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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831. GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848. J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secy. to Govt.*

Legislative Council of India.

29th January 1859.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 25th January 1859, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I. OF 1859.

An Act for the Amendment of the Law relating to Merchant Seamen.

Preamble. WHEREAS the law for the registry of Seamen and the grant of Register Tickets has been found to be ineffective for the purposes intended; and whereas, by Section CCLXXXVIII. of an Act of the Imperial Parliament called "the Merchant Shipping Act 1854," it is enacted that, "if the Governor General of India in Council, or the respective Legislative Authorities in any British possession abroad, by any Acts, Ordinances, or other appropriate legal means, apply or adapt any of the provisions in the third part of this Act contained to any British ships registered at, trading with, or being at any place within their respective jurisdictions, and to the owners, masters, mates, and crews thereof, such provisions, when so applied and adapted as aforesaid, and as long as they remain in force, shall, in respect of the ships and persons to which the same are applied, be enforced, and penalties and punishments for the breach thereof shall be recovered and inflicted throughout Her Majesty's dominions, in the same manner as if such provisions had been hereby so adapted and applied, and such penalties and punishments had been hereby expressly imposed;" and whereas it is expedient to discontinue the practice of registry and the grant of Register Tickets, and to apply to ships registered at, trading with, or being at any Port or place in India, certain provisions of the third part of the said Act with such adaptations and modifications as are required, and for the purposes aforesaid to repeal the laws now in force in India relating to Merchant Seamen; It is enacted as follows:—

Acts repealed. I. Act XXVII. of 1850, entitled "An Act for the registry of Merchant Seamen," and Act XXVIII. of 1850, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Merchant Seamen," are hereby repealed, except as to acts done, and agreements made, before the passing of this Act.

SHIPPING OFFICES.

Shipping Offices. II. A Shipping Office shall be established at each of the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and at such other Ports as the Governor General of India in Council shall hereafter deem necessary. For every such Office there shall be a Superintendent, to be called a "Shipping Master," with such necessary Deputies, Clerks, and Servants, at such salaries, and subject to such regulations, as the local Government shall, from time to time,

with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, direct and appoint. Every act done by or before any Deputy duly appointed shall have the same effect as if done by or before a Shipping Master.

Appointment, removal, and control of Shipping Masters and Deputies.

III. The local Government shall have power to appoint and remove such Shipping Masters and Deputies; who shall respectively be subject to the control of that Government, or of any intermediate authority which it may appoint.

Business of Shipping Masters.

IV. It shall be the general business of Shipping Masters appointed under this Act, to superintend and facilitate the engagement and discharge of seamen in manner hereinafter mentioned, to provide means for securing the presence on board at the proper times of men who are so engaged, and to perform such other duties relating to Merchant Seamen and Merchant Ships as are hereby or under the said Merchant Shipping Act 1854, or as may hereafter, under the powers herein contained, be committed to them. It shall also be the duty of Shipping Masters to give to all persons desirous of apprenticing boys to the sea-service, and duly authorised so to do by Act XIX. of 1850 (concerning the binding of apprentices), and also to masters and owners of ships requiring apprentices, such assistance as may be in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships.

Fees to be paid upon engagements and discharges.

V. Such fees, not exceeding the sums specified in the Table marked (A) in the Schedule to this Act, as are, from time to time, fixed by the local Government, shall be payable upon all engagements and discharges effected before Shipping Masters as hereinafter mentioned. Scales of the fees payable for the time being shall be conspicuously placed in the Shipping Offices; and all Shipping Masters, their Deputies, Clerks, and Servants, may refuse to proceed with any engagement unless the fees payable thereon are first paid.

Fees by whom to be paid, &c.

VI. Every owner or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seamen in a Shipping Office or before a Shipping Master, shall pay to the Shipping Master the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of such engagement or discharge, and may, for the purpose of in part reimbursing himself, deduct, in respect of each such engagement or discharge, from the wages of all persons (except apprentices) so engaged or discharged, and retain any sums not exceeding the sums specified in that behalf in the Table marked (B) in the Schedule hereto. Provided that, if in any cases the sums which the owner is so entitled to deduct, exceed the amount of the fee payable by him, such excess shall be paid by him to the Shipping Master in addition to such fee.

Penalty on Shipping Master taking other remuneration.

VII. Any Shipping Master, Deputy Shipping Master, or any Clerk or Servant in any Shipping Office, who demands or receives any remuneration whatever, either directly or indirectly, for hiring or supplying any seaman for any merchant ship, excepting the lawful fees payable under this Act, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and shall also be dismissed from his Office.

Business of Shipping Office may be transacted at Custom House, or elsewhere.

VIII. The local Government may direct that, at any place at which no separate Shipping Office is established, the whole or any part of the business of the Shipping Office shall be conducted at the Custom House, or at the Office of the Master Attendant, or Harbour Master, or at such other Office as the Government shall direct, and thereupon the same shall be there conducted accordingly; and in respect of such business such Custom House or Office as aforesaid shall for all purposes, be deemed to be a Shipping Office, and the Officer of Customs or other Officer there, to whom such business is committed, shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be a Shipping Master within the meaning of this Act.

Examinations and Certificates of Masters and Mates.

Examinations.

IX. Examinations shall be instituted for persons who intend to become Masters or Mates of Foreign-going ships or of Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, or who wish to procure certificates of competency hereinafter mentioned.

Local Government to appoint examiners.

X. The local Government or any Board or Officer duly authorised by the local Government in that behalf shall, from time to time, nominate two or more competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of the applicants for examination. The local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, make rules for the conduct of such examinations and as to the qualifications to be required; and such rules shall be strictly adhered to by all examiners. Fees at the following rates shall be paid by all applicants for examination :—

Rules for conduct of examination.

Fees.

For a certificate as Master ..	..	10 Rupees.
Ditto ditto as Mate ..	..	5 „

Certificates of competency.

XI. The local Government or such Board or Officer as aforesaid shall deliver to every applicant who is reported by the examiners to have passed the examination satisfactorily, and to have given satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience, ability, and general good conduct on boardship, a certificate (hereinafter called a "certificate of competency") to the effect that he is competent to act as master or mate of a Foreign-going ship or of a Home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, as the case may be.

Certificates of service.

XII. Certificates of service differing in form from certificates of competency shall be granted as follows, (that is to say)—

1. Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as master in the British merchant service, or as master of any Foreign-going ship registered under Act X. of 1841, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of Lieutenant, Master, passed Mate, or second Mate, or any higher rank, in the service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as Master for Foreign-going ships.

2. Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as mate in the British merchant service or as mate of any such ship as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as mate for Foreign-going ships.

3. Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as master or mate of a Home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as master or mate (according to such previous service) for such Home-trade ships.

And each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is delivered; and the local Government or such other authority as aforesaid shall deliver such certificates of service to the various persons so respectively entitled thereto upon their proving themselves to have attained such rank or to have served as aforesaid, and upon their giving a full and satisfactory account of the particulars aforesaid.

XIII. No Foreign-going ship or Home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall go to sea from any Port in India, unless the master and one officer besides the master have obtained and possess valid and appropriate certificates either of competency or service under this Act or under the Merchant Shipping Act 1854; and whoever, having been engaged to serve as master or mate, goes to sea as aforesaid as such master or mate without being at the time entitled to, and possessed of, such a certificate as herein-before required, and whoever employs any person as such master or mate without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to and possessed of such certificate, shall, for each such offence, be liable to a penalty of five hundred Rupees.

No Foreign-going ship and no Home-trade ship above three hundred tons to go to sea without certificate of master, &c.

XIV. Every certificate of competency for a Foreign-going ship shall be deemed to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a Home-trade ship, and shall entitle the lawful holder thereof to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such last-mentioned ship; but no certificate for a Home-trade ship shall entitle the holder to go to sea as master or mate of a Foreign-going ship.

Certificates for Foreign-going ships available for Home-trade ships.

XV. All certificates, whether of competency or service, shall be made in duplicate; and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the local Government shall direct. A note of all orders made for cancelling, suspending, altering, or otherwise affecting any certificate in pursuance of the powers herein contained, shall be entered in the record of certificates.

Record of grants; cancellations, &c. of certificates.

XVI. Whenever any master or mate proves to the satisfaction of the local Government or such other authority as aforesaid that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate already granted to him, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record so kept as aforesaid, he appears to be entitled shall be delivered to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

Loss of certificate.

XVII. The foregoing Sections, relating to examinations and certificates of masters and mates, shall not apply to ships registered under Act X. of 1841, and trading between Ports in India and the Coast of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, Lascars, or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Foregoing provisions not to apply to ships registered under Act X. of 1841, navigated by Asiatic seamen, and trading between Indian and Arabian Ports.

Engagement of Seamen.

XVIII. The local Government, or any Board, or Officer duly authorised by the local Government in that behalf, may grant to such persons as may be deemed fit, licenses to engage or supply seamen for merchant ships, to continue for such periods, to be upon such terms, and to be revocable upon such conditions as the Government thinks proper.

Licenses to procure seamen.

XIX. The following offences shall be punishable as hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say)—

Penalties

1. If any person not licensed as aforesaid, other than the owner or master or mate of the ship, or some person who is *bond fide* the servant and in the constant employ of the owner, or a Shipping Master duly appointed as aforesaid, engages or supplies any seaman to be entered on board any ship, he shall, for each seaman so engaged or supplied, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

For supplying seamen without license.

2. If any person employs any unlicensed person, other than persons so excepted as aforesaid, for the purpose of engaging or supplying any seaman to be entered on board any ship, he shall, for each seaman so engaged or supplied, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and, if licensed, shall, in addition, forfeit his license.

For employing unlicensed persons.

3. If any person knowingly receives or accepts to be entered on board any ship any seaman who has been engaged or supplied contrary to the provisions of this Act, he shall, for every seaman so engaged or supplied, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

For receiving seamen illegally supplied.

XX. If any person demands or receives, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman, or from any person seeking employment as a seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever, other than the fees hereby authorised for providing him with employment, he shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and, if licensed as aforesaid, shall, in addition, forfeit his license.

Penalty for receiving remuneration from seamen for shipping them.

XXI. The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the Home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he carries to sea from any Port in India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof; (that is to say)—

Agreements with seamen.

1. The nature, and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement.

2. The number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors.

3. The time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work.

4. The capacity in which each seaman is to serve.

5. The amount of wages which each seaman is to receive.

6. A scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman.

7. Any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions, or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Government as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

And every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations, to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law. Provided that, if the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew made in due form according to the law of the place to which such ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages single seamen in any Port in India, such seamen may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for them to sign an agreement under this Act. Provided also that, in the case of lascars or other native seamen, when it shall be agreed that the service of any such seamen shall end at any Port not in India, the agreement shall contain stipulations for providing for such seamen fit employment on board some other vessel bound to the Port at which he was

Proviso as to forms for British or Colonial ships.

Proviso where lascars are shipped.

shipped, or such other Port as may be agreed on, or for providing for him a passage to some such Port as aforesaid free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on; and every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the vessel or by the master on his behalf.

For Foreign-going ships such agreements, except in special cases, to be made before and attested by a Shipping Master.

XXII. In the case of all Foreign-going ships, in whatever part of Her Majesty's Dominions the same are registered, the following rules shall be observed with respect to agreements; (that is to say)—

Agreement to be signed by seaman.

1. Every agreement made in any Port in India (except in such cases of agreements with substitutes as are hereafter specially provided for) shall be signed by each seaman in the presence of a Shipping Master.

Shipping Master to cause agreement to be explained to seaman.

2. Such Shipping Master shall cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, in a language understood by him, or shall otherwise ascertain that each seaman understands the same before he signs it, and shall attest each signature.

To be in duplicate.

3. When the crew is first engaged the agreement shall be signed in duplicate, and one part shall be retained by the Shipping Master, and the other part shall contain a special place or form for the descriptions and signatures of substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship, and shall be delivered to the Master.

Provision for substitutes.

4. In the case of substitutes engaged in the place of seamen who have duly signed the agreement, and whose services are lost within twenty-four hours of the ship's putting to sea by death, desertion, or other unforeseen cause, the engagement shall, when practicable, be made before some Shipping Master duly appointed in the manner hereinbefore specified; and whenever such last-mentioned engagement cannot be so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and if not as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to the seamen; and the seamen shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest their signatures.

Foreign-going ships making short voyages may have running agreements.

XXIII. In the case of Foreign-going ships making voyages averaging less than six months in duration, running agreements with the crew may be made to extend over two or more voyages, so that no such agreement shall extend beyond the next following 30th day of June, or 31st day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her Port of destination in India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival; and every person entering into such agreement, whether engaged upon the first commencement thereof, or otherwise, shall enter into and sign the same in the manner hereby required for other Foreign-going ships; and every person engaged thereunder, if discharged in any Port in India, shall be discharged in the manner hereby required for the discharge of seamen belonging to other Foreign-going ships.

Engagement and discharge of seamen in the meantime.

XXIV. The master of every Foreign-going ship for which such a running agreement as aforesaid is made, shall, upon every return to any Port in India before the final termination of the agreement, discharge or engage before the Shipping Master at such Port any seaman whom he is required by law so to discharge or engage; and shall, upon every such return, endorse on the agreement a statement (as the case may be) either that no such discharges or engagements have been made or are intended to be made before the ship again leaves Port, or that all such discharges or engagements have been duly made as hereinbefore required; and shall deliver the agreement so endorsed to the Shipping Master: and any master who wilfully makes a false statement in such endorsement shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Shipping Master shall also sign an endorsement on the agreement, to the effect that the provisions of this Act relating to such agreement have been complied with, and shall re-deliver the agreement so endorsed to the master.

Fees to be paid on such running agreements.

XXV. For the purpose of determining the fees to be paid upon the engagement and discharge of seamen belonging to Foreign-going ships which have running agreements as aforesaid, the crew shall be considered to be engaged when the agreement is first signed and to be discharged when the agreement finally terminates; and all intermediate engagements and discharges shall be considered to be engagements and discharges of single seamen.

In Home-trade ships agreement to be entered into before a Shipping Master or other witness.

XXVI. In the case of Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, crews or single seamen may, if the master thinks fit, be engaged before a Shipping Master in the manner hereinbefore directed with respect to Foreign-going ships; and in every case in which the engagement is not so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, and the seaman shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest his signature.

Special agreements for Home-trade ships belonging to same owner.

XXVII. In cases where several Home-trade ships belong to the same owner, the agreement with the seamen may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be made by the owner instead of by the master, and the seamen may be engaged to serve in any two or more of such ships, provided that the names of the ships and the nature of the service are specified in the agreement; but, with the foregoing exception, all provisions herein contained which relate to ordinary agreements for Home-trade ships shall be applicable to agreements made in pursuance of this Section.

Penalty for shipping seamen without agreement duly executed.

XXVIII. If in any case a master carries any seaman to sea without entering into an agreement with him in the form and manner, and at the place and time hereby in such case required, the master shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Changes in crew to be reported.

XXIX. The master of every Foreign-going ship, of which the crew has been engaged before a Shipping Master, shall, before finally leaving India, sign and send to the nearest Shipping Master a full and accurate statement, in a form sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council, of every change which takes place in his crew before finally leaving India, and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and such statement shall be admissible in evidence subject to all just exceptions.

To prevent infraction of Act, Shipping Master may board vessels and muster seamen.

XXX. For the purpose of preventing any seamen from being shipped at any Port in India contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Shipping Master, by himself, or his Deputy, may enter, at any time, on board any ship upon which he shall have reason to believe that seamen have been shipped, and may muster and examine the several seamen employed therein; and any person who shall obstruct the said Shipping Master or Deputy in such duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XXXI. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the production of agreements and certificates of competency or service for Foreign-going ships; (that is to say)—

Production of agreements and certificates.

1. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, on signing the agreement with his crew, produce to the Shipping Master before whom the same is signed the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess; and upon such production being duly made, and the agreement being duly executed as hereby required, the Shipping Master shall sign and give to the master a certificate to that effect.

2. In the case of running agreements for Foreign-going ships, the Shipping Master shall, before the second and every subsequent voyage made after the first commencement of the agreement, sign and give to the master, on his complying with the provisions herein contained with respect to such agreements, and producing to the Shipping Master the certificate of competency or service of any mate then first engaged by him, a certificate to that effect.

3. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, before proceeding to sea, produce the certificate so to be given to him by the Shipping Master as aforesaid to the Collector of Customs, or, if there be no Collector of Customs, to the Officer whose duty it is to grant a Port-clearance. No Officer of Customs or other Officer shall clear any such ship outwards without such production; and if any such ship attempts to go to sea without a clearance, any such Officer may detain her until such certificate, as aforesaid, is produced.

4. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final Port of destination in India, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver such agreement to a Shipping Master at the place; and such Shipping Master shall thereupon give to the master a certificate of such delivery; and no Officer of Customs or other Officer shall clear any Foreign-going ship inwards without the production of such certificate.

And if the master of any Foreign-going ship fails to deliver the agreement to a Shipping Master at the time and in the manner hereby directed, he shall for every default incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXXII. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the production of agreements and certificates of competency or service for Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons; (that is to say)—

Rules as to production of agreements and certificates for Home-trade ships.

1. No such agreement shall extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June, or thirty-first day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her final Port of destination in India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival.

2. The master or owner of every such ship shall, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, or, if the ship is not at any Port in India within twenty-one days after either the 30th day of June or the 31st day of December in any year, within forty-eight hours after her next arrival at any Port in India, transmit or deliver to some Shipping Master in India every agreement made within the six calendar months next preceding such days respectively, and shall also produce to the Shipping Master the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess.

The Shipping Master shall thereupon give to the master or owner a certificate of such delivery and production; and no Officer of Customs or other Officer authorised to grant a Port-clearance shall grant a clearance for any such ship without the production of such certificate; and if any such ship attempts to go to sea without such clearance, any such Officer may detain her until the said certificate is produced.

And if the agreement for any Home-trade ship is not delivered or transmitted by the master or owner to a Shipping Master at the time and in the manner hereby directed, such master or owner shall, for every default, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXXIII. Every erasure, interlineation, or alteration in any such agreement with seamen as is required by this Act (except additions so made as hereinbefore directed for shipping substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship) shall be wholly inoperative, unless proved to have been made with the consent of all the persons interested in such erasure, interlineation, or alteration by the written attestation (if made in Her Majesty's Dominions) of some Shipping Master, Justice, Officer of Customs, or other public functionary, or (if made out of Her Majesty's Dominions) of a British Consular Officer, or, where there is no such Officer, of two respectable British Merchants.

Alterations to be void unless attested to have been made with the consent of all parties.

XXXIV. The master shall, at the commencement of every voyage or engagement, cause a legible copy of the agreement, and if necessary a translation thereof in a language understood by the majority of the crew (omitting the signatures), to be placed or posted up in such part of the ship as to be accessible to the crew, and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Copy of agreement to be made accessible to crew.

XXXV. Any seaman who has signed an agreement, and is afterwards discharged before the commencement of the voyage or before one month's wages are earned, without fault on his part justifying such discharge and without his consent, shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may have earned, due compensation for the damage thereby caused to him, not exceeding one month's wages, and may, on adducing such evidence as the Court or Magistrate hearing the case deems satisfactory, of his having been so improperly discharged as aforesaid, recover such compensation as if it were wages duly earned.

Seamen discharged before voyage to have compensation.

Regulation of Advances.

XXXVI. No advance of wages shall be made or advance-note given to any person but the seaman himself; and no advance of wages shall be made or advance-note given for any greater sum than the amount of one month's wages, nor unless the agreement contains a stipulation for the same and an accurate statement of the amount thereof; and no advance-note shall be given to any seaman who signs the agreement before a Shipping Master, unless in the presence of such Shipping Master.

Regulation of advances and advance-notes.

XXXVII. If any advance of wages is made or any advance-note given to any seaman in any such manner as to constitute a breach of any of the above provisions, the wages of such seaman shall be recoverable by him as if no such advance had been made or advance-note given; and in the case of any advance-note so given, no person shall be sued thereon under the provisions hereinafter contained unless he was in person or by his agent a party to the irregular or improper manner of giving the same.

Advances irregularly or improperly made not to be a discharge of wages.

Allotment of Wages.

XXXVIII. All stipulations for the allotment of any part of the wages of a seaman during his absence, which are made at the commencement of the voyage, shall be inserted in the agreement, and shall state the

Stipulations for allotment to be inserted in the agreement.

amounts and times of the payments to be made. All allotment-notes shall be in forms sanctioned by the local Government, and shall be made for the benefit only of a relative of the seaman or some member of his family to be named in the note, and shall be payable to the Shipping Master on account of such relative of the seaman or member of his family. Such allotment shall not in any case exceed one-third of the wages of the seaman.

Allotment-notes.

XXXIX. The Owner or any Agent who has authorised the drawing of an allotment-note shall pay to the Shipping Master on demand the sums allotted by the note, when and as the same are made payable, unless the seaman is shown in manner hereinafter mentioned to have forfeited or ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid; and in the event of such sums not being paid to the Shipping Master on demand, the Shipping Master may sue for and recover them with costs. The seaman shall be presumed to be duly earning his wages, unless the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate, either by the official statement of the change in the crew caused by his absence made and signed by the master, as by this Act is required, or by a duly certified copy of some entry in the official log-book to the effect that he has died or left the ship, or by a credible letter from the master of the ship to the same effect, or by such other evidence, of whatever description, as the Court or Magistrate trying the case considers sufficient to show satisfactorily that the seaman has ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid.

Owner, &c. to pay to Shipping Master the sums allotted.

Suit on allotment-notes.

Evidence.

XL. The Shipping Master, on receiving any such sum as aforesaid, shall pay it over to the person named in the allotment-note. All such receipts and payments shall be entered in a book, and all entries in the said book shall be authenticated by the signature of the Shipping Master or his Deputy; and the said book shall be, at all times, open to the inspection of the parties concerned.

Receipts and payments by Shipping Master on account of allotment-notes.

Discharge and Payment of Wages.

XLI. All seamen discharged from any Foreign-going ship at any Port in India, in whatever part of Her Majesty's Dominions the ship is registered, shall be discharged and receive their wages in the presence of a Shipping Master duly appointed under this Act, except in cases where some competent Court otherwise directs; and any master or owner of any such ship who discharges any seaman belonging thereto, or except as aforesaid pays his wages in any other manner, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and in the case of Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, seamen may, if the owner or master so desires, be discharged and receive their wages in like manner.

Discharge from Foreign-going ships to be made before Shipping Master.

XLII. Every master shall, not less than twenty-four hours before paying off or discharging any seaman, deliver to him, or, if he is to be discharged before a Shipping Master, to such Shipping Master, a full and true account, in a form sanctioned by the local Government, of his wages and of all deductions to be made therefrom on any account whatever, and in default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and no deduction from the wages of any seaman (except in respect of any matter happening after such delivery) shall be allowed unless it is included in the account so delivered; and the master shall during the voyage enter the various matters in respect of which such deductions are made, with the amounts of the respective deductions as they occur, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall, if required, produce such book at the time of the payment of wages and also upon the hearing before any competent authority of any complaint or question relating to such payments.

Master to deliver account of wages.

XLIII. Upon the discharge of any seaman or upon payment of his wages, the master shall sign and give him a certificate of his discharge, in a form sanctioned by the local Government, specifying the period of his service and the time and place of his discharge; and if any master fails to sign and give to any such seaman such certificate of discharge, he shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the master shall also, upon the discharge of every certificated mate whose certificate of competency or service has been delivered to and retained by him, return such certificate, and shall in default incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

On discharge, Masters to give seamen certificates of discharge, and return certificates of competency or service to mates.

XLIV. Every Shipping Master shall hear and decide any question whatever between a master or owner and any of his crew which both parties agree in writing to submit to him; and every award so made by him shall be binding on both parties, and shall, in any legal proceeding which may be taken in the matter before any Court or Magistrate, be deemed to be conclusive as to the rights of the parties; and any document purporting to be such submission or award shall be *primâ facie* evidence thereof. An award made by a Shipping Master under this Section may be enforced by a Magistrate in the same manner as an order for the payment of wages made by such Magistrate under the provision of Section LV.

Shipping Master may decide questions which parties refer to him.

How award may be enforced.

XLV. In any proceeding relating to the wages, claims, or discharge of any seaman carried on before any Shipping Master under the provisions of this Act, such Shipping Master may call upon the owner or his agent, or upon the master or any mate or other member of the crew, to produce any log-books, papers, or other documents in their respective possession or power relating to any matter in question in such proceeding, and may call before him and examine any of such persons being then at or near the place on any such matter; and every owner, agent, master, mate, or other member of the crew who, when called upon by the Shipping Master, does not produce any such paper or document as aforesaid if in his possession or power, or does not appear and give evidence, shall, unless he shows some reasonable excuse for such default, for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Master and others to produce ship's papers to Shipping Masters, and give evidence.

XLVI. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the settlement of wages, (that is to say)—

Settlement of wages.

1. Upon the completion before a Shipping Master of any discharge and settlement, the master or owner and each seaman shall respectively, in the presence of the Shipping Master, sign, in a form sanctioned by the local Government, a mutual release of all claims in respect of the past voyage or engagement, and the Shipping Master shall also sign and attest the release and shall retain the same.

Release to be signed before and attested by the Shipping Master.

2. Such release so signed and attested shall operate as a mutual discharge and settlement of all demands

To be a discharge.

between the parties thereto in respect of the past voyage or engagement.

And to be evidence.

3. A copy of such release, certified under the hand of such Shipping Master to be a true copy, shall be given by him to any party thereto requiring the same, and such copy shall be receivable in evidence upon any future question touching such claims as aforesaid, and shall have all the effect of the original of which it purports to be a copy.

No other receipt to be a discharge.

4. In cases in which discharge and settlement before a Shipping Master are hereby required, no payment, receipt, settlement, or discharge otherwise made shall operate or be admitted as evidence of the release or satisfaction of any claim.

Voucher to be given to master and to be evidence.

5. Upon any payment being made by a master before a Shipping Master, the Shipping Master shall, if required, sign and give to such master a statement of the whole amount so paid, and such statement shall, as between the master and his employer, be received as evidence that he has made the payments therein mentioned.

Legal Rights to Wages.

Right to wages and provisions, when to begin.

XLVII. A seaman's right to wages and provisions shall be taken to commence either at the time at which he commences work or at the time specified in the agreement for his commencement of work or presence on board, whichever first happens.

Seamen not to give up certain rights.

XLVIII. No seaman shall by any agreement forfeit his lien upon the ship or be deprived of any remedy for the recovery of his wages to which he would otherwise have been entitled; and every stipulation in any agreement inconsistent with any provision of this Act, and every stipulation by which any seaman consents to abandon his right to wages in the case of the loss of the ship or to abandon any right which he may have or obtain in the nature of salvage, shall be wholly inoperative.

Wages not to be dependent on the earning of freight.

XLIX. No right to wages shall be dependent on the earning of freight; and every seaman and apprentice who would be entitled to demand and recover any wages if the ship in which he has served had earned freight, shall, subject to all other rules of law and conditions applicable to the case, be entitled to claim and recover the same notwithstanding that freight has not been earned; but in all cases of wreck or loss of the ship, proof that he has not exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo, and stores shall bar his claim.

In case of death, such wages to be paid as after mentioned.

L. If any seaman or apprentice to whom wages are due under the last preceding Section dies before the same are paid, they shall be paid and applied in the manner hereinafter specified with regard to the wages of seamen who die during a voyage.

Rights to wages in case of termination of service by wreck or illness.

LI. In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, and also in cases where such service terminates before such period as aforesaid by reason of his being left on shore at any place abroad under a certificate of his unfitness or inability to proceed on the voyage, granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination as aforesaid, but not for any further period.

Wages not to accrue during refusal to work or imprisonment.

LII. No seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to wages for any period during which he unlawfully refuses or neglects to work when required, whether before or after the time fixed by the agreement for his beginning work; nor, unless the Court or Magistrate hearing the case otherwise directs, for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offence committed by him.

Period within which wages are to be paid.

LIII. The master or owner of every ship shall pay to every seaman his wages within three days after the cargo has been delivered or within five days after the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens; and the seaman shall at the time of his discharge be entitled to be paid on account a sum equal to one-fourth part of the balance due to him; and every master or owner who neglects or refuses to make payment in manner aforesaid without sufficient cause, shall pay to the seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay for each of the days not exceeding ten days during which payment is delayed beyond the respective periods aforesaid; and such sum shall be recoverable as wages.

What amount in the current coin of India is recoverable by seaman under an agreement expressing his wages, &c., to be payable in a Foreign coin.

LIV. When any monies are payable in India to any seaman or apprentice for wages or otherwise under any agreement wherein such monies are expressed to be payable in some denomination of coin other than the current coin of the Port or place wherein the same have become payable, the seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to demand and recover, in the current coin of such Port or place, the amount due to him estimated according to the established par value of the coin wherein the same is so expressed to be payable.

Mode of Recovering Wages.

Seaman may sue summarily before any Magistrate for wages not exceeding 500 Rupees.

LV. Any seaman or apprentice or any person duly authorised on his behalf may sue, in a summary manner, before any Magistrate acting in or near to the place at which the service has terminated, or at which the seaman or apprentice has been discharged, or at which any person upon whom the claim is made is or resides, for any amount of wages due to such seaman or apprentice not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Every order made by such Magistrate in the matter shall be final.

Order of Magistrate to be final.

Levy of wages by distress.

LVI. When an order for the payment of wages is made by a Magistrate under the last preceding Section, and the wages are not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed, the sum mentioned in the order, with such further sum as may be thereby awarded for costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person directed to pay the same under a warrant to be issued for that purpose by the Magistrate.

No suit for wages under 500 Rupees to be instituted in Admiralty Court, &c., except in certain cases.

LVII. No suit or proceeding for the recovery of wages under the sum of five hundred Rupees shall be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman or apprentice in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or in any Court of Civil Judicature other than the Court of Small Causes, where such Court exists, unless the owner of the ship is adjudged bankrupt or declared insolvent, or unless the ship is under arrest or is sold by the authority of any such Court, or unless the Magistrate, acting under the authority of this Act, refers the case to be adjudged by such Court.

LVIII. Every master of a ship shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens, and remedies for the recovery of his wages which by this Act or by any law or custom any seaman, not being a master, has for the recovery of his wages; and if in any proceeding in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty touching the claim of a master to wages, any right of set-off or counter-claim is set up, it shall be lawful for such Court to enter into and adjudicate upon all questions, and to settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and to direct payment of any balance which is found to be due.

Master to have same remedies for wages as seaman.

WAGES AND EFFECTS OF DECEASED SEAMEN.

LIX. Whenever a seaman or apprentice, on a voyage which is to terminate at any Port in India, dies during such voyage, the master shall take charge of all money, clothes, and effects which he leaves on board, and shall enter in the official log-book a statement of the amount of money and a description of the effects left by the deceased, and, in case of a sale of such effects, the sum received for each article sold.

Master to take charge of effects of deceased seaman.

LX. The master shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his port of destination in India, deliver any such effects as aforesaid, and pay any money which he has taken charge of or received, and also the wages due to deceased, to the Shipping Master at such Port, and shall give to such Shipping Master an account of the effects, money, and wages so to be delivered and paid; and no deductions claimed in such account shall be allowed unless verified, if there is an official log-book, by the entry therein hereinbefore required, and also by such other vouchers (if any) as may be reasonably required by the Shipping Master to whom the account is rendered.

Effects and wages to be paid to Shipping Master with full accounts.

LXI. If the master fails to take such charge of the money or other effects of a seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage, or to make such entries in respect thereof, or to make such payment or delivery, or to give such account as hereinbefore respectively directed, he shall be accountable for the money, wages, and effects of the seaman or apprentice to the Shipping Master as aforesaid, and shall pay and deliver the same accordingly: and such master shall, in addition, incur a penalty not exceeding treble the value of the money or effects, or, if such value is not ascertained, not exceeding five hundred Rupees. All money, wages, and effects of any seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage shall be recoverable in the same Courts and by the same modes of proceeding by which seamen are hereby enabled to recover wages due to them.

Penalties for not taking charge of or accounting for such monies and effects.

LXII. When money or effects left by, or due to, any deceased seaman or apprentice, are paid or delivered to a Shipping Master, then, subject to such deductions for expenses incurred in respect of the seaman or apprentice, or of his said money and effects, as the Shipping Master thinks proper to allow, the Shipping Master may pay and deliver the said money and effects to any claimants who can prove themselves, to the satisfaction of the said Shipping Master, to be entitled thereto, and the said Shipping Master shall be thereby discharged from all further liability in respect of the money and effects so paid and delivered; or, if he think fit so to do, the Shipping Master may require probate or letters of administration or a certificate under Act XX. of 1841 to be taken out, and thereupon pay and deliver the said money and effects to the legal representative of the deceased.

Wages and property of deceased seamen may be paid without probate.

LXIII. In cases of wages or effects of deceased seamen or apprentices received by any Shipping Master to which no claim is substantiated within one year from the receipt thereof by such Shipping Master, it shall be the duty of the Shipping Master to cause such effects to be sold, and to pay the proceeds of the sale and the unclaimed wages into the Public Treasury. If any subsequent claim is made to such money and is established to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master, the amount, or so much as shall appear to be due to the claimant, shall be paid out of the Public Treasury. If the claim is not established to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master, the claimant may apply by *petition in a summary way* to the Supreme Court of *Judicature of the Presidency*, or in any station of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to the Court of Judicature there; and such Court, after taking evidence, either orally or on affidavit, shall make such order on the petition as shall seem just.

Disposal of wages or effects of deceased seamen not claimed within one year.

If subsequent claim be made thereto.

Proviso. Provided that, after the expiration of six years from the receipt of such wages, or effects by the Shipping Master, no such claim shall be entertained without the sanction of the local Government.

PROVISIONS, HEALTH, AND ACCOMMODATION.

LXIV. Any three or more of the crew of any Ship registered at, trading with, or being at any Port or place in India, may complain to any Shipping Master or other Officer duly appointed in this behalf by the local Government, that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use, or deficient in quantity; and such Officer may thereupon examine the said provisions or water or cause them to be examined; and if, on examination, such provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or to be deficient in quantity, the person making such examination shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship; and if such master does not thereupon provide other proper provisions or water in lieu of any so signified to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any so signified to be insufficient in quantity, or uses any provisions or water which have been so signified as aforesaid to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, he shall, in every such case, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and upon every such examination as aforesaid, the Officers making or directing the same shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the official log, and shall send a report thereof to the Shipping Master, and such report, if produced out of the custody of such Shipping Master, shall be received in evidence in any legal proceeding.

Survey of provisions and water on complaint made.

LXV. If the Officer to whom any such complaint as last aforesaid is made, certifies in such statement as aforesaid, that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall be liable to forfeit to the owner out of his wages a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

Forfeiture for frivolous complaint.

LXVI. In the following cases, (that is to say)—

Allowance for short or bad provisions.

1. If, during a voyage, the allowance of any of the provisions which any seaman has by his agreement stipulated for is reduced (except in accordance with any regulations for reduction by way of punishment contained in the agreement, and also except for any time during which such seaman wilfully and without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to perform his duty, or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct, either on board or on shore);

2. If it is shown that any of such provisions are or

have during the voyage been bad in quality and unfit for use;

The seaman shall receive, by way of compensation for such reduction or bad quality, according to the time of its continuance, the following sums, to be paid to him in addition to, and to be recoverable as wages, (that is to say):—

1. If his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified in the agreement, a sum not exceeding Three Annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or One Anna in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

2. If his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, Six Annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or Two Annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

3. In respect of such bad quality as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding Eight Annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or Three Annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

But if it is shown, to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate trying the case, that any provisions, the allowance of which has been reduced, could not be procured or supplied in proper quantities, and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof, such Court or Magistrate shall take such circumstances into consideration, and shall modify or refuse compensation as the justice of the case may require.

Medicines, &c. to be provided and kept on board certain ships.

LXVII. All Foreign-going ships and all Home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall have always on board a sufficient supply of medicines and appliances, suitable for diseases and accidents likely to happen on sea voyages, according to such scale as shall be from time to time issued by the local Government, with the approval of the Governor General of India in Council, and published at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in the *Government Gazettes*, and in the Straits Settlement in such manner as the Governor shall notify; and in default thereof, the owner or master of every such ship shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees. Provided, however, that this Section shall not apply to ships navigating from the United Kingdom and coming within the provisions of Section CCXXIV. of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854.

Proviso.

Masters to keep weights and measures on board.

LXVIII. Every master shall keep on board proper weights and measures for the purposes of determining the quantities of the several provisions and articles served out, and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out such provisions and articles in the presence of a witness whenever any dispute arises about such quantities, and in default shall, for every offence, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

Expense of medical attendance and subsistence in case of illness, how to be defrayed.

LXIX. Whenever the master or any seaman of any ship registered at any place in India shall receive any hurt or injury in the service of the vessel, the expense of providing the necessary surgical and medical advice and attendance with medicines, and of his subsistence, until he shall be cured or shall be brought back to the Port from which he was shipped or other Port agreed upon, shall be defrayed, with the cost of his conveyance to such Port, by the owner of the vessel without any deduction on that account from the wages of such master, officer, or seaman; and if paid by himself, may be recovered as part of his wages; and if paid or allowed out of any monies forming part of the Revenues of India, shall be a charge upon the ship, and may be recovered with full costs of suit by the Secretary of State in Council.

Place to be appropriated.

LXX. A place or places of shelter shall be provided below a well-caulked and substantial deck for the men engaged under this Act; such place or places shall be so arranged as to allow for the men the following spaces:—

To European seamen.

1. For each European seaman or apprentice or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, nine superficial feet if the place be not less than six feet in height from deck to deck; or fifty-four cubic feet if the height from deck to deck be less than six feet.

To lascar or native seamen.

2. For each lascar or native seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a lascar, four superficial feet; and if the place allotted be under the top-gallant forecastle, such forecastle-deck shall be not less than four feet six inches above the one below it.

Place to be kept clear.

Every such place shall be kept free from stores or goods of any kind, not being the personal property of the crew in use during the voyage; and if any such place in any ship is not in the whole sufficiently large to give such space for each seaman and apprentice as hereinbefore required, or is not properly caulked and in all other respects securely and properly constructed and well-ventilated, the owner shall, for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this Section, incur a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees; and if any such space as aforesaid is not kept free from goods and stores as aforesaid, the master shall, for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this Section, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

Penalty if place be not properly constructed.

Penalty for not keeping space clear.

Shipping Master, &c. may enter on board any ship and inspect provisions, &c.

LXXI. The Shipping Master at any Port in India, by himself or his deputy, may enter at any time on board of any ship upon which seamen have been shipped at such Port, and inspect the provisions and water provided for the use of the crew, and the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for seamen prescribed by this Act or by the Merchant Shipping Act 1854. If on inspection the provisions or water are found to be deficient in quantity, the Shipping Master shall proceed, as provided in Section LXIV. of this Act, and the penalty prescribed in the said Section shall be incurred by any default of the master of the ship in respect of such provisions or water.

Procedure if provisions, &c. are found to be of a bad quality.

Power of making Complaints.

Seamen to be allowed to go ashore to make complaint to a Magistrate.

LXXII. If any seaman or apprentice, whilst on board any ship, states to the master that he desires to make complaint to a Magistrate against the master or any of the crew, the said master shall, if the ship is then at a place where there is a Magistrate, so soon as the service of the ship will permit, and if the ship is not then at such a place, so soon after her first arrival at such a place as the service of the ship will permit, allow such seaman to go ashore, or send him ashore in proper custody, so that he may be enabled to make such complaint, and shall, in default, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

Protection of Seamen from Imposition.

Sale of, and charge upon wages to be invalid.

LXXIII. No wages due or accruing to any seaman or apprentice shall be subject to attachment from any Court; and every payment

of wages to a seaman shall be valid in law, notwithstanding any previous sale or assignment of such wages or of any incumbrance thereon; and no assignment or sale of such wages, or of salvage made prior to the accruing thereof, shall bind the party making the same; and no power of attorney or authority for the receipt of any such wages or salvage shall be irrevocable.

No debt exceeding Three Rupees recoverable till end of voyage.

LXXIV. No debt exceeding in amount Three Rupees incurred by any seaman after he has engaged to serve shall be recoverable until the service agreed for is concluded.

Penalty for over-charges by lodging-house-keepers.

LXXV. If any person demands or receives from any seaman or apprentice payment in respect of his board or lodging in the house of such person for a longer period than such seaman or apprentice has actually resided or boarded therein, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

Penalty for detaining seamen's effects.

LXXVI. If any person receives or takes into his possession or under his control any monies, documents, or effects of any seaman or apprentice, and does not return the same or pay the value thereof when required by such seaman or apprentice, subject to such deduction as may be justly due to him from such seaman or apprentice in respect of board or lodging or otherwise, or absconds therewith, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees; and any Magistrate may, besides inflicting such penalty by summary order, direct the amount or value of such monies, documents, or effects, subject to such deduction as aforesaid, to be forthwith paid to such seaman or apprentice.

Persons not to go on board before the final arrival of ship without permission.

LXXVII. Every person who, not being in the service of Her Majesty and not being duly authorised by law for the purpose, goes on board any ship about to arrive at the place of her destination, before her actual arrival at the place of her discharge, without the permission of the master, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees; and the master or person in charge of such ship may take any such person so going on board as aforesaid into custody, and deliver him up forthwith to any Police Officer, to be by him taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this Act.

Penalty for solicitations by lodging-house-keepers.

LXXVIII. If, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship at any Port in India, any person then being on board such ship solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes out of such ship any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction and with the permission of the master, he shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

Discipline.

Penalty for misconduct endangering ship, or life, or limb.

LXXIX. Any master of, or any seaman or apprentice belonging to, any ship registered at, trading with, or being at any Port or place in India, who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board of such ship, or who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of such ship from immediate danger to life or limb, shall, for every such offence, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

Admiralty Court in India may in certain cases remove master and appoint a new master.

LXXX. Any Court having Admiralty jurisdiction in India may, upon application by the owner of any ship being within the jurisdiction of such Court, or by the part-owner or consignee, or by the agent of the owner, or by any certificated mate, or by one-third or more of the crew of such ship, and upon proof on oath to the satisfaction of such Court that the removal of the master of such ship is necessary, remove him accordingly; and may also, with the consent of the owner or his agent, or the consignee of the ship, or if there is no owner or agent of the owner or consignee of the ship within the jurisdiction of the Court, then without such consent, appoint a new master in his stead, and may also make such order and may require such security in respect of costs in the matter as it thinks fit.

Power to investigate cases of alleged incompetency and misconduct.

LXXXI. If the local Government, on the information of any Shipping Master, or on any other ground, has reason to believe that any master or mate who has obtained a certificate of competency or service from such Government, is, from incompetency or misconduct, unfit to discharge his duties, it may direct any Board or Officer at or near to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, to institute an investigation; and thereupon such Board or Officer shall conduct the investigation, and may summon the master or mate to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence either in person or otherwise, and shall, for the purpose of such investigation, have all the powers vested in Magistrates of summoning and examining witnesses, and may make such order, with respect to the costs of such investigation, as they may deem just, and shall, on the conclusion of the investigation, make a report upon the case to the local Government.

Local Government may cancel or suspend certificates in certain cases.

LXXXII. The local Government may suspend or cancel the certificate (whether of competency or service) granted under this Act to any master or mate in the following cases, (that is to say):—

1. If, upon any investigation made in pursuance of the last preceding Section, he is reported to be incompetent, or to have been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness, or tyranny.

2. If, upon any investigation conducted under the provisions of Sections C. CI. and CII. of this Act, it is reported that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default.

3. If, upon any investigation conducted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, or upon any investigation made by a Naval Court constituted as is provided by the said Act or any other law for the time being in force, or upon any investigation made by any Court or tribunal authorised or hereafter to be authorised by the Legislative Authority in any British possession to make inquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters or mates of ships, or as to shipwreck or other casualties affecting ships, it is reported that the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he has been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness, or tyranny. Provided always that, in the case of any report by any such last-mentioned Court or tribunal, the report shall have been confirmed by the Governor or person administering the Government of such possession.

4. If he is superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court or of any Naval Court constituted as is

provided by the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, or any other law for the time being in force.

5. If he is shown to have been convicted of any offence.

And every master or mate whose certificate is cancelled or suspended shall deliver it to the Shipping Master, or to such other person as the local Government shall direct, and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees; and the local Government may at any subsequent time grant to any person whose certificate has been cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade.

LXXXIII. Whenever any seaman who has been lawfully engaged, or any apprentice, to the sea-service, commits any of the following offences, he shall be liable to be punished summarily as follows (that is to say):—

Offences of seamen and apprentices and their punishments.

1. For desertion he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour, and also to forfeit all or any part of the clothes and effects he leaves on board, and all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned; and also, if such desertion takes place at any Port or place not in India, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit all or any part of the wages or emoluments he may earn in any other ship in which he may be employed until his next return to any Port or place in India, and to satisfy any excess of wages paid by the master or owner of the ship from which he deserts to any substitute engaged in his place at a higher rate of wages than the rate stipulated to be paid to him.

Desertion.

2. For neglecting or refusing without reasonable cause to join his ship or to proceed to sea in his ship, or for absence without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of the ship's sailing from any Port either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, or for absence at any time without leave, and without sufficient reason, from his ship or from his duty not amounting to desertion or not treated as such by the master, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding ten weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay, and in addition for every twenty-four hours of absence, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.

Neglecting or refusing to join or to proceed to sea, absence within twenty-four hours before sailing, and absence without leave.

3. For quitting the ship without leave after her arrival at her Port of delivery and before she is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay.

Quitting without leave before ship is secured.

4. For wilful disobedience to any lawful command he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding four weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay.

Act of disobedience.

5. For continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands, or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.

Continued disobedience.

6. For assaulting any master or mate he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour.

Assault on Officers.

7. For combining with any other or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands, or to neglect duty, or to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour.

Combining to disobey.

8. For wilfully damaging the ship, or embezzling or wilfully damaging any of her stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal in amount to the loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour.

Wilful damage and embezzlement.

9. For any act of smuggling of which he is convicted, and whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner, he shall be liable to pay to such master or owner such a sum as is sufficient to reimburse the master or owner for such loss or damage; and the whole or a proportionate part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction or on account of such liability, without prejudice to any further remedy.

Act of smuggling causing loss to owner.

LXXXIV. Upon the commission of any of the offences enumerated in the last preceding Section, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and shall be signed by the master and also by the mate or one of the crew; and the offender, if still in the ship, shall, before the next subsequent arrival of the ship at any Port, or, if she is at the time in Port, before her departure therefrom, either be furnished with a copy of such entry or have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him, and may thereupon make such reply thereto as he thinks fit; and a statement, that a copy of the said entry has been so furnished or that the same has been so read over as aforesaid, and the reply (if any) made by the offender, shall likewise be entered and signed in manner aforesaid; and in any subsequent legal proceeding, the entries hereinbefore required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and in default of such production or proof, the Court hearing the case may, at its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offence.

Entry of offences to be made in official log, and to be read over or a copy given to the offender, and his reply, if any, to be also entered.

LXXXV. Every seafaring person whom the master of any ship is, under the authority of this Act or any law, compelled to take on board and convey, and every person who goes to sea in any ship without the consent of the master or owner or other person entitled to give such consent, shall, so long as he remains in such ship, be subject to the same laws and regulations for preserving discipline, and to the same penalties and punishments for offences constituting or tending to a breach of discipline, to which he would be subject if he were a member of the crew and had signed the agreement.

Seamen whom masters of ships are compelled to convey, and persons going in ships without leave, to be subject to penalties for breach of discipline.

LXXXVI. Whenever, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, any seaman or apprentice neglects or refuses to join, or deserts from, or refuses to proceed to sea in any ship in which he is duly engaged to serve, or is found otherwise absenting himself therefrom without leave, the master or any mate, or the owner, ship's husband, or consignee, may, with or without the assistance of Police Officers, who are hereby directed to give the same, if required, apprehend him without first procuring a warrant; and may thereupon in any case, and shall, in case he so requires and it is practicable, convey him before some Court capable of taking cognisance of the matter, to be dealt with according to law; and may, for the purpose of conveying him before such Court, detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or such shorter time as may be necessary; or may, if he does not so require, or if there is no such Court at

Master or owner may apprehend deserters without warrant.

or near the place, at once convey him on board; and if any such apprehension appears to the Court, before which the case is brought, to have been made on improper or on insufficient grounds, the master, mate, owner, ship's husband, or consignee who makes the same or causes the same to be made, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees; but such penalty, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment in respect of such apprehension.

Deserters may be sent on board in lieu of being imprisoned.

LXXXVII. Whenever any seaman or apprentice is brought before any Court on the ground of his having neglected or refused to join or to proceed to sea in any ship in which he is engaged to serve, or of having deserted or otherwise absented himself therefrom without leave, such Court may, if the master or the owner or his agent so requires, instead of committing the offender to prison, cause him to be conveyed on board for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or deliver him to the master or any mate of the ship, or the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed, and may in such case order any costs and expenses properly incurred by, or on behalf of, the master or owner by reason of the offence, to be paid by the offender, and, if necessary, to be deducted from any wages which he has then earned, or which, by virtue of this then existing engagement, he may afterwards earn.

Seamen imprisoned for desertion or breach of discipline may be sent on board before termination of sentence.

LXXXVIII. If any seaman or apprentice is imprisoned on the ground of his having neglected or refused to join or to proceed to sea in any ship in which he is engaged to serve, or of having deserted or otherwise absented himself therefrom without leave, or of his having committed any other breach of discipline; and if, during such imprisonment and before his engagement is at an end, his services are required on board his ship, any Magistrate may, at the request of the master or of the owner or his agent, cause such seaman or apprentice to be conveyed on board his said ship for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or to be delivered to the master or any mate of the ship or to the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed, notwithstanding that the termination of the period for which he was sentenced to imprisonment has not arrived.

Entries and certificates of desertion abroad to be copied, sent home, and admitted in evidence.

LXXXIX. In all cases of desertion from any ship registered at a Port or place in India while such ship is at any place out of India, the master shall produce the entry of such desertion in the official log-book to the person or persons required by the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, to endorse on the agreement a certificate of such desertion; and such person or persons shall thereupon make and certify a copy of such entry, and also a copy of the said certificate of desertion; the master shall forthwith transmit such copies to the Shipping Master at the Port where such seaman was engaged, who shall, if required, cause the same to be produced in any legal proceeding; and such copies, if purporting to be so made and certified as aforesaid, shall, in any legal proceeding relating to such desertion, be received as evidence of the entries therein appearing.

Facilities for proving desertion so far as concerns forfeiture of wages.

XC. Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to, the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any Port or place in India, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book; and thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore contained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge or can otherwise show, to the satisfaction of the Court, that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

Costs of procuring imprisonment may, to the extent of Thirty Rupees, be deducted from wages.

XCI. Whenever, in any proceeding relating to seamen's wages, it is shown that any seaman or apprentice has, in the course of the voyage, been convicted of any offence by any competent tribunal and rightfully punished therefor by imprisonment or otherwise, the Court hearing the case may direct a part of the wages due to such seaman, not exceeding Thirty Rupees, to be applied in reimbursing any costs properly incurred by the master in procuring such conviction and punishment.

Amount of forfeiture how to be ascertained when seamen contract for the voyage.

XCII. Whenever any seaman contracts for wages by the voyage, or by the run, or by the share, and not by the month or other stated period of time, the amount of forfeiture to be incurred under this Act shall be taken to be an amount bearing the same proportion to the whole wages or share as the period hereinbefore mentioned in fixing the amount of such forfeiture (as the case may be) bears to the whole time spent in the voyage; and if the whole time spent in the voyage does not exceed the period for which the pay is to be forfeited, the forfeiture shall extend to the whole wages or share.

Application of forfeitures.

XCIII. All clothes, effects, wages, and emoluments which, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, are forfeited for desertion, shall be applied in the first instance in or towards the reimbursement of the expenses occasioned by such desertion to the master or owner of the ship from which the desertion has taken place, and may, if earned subsequently to the desertion, be recovered by such master or by the owner or his agent in the same manner as the deserter might have recovered the same if they had not been forfeited; and in any legal proceeding relating to such wages, the Court may order the same to be paid accordingly; and, subject to such reimbursement, the same shall be paid into the Public Treasury and carried to the account of Government; and in all other cases of forfeiture of wages under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the forfeiture shall, in the absence of any specific directions to the contrary, be for the benefit of the master or owner by whom the wages are payable.

Questions of forfeitures may be decided in suits for wages.

XCIV. Any question concerning the forfeiture of, or deductions from, the wages of any seaman or apprentice, may be determined in any proceeding lawfully instituted with respect to such wages, notwithstanding that the offence in respect of which such question arises, though hereby made punishable by imprisonment as well as forfeiture, has not been made the subject of any criminal proceeding.

Penalty for false statement as to last ship or name.

XCV. If any seaman, on or before being engaged, wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of the name of his last ship, or last alleged ship, or wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of his own name, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and such penalty may be deducted from any wages he may earn by virtue of such engagement as aforesaid, and shall, subject to reimbursement of the loss and expenses (if any) occasioned by any previous desertion, be paid and applied in the same manner as other penalties payable under this Act.

Fines to be deducted from wages, and paid to Shipping Master.

XCVI. Whenever any seaman commits an act of misconduct for which his agreement imposes a fine, and which it is intended to punish by enforcing such fine,

an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and a copy of such entry shall be furnished or the same shall be read over to the offender, and an entry of such reading over, and of the reply (if any) made by the offender, shall be made, in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinbefore specified with respect to the offences against discipline specified in and punishable under this Act; and such fine shall be deducted and paid over as follows (that is to say): if the offender is discharged at any Port or place in India, and the offence, and such entries in respect thereof as aforesaid, are proved, in the case of a Foreign-going ship, to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master before whom the offender is discharged, and in the case of a Home-trade ship, to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged, the master or owner shall deduct such fine from the wages of the offender and pay the same over to such Shipping Master; and if, before the final discharge of the crew in India, any such offender as aforesaid enters into any of Her Majesty's ships or is discharged at any place not in India, and the offence and such entries as aforesaid are proved to the satisfaction of the Officer in command of the ship into which he so enters, or of the Consular Officer, Officer of Customs, or other person by whose sanction he is so discharged, the fine shall thereupon be deducted as aforesaid, and an entry of such deduction shall then be made in the official log-book (if any) and signed by such Officer or other person; and on the return of the ship to India, the master or owner shall pay over such fine, in the case of Foreign-going ships, to the Shipping Master before whom the crew is discharged, and in the case of Home-trade ships to the Shipping Master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged; and if any master or owner neglects or refuses to pay over any such fine in manner aforesaid, he shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding six times the amount of the fine retained by him; provided that no act of misconduct for which any such fine as aforesaid has been inflicted and paid shall be otherwise punished under the provisions of this Act.

Penalty for enticing to desert, and harbouring deserters.

XCVII. Every person who, by any means whatever, persuades or attempts to persuade any seaman or apprentice to neglect or refuse to join or to proceed to sea in, or to desert from his ship, or otherwise to absent himself from his duty, shall, for each such offence in respect of each such seaman or apprentice, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees; and every person who wilfully harbours or secretes any seaman or apprentice who has deserted from his ship, or who has wilfully neglected or refused to join or has deserted from his ship, knowing or having reason to believe such seaman or apprentice to have so done, shall, for every such seaman or apprentice so harboured or secreted, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

Penalty for obtaining passage surreptitiously.

XCVIII. Any person who secretes himself and goes to sea in any ship without the consent of either the owner, consignee, or master, or of a mate, or of any person in charge of such ship, or of any other person entitled to give such consent, shall incur a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees, or be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding Four weeks.

On change of masters, documents hereby required to be handed over to successor.

XCIX. If, during the progress of a voyage, the master of any ship registered at any Port or place in India is superseded, or for any other reason quits the ship and is succeeded in the command by some other person, he shall deliver to his successor the various documents relating to the navigation of the ship and to the crew thereof which are in his custody; and shall in default incur a penalty not exceeding One Thousand Rupees; and such successor shall, immediately on assuming the command of the ship, enter in the official log a list of the documents so delivered to him.

Inquiries into Wrecks.

Inquiry may be instituted in cases of wreck and casualty.

C. In any of the cases following, that is to say:—

Whenever any ship is lost, abandoned, or materially damaged on or near the coasts of India;

Whenever any ship causes loss or material damage to any other ship on or near such coasts;

Whenever, by reason of any casualty happening to, or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life ensues;

Whenever any such loss, abandonment, damage, or casualty happens elsewhere to or on board any ship registered at any Port or place in India under the Merchant Shipping Act 1854, or under Act X. of 1841—it shall be the duty of any European Civil Officer of Government residing at or near the place where such loss, abandonment, damage, or casualty occurred, if the same occurred in India, but if elsewhere, at or near the place where such witnesses as aforesaid arrive or are found, to give notice of the same to the local Government. It shall be lawful for the local Government, whether such notice be given or not, if a formal investigation appears to it to be requisite or expedient, to appoint two persons to make the same. The investigation shall be held at such place as the local Government shall deem best for the convenient examination of the witnesses. One of the persons to be so appointed shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is held; the other may be any person conversant with maritime affairs.

Investigation.

CI. The persons appointed shall proceed to make the investigation and shall, for that purpose, so far as relates to compelling the attendance of witnesses, and the regulation of the proceedings, have the same powers as if the same were a proceeding relating to an offence or cause of complaint upon which such Magistrate has power to convict summarily, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

Report.

CII. Upon the conclusion of the case, the persons appointed to investigate shall send a report to the local Government, containing a full statement of the case and of their opinion thereon, accompanied by such report of, or extracts from, the evidence, and such observations (if any) as they may think fit.

Official Logs.

Official logs to be kept in forms sanctioned by local Government.

CIII. An official log-book of every ship registered at any Port or place in India, except Home-Trade ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons, shall be kept in a form sanctioned by the local Government; and such official log may, at the discretion of the master or owner, either be kept distinct from the ordinary ship's log or united therewith, so that in all cases all the blanks in the official log be duly filled up.

Entries to be made in due time.

CIV. Every entry in every official log shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence, and of the entry respecting it; and in no case shall any entry therein in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final Port of discharge be made more then twenty-four hours after such arrival.

Entries required in official log.

CV. Every master of a ship for which an official log-book is hereby required, shall make or cause to be made therein entries of the following matters (that is to say):—

1. Every legal conviction of any member of his crew, and the punishment inflicted. Convictions.

2. Every offence committed by any member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute, or to enforce a forfeiture, or to exact a fine, together with such statement concerning the reading over such entry and concerning the reply (if any) made to the charge, as hereinbefore required. Offences.

3. Every offence for which punishment is inflicted on board, and the punishment inflicted. Punishments.

4. A statement of the conduct, character, and qualifications of each of his crew, or a statement that he declines to gave an opinion on such particulars. Conduct, &c. of crew.

5. Every case of illness or injury happening to any member of the crew, with the nature thereof, and the medical treatment adopted (if any). Illness and injuries.

6. Every case of death happening on board, and of the cause thereof. Deaths.

7. Every birth happening on board, with the sex of the infant and the names of the parents. Births.

8. Every marriage taking place on board, with the names and ages of the parties. Marriages.

9. The name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by death, with the place, time, manner, and cause thereof. Quitting ship.

10. The amount of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's Service during the voyage. Wages of men entering Navy.

11. The wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom. Wages of deceased seamen.

12. The sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold, and of the sum received for it. Sale of deceased men's effects.

13. Every collision with any other ship, and the circumstances under which the same occurred. Collisions.

CVI. The entries hereby required to be made in official log-books shall be signed as follows (that is to say):— Entries how to be signed.

every such entry shall be signed by the master and by the mate or some other of the crew, and every entry of illness, injury, death, or birth shall be also signed by the surgeon or medical practitioner on board (if any); and every entry of wages due to, or of the sale of the effects of, any seaman or apprentice who dies, shall be signed by the master and by the mate and some other member of the crew, and every entry of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's Service shall be signed by the master and by the seaman, or by the Officer authorised to receive the seaman into such service.

CVII. The following offences in respect of official log-books shall be punishable as hereinafter mentioned (that is to say): — Penalties in respect of official logs.

1. If in any case an official log-book is not kept in the manner hereby required, or if any entry hereby directed to be made in any such log-book is not made at the time and in the manner hereby directed, the master shall, for each such offence, incur the specific penalty herein mentioned in respect thereof, or, where there is no such specific penalty, a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

2. Every person who makes, or procures to be made, or assists in making any entry in an official log-book, in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final Port of discharge in India, more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding Three Hundred Rupees.

3. Every person who wilfully destroys or mutilates or renders illegible any entry in any official log-book, or who wilfully makes, or procures to be made, or assists in making any false or fraudulent entry or omission in any such log-book, shall, for each such offence, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding One year.

CVIII. All entries made in any official long-book as hereinbefore directed shall be received in evidence in any proceeding in any Court of Justice, subject to all just exceptions. Entries in official logs to be received in evidence.

CIX. The master of every Foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final Port of destination in India, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver to the Shipping Master before whom the crew is discharged the official log-book of the voyage; and the master or owner of every Home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall, within twenty-one days after the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in every year, transmit or deliver to some Shipping Master in India the official log-book for the preceding half-year; and every master or owner who refuses or neglects to deliver his official log-book as hereby required, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees. Official logs to be delivered to Shipping Master.

CX. If any ship ceases, by reason of transfer of ownership or change of employment, to fall within the operation of Section CIII. of this Act, the master or owner thereof shall, if such ship is then in any Port in India, within one month, and if she is elsewhere, within six months, deliver or transmit to the Shipping Master at the Port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book duly made out to the time at which she ceased to be within such operation, and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees; and if any ship is lost or abandoned, the master or owner thereof shall, if practicable, and as soon as possible, deliver or transmit to the Shipping Master at the Port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book (if any) duly made out to the time of such loss or abandonment, and in default shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees. Official logs to be sent Home in case of transfer of ship and in case of loss.

CXI. Whenever, in the course of any legal proceedings instituted at any Port or place in India before any Judge or Magistrate, or before any person authorised by law or by consent of parties to receive evidence, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that such witness may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's Dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same local Government as the Port or place where such proceedings are instituted), or any British Consular Officer elsewhere, shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer, be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceedings are instituted. Provided that, if the proceeding is criminal, such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused, and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer. It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding, Depositions to be received in evidence when witnesses cannot be produced.

such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

Adjudication of offences on recovery of penalties.

CXII. All offences under this Act, made punishable by any penalty, may be prosecuted summarily before a Magistrate or any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate. The provisions of Act XIII. of 1856, relating to the adjudication of fines and penalties and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Wages, penalties, &c. payable by master or owner may be levied by distress of ship.

CXIII. In all cases where any Court or Magistrate has power to make an order directing payment to be made of any seaman's wages, penalties, or other sums of money, then if the party so directed to pay the same is the master or owner of a ship, and the same is not paid at the time and in manner prescribed in the order, the Court or Magistrate who made the order may, in addition to any other powers which such Court or Magistrate may have for the purpose of compelling payment, direct the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said ship, her tackle, furniture, and apparel.

Act not to extend to ships belonging to Her Majesty or to any Foreign Prince or State.

Or (except certain Sections) to ships belonging to the subjects of any Foreign Prince or State.

CXIV. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any ship belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty, or to any ship belonging to any Foreign Prince or State; and nothing in this Act, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, shall extend to any ship belonging to the subjects of any Foreign Prince or State.

Engagements between masters of Foreign ships and lascars or native seamen.

CXV. When the master of a Foreign ship being at any Port in India engages any lascar or other native seaman to proceed to any Port out of India, he shall enter into an agreement with such seaman, and the agreement shall be made before a Shipping Master in the manner hereinbefore provided for the making of agreements in the case of Foreign-going ships, and all the provisions of Sections XXI. and XXII. of this Act, respecting the form of such agreements and the stipulations to be contained in them and the making and signing of the same, shall be applicable to the engagement of such seaman; and the master of such Foreign ship shall give to the Shipping Master a bond, with the security of some approved person resident in India, for an amount calculated at the rate of One Hundred Rupees for every such seaman and conditioned for the due performance of the said agreement and stipulations.

Fees payable in respect of such engagements.

CXVI. The fees prescribed in Section VI. of this Act shall be payable in respect of every such engagement, and deductions from the wages of seamen so engaged may be made to the extent and in the manner allowed by the said Section.

Penalty for master of Foreign ship engaging native seamen otherwise than is allowed by two last preceding Sections.

CXVII. If any lascar or other native seaman is engaged by the master of any Foreign ship otherwise than is allowed in the two last preceding Sections, such master shall be liable to a penalty of One Hundred Rupees for every such seaman so engaged. It shall be lawful for the Shipping Master, by himself or his deputy, to enter on board any Foreign ship upon which he shall have reason to believe that any such seaman has been shipped, and the provisions of Section XXX. of this Act shall be applicable in respect of every such ship.

Shipping Master may board Foreign ships suspected of unlawfully shipping native seamen.

Interpretation.

CXVIII. 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 (that is to say): The

"India." word "India" shall mean the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vict. c. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India. The

"Local Government." expression "Local Government" shall mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of any portion of the said territories. The expres-

"Home-trade ship." sion "Home-trade ship" shall include every ship employed in trading between any Ports of the said territories, or between any Port of the said territories and any Port or place on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon. The

"Foreign-going ship." expression "Foreign-going ship" shall include every ship employed in trading between any Port of the said territories and any Port or place not in the said territories, nor on the Continent of India, nor in the Island of Ceylon. The word "Master"

"Master." shall include every person (except a Pilot) having command or charge of any

"Seaman." ship. The word "seaman" shall include every person (except masters, pilots, and apprentices) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship. Words im-

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

Gender. importing the masculine gender shall include females. The word "person" shall

"Person." include a corporation.

Table A.

Fees to be charged for matters transacted at Shipping Offices.

1. Engagement or discharge of crews:—

					Rs.	a.	p.
In Ships under	100	tons	.....		3	0	0
From 100	to 200	„	.....		7	0	0
200	to 300	„	.....		10	0	0
300	to 400	„	.....		12	8	0
400	to 500	„	.....		15	0	0
500	to 600	„	.....		17	8	0
600	to 700	„	.....		20	0	0
700	to 800	„	.....		22	8	0
800	to 900	„	.....		25	0	0
900	to 1,000	„	.....		27	8	0
above	1,000	„	.....		30	0	0

and so on for ships of larger tonnage, adding for every one hundred tons above one thousand, Two Rupees and Eight Annas.

2. Engagement or discharge of seamen, separately, One Rupee for each Seaman.

Table B.

Sums to be deducted from wages by way of partial repayment of fees in Table A.

1. In respect of engagements and discharges of crews, upon each engagement and each discharge:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From wages of any Mate, Purser, Engineer, Surgeon, Carpenter, or Steward	0	12	0
From wages of all others, except apprentices.	0	8	0

2. In respect of engagements and discharges of seamen, separately, upon each engagement and each discharge 0 8 0

W. Morgan,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

5th February 1859.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General this day, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. II. of 1859.

An Act to Amend Act XXX. of 1858 (*to Provide for the Administration of the Estate and for the Payment of the Debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic*).

Preamble.

Whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of Section XIV. of Act XXX. of 1858, numerous declarations were filed in the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, within three months from the passing of the Act, by persons claiming to be creditors of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, but as yet, with very few exceptions, such persons have not made any application to the Court, under the provisions of Section XIX. of the said Act, to appoint a day for ascertaining the amount of their debts, or furnished any particulars of their claims; and whereas, since the passing of the said Act, two of the seals formerly belonging to the said Nabob have been unlawfully taken away by some person or persons unknown, and there is reason to believe that they have been feloniously stolen, and it is necessary, in order to guard against fraud, to limit the time within which particulars of the said claims shall be furnished, and to require all documents intended to be used in support thereof to be filed, and also to enable the Court, upon the application of the Government of Madras, to fix a day for the investigation of any of the said claims; It is enacted as follows :—

Time limited for filing particulars of claim when declaration has been filed.

I. Every person who has filed a declaration under the provisions of Section XIV. of the said Act shall file, in the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court at Madras, full particulars of his claim, with dates and items, within one week after the publication of this Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, or within such time, not exceeding one month after such publication, as may be allowed by the said Court or a Judge thereof, for any special reason which may appear to the said Court or Judge to be sufficient.

If particulars be insufficient, Court, on application, may order further particulars to be filed within a specified time.

II. If the particulars filed as above provided be insufficient, the said Court or a Judge thereof may, upon an application on the part of Government, make an order for the filing, within a time to be specified in such order, of such further particulars as the said Court or Judge may consider necessary.

If particulars be not filed within the time limited, claimant to be barred from proceeding.

III. If the particulars be not filed within the time limited by Section I. of this Act—or in the case of an order for further particulars under Section II. of this Act, if such further particulars be not filed within the time limited by the order—the said Court or a Judge thereof, upon an application on behalf of Government, shall make an order barring the claimant from proceeding under Section XIV. or any subsequent Section of Act XXX. of 1858, and from the benefits of the provisions of Section XXV. of the said Act; and in such case the claimant shall not be entitled to proceed under Section XIV. or any subsequent Section of the said Act, or to be paid under the provisions of Section XXV. of the said Act.

Time limited for filing documents to be used in support of claim.

IV. Every person who has filed a declaration under the provisions of Section XIV. of the said Act shall file, in the Office of the Registrar of the said Court, all documents intended to be used on the investigation in support of his claim (whether the same are intended to be used as independent or corroborative evidence or otherwise), within one week after the publication of this Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, or within such time, not exceeding one month from the time of such publication, as may be allowed by the said Court or a Judge thereof for any special reason which may appear to the said Court or Judge to be sufficient.

Memorandum to be made, on particulars of claim or documents, of the date when they are filed.

V. Whenever the particulars of a claim or any document is filed under the provisions of this Act, a memorandum shall be made thereon of the date on which the same is filed.

Solicitor to Government may examine and take copies of particulars, &c.

VI. The Solicitor to Government, and such other persons as may be authorised by him, may examine and take copies of the particulars of any claim or of any document filed under the provisions of this Act.

No document to be received in evidence in support of claim unless filed as required by this Act.

VII. No document shall be admitted in evidence in support of any claim, or used by the claimant upon the investigation thereof under Section XXII. of the said Act, unless the same shall have been filed in the manner and within the time required by this Act; and upon every investigation under Section XXII. of the said Act, the claimant shall be bound by the particulars of his claim, in the same manner and to the same extent as a plaintiff is bound by the particulars of his demand in an action brought in the said Court.

Claimants to be bound by particulars filed.

If particulars of claim are filed under this Act, particulars under Act XXX. of 1858 not necessary.

VIII. Whenever particulars of a claim shall have been filed under the provisions of this Act, it shall not be necessary for the claimant to furnish particulars under Section XX. of the said Act.

Supreme Court to appoint a day for ascertaining the amount due to any person who has filed a declaration under Act XXX. of 1858.

IX. The Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, or a Judge thereof, may, upon application on behalf of the Government of Madras, appoint a day for ascertaining the amount due to any of the persons who have filed a declaration under Section XIV. of the said Act; and in such case notice of the day so appointed shall be given to the claimant. The day so appointed shall not be less than twenty-one days from the time when the said application shall be made.

Proceedings if claimant appear on day fixed.

X. If the claimant shall appear on the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the Court may think fit to postpone the investigation, all such proceedings shall be had for ascertaining and determining the amount due to the claimant, and for payment of the amount so ascertained, as if the day for ascertaining the amount of the debt had been appointed upon the application of the claimant under Section XIX. of the said Act, except that it shall not be necessary for the claimant to furnish particulars under Section XX. of the said Act.

Proceedings if claimant do not appear on day fixed.

XI. If the claimant do not appear on the day fixed, as provided by Section IX. of this Act, or upon the day to which the Court may postpone the investigation, the Court, upon proof of service of the notice required by Section IX. of this Act, shall make an order barring the claimant from proceeding under Section XIV. or any subsequent Section of Act XXX. of 1858, and from the benefits of the provisions of Section XXV. of the said Act; and in such case the claimant shall not be entitled to proceed under Section XIV. or any subsequent Section of the said

Act, or to be paid under the provisions of Section XXV. of the said Act, unless within one week from such day, or within such time as the said Court or a Judge thereof shall appoint for investigating the excuse for not appearing, the Court shall be satisfied that he had a reasonable excuse for not appearing, and shall fix another day for the hearing of his claim.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

29th January 1859.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 22nd January 1859, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd of May next:—

A Bill for the Prevention of Fraudulent Transfers of Property and of Secret Trusts.

Preamble.

For the prevention of fraudulent Transfers of property and of secret trusts; It is enacted as follows:—

Transfer of interest in immoveable property to be in writing, signed, and attested.

I. No transfer of any interest whatever in any immoveable property shall be valid unless it be by instrument in writing, signed by the party transferring or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, and attested by two or more witnesses.

No agreement for the transfer of such interest to be enforced unless it is in writing.

II. No agreement for the transfer of any such interest shall be enforced unless the same or some memorandum or note thereof shall be in writing and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or by some person thereunto lawfully authorised.

If the written instrument of transfer declares no trust of the property;—

III. Whenever any interest in immoveable property is transferred to any person by any written instrument and no declaration of trust in relation thereto shall be expressed in the body of the same instrument or in some memorandum endorsed or written thereon at the time of the execution thereof, such person and every other person claiming under him shall be entitled to hold and absolutely dispose of such interest for his own use and benefit free from all trust—as against the party transferring the same—and against every person (capable of entering into a lawful contract) who shall claim that the property, though transferred to the name of another was, by agreement, purchased in reality for his use and benefit—and as against every person claiming under such party or person: saving, nevertheless, to every person who shall prove that he was at the time of the transfer and continues to be a *bonâ fide* creditor of the transferor, or of any person for whose use and benefit the transfer was really intended, every such right and remedy whether by suit or otherwise as he would have had if this Act had not been passed: and saving also all such right, title, and interest in the property transferred of any other person other than the transferor or person for whose use and benefit the transfer was really intended, or persons claiming under them, as he would have had if this Act had not been passed.

transferee may hold the property for his own benefit free from all trust,—

as against the party transferring,—

and as against every person claiming that the purchase was really for his use and benefit.

Saving of rights of creditors,—

and of other persons.

Person wilfully allowing himself to be named as transferee in the written instrument to be liable to fine if the transfer is really intended for the benefit of another.

IV. Whoever, not being the party for whose use and benefit any such transfer is really intended, wilfully and knowingly allows himself to be named therein as transferee without any declaration therein of the trust on which he is to hold, shall be liable to a fine which may amount to one-half more than the value of the interest transferred.

Penalty for fraudulently attesting, &c. any written transfer which contains certain false statements.

V. Whoever fraudulently executes, attests, or becomes a party to, or fraudulently instigates or assists another to execute, attest, or become a party to any such transfer which contains any false statements relating to the consideration thereof, or relating to the person for whose benefit it is really intended to operate, or which does not correctly name such person, shall be punished with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to a fine.

Testamentary disposition of property of any description to be in writing, signed, and attested.

VI. No testamentary disposition of any description of property shall be valid unless it shall be in writing, and signed by the testator or by some other person in his presence, and by his direction, nor unless such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator as the signature to such testamentary disposition in the presence of at least two witnesses who shall subscribe the same in the presence of the testator. But no particular form of attestation shall be necessary.

Proviso.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to the wills of persons whose personal property cannot, by the law of England, pass to their representatives without probate or letters of administration obtained in one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature.

Revocation of testamentary disposition.

VII. No testamentary disposition so made or any part thereof shall be revoked otherwise than by a subsequent testamentary disposition executed in manner hereinbefore required, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same, and executed in the manner in which a testamentary disposition is hereinbefore required to be executed, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Alterations of testamentary dispositions.

VIII. No obliteration, interlineation, or other alteration made in any testamentary disposition after the execution thereof, shall be valid or have any effect except so far as the words thereof before such alteration shall not be apparent; unless such alteration shall be executed in like manner as hereinbefore is required for the execution of the testamentary disposition; but the testamentary disposition with such alteration as part thereof shall be deemed to be duly executed if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses be made in the margin, or some other part of the testamentary disposition opposite or near to such alteration, or at the foot or end of, or opposite or near to, such alteration, or at the foot or end of or opposite to a memorandum referring to such alteration, and written at the end or some other part of the testamentary disposition.

Authority to adopt to be conferred by writing signed and attested.

IX. No authority to adopt a son shall be valid so as to confer any rights of succession or inheritance unless it be by instrument in writing, signed by the person authorising the adoption, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, nor unless such signature shall be attested by at least two witnesses.

Contract for the sale of moveable property of the value of 100 Rupees, or upwards.

X. No contract for the sale of any moveable property for the price of one hundred Rupees or upwards shall be allowed to be good, except the buyer shall accept part of the goods so sold and

actually receive the same or give something in earnest to bind the bargain or in part payment, or that some note or memorandum in writing of the said bargain be made and signed by the parties to be charged by such contract or their agents thereunto lawfully authorised.

Act not to extend to transfers, &c. made before the Act shall come into operation.

XI. This Act shall not extend to any transfers, agreements, testamentary dispositions, contracts, or authorities to adopt, made or given before this Act shall come into operation.

Interpretation.

XII. In the construction of this Act, unless the contrary appear from the context, 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.

Commencement of Act.

XIII. This Act shall come into operation on the day of 185 .

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills ..... 8 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 Months ..... } 12 ditto.

INTEREST.

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

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

The Rate of Advance on deposit of 5 per Cent. Government Notes is 80 per cent., on 4 per Cent. Government Notes 70 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 realises 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,

JOHN STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 29th January 1859.

Notice.

With reference to the 1st and 5th paragraphs of the Government Notification dated 24th April 1855, and the Notice from this Department dated 29th October 1858 (published in the *Government Gazette*, dated 11th November 1858, page 682), Heads of Offices are reminded that for all Demands and Supplies of Office Furniture they should submit Indents, as per annexed form, in the first instance to the Civil Auditor (except in cases of emergency), setting forth the necessity which exists for the supply and probable amount of the expense which will be incurred, duly noted admissible by the Controlling Authority of the Department; and the Civil Auditor, after passing the Indent, will return it, in order that the Head of the Department may procure the Articles himself, and prefer a Contingent Bill accompanied with the Indent for pre-audit, unless the Article should be of such a description as can be obtained only from the Public Establishments of Supply:—

(*Form.*)

INDENT on the *for the undermentioned Articles required for the use of the* *Bombay,* 185 .

1	2	3		4	5	6
Letters.	Names of Articles.	Number of each. In Figures.	Number of each. In Letters.	Date of last Supply.	Probable amount of Expense.	Purpose for which required.

I do hereby certify that Articles specified in this Indent are indispensably necessary for the purpose herein mentioned, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, after the most careful examination.

(Signed) A. B.

A. K. CORFIELD,
Civil Auditor.

Bombay, 16th February 1859.

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.
James George Laurence.	Unemployed	European....	Without the Fort, at Lower Colaba.	9th	February	1859
Nana Atmaram	An English Writer	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, on Calcadavie Road.	„	„	„
Dhondoo Wisswanathjee.	An English Writer	Ditto	Without the Fort, in Lowar Chawl.	10th	„	„
Magonmull Wishundass.	Lately carrying on Business in Bombay under the Name and Style of Nursingdass Megraz.	Ditto	Without the Fort, in Narron Dooroo Street.	12th	„	„
Annundrao Balajee ..	An English Writer	Ditto	Without the Fort, near Bhooleshwer.	14th	„	„
Sajawoodin Jewabhoy.	A Servant, in the employ of Ebrahim Hyderally.	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, at Bhendy Bazar.	17th	„	„
John Sydenham	A Tailor	European....	Without the Fort, on Girgaum Road.	18th	„	„
George Smith	A Draper.....	Ditto	Without the Fort, on Girgaum Road.	„	„	„
Abbun Mahomed....	A Dealer in Chunam	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Mamonwada.	„	„	„
Narayen Soonderjee..	Unemployed	Hindoo.....	Lately without the Fort, in New Waddy (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	21st	„	„
Bavun Hoossain	A Fruit Dealer.....	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Cusacewada.	„	„	„
Sonoo Gungajee and Dajee Sonoo.	None	Hindoos	Without the Fort, in New Nagpada.	„	„	„
Ruttonram Kessowram.	Formerly a Guzerathee Writer, at present a Broker.	Hindoo	Without the Fort, on Calcadavie Road.	„	„	„
Mahomed Saduck Ispahaney.	Merchant.....	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Khetwady.	22nd	„	„

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.
Narayen Soonderjee.....	1st Monday	March next	11 o'clock.
Sonoo Gungajee and Dajee Sonoo	3rd Monday	Ditto	Ditto.
Essa Husson and Moossa Husson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Gunputrao Manickjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dhondoo Wisswanathjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
John Sydenham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
George Smith	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ruttonram Kessowram	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nana Atmaram.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bavun Hoossain	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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

J. A. McKENZIE,
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 22nd day of February 1859.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોરટ મધે.

જાહેર ખબર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે જે, વિગત સાથે હેની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓનાં નાંમો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઇની નાદાર દેણદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે જે વિકટોરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરશે જે ધારો કરીને ઠરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં બાબમાંનો ઇલાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઇમધે રેહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહાડા	માસ.	વરશ.
જેમ્સ જાર્જ લારેન્સ	બેરોજગારી	યુરોપિયન.	બાહારકોટ નાંના કુલાબામાં.	૯ મો	ફેબ્રુવારી.	૧૮૫૯.
નાંહાના આતમારાંમ	અંગરેજી લખનાર	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ કાલકા દેવીના રસ્તા ઉપર.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ધોંડુ વિશ્વનાથજી	અંગરેજી લખનાર	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર લવારચાલીમાં.	૧૦ મો	એજ.	એજ.
મગનમલ વિરાંનદાશ	થોડાદાહાડા ઉપર મુંબઇમાં નરશીંગદાશ મેગરાજને નાંમે તથા અટકે વેપાર કરતો હતો.	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ નારણ દુરૂના મોહોલામાં.	૧૨ મો	એજ.	એજ.
આનંદરાવ બાલાજી	અંગરેજી લખનાર	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ ભુલેશ્વર આગલ.	૧૪ મો	એજ.	એજ.
રાજઉદીન જીવાભાઈ	બિરાદમિ હેદર અલીની ચાકરીમાં નોકર.	મહમદીઅન.	બાહારકોટ ભીંડીબજારમાં.	૧૭ મો	એજ.	એજ.
જાન શીડીન હેમ	દરજી	યુરોપિયન.	બાહારકોટ ગીરગાંમનાંરસ્તા ઉપર.	૧૮ મો	એજ.	એજ.
જાર્જ સ્મીથ	કાપડ વેચનારો	યુરોપિયન.	બાહારકોટ ગીરગાંમનાં રસ્તા ઉપર.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
આપંન મહંમદ	ચુનાનો વેપારી	મહમદીઅન.	બાહારકોટ મેમાંન વાડામાં.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
નારણ સુંદરજી	બેરોજગારી	હીંદુ.	થોડા દાહાડાઉપર બાહારકોટ નવીવાડીમાંને હાલ મુંબઇની તુરંગમ .	૨૧ મો	એજ.	એજ.
બાવંન હુરોન	મેવો વેચનારો	મહમદીઅન.	બાહારકોટ કરાઈવાડામ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
શોનુ ગંગાજી તથા દાજી શોનુ.	કંઈનહી	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ નવા નાગના પાડા ઉપર.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રતંનરાંમ કેરાવરાંમ	આગળ ગુજરાતી લખનાર ને હાલ દલાલ.	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ કાળકાદેવીના રસ્તા ઉપર.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
માહામદ શાદક ઇશપાની	વેપારી	મહમદીઅન.	બાહારકોટ ખેતવાડીમાં	૨૨ મો	એજ.	એજ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલંમ પ્રમાંણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મચકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજવસ્ત આ નામદાર કોરટના આફિસિઅલ આસાઅેનીના તાબામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાશારૂ ઠરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
નારણ સુંદરજી	૧ લો શોમવાર.	આવતો માર્ચ.	૧૧.
શોનુ ગંગાજી તથા દાજી શોનુ	૩ જે શોમવાર.	એજ.	એજ.
ઇશા હરોન તથા મુશા હરોન	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ગણુપતરાવ માણેકજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ધોંડુ વિશ્વનાથજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
જાંન શીડીન હેમ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
જાર્જ સ્મીથ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રતંનરાંમ કેરાવરાંમ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
નાંહાના આત્મારાંમ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
બાવંન હુરોન	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આડા આવનાર લેણદારોએ થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણું દાહાડા અગાઉ સોગણુનામાંથી સાબીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા હમારી આફીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઇએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાંણે તેઓને ફી આપવી જોઇએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા માલ મિલકતની ટીપો હમારી આફીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

મુંબઇનાં કોર્ટમધે, કોર્ટના કલાર્કની આફીસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૨૨ મી ફેબરવારી સને ૧૮૫૯.

જે. એ. મેકનજી,
કોર્ટના કલાર્કની રાહી.

(A true translation)
J. Flynn, Chief Translator.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay.

In the Matter of the Petition of Kessowjee Ookadah and Purvut Vusaiyah, *Insolvents.*

Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Insolvent Debtors' Court by the abovenamed Insolvents, on Monday, the Seventh day of March next, for leave to withdraw their said Petition filed in this Honorable Court, and all Proceedings had thereon. Any Creditor wishing to oppose such application must give notice thereof to me, at my Office, at least three days before the day of Hearing, and must attend in Court to oppose the said application on the said Seventh day of March.

J. A. McKENZIE,
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 22nd day of February 1859.

મુંબઇની નાદાર દેવાદારોના છુટકા કરનારી કોરટમધે.

નાદાર કેશવજી ઉકરડા તથા પરવત વરાઇઆની અરજીની બાબતમાં.

ખબર આપવામાં આવેછે જે ઉપર લખેલા નાદારોએ આ નામદાર કોરટમાં દાખલ કરેલી પોતાની ઉપર કબેલી અરજી તથા તેને લગતાં કાગળ પતરો પાછાં લેવાશાઇ રજા લેવાને આવતા મારચ મહીનાંની તારીખ સાતમી અને રોમેને દીને નાદાર દેવાદારની કોરટમાં દરખાસ્ત કરશે.

ઉપર લખેલી દરખાસ્તને આડા આવાની જે માંગનારની ઇછા હશે તેણે નાદારોની અરજી સાંભળવાને થોડામાં થોડા તંણ દીવશ અગાઉ હમારી હાજીરામાં હમને ખબર આપવી અને ઉપર લખેલી મારચ મહીનાંની તારીખ સાતમીએ દરખાસ્ત મચકુરને આડા આવા શાઇ કોરટમાં હાજર થવું.

જે. એ. મેકનજી,
કોરટનો કલાર્ક.

મુંબાઇના કોરટમધે કોરટના કલાર્કની હાજીસમાં
તારીખ ૨૨ મી ફેબરવારી સને ૧૮૫૯.

(A true translation)
J. Flynn, Chief Translator.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut have resolved to hold the Annual Examination of Candidates for the situations of Law Officers and Vakeels, on *Thursday*, the 31st March next; and all persons who desire to offer themselves for such Examination are required to attend at 10 A. M. on that day, at the Court House, in Mazagon, Bombay, furnished with the requisite Certificates.

The Zillah Judges will be pleased to cause this Notice to be published throughout their respective Districts.

By order of the Sudder Adawlut,

R. WHITE,
Acting Registrar.

Bombay, Sudder Adawlut,
21*st February* 1859.

જાહેર ખબર.

આપવામાં આવે છે જે શાસ્ત્રી તથા મોલવી તથા વકીલોની પરીક્ષા શાઇ જે ઉમેદવાર હશે તેની પરીક્ષા તારીખ ૩૧ મી માર્ચ સને ૧૮૫૯ વાર ગરેઉને રોજ લેવા શાઇ સદર અદાલતના જડજ શાહેબોએ ઠરાવેલું છે વાસ્તે જેને પરીક્ષા આપવી હોએ તે સવોએ જે સરટીફીકેટો લાવવાં જરૂર છે તે લઇને મુંબઇમાં મજગામની સદર અદાલતમાં ઉપર લખેલી તારીખે સાહવારના દશ કલાકે હાજર થવું.

સદર્હુ ખબર પોત પોતાના જીલ્લામાં જાહેર થાએ એવું જીલ્લા જડજ સાહેબે કરવું.

સદર અદાલતનાં હુકમથી.
R. WHITE,
Acting Registrar.

મુંબઇની સદર અદાલત તારીખ ૨૧ મી
માહે ફેબરવારી સને ૧૮૫૯ ઇસવી.

जाहिरखबर.

देण्यांत येते कीं शास्त्री व मौलवी व वकीलीचे जागेविषयीं जे उमेदवार असतील त्यांची परीक्षा तारीख ३१ वी माहे मार्च सन १८५९ गुरुवार रोजीं घेण्याविषयीं सदर अदालतीचे जड्ज साहेबांही ठरविलें आहे त्यास ज्यास परीक्षा देण्याची असेल त्या सर्वांनी जीं सरटीफीकीटें आणीलीं पाहीजेत तीं घेऊन मुंबईस माजगावांत सदर अदालतींत सदर्हू लिहील्या तारखेस प्रातःकाळचे दाहा वाजतां हजर व्हावें.

सदर्हू खबर आप आपले जिल्ह्यांत जाहीर होईल असे जिल्हे जड्ज्यांनी करावें.

सदर अदालतीचे हुकूमावरून.
R. WHITE,
Acting Registrar.

मुंबई सदर अदालत तारीख २१ वी
माहे फेबरवारी सन १८५९ इसवी.

ಜಾಹಿರಖಬರ.

ಜಾ ಹಿರವರ್ತಮಾನಾಕೆಲಾಡಲಪ್ರಕಟದ
ಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಹಾಂಸುಲೊಲಿವುಕ್ತುವಕಿಲಿಕೆ
ಲಸದವುಬ್ಯೆಳ್ಳಪಾಶ್ರುವುಸಿದಕಾರಕ್ರುಯಿ
ದ್ದಾರುಅವರಶರಿಕ್ಷ್ಣೆತ್ತಾರಿಖಿಗನ್ಯೇರೂಜೆ-
ಕೂರ್ತಸನಗರ್ಭರ್ಣಯಿನಿವಿಕೊಂಬಿಸುಕಾರ
ದ್ದಿವಸಾತಕೊಂಬುವಾವಿಷಯುಕಾಸಿನದರಲ
ದಾಲಕ್ಷಿನಬಿಡುಸಾಜೆಬರವರುತರಾಂಸ್ಯಾಯಿಧ್ಧಾ
ಕೆಆದ್ರೆಶರಿಕ್ಷ್ಣೆಕೊರುವವರುದಾರುಯಿದ್ದಾರುಟೂ
ಸರ್ವರುದಾವಸರಲುನಿಕಿಲುತರತ್ತಪ್ರಕ್ಷೆನದಕೆಂಡು
ಮುಂಬಯಿಯಂತುಲ್ಲವೂಬಿಗಾ-ವಜೆಬಳಸಿನದರಲದಾ
ಲಕ್ಷಿನಲಸದರಬರದತ್ತಾರಿಖಿನದಿವಸಶ್ರಾಕ: ಕಾಲ
ದದಕ್ಕೆಳುಂಟಿಕ್ಕೆದಾಬರಾವಬ್ಯೆಕೂ.

ಸದರಜುವರ್ಗವೂಸಾತಪ್ಪತಪ್ಪಬಿಲ್ಲಿದಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಳ
ಯಿತೂಹಾಂಸೆಲಲ್ಲನಬಿಡುಸಾಜೆಬರವರುವೂತುಬಿಕು.

ಸದರಲದಾಲಕ್ಷಿನಜುಕುಪ್ಪಿನವಬ್ಯೆಲಾಂದ್ರಾ.

R. WHITE,
Acting Registrar.

ಮುಂಬಯಿಸದರಲಜಾಲಕ್ಷಿಕ್ಟಾರಿಖ್ಖನ್ಯೇ
ಕೂಜಿಪತ್ರವರಿಸಂವರ್ಗಬ್ಯೆಳ್ಳಾಯಿನು.

Notice.

OBSERVATORY TIME BALL.

The Signal heretofore used at the Government Observatory for giving the true Bombay Mean Time to the Shipping at 1h. P. M. daily, by Dipping a Flag at the Observatory Flagstaff, will be discontinued from this date; and in place of the Flag, a large Red Ball, six feet in diameter, will be dropped on a Shaft above the Dome Tower lately erected at the Observatory.

In the event of any mistake occurring in the time of drop at 1h. P. M. daily, a Flag will immediately be hoisted at the Observatory Flagstaff, and the Ball will be again dropped at 2h. P. M.; and in the event of the Time Ball Apparatus becoming at any time out of order, so as to prevent the Ball being dropped, the Time will be given by Dipping the Flag from the Observatory Flagstaff as heretofore, until the Apparatus is put in working order.

E. F. T. FERGUSSON, Lieutenant I. N.,
Superintendent Government Observatory.

Government Observatory, Bombay,
15th January 1859.

Advertisement.

The following PASSAGE is required :—From BOMBAY to WESTERN AUSTRALIA, for ONE (1) European Convict.

By order of the Commander in Chief I. N.,
F. G. BONE, Secretary.

Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,
Bombay, 8th February 1859.

Notice to Mariners.

THE "CAIRNSMORE" ROCK.

The position of this Rock, upon which the British Ship *Cairnsmore*, of Liverpool, John Bragg, Master, bound from Hongkong to Shanghai, was totally wrecked, on the 26th of June last (see *North China Herald*, July 3rd), is given as follows, by Lieut. Ward, R. N., in charge of H. M.'s Yacht *Emperor*, from observations taken whilst the Wreck was upon it :—

"The *Cairnsmore* Rock lies in Latitude 30° 42′ 10″ North, and Longitude 122° 34′ 40″ East, very nearly in mid-channel between the Parker Islands and the Saddle Group. The following are the Bearings of the most conspicuous objects seen from the Rock :—

South-east point of Senhouse Island	South.
A small rugged rock close to the South-east point of Raffles Island, and in a line with the point.	S. 59° W.
The Northernmost Rock of the Group off Chesney Island (very conspicuous)	N. 59° W.

On approaching this dangerous Rock, the lead can give no warning whatever, as the Rock is very small, apparently not more than 30 or 40 feet in diameter, and rises very abruptly.

It will be prudent, in future, for vessels navigating this channel, to keep on the Saddle Island side. When, *going North*, the Bit rock opens South of South Saddle Island, they will be to the Northward of the *Cairnsmore* Rock, and, when *going South*, the same Rock opens to the Northward of the South Saddle, they will be to the Southward of it."

"NORTH CHINA HERALD" OFFICE, *Shanghai,*
10*th July*, 1858.

Published by order of the Commander in Chief I. N.,
F. G. BONE, Secretary.

Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,
Bombay, 8th September 1858.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1859.

No. 135 of 1859.—The following promotions are made :—

14th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant St.Clair Ford to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign William Tufnell Keays to be Lieutenant, from the 4th February 1859, in succession to Maxwell, transferred to the Invalid Battalion.

No. 136 of 1859.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council :—

	Date of Arrival in Bombay.
Lieutenant M. F. Wainwright, Invalid Establishment	5th February 1859.
Second Class Assistant Surgeon H. Cooke, Medical Establishment ..	2nd February 1859.

No. 137 of 1859.—Surgeon A. C. Morison, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the Service, from the 20th instant, on the pension to which his service entitles him.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1859.

No. 138 of 1859.—With reference to General Order No. 1171, dated 4th December last, Lieutenant W. M. Ducat, of the Engineer Corps, is appointed to the Department of Public Works.

No. 139 of 1859.—The undermentioned Officers have been granted, by the Home Government, extensions of leave, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel B. Crispin	Six months.
Captain F. Harvey	
Captain H. E. Jacob	
Lieutenant A. Phillips	
Lieutenant A. F. Battye	
Lieutenant John Hills	
Lieutenant G. Innes	
Assistant Surgeon V. Lawes	
Assistant Surgeon J. B. Silver	

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the Service on account of the state of their health, their vacancies take effect from the date stated, viz. :—

Captain J. W. Savile	2nd Eur. Regt., from the 3rd July 1857.
Captain G. H. Wilkinson	16th Regt. N. I., from the 30th July 1858.

The undermentioned Officers, of the Invalid Establishment, have also been permitted to retire from the Service, viz. :—

Captain J. L. P. Hoare.
Lieutenant G. F. Duke.

No. 140 of 1859.—The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Head Quarters, Bombay, 8th February 1859, is confirmed :—

Subject to the approval of His Lordship the Commander in Chief in India, Lieutenant Colonel Ross, Assistant Adjutant General Her Majesty's Forces, will act as Deputy Adjutant General Her Majesty's Forces, Bombay, from 9th instant, during the absence, on leave, of Colonel Greathed, C.B., or until further orders.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Donovan, 33rd Regiment, will act as Assistant Adjutant General Her Majesty's Forces, vice Ross.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1859.

No. 141 of 1859.—The following promotions and arrangement amongst the Medical Subordinates doing duty in the Indian Navy are made, vice Acting Assistant Apothecary Rebello (No. 145), pensioned :—

First Hospital Assistant F. Valentine (No. 304) to be promoted to the rank of Acting Assistant Apothecary.
Second Hospital Assistant Domingo Agostine (No. 437) to be Acting First Hospital Assistant.
First Grade Apprentice Shaik Dadoo (No. 511), of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, to be transferred, for duty in the Indian Navy, with the rank of Acting Second Hospital Assistant.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1859.

No. 142 of 1859.—Captain R. D. Hassard, of the 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations, and is appointed to the Command of the Invalids of the season of Her Majesty's Indian Army proceeding to England.

No. 143 of 1859.—First Class Assistant Surgeon R. Millar, M.D., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 144 of 1859.—Lieutenant W. H. De Montmorency, of the 31st Regt. N. I., is permitted to resign the Service from this date.

No. 145 of 1859.—Second Captain R. P. Malcolm, of the Engineers, is appointed a Field Engineer with the Rajpootana Field Force, from the 4th October last.

No. 146 of 1859.—The services of Lieutenant L. C. Barton, of the 1st (or Grenadier) Regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty.

No. 147 of 1859.—The following Native promotions are made:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what Rank Promoted.	From what Date.	In whose Room.
1st Gr. Regt. N. I.	Jemedar Coonj Beharee	Subedar	24th Jan. 1859.	Tincha, deceased.
	Color Havildar Annund Raoo.	Jemedar	Ditto	
7th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Sew Narrayen	Ditto	1st Jan. 1859.	Jumall Khan, pensioned.
22nd Regt. N. I.	Jemedar Hurmeter Balmeter	Subedar	Ditto	Hurree Lall Teewaree, pensioned.
	Havildar Baboo Poul	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Pandmeter	Subedar	Ditto	Ram Bukus, pensioned.
	Havildar Abramjee Sumajee	Jemedar	Ditto	
28th Regt. N. I.	Jemedar Woosman Khan	Subedar	Ditto	Sewsha Doobin, pensioned.
	Havildar Major Ittoo Khundway	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Mahadoo Chowdree	Subedar	Ditto	Essoo Donray, pensioned.
	Color Havildar Munnac Esnac.	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Tannajee Scindia	Subedar	Ditto	Raja Ram, pensioned.
	Color Havildar Oosery Sing	Jemedar	Ditto	
	Jemedar Bhowanjee Jadow.	Subedar	Ditto	Shaik Nunnoo, pensioned.
	Color Havildar Khooman Aheer.	Jemedar	Ditto	
3rd Extra Battalion	Jemedar Esswunt Row	Subedar	Ditto	JoorawurKhan, pensioned.
	Color Havildar ShaikSoobruthee	Jemedar	Ditto	
Poona Irregular Horse	Kote Duffedar Mahomed Hyth-Khan	Jemedar	Ditto	Shaik Ellaie Bux, pensioned.
	Kote Duffedar Mahomed Khan.	Jemedar	Ditto	Meer Khan, pensioned.
3rd Regt. Scinde IrregularHorse.	Ressaidar Shaik Khoja Bux	Russaldar.	Ditto	Shaik Ali, pensioned.
	Naib Russuldar Goolab Sing	Russaidur	Ditto	
	Jamedar Meerja Peer Beg	Naib Russaldar.	Ditto	
	Kote Duffedar Meerja Rehimbeg	Jemedar	Ditto	

No. 148 of 1859.—Lieutenant P. Cowley, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Calcutta for six months, on private affairs.

No. 149 of 1859.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence to Sea and New South Wales granted to Captain T. R. Teschemaker, of the Regiment of Artillery, in G. O. No. 233, of the 26th February 1857, is cancelled from the 4th instant, the date of that Officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 150 of 1859.—Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Auld, of the 20th Regt. N. I., is permitted to retire from the Service, from the 24th instant, upon the pension of a Colonel, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 151 of 1859.—Assistant Surgeon G. Sandwith, M.D., is permitted to resign the Service, from the 24th instant.

No. 152 of 1859.—Captain Brevet Major W. L. Merewether is appointed Commandant in Chief of the Brigade Sind Irregular House, and to Command the Regiments of Jacob's Rifles, vice Brigadier General J. Jacob, C.B., deceased.

No. 153 of 1859.—Assistant Surgeon F. Broughton has been appointed Assistant Garrison Surgeon of Bombay from the 24th December last, and Deputy Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, from the 10th January.

No. 154 of 1859.—Sub-Conductor M. Barry, of the Commissariat Department, has returned to duty, without prejudice to his rank. Date of arrival at Bombay 5th February 1859.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1859.

No. 155 of 1859.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. S. Hawkins, whose retirement was announced in the General Order of the 2nd instant, No. 86, retires upon the Pension to which he is entitled, viz. that of a Lieutenant Colonel, and not of Colonel, as therein stated, from the 27th November 1858.

No. 156 of 1859.—The following Order is specially confirmed:—

By Brevet Major Mayers, dated Camp Damra 26th March 1858, appointing Lieutenant Fraser, 86th Foot, to act as Staff Officer to a Force proceeding from Mhow to the 1st Brigade Central India Field Force, under Command of Brevet Major Mayers, 86th Regiment, from the 16th March 1858.

No. 157 of 1859.—With reference to G. O. No. 90, dated 3rd instant, Captain Lucas, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is appointed an Acting Assistant Commissary General from the date on which he assumes charge of the Commissariat, Northern Division of the Army, from Major Shaw.

No. 158 of 1859.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dated 28th November 1857.—By Brigadier C. S. Stuart, C.B., appointing Gunner Maitland, of the 2nd Company 6th Battalion Bengal Artillery, to act as Laboratory Man with the Artillery Park, Malwa Field Force, with effect from the 24th October 1857.

Dated 11th September 1858.—By Brigadier Smith, appointing Serjeant O'Dea, of the 8th Hussars, to act as Baggage Serjeant to the Brigadier Rajpootana Field Force, and Serjeant Harrison, of the same Corps, to act as Brigade Provost Serjeant, vice O'Dea.

Dated 10th November 1858.—By the same Officer, appointing Corporal Roper, of the 8th Hussars, to act as Provost Serjeant to the Brigade Malwa Division, from the 2nd idem, vice Harrison.

Dated 16th November 1858.—By Lieutenant Colonel Becher, appointing Serjeant Dickinson, of the 17th Lancers, to act as Provost Serjeant to the Force.

Dated 24th December 1858.—By Major General Sir H. Rose, G.C.B., appointing Lieutenant Ross, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to act as Interpreter to the 72nd Highlanders.

Dated 4th January 1859.—By Brigadier Hobson, appointing 2nd Captain Barton, Artillery, to act as Interpreter to the 4th Battalion Artillery and 5th Regt. N. L. I., during the absence of Lieutenants Brown and Hogg, respectively.

Dated 5th January 1859.—By Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, appointing Lieutenant Mecredy, of the 12th Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter to the 83rd Regiment of Foot, from the 23rd December last, vice Chesshyre.

Dated 5th January 1859.—By the Senior Officer in Charge Head Quarters 15th Regt. N. I., appointing Lieutenant Lloyd to act as Quartermaster to the Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant Goodfellow.

Dated 7th January 1859.—By Major Travers, appointing Lieutenant Turnbull to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing 23rd Regt. N. L. I., during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

Dated 16th January 1859.—By Captain Field, appointing Lieutenant Grant to act as Interpreter to the 6th Regt. N. I.

No. 159 of 1859.—Senior Apothecary J. Wright (No. 2) is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Neilgherries for the benefit of his health.

No. 160 of 1859. The following promotion is made :—

19th Regiment N. I.

Ensign William Scott, to be Lieutenant, from the 16th February 1859, vice Wilkinson resigned.

No. 161 of 1859.—Lieutenant H. J. Johnson, of the 29th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 162 of 1859.—The undermentioned Documents will be forwarded to the Home Government by the next Overland Mail :—

1*st*.—General Roll for the Quarter ending 31st January 1859, of Remittances to Europe made by the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Service.

2*nd*.—General Roll for the Quarter ending 31st January 1859, of Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Service.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1859.

No. 20 of 1859.—Mr. Francis Brooke Girdlestone is admitted into the Service as a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, in conformity with his appointment by the Home Government, from the date of his arrival, the 2nd February 1859.

No. 21 of 1859.—The following Engineers for the Indian Navy, arrived per Ship "Kennington," on the 2nd February :—

Mr. Robert Clachar.
Mr. John Mason.
Mr. John McColl.
Mr. John Downes.
Mr. John Hawthorne.
Mr. Kopel Maritz.
Mr. Robert Armstrong.
Mr. Robert Lowrie.

No. 22 of 1859.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R. N., Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Mr. James Athey to be Acting 1st Class 2nd Master of the "Prince Arthur," from the 10th January 1859, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. William Smith, Acting 3rd Class Gunner, No. 6037, supernumerary on board the "Acbar," proceeding to Aden to join the "Lady Canning," to be accommodated on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "Northam," on the 25th January 1859.

With reference to Squadron Order No. 1456, of the 1st October 1857, Commander Manners assumed Command of the "Clive" on the 12th idem, vice Lieutenant Clarkson, superseded.

Calcutta Squadron Orders.

Mr. B. A. Tozer, temporary Acting Master, of the "Semiramis," to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 1st November 1858, there being no other Officer available.

Mr. R. Salmon, temporary Acting Master, of the "Calcutta," to assume charge of Steam Gun-Boat No. 3, from the 16th November 1858.

Mr. D. Munday, Apothecary, and Mr. Rodrigues, Assistant Apothecary, supernumeraries, of the "Semiramis," to be provided with a passage, on duty, from Calcutta to Galle, *en route* to Bombay, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-vessel, leaving on the 23rd November 1858.

Lieutenant Hopkins, Commanding the "Dalhousie," to be Store Accountant of that Vessel, in addition, from the 18th November 1858, there being no competent Officer available.

Lieutenant Hellard to join the "Calcutta," and assume charge of No. 1 Naval Brigade, and the Depôt in Fort William, from Acting Lieutenant Warden, on the 5th September 1858.

Mr. Burnes, Mate, joined the "Calcutta," and was appointed an Acting Lieutenant for duty with the Allipore Naval Brigade, from the 11th November 1858.

Acting Lieutenant Warden to the Command of the Indian Naval Guard at Port Blair, on the 5th November 1858.

Mr. J. Sanders, temporary Acting Master, of the "Calcutta," to assume Command of the Steam Gun-Boat No. 4, from the 16th November 1858.

No. 23 of 1859.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R. N., Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Mr. Ingle, Superintendent Engineer of the Dockyard Pumping Engine, having returned from England, to resume his duties, from the 31st January 1859, vice Mr. Bannerman.

Mr. Bannerman, 1st Class Engineer, at present in charge of the Dockyard Pumping Engine, to revert to his original position of Assistant, vice Mr. Barnes, 1st Class Engineer, relieved from that duty, from the 31st January 1859.

Mr. John Morrison, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, of the "Berenice," to be Acting Master of that Vessel, from the 31st January 1859, to fill a vacancy.

Calcutta Squadron Orders.

Mr. Stephenson, temporary Acting Master, to the charge of No. 2 Gun-Boat, from the 19th December 1858 vice Mr. Beard, discharged to Sick Quarters.

Mr. W. K. Thynne, temporary Acting Master, of the "Dalhousie," to be Store Accountant of that Vessel, from the 19th November 1858, vice Lieutenant Carey, transferred to Sick Quarters.

Leave.

Commander M. B. Worsley, Commanding the "Clive," to reside on Shore, out of the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from the 31st January 1859.

Mr. Beard, temporary Acting Master, late in charge of No. 2 Gun-Boat, to reside on Shore, at Calcutta, for the benefit of his health, from the 19th December 1858.

The leave granted to the undermentioned Officers is extended for the periods and from the dates specified against each :—

Mr. H. Barrett, Captain's Clerk, of the "Semiramis," in Government General Order No. 9, dated 17th January 1859, for fourteen days, from the 29th November 1858.

Lieutenant P. S. Tozer, in Bengal Government General Order No. 2672, dated 7th December 1858, for one month, from the 6th December 1858.

Lieutenant R. Carey, in Government General Order No. 249, dated 31st December 1858, for one month, from the 18th December 1858.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1859.

No. 24 of 1859.—Mr. Arthur David Williams is admitted into the Service as a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, in conformity with his appointment, from the date of his arrival, the 11th instant.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1859.

No. 25 of 1859.—The following promotions and arrangement, among the Medical Subordinates, doing duty in the Indian Navy, are made, vice Acting Assistant Apothecary Rebello (No. 145), pensioned :—

First Hospital Assistant F. Valentine (No. 304), to be promoted to the Rank of Acting Assistant Apothecary.

Second Hospital Assistant Domingo Agostine (No. 437), to be Acting First Hospital Assistant.

First Grade Apprentice Shaik Dadoo (No. 511), of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, to be transferred for duty in the Indian Navy, with the rank of Acting Second Hospital Assistant.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1859.

No. 26 of 1859.—The following Third Class Engineers arrived from England by the Ship "Brunelle" on the 6th instant :—

Mr. Joseph Battye.
Mr. John Chadwick.
Mr. Thomas FitzGerald.
Mr. John Marshall.
Mr. George Henry Lyne Thompson.
Mr. Thomas Rossetter.
Mr. David Kidd.
Mr. John Newton.
Mr. Joseph Bateman.

No. 27 of 1859.—Mr. Frederick Dawkins, Midshipman, having passed the Examination required to qualify for a Lieutenant's Commission, is promoted to Mate, from the 3rd February 1859, the date on which he passed in the last branch of his examination.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1859.

No. 28 of 1859.—With reference to General Order, No. 198, dated 19th October last, Captain G. B. Kempthorne is allowed an extension of leave, from the 27th November to the 13th December, to enable him to rejoin.

No. 29 of 1859.—Mr. F. W. Daniell, Captain's Clerk, is allowed leave of absence for fourteen days, to proceed to Sea, on medical certificate.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

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

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1859.

Lieutenant F. J. T Ross, Acting Adjutant of the Guzerat Bheel Corps, is appointed to act as 2nd in Command of that Corps.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1859.

Lieutenant A. C. Way, Third in Command of the Sawunt Warree Local Corps, received Charge of the Office of Acting Second in Command of that Regiment, on the 29th January 1859.

Major W. L. Merewether, of the Third European Regiment, is appointed Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind.

Mr. M. O'Mealy, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Political and Secret Departments, resumed his duties on the 21st instant.

Assistant Surgeon C. G. Wiche, M.D. assumed charge of the Office of Civil Surgeon at Kolhapoor, on the 14th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1859.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, Acting Judge of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for three days, on urgent private affairs, from the 13th to the 15th instant, inclusive.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1859.

Rao Bahadoor Ballajee Attiajee, District Deputy Collector of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for three months, from the 1st April next, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1859.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted Mr. A. W. Elliot, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, to return to his duty.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate, to Mr. A. Stewart, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Northern Division.

Mr. S. Mansfield, Collector of Khandeish, is allowed to remain in the Districts of that Collectorate, on duty, for a further period of four months.

Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, employed on special duty in the Alienation Department, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Broach Collectorate.

Mr. A. L. Spens, Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules, on private affairs.

Mr. W. R. Fergusson, Civil Service, is allowed leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1859.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, Collector of Dharwar, is permitted to remain in the Districts of that Collectorate on duty till the end of the season.

Mr. J. W. Robertson, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe, under Section XV. of the Civil Absentee Rules, for three years, from the date of the departure of the first Overland Mail in next month.

Mr. L. Ashburner, First Assistant to the Collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe under Section XV. of the Civil Absentee Rules, for eighteen months, from the 13th May next.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
B. H. ELLIS, *Acting Secretary to Government.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1859.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Government of India have permitted the Grant of Ordinary Furloughs to Members of the Bombay Civil Service during the season 1859-60.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

RAILWAY BRANCH.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1859.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. G. Crawford, Superintending Engineer, Railway Department, has been permitted to proceed to Kurrachee, on Railway duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1859.

Mr. J. H. E. Hart assumed charge of the Office of Executive Engineer, Nassick District, on the 21st January 1859.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1859.

Duncan Davidson, Esq., Collector of Poona, is appointed a Trustee of the Church at that Station, vice C. M. *Harrison, Esq., late Judge of Poona.*

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1859.

The Reverend F. Gell, Second Chaplain of Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 20th March next.

The Reverend G. L. Allen, now doing duty at the Presidency, has been directed to proceed to Sattara, and to remain on duty there until further orders.

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

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have made the following appointment:—
Rao Sahib Vidiaram Mohunjee to be Sudder Ameen of Rutnagherry, in the Konkun Zillah.

By order of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,
Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, 23rd February 1859. R. WHITE, Acting Registrar.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

FINANCE.

The following Telegram from the Government of India, dated 22nd instant, is published for general information:—

The following is an Extract from a Notification, published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* on the twenty-first instant, announcing the final arrangement to be made for the Service of the year Fifty-nine—Sixty. Reduction in the present enormous War Charges will be made as early, and to as great an extent as may be safe. Measures will be taken for the permanent increase of the Indian Revenues as largely as may be consistent with sound policy; but as the full benefit of these operations will not be felt in Fifty-nine—Sixty, the Governor General in Council hereby announces that the amount of Money which he will look to the Indian Market to be raised by Loan in order to provide for the Service of Fifty-nine—Sixty, is Five Crores of Rupees; when this amount shall have been realised the Loan of Fifty-nine—Sixty will be closed, and no further Loan will be opened in India during the year. In pursuance of the principle adopted on the Twentieth of July, Fifty-seven, the Loan to be opened on the First May next will be a Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan, to which Subscriptions will be receivable in Cash and Half Five per Cent. Paper. If this Loan should not produce the required amount, the Governor General in Council will recommend to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State that the deficiency should be supplied from England. No Loan carrying a higher rate of interest will be opened in India in the course of the year Fifty-nine—Sixty, unless under instructions from the Home Government. The issue of Treasury Bills on the terms noticed on the Twenty-sixth of January Fifty-nine will be closed on the Thirtieth of April. A new issue of Treasury Bills will be notified from the First of May bearing Interest at the rate of Two and a Half Pies per diem. The sum which may be received upon these Notes will not be counted as a part of the Five Crores which the Government desires to raise by Loan. You are requested to publish the above in your *Government Gazette.*

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
B. H. ELLIS,
Acting Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1859.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Khetty in the Kurrachee Collectorate:—

Sameedass Hemandass .....
Adoomul Mungoomull .....
Ludda Munganee ..... } Merchants.
Ludda Shakir Say.....
Girja Sunkur .....

Bomanjee Sorabjee, Transit Agent; Hormusjee Manockjee, Commissariat Agent; Mr. P. R. DeSouza, Pass Note and Petition Writer.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. YOUNG,
Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1859.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR RACE.	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Cause.	Total—exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	1	1	1	..	8	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
Brahmun..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lingaet and Bhatia	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hindoo of other Caste	7	..	11	..	77	5	..	12	16	..	2	..	9	1	3	3	..	139
Hindoo Out-caste	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Moosulman	2	..	2	..	38	1	1	5	6	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	61
Parsee	..	..	1	..	5	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12
Jew	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-Christian..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Indo-European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
European..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
Negro-African	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other and Unknown Caste or Race	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Castes and Races....	12	1	22	..	143	12	1	24	29	1	2	1	16	1	3	5	..	261
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Eleven Years..	..	42	31	10	128	11	..	25	32	..	2	1	13	1	4	2	1	303

Bombay, 23*rd February* 1859.

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

Notice

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

Seaman's Name.	No. of Register Ticket.	From what Port held.	Capacity.	To what Ship belonged.	Of the Port of	Amount.
						Rs. a. p.
Moobarruck.....	6631	Bombay ..	Lascar	Hurricane ..	London....	25 0 0
Pundoollah	27660	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	18 6 4

Register of Seamen Office, Bombay, 12*th February* 1859.

W. R. HAYMAN,
Acting Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

اشتہار نامہ

ظاہر کیا جاتا ہی کہ کچھہ روپئے بابت مال اور اسباب خلاصیون متوفی کے جنکا اور جنکے جہازونکا نام نیچے لکہا گیا ہی میری آفیس مین جمع ہوئے ہین جو کوئي اُنکے وارث ہونگے اور اپني درخواست مع اثبات اپني حقیت کے ڈاک کا محصول دیکر میرے پاس بھیجینگے تووہ روپئے اُنکودئے جائینگے

خلاصیون کے نام	رجسٹر ٹکٹ کا نمبر	کونسے بندر سے رجسٹر ٹکٹ ملا	عہدہ	کونسے جہاز پر نوکر تہا	کونسے بندر کا	مبلغ
						پائی آنے روپئے
مبارک	٦٦٣١	بمبئی ..	خلاصي ..	هریکن	لندن.....	٢٥ ٠ ٠
پندولہ.....	٢٧٦٦٠	ایضا ..	ایضا ..	ایضا	ایضا	١٨ ٦ ٤

(صحیح) ولیم—رگڈن هیمن صاحب
اکڈنگ رجسٹرار اف مرچنٹ سیمین

رجسٹر اف سیمین آفیس
بمبئي تاریخ ١٢ فبروری سنہ ١٨٥٩

VENAYEK WASSOODEW, Oriental Translator to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has ordered the annulment of the Notification, published under date 9th January 1854 in the *Government Gazette* of the 12th idem (page 66), declaring Act XXVI. of 1850 in force in the Town of Moorgode in the Belgaum Collectorate.

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

H. YOUNG,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1859.

NOTIFICATION

BY THE

DIRECTOR GENERAL, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, 19th February 1859.

No. 12.—First Grade Apprentice Powchattee Balloo (No. 550) is transferred from the Civil Hospital, Sawunt Waree, to the Civil Hospital, Dharwar, and directed to join.

By order of the Director General,

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

No. 77 OF 1857.

Notice

Is hereby given, that a small supply of ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, referred to in the undermentioned Notice of the Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India, dated Calcutta, the 29th November 1856, have been received by this Department from Calcutta. Officers in charge of Local Depôts, requiring any, should prefer their Indent to this Department, as directed in the above notice.

"NOTICE.

"The Officers in charge of Treasuries and Depôts or the custody and sale of Postage Stamps are informed that Adhesive Envelopes, stamped with the value of One Anna, have been received from England, and, being now in charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, are now available on Indent.

"2. These Envelopes are in packets of 16, and each packet is enclosed in a wrapper, on which is marked the price, Rs. 1-2-0.

"3. The Rules for the sale of Postage Stamps are applicable to the sale of the Stamped Envelopes; but discount is allowed on the actual value of the latter, and not the extra charge of 2 annas on every 16 Envelopes, which is added to cover the cost of the paper and manufacture.

"4. The Superintendent of Stamps will not supply the Stamped Envelopes in a smaller quantity than one Ream at a time, which consists of 30 Packets, and is of the value of Rs. 33-12-0, including the extra charge of 2 annas on each Packet."

J. W. MUSPRATT,
Superintendent of Stamps.

Bombay, General Stamp Office,
4th February 1857.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 22nd February 1859.

INDORE.

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED.			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.			EXPORTED BY SEA.			BALANCE.
	Up to 15th Feb. 1859.	From 16th to 22nd Feb. 1859.	Total.	Up to 15th Feb. 1859.	From 16th to 22nd Feb. 1859.	Lost on the road.	Up to 15th Feb. 1859.	From 16th to 22nd Feb. 1859.	Total.	
AT INDORE.										
For 1856-57 .... Chests.	29,382½	..	29,382½	29,574½	..	8	29,566	..	29,566	8¼
" 1857-58 .... "	37,031	..	37,031	36,880¾	..	150¾	36,613¾	19¼	36,633¾	247
" 1858-59 .... "	21,487½	1,154	22,641½	16,408½	1,080	11	10,953¾	214	11,167¾	6,322¾
AT AHMEDABAD.										
For 1856-57 .... Chests.	323½	..	323½	323½	..	..	200	6	206	27½
" 1857-58 .... "	1,351	4	1,355	1,351	4	..	1,281	4	1,285	70

Detail of Exports from 16th to 22nd February 1859.

	Chests.
FOR THE SEASON 1856-57.	
None.	
FOR THE SEASON 1857-58.	
Per Steamer "Carthage"	19¼
FOR THE SEASON 1858-59.	
Per Steamer "Carthage"	140
Per Steamer "Singapore"	43
" Ship "Cowasjee Family"	31
	214
FOR THE SEASON 1857-58.	
Purchased by Government	6
FOR THE SEASON 1858-59.	
Purchased by Government	4
Total..	243¼

(Errors excepted)

E. L. JENKINS,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.

Bombay Custom House, 23rd February 1859.

MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1859 ARRIVALS.

8th Feb.—Captain G. R. Brown, Bengal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Punjaub.
" " Lieutenant Colonel Allen Taylor, Bengal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Punjaub.
9th " Captain H. Beale, 12th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.
10th " Lieutenant E. M. Smith, 30th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Dhoolia.
" " Lieutenant B. Heathorn, Bombay Artillery, on medical certificate, from Colonel Parker's Pursuing Column.
11th " Captain C. M. Govan, Royal Artillery, Commanding Detachment Royal Artillery for Bombay, from England.
" " Lieutenant C. P. Theobald, Bombay Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
" " Surgeon E. T. Downes, Bengal Medical Establishment, on leave, from England.
" " Lieutenant A. LeMessurier, Bombay Engineers, to join, from England.
" " Lieutenant C. J. Merriman, Bombay Engineers, to join, from England.
" " Lieutenant Colonel B. Gordon, 91st Regiment, to join, from England.
" " Major W. L. Merewether, Sind Horse, to join, from England.
" " Lieutenant R. Bourke, 6th Dragoons, to join, from Suez.
12th " Cadet C. D. Payne, Infantry, to join, from England.
" " Cadet W. Reynolds, Infantry, to join, from England.
" " Lieutenant Colonel G. Pope, on special duty, from Asseerghur.
14th " Colonel A. P. LeMessurier, on leave, from Asseerghur.
16th " Colonel A. S. Hawkins, 16th Regt. N. I.
" " Captain J. T. Annesley, Pension Paymaster, on duty, from Tanna.
17th " Cornet P. D. Henderson, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on sick certificate, from Secunderabad.
" " Assistant Surgeon F. Good, Staff, on duty, from Dapoolie.
18th " Captain E. A. Bacon, 25th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Gwalior.
" " Lieutenant J. F. Forbes, 25th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Central India.
19th " Surgeon E. Mahaffy, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Sholapore.
20th " Captain J. W. F. Sandwith, 3rd European Regt. on duty, from Jhansi.
21st " Captain J. Black, 2nd Regt. N. I., on sick certificate, from Kattywar.

1859 DEPARTURES.

8th Feb.—Captain H. Beale, 12th Regt. N. I., on duty with Recruits, to Poona.
9th " Lieutenant H. S. Clarke, Bengal Artillery, on sick furlough, to Europe.
" " Lieutenant Rimington, H. M.'s 31st Regt., on medical certificate, to Deesa.
10th " Brevet Major R. Brett, Artillery, on sick leave, to Europe.
" " Assistant Surgeon F. Bond, 28th Regt. N. I., to join, to Sholapore.
" " Lieutenant T. A. Whish, Artillery, on medical certificate, to Europe.
" " Major H. Brett, Artillery, on sick certificate, to Europe.
11th " Lieutenant L. M. Davies, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to join, to Deesa.
" " Assistant Surgeon C. Joynt, M.D., Medical Establishment, on duty, to Muscat.
11th Feb.—Assistant Surgeon J. M. Hyslop, M.D., Civil Surgeon, to join, to Baghdad.
13th " Lieutenant C. J. Merriman, Bombay Engineers, on leave, to Kurrachee.
" " Captain F. E. Francis, 14th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Kurrachee.
" " Lieutenant C. A. Moore, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa.
14th " Captain G. Sparke, 21st Bengal N. I., on sick leave, to Europe.
" " Captain J. T. Annesley, Pension Paymaster, on duty, to Bhewndy.
15th " Lieutenant C. H. Strutt, Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, to join Sir Hugh Rose's Force.
" " Captain C. T. Boddam, Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
16th " Captain J. G. Millar, 22nd Regt. N. I., to join, to Sattara.
" " Major R. L. Taylor, 18th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
" " Captain G. R. Brown, Bengal Artillery, on medical certificate, to Sea.
" " Ensign W. Reynolds, Infantry, on duty, to Poona.
" " Inspector General J. Scott, Medical Department, on duty, to Sattara.
17th " Captain J. T. Annesley, Pension Paymaster, on duty, to Panwell.
20th " Captain J. W. F. Sandwith, 3rd European Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Town Major's Office, Bombay,
23rd February 1859.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held at the Town Hall, on *Thursday*, the 24th instant, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

By order of the Trustees,
RICHARD SPOONER,
Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office,
17th February 1859.

NOTICE.—MR. GUSTAVE MONNET, of the FIRM of *Monnet and Co.*, Poona, is hereby authorised to receive all Monies due to me on account of my Business at Poona, as Milliner, &c.

ROSINE MONNET.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. F. MONNET, of Poona, in our FIRM, ceased on the 1st December 1858.

F. MONNET & Co.

Poona, 8th February 1859.

NOTICE.—MR. GUSTAVE MONNET, of the FIRM of *Monnet and Co.*, Poona, is hereby authorised to receive all Monies due to our late Firm.

F. MONNET & Co.

Poona, 8th February 1859.

For Sale,

A CARGO OF FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, consisting of Mill and Hand-sawn Logs.

For particulars, apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

27th December 1858.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS BRADLEY is duly authorised to Sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

G. S. KING & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1859.

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, the Australian Colonies, and the Cape of Good Hope.

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„ „ 2 „ „	2*s.*	1*d.*	„
„ „ 1 „ „	2*s.*	0¾*d.*	„
„ „ on demand.....	2*s.*	0¾*d.*	„
On Scotland on demand.....			
On Ireland „			
Circular Notes „	2*s.*	0½*d.*	„
On Paris at 3 days' sight			

No Draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

COMMISSION.

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

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

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of.....	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of Business	10 to 4
Saturdays	10 to 1

Bombay, 23*rd February* 1859.

BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, and FORMS

ORDERED BY

Adjutant General's Circular No. 7, 13*th Feb.* 1858.

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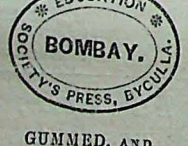

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ISSUED IN THE YEARS 1856-57 AND JANUARY 1858.

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मराठी भाषांतराची किंमत ८ आणे.

व गुजराथी भषांतराची किंमत ८ आणे.

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POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Overland Mail.—The OVERLAND MAIL, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "GANGES," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, till 6 o'clock P. M.

Mauritius.—Letters for the MAURITIUS can be sent by this opportunity.

Extra Overland Mail.—An EXTRA OVERLAND MAIL, per P. and O. Company's Steamer "MADRAS," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 4th March 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., and the After-Packet at 3 o'clock P. M. This Mail will reach Suez in time to accompany the Calcutta Overland Mail.

China Mail.—Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "SINGAPORE," will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until two hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

Australian Mail.—Mails for AUSTRALIA will be sent *viâ* Aden.

Scinde Mails.—Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Government Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

Dates of Departure of Mails for Suez and China.—Memorandum showing the dates on which it is intended to despatch the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company from BOMBAY to SUEZ and CHINA during the year 1859:—

FROM BOMBAY TO SUEZ.		FROM BOMBAY TO CHINA.	
25th February.	5th August.	1st March.	31st July.
12th March.	20th August.	19th March.	16th August.
25th March.	12th September.	1st April.	31st August.
12th April.	24th September.	16th April.	16th September.
24th April.	12th October.	1st May.	1st October.
12th May.	25th October.	17th May.	16th October.
20th May.	12th November.	31st May.	31st October.
5th June.	24th November.	16th June.	16th November.
20th June.	12th December.	1st July.	1st December.
5th July.	26th December.	16th July.	16th December.
20th July.			

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.
A Steamer	Superintendent of the Indian Navy	12 hours after the arrival of Overland Mail.	Kurrachee.	
Ganges	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company	25th February	Suez	Aden.
Singapore	Ditto ditto ditto	28th ditto	Hong-kong	Singapore, Galle, & Penang.
Madras	Ditto ditto ditto	4th March	Suez.	
Malonin	Messrs. Vinay, Fils, & Co.	3rd ditto	Marseilles.	
Carthage	„ Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	1st ditto	Hongong	Singapore.
Floating Light	„ William Nicol & Co.	1st ditto	Liverpool.	
Douglas	„ W. & A. Graham & Co.	1st ditto	Aden.	
Echo	„ Wallace & Co.	28th February	London	Cape.
Vernon	„ Ditto	8th March	Ditto	Do.
Ville de Metz	„ Vinay, Fils, & Co	3rd ditto	Marseilles.	
Primoguet	„ Ditto ditto	28th February	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 General Post Office, for despatch by the following Vessels:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.
Dwarka	17th February	Surat.
Mountstuart Elphinstone	21st ditto	Surat.
Phlox	23rd ditto	Surat.

Bombay Post Office, 23rd February 1859.

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

Mail Plundered.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Neemuch Mail of the 1st instant, *en route* to Oodeypore, was PLUNDERED by Robbers on the same night, near Baree, in Oodeypore Territory, and the Packets were carried off.

List of Packets plundered by Robbers on the 1st February 1859, near Baree, in Oodeypore Territory:—

From whence originally Despatched.	To what Station.	No. of Packets.	From whence originally Despatched.	To what Station.	No. of Packets.
Neemuch	Ahmedabad	2	Agra	Khairwarah	1
Ditto	Hyderabad, Sind	1	Do.	Oodeypore	1
Ditto	Deesa	1	Bhowanee	Ditto	1
Ditto	Khairwarah	1	Nusseerabad	Ditto	1
Ditto	Oodeypore	1	Gwalior	Ditto	1
Mundessore	Ahmedabad	2	Indore	Pallee	1
Ditto	Kuppurwunj	1	Ditto	Joudpore	1
Ditto	Pallee	1	Kotah	Deesa	1
Ditto	Joudpore	1			
Ditto	Khairwarah	2		Total..	21

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 14th February 1859.

Mail Plundered.—Notice is hereby given, that a Mail, despatched from Errimpoorah Post Office on the 29th day of December 1858, at 8 A.M., *en route* to Oodeypore, was PLUNDERED by a party of Bheels, between the Chokies of Danburly and Garreea.

List of Packets.

From whence originally Despatched.	To what Station.	No. of Packets.	From whence originally Despatched.	To what Station.	No. of Packets.
Errimpoorah	Neemuch	2	Deesa	Neemuch	1
Do.	Indore	1	Aboo	Do.	1
Pallee	Do.	2	Pallee	Oodeypore	1
Do.	Nagpore	1	Joudpore	Do.	1
Joudpore	Do.	1	Bearwar	Do.	1
Do.	Indore	1			
				Total..	13

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 14th February 1859.

Packets Plundered.—Notice is hereby given, that two Transit Bags, containing 54 Packets, despatched from the Indore Post Office on the morning of the 24th of November 1858, at 3·45, were PLUNDERED between Bursalla and Than.

List of Packets.

Nusseerabad	1	Jawar	1	Peshawar	1
Dhar	1	Mundawa	1	Almorah	1
Dumhow	1	Futtypore	1	Muritsur	1
Kissonghur	1	Mehidpore	1	Kalka	1
Kurree	1	Gwalior	1	Koorjah	1
Jaipoon	1	C. I. F. F.	1	Meanmeer	1
Banda	1	Jhansi	1	Nyneetal	1
Oojein	1	Kotta	1	Meerut	1
Rutlam	1	Seepree	1	Cawnpore	1
Mundhu	1	Bombay C. 4 R. L.	1	Lucknow	2
Neemuch	1	Bombay Overland	1	Futtyghur	1
Saugor	1	Dead letter, refused	1	Sajahanpore	1
Sehore	1	Lahore	2	Mynporey	1
Oodeypore	1	Delhi	2	Agra	4
Jhorughur	1	Barriz	1		
Ramghur	1	Muree	1	Total..	54
Bhopaul	1	Jhelum	1		

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 14th February 1859.

Packets Lost.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the undermentioned Packets, despatched from Indore to Dhoolia, on the 17th day of December 1858, were LOST between Seerpore and Dhoolia, by Meerkhan (Coachman).

List of Packets.

From whence Despatched.	No.	To what place Addressed.	From whence Despatched.	No.	To what place Addressed.
Indore	1	Sungumnair.	Indore	1	Chandore.
Do.	1	Vingorla.	Contg. 1 Bg.L.	1	Akola.
Do.	1	Nundoorbar.	....	1	Parola.
Do.	1	Nassick.	....	1	Dhoolia.
Do.	1	Jaulnah.	Indore	1	Madras.
Do.	1	Yeolah.	Do.	1	Malligaum.
Do.	1	Kunner.			
			Total....	13	

D. C. R. LEIGHTON,
Bombay Post Master General's Office, 29th January 1859. Officiating Post Master General.

Banghy Parcels Plundered.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Banghy Parcels, despatched from Indore to Sehore on the 26th August, were PLUNDERED on the Sehore Road, on the 30th idem.

List of Parcels despatched from Indore to Sehore.

Originally despatched from	Address.	Destination.	No. of Parcels.	Weight, Tolas.	Description.
Mhow	His Highness Nawab, Secundrubagum.	Bhopal.....	1	65	Bearing.
Bombay ..	Major Hampton, 31st Bengal N. I.	Saugor.....	1	477	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Lieutenant E. T. Williams, 3rd Madras European Regt., care of Commanding Officer Detachment	Ditto	1	422	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Lieut. G. W. Hanson, 9th Regt. N. I...	Sehore	1	136	Ditto.
Indore	The Political Agent in Bhopal	Ditto	1	70	Service.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 8th Sept. 1858.

Cairo.—Letters for Cairo must be PREPAID, but cannot be Registered.

Ionian Islands.—Letters for the IONIAN ISLANDS must be prepaid to Alexandria, whence they will be forwarded *viâ* Trieste. Postage Four Annas on a letter not exceeding half an ounce.

Jerusalem and Baghdad.—Letters posted in India for JERUSALEM and BAGHDAD for despatch *viâ* Alexandria, and thence by French Packets to Jaffa, must, in addition to the regular steam-postage of Eight Annas per half ounce, prepay Four Annas, being equal to the postage (the prepayment of which is compulsory) due to the French Government. Newspapers for the same places must each prepay Nine Pies in money, when not exceeding two ounces in weight.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 1st September 1858.

Securing Letters with Sealing Wax.—The Public are urgently recommended to close all letters, containing Remittances, Cheques, Bank Notes, or valuable Documents, with *Sealing Wax*. Bank Notes ought always to be divided, one half being sent after the receipt of the other half has been acknowledged.

Letters closed with gum, or the ordinary wafer, can be opened without any difficulty, or the slightest chance of detection.

E. IMPEY, Post Master General.

Detention of Overland Letters.—The Public are informed that no notice will be taken of any Notes or Verbal Messages, regarding detention of Letters, sent to the Post Office on the arrival of the Overland Mails. Such applications, made at the last moment, cannot be attended to, owing to a pressure of work and want of time.

Bombay Post Office, 1st February 1859.

Window Delivery.—ThePublic are informed that Overland Letters cannot be delivered at the Post Office to any but the holders of Window Delivery Tickets. Letters for parties not possessing such Tickets will be sent out for delivery by the Delivery Peons.

Bombay Post Office, 1st February 1859.

Mail Robbery.—The Mail despatched hence on the 16th ultimo, for Hyderabad, Deccan, was ROBBED whilst in transit between Sholapoor and Hyderabad.

Bombay Post Office, 3rd January 1859.

Banghy Parcels and Registered Letters.—Banghy Parcels will, from and after the 1st February 1859, be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., and Letters and Newspapers every day till 6 P. M., after which hours respectively Late Letters, Newspapers, or Parcels will be received till 7 P. M., on payment of an extra postage (or fee) of 8 annas on each cover. The full postage, and likewise the fee, must be prepaid in Stamps. REGISTERED LETTERS can be posted as heretofore, but the Prepayment of Postage is no longer optional. The Postage, as well as the Registration Fee of 4 annas, must be Prepaid in Stamps.

Bombay Post Office, 1st February 1859.

Malta and Gibraltar.—Letters for MALTA and GIBRALTAR may be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender.

Bombay Post Office, 1st September 1858.

Banghy Parcels for Scinde and the Punjaub.—Notice is hereby given, that all Banghy Parcels for Scinde and the Punjaub, intended to be sent by Sea *viâ* Kurrachee, must be so marked, that is "Per Steamer," or else they will be subject to be sent by land, and to be charged with Banghy rates of Postage.

Bombay Post Office, 30th August 1858.

Holders of Window Delivery Tickets.—The Holders of Window Delivery Tickets are reminded that their Overland Letters, if not sent for before the Second Delivery, will be sent out by that Delivery instead of being kept in the Post Office for an indefinite period.

Bombay Post Office, 27th October 1858.

Newspapers.—Newspapers RE-DIRECTED are chargeable with FORWARD POSTAGE.

W. BLOWERS,
Depy. Post Master General.

Bombay Post Office, 11th August 1858.

Compulsory Prepayment of Letters to the United Kingdom.—From the 1st of September next the present system of *optional* Prepayment of Letters sent from India to the United Kingdom will be abolished, and from that date the Prepayment of Postage on Letters posted in any part of India for the United Kingdom, whether marked *viâ* Southampton or *viâ* Marseilles, will be *compulsory*. The Rates of Postage are as under:—

	Not exceeding ¼ oz.	Above ¼ oz. and not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding ¾ oz.	Above ¾ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1¼ oz.	Above 1¼ oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.	Above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 1¾ oz.	Above 1¾ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Southampton..	0-4	0-4	0-8	0-8	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	And so on, adding 8 Annas for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce.
Marseilles ..	0-6	0-8	0-14	1-0	1-10	1-12	1-14	2-0	And so on, adding 8 Annas for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, in addition to 2 Annas (French Postage) for every additional quarter of an ounce, or part of a quarter.

All Letters posted on or after the 1st of September upon which at least a single rate of Postage—that is to say, 4 Annas on a Southampton Letter, and 6 Annas on a Marseilles Letter—has not been paid, will be returned to the senders. But in order to obviate the inconvenience which would be caused to the public by detaining and returning to the senders Letters which, *through inadvertence*, may be posted without the full amount of Postage being paid upon them, Letters insufficiently prepaid, but on which at least a single rate of Postage has been paid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficiency of Postage and a fine of Sixpence, or four Annas.

Prepayment must be made, as now, by Stamps.

W. GREY,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office.

Calcutta, June 1st, 1858.