz.	0	6
Above ¼ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	1	0
Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	2	0

And so on, one Shilling being added for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

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

	s.	d.
Not exceeding ¼ oz.	0	11
Above ¼ oz. and not exceeding ½ oz.	1	4
Above ½ and not exceeding ¾ oz.	2	3
Above ¾ and not exceeding 1 oz.	2	8

And so on, one Shilling of British Postage for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, and five Pence French Postage for every additional quarter of an ounce.

Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign Europe, *viâ* Marseilles or *viâ* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Suez, must be prepaid as heretofore.

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

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

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

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

Post Office Packets for COCHIN, CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAE, MAURITIUS, and the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "MADRAS," will be closed on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 6 P. M.

Post Office Packets for KURRACHEE and SIND, per Steamer "VICTORIA," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected on or about the 6th proximo.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 27th February 1856.

NOTICE.

During the ensuing 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 6th March.	On 11th June.	On 4th October.
" 20th March.	" 27th June.	" 18th October.
" 3rd April.	" 11th July.	" 3rd November.
" 17th April.	" 30th July.	" 17th November.
" 28th April.	" 13th August.	" 4th December.
" 12th May.	" 30th August.	" 18th December.
" 28th May.	" 13th September.	

As a general rule, the Mails will be closed at the Bombay Post Office on the preceding evening at 6 o'clock, an After-Packet being kept open until half-past 7 o'clock.

W. BLOWERS,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 27th December 1855.

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.
Ganges	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	6th proximo	Aden.	
Madras	Ditto ditto ditto	5th do.	China.	
Victoria	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected on or about the 6th proximo.	Kurrachee.	
Bombay	Ditto ditto ditto	14th proximo	Ditto.	
Conway	Messrs. Drom, Hunter & Co.	28th instant	Liverpool.	
Africa	" Edward Bates & Co.	5th proximo	Ditto.	
Vernon	" Wallace & Co.	8th do.	London.	
Charles Buck	" Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	20th do.	Ditto.	

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

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

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	TO WHAT PORT.
Phlox	22nd February	Surat.
Bombay	23rd do.	Kurrachee.
Nidhi	23rd do.	Mauritius.

Bombay Post Office, 27th February 1856.

T. GARRETT,
 Officiating Post Master.

NOTICE.

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

Each Post Office will make a separate Packet for Nuldroog.

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

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

W. BLOWERS,
 Officiating Post Master General.

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

NOTICE.

Forwarded for the information and guidance of all Inspecting Post Masters, Post Masters, and Deputy Post Masters.

No. 158.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT,
 The 31st January 1856.

NOTIFICATION.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to the List No. 1, published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorised to send by Post, without actual payment of Postage, all Letters, Packets, or Parcels, *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service:—

List No. 1.

Superintendent of Regimental Schools.

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

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

W. BLOWERS,
 Officiating Post Master General.

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

NOTICE.

Intimation is hereby given that the Mail Packets for Stations noted in the margin, despatched from the Bombay General Post Office on the 5th instant, were lost during transit between this and Poona.

Parties desirous of forwarding duplicates of Letters or Papers posted on that occasion for the above places can do so free of Postage.

- 1. Teelara
- 1. Akola.
- 1. Akote.
- 1. Booldana.
- 1. Ballapore.
- 1. Khamgaum.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 27th February 1856.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Camp, 7th November 1855.

NOTICE.

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

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

Detailed Time Tables may be seen at the Post Office.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General.

Bombay General Post Office, 6th October 1855.