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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 conform'd to and obey'd 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.

## NOTIFICATION.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the Mail Steamers to Suez will be despatched on the 1st of May, 20th May, 25th June, 25th July, and 1st September next, for the conveyance of the Monthly Mails of May, June, July, August, and September, and that the intermediate Mail Steamers will be despatched on the 12th of May and the 17th of September, but not in the intervening Months of June, July, and August.

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

J. G. LUMSDEN,

Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1849.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules, in supercession of Arts. 21 and 22 of the Go-

vernment Notification in the Marine Department, dated 6th December 1841:—

21st.—All Passengers, whether belonging to the public service or not, are required to make arrangements at Suez, or other intermediate ports, with the Commander for the payment of the passage money before, or at the time of, their embarkations; and it is discretionary with the Commander to accept or decline any orders upon houses of agency, or Banks, or individuals in Bombay, which may be tendered.

22nd.—For the convenience of Passengers the Commanders are authorised to receive payment of Passage money at Suez, or any port between Suez and Bombay, in Sovereigns, Spanish Dollars, or German Crowns, at the following rates of exchange, viz. Sovereigns at Rupees 11 each, Spanish Dollars at Rupees 2-3-0 each, and German Crowns at Rupees 2-2-0 each. Passengers paying their passage money in the above coins are allowed, if they please, to give notice in writing to the Commanders, Purser, or Clerks in Charge at Suez, that they intend to pay their Passage Money in Company's Rupees at Bombay, in such cases the coins they present at Suez are to be held as in deposit only, and as such, are to be made over by the Purser, or Clerk in Charge, to the Military Pay Master immediately on the arrival of the

Vessel in Bombay Harbour, in order that they may be claimed by the Parties from the Military Pay Office; but if not claimed within one week, the Parties will be considered to have relinquished their claim, and the deposited coins will be sold on account of Government.

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

**J. G. LUMSDEN,**  
*Secy. to Govt.*

*Bombay Castle, 11th April 1849.*

### Notice

Is hereby given, that verbal offers will be received at this Office at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 23rd April 1849, for the exclusive privilege of selling Arrack, Country Liquor, and intoxicating Drugs, for the Town and Cantonment of Belgaum and Villages within the usual limits, for one year, commencing from the 1st of May 1849 to 30th April 1850.

2. The biddings to be in Company's Rupees, and no person will be allowed to bid for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office the sum of Company's Rs. 3,000 in cash, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary Deed of Contract, should the offer be accepted, in which case he must be prepared to add thereto such amount as shall complete a month's rent, to be deposited in the Bazar Treasury until the expiration of the contract.

3. The purchaser will be required to sign and execute the Deed of Contract which will have been previously prepared, and to furnish at the same time two competent persons as securities for the performance of the Contract.

4. The terms of the Contract will be made known at the time of sale, and before, on application at this Office between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock daily, Sundays excepted, and no offers will be received after the day of sale, and the parties or their Agent must be present at the time specified.

5. It is also to be understood as a condition of the Contract sanctioned by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Distillery recently erected in Camp be at once purchased by the highest bidder at a fixed price by the usual Committee of Valuation, and that for the fulfilment of this Deed, two competent persons as securities will be required of the bidder, whose names are to be given in prior to the commencement of the sale.

6. As it is not incumbent on the sanctioning Authorities to accept of the highest bid, it is to be understood that the deposits lodged to qualify a person to bid for the Contract will not be returned until the biddings have been duly submitted to the Authorities for sanction, and a reply received.

7. No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

**D. MILNE,** Captain.

*Superintendent of Bazar, S. D. A.*

*Belgaum, Police Office, }  
S. D. A. }  
31st March, 1849. }*

### Notice.

Verbal Tenders will be received at this Office on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, for the supply of the following articles, and such others as may be called for during the intermediate period, viz.

- 25 Numdas for Cavalry and Hussar Saddles, as per muster.
- 13 Saws, Bow, Armourer, with 5 spare blades.
- 13 Do. Tenon.
- 16 Plyers, Armourer, of Sorts.
- 10 Bevils.
- 10 Planes, Carpenter, Trying.
- 10 Plummets, Brass.
- 20 Stocks, wooden, for Stones Turkey.
- 10 Saws, Set.
- 10 Squares, Carpenter, Europe, with steel blades.
- 2 Do. do. do. do.
- 500 Sheets, Paper Drawing Royal.
- 360 Do. do. do. Medium.
- 1000 Do. do. do. Cartridge.
- 10 Copper Sheets, 100 ounces.
- 10 Do. do. 60 do.
- 5 Quires, Sand Paper
- 2 Lines, Country.
- 1 Chest, Dealwood, complete with Hinges, Locks, Key &c.
- 2 Tables, writing, require covering and repairs.
- 1 Tub, Bathing, large, requires painting and repairs.
- 1 Box, Stationery, requires thorough repairs.
- 1 Desk, writing, requires new covering and repairs.
- 1 Press, large, requires repairs.
- 3 Iron, Double, with 6 Shackles.
- 112 lbs. Iron Rivets.
- 60 Sheets Talc.
- 500 Sheets Tin Plate, single I. C.
- 10 Crucibles, Black Lead, of sizes.
- 16 Chains, measuring, Iron, each of 100 links, and 66 feet long, of Europe manufacture.
- 1 Ruler, Ebony Flat, of 16 inches.
- 2 Brushes, Scratch, steel wire.
- 4 Copies, Appendices to Jameson's Code.
- 128 Yards Cloth, Curtain or Jamdanee.
- 16 Do. do. Fine.
- 1 Dozen Tea Cups with Saucers.

An immediate deposit of Ten per cent. will be required to be made by the lowest bidders upon the amount of their offers, which sum will be forfeited in the event of refusal or delay in making the supply within the limited time. All further particulars may be learnt on application at this Office from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

**E. WHICHELO,** Capt.

*Depty. Commy. Genl.*

*Bombay, Deputy Commy. Genl's.  
Office, 11th April 1849.*

### Notice.

To be sold by Public Outcry, on the New Ground within the Dock Yard, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of Old Iron, in lots.

#### TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 20 per cent. to be immediately paid down by the purchasers, and the remainder payable within 10 days after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the articles re-sold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

**J. P. SANDERS,** Capt. I. N.

*Acting Indian Naval Storekeeper.*

*Bombay, Indian Naval Storekeeper's  
Office, 10th April 1849.*

## Government Notice.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,  
15th December 1848.

A Light House having been erected at Cape Agulhas, near the southernmost point of the Continent of Africa, the following Sailing Instructions for vessels approaching that point, which has been drawn up by T. MACLEAR, Esq. F. R. S., Her Majesty's Astronomer Royal of the Cape of Good Hope, and which include a description of the land and shore about Agulhas, Instructions for anchoring in Struys Bay, and a Description of the Construction of the Light Apparatus, are, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, published for general information.

His Excellency has further desired it to be notified, that the works being now completed, the Lantern will be lighted on the 1st of March next; and will, thereafter, continue to be lighted every evening at sunset.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN MONTAGUE,  
Secretary to Government.

### CAPE AGULHAS LIGHT.

It has been thought advisable to reverse the logical order of the matter connected with the establishment of this Light, so that what is most wanted should appear first, and further information be had by reference to the particular heads.

The adopted arrangement is as follows;—

1. General Sailing Instructions for passing Agulhas.
2. Description of the Land and Shore about Agulhas.
3. Instructions for anchoring in Struys Bay; Currents, Tides, &c.
4. Description of the Construction of the Light Apparatus.

#### 1.—General Sailing Instructions for Passing Agulhas,

Latitude of the Light..	.34 49 54.7	h. m. s.	
Longitude, East of } Greenwich . . . . . }	20 0 40 = 1 20 2.67		
Longitude, East of } the Cape Obser- } vatory . . . . . }	1 31 55 = 0 6 7.67		
Height of the Light above the mean level of the Sea, 131 English feet.			
Magnetic Variation 29° 20' W.			

The Light can be seen in clear weather in any direction seaward, between East and North West by West, at the distance of six leagues from a deck 15 feet high. *It is a steady white Light.*

All the bearings mentioned are Magnetic, and all the distances expressed in miles are Geographical, unless the contrary is stated.

If a vessel from the *Eastward* passes Struys Point at the distance of 5 miles from the shore, and steers a W. by S. course exactly, she will pass the most Southerly projection of the Northumberland point reef at the distance of 4½ miles, and the light

at the distance of 5½ miles, and clear Gunner's Quoin. This is the limit *Northward* within which no sailing vessel should be found. It secures every advantage that could possibly be obtained by a closer course, and at that distance the Light will be brilliant.

*Precautions*.—In clear weather, the light may be seen, when 5 or 6 miles Eastward Struys Point from a look-out at the height of 35 feet; and if the vessel then should chance to be close in shore, by steering the above course, she might touch the shoal off Struys Point. To guard against this, when the Light is first seen, it should be brought immediately to bear W. by N.; and keeping this bearing of the Light, the vessel will pass 2 miles to the Southward of any danger respecting Struys Point.

Caution should be taken when approaching the land before the Light is discovered, for in hazy weather, or from spray in a fresh breeze, combined with the distance of Struys Point (about 15 miles), the Light may be faint or altogether obscured, and the vessel may get within the line of danger. Under these circumstances, the Lead should not be neglected, and the depth should not be less than 20 fathoms, without putting about immediately to the South.

The like precautions are required in the day-time, particularly in foggy weather; for the high land of Agulhas may be invisible, while the sand hills of Struys Bay and the breakers off Northumberland Point are distinctly seen. On these occasions it is difficult to determine whether the vessel is to the Eastward or Westward of Struys Point; because the shore features of the Bay Eastward of that Point, are similar to those of Struys Bay, although the extent is less.

*Sailing vessels in particular should adhere to the rules, for if it should fall calm, the heavy swell which constantly rolls towards the shore would carry them with it, and the only resource, that of anchoring, would probably be of no avail from the rocky nature of the bottom, combined with the swell. The "St Mungo" is said to have been wrecked in this way.*

Coming from the Westward, the Light will be seen first on a S. 57° 15' E. bearing. The extreme end of the low ground called Gunner's Quoin Point bears N. 52° 30' W. from the Light House, distant 19½ miles, but is not visible from it. The sea was remarked breaking a long way off the Point,—it will therefore be necessary to keep off until the Light becomes visible.

With the precautions here given, there will be as little danger in rounding Agulhas as in rounding the Cape of Good Hope, or indeed any other headland,

#### 2.—Description of the Land and Shore about Agulhas,

Cape Agulhas is defined to be the rocky projection from the South East corner of the Agulhas Promontory, the centre of which Promontory is about three-fourths of a mile Westward of the projection, and about 200 yards more Southerly, being the most Southern part of Africa.

*Description of the Land*.—The features of the land about Agulhas distinguish it from the neighbouring headlands. A ridge-shaped undulating clump, rising from the flat ground, is separated into four ridge-shaped hills by irregular ravines running

nearly true East and West. The middle ridges enter, wedge-like, at the East end, and are lost towards the centre, where the ravine widens to a mile in breadth. The middle ridges are the lowest, the Northern and Southern are nearly of equal height.

Viewed at a distance from the Seaward, Easterly or Westerly, the North and South elevations being seen nearly end on, resemble two oblong hummocks; but the former extending more Easterly, appears the highest as seen from the Eastward.

Viewed at a distance from the Southward, the south ridge masks the others, save at their East end; but the ravines being hid, the whole appear to be united. (Only the South and middle ridges are noticed on the Chart. They are all given on Col. MICHELL'S plan.)

The highest part of the South ridge is 455 feet above the level of the sea, and its true meridional distance from the shore is almost exactly one mile. From this point the descent Eastward is rather gradual. Westward the descent is at first steep, then slightly undulates. Southward it is steep, then undulates to within 300 yards of the shore, where the ground becomes flat.

On the first undulation from the shore, which is about 55 feet above the level of the sea, nearly true South of the highest point before mentioned, and N. 30° W., 520 yards from Cape Agulhas, the Light House is built.

This spot was selected by the Masters of H. M. Ships *President*, *Brilliant*, and *Rosamond*, (Messrs. REES, RUSSEL, and ASHTON,) under the command of Capt. FOOTE, R. N., in conjunction with Lieut-Colonel MICHELL.

The Light commands to Seaward between E. and N. W. by W., or more correctly. E. to N. 57° 15' W.

*Description of the Shore.*—West of the Agulhas Promontory the shore bends North-westerly, then round to the headland called Gunner's Quoin, forming an irregular shallow incurvation of about 19 miles in breadth. Immediately to the E. N. E. of the Promontory are two deep indentations—the first called St. Mungo's Inlet; the next is deeper and wider, and the projection which separates them is called St. Mungo's Point. From the last inlet the shore runs jagged, the dangerous projection called Northumberland Point, the site of wreck of the ship "Duke of Northumberland," which Point forms the West horn of Struys Bay.

The whole of the beach, from the west of the Agulhas Promontory to Northumberland Point, consists of rugged sand stone and quartz rocks, or rocky reef, perfectly impracticable even for a boat. At the Promontory, groups of rock prevail; at the Cape, rocks and rocky reef, extending out a third of a mile. At the inlets, flat rocky reef exposed at low water for a third of a mile; thence rocky to Northumberland Point, where it is sand and reef.

Exposed to the uninterrupted oscillations of the Southern Ocean, the sea breaks heavy on this iron-bound shore, particularly during Southern winds. A vessel touching upon it, has not the slightest chance of escaping destruction.

The coast between Northumberland Point and Struys Point, viz. of Struys Bay, is low and sandy, but a short distance from the beach there is a line of sand hills varying from 50 to 150 feet in

height, some of them covered with dark-coloured bush, a feature that distinguishes the coast from Struys Point to the next Point Eastward of it. There is no high land sufficiently near to interfere with the distinguishing character of the hills Northward of Agulhas, as viewed from the Seaward.

*Northumberland Point* bears East from the Light  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It is low and sandy immediately on the beach; but a very dangerous ledge of rocks extends S. 37° 30' E., 1 mile from the Point, and a detached rock was fixed by intersection while breaking, which places it S. 58° 30' E.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the Point; and S. 81° 40' E.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Light. The extreme of Northumberland Point reef bears S. 77° 30' E.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles nearly from the Light. Westward from the Point the reefs extend about one-third of a mile, and break heavily when the wind is from the S. E. In one or two places it breaks further out, but in no place exceeds half a mile.

*Struys Point* is the outer extreme of a number of sand hills, and as before stated, forms the Eastern horn of Struys Bay. It bears from Northumberland Point, which is at the Western horn, N. 79° 30' E., 11 miles (estimated), and N. 82° 20' E., 15 miles from the Light House. This Point is more dangerous than Northumberland Point, inasmuch as the reefs lie much further off the shore, and there is no high land to enable the mariner to determine his position. Circumstances did not allow of this Point being included in the Agulhas survey: but during a strong South-easter it was remarked from the summit of the sand hills near the Point, that the reef extended Seaward about 3 miles, and was then breaking with fury.

Like Northumberland Point, the color of the water off this Point changes to Seaward from brown to light, then dark green; from which it may be inferred, together with the known shallowness of the water off Northumberland Point, that the lead as well as the color of the water, will always warn a ship of the approach of danger.

*Struys Bay* is formed by Struys Point to the East and Northumberland Point to the West. The landing-place is in a small bay or cove to the N. W. of Northumberland Point, sheltered by a projecting shelf of shingle from each extremity of the cove. The jetty, constructed from pieces of wreck, renders the landing easy; but at the outer horns of the shingle there is only water sufficient for a boat at quarter flood in fine weather. Three or four huts at the head of the jetty, point out its position from the Bay. Immediately in the neighbourhood, on higher ground, is a stone dwelling-house, with a signal staff a few yards behind it, termed the telegraph staff on the Chart.

### 3. *Instructions for Anchoring in Struys Bay; Current, Tides, &c.*

The marks for anchoring are the large stone house near the beach W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S., and the sandy extreme of Northumberland Point S. W. by S. in 5 fathoms' sand. Here the bottom is clear, while to the Westward and nearer to the reef where the water is smoother the bottom is foul,—rocks interspersed with patches of sand. The latter is unsafe, the cable is liable to snap from fouling the rocks, an accident that befel H. M. Vessel "Dee," while lying there in a light South Westerly wind accompanied by the usual swell.

*Directions for Anchoring.*—Vessels from the Westward intending to anchor in this Bay should

not bring the lighthouse to bear more Westerly than W. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N., until Northumberland Point bears N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. Then steer N. N. E. or N. E. by N. until the stone house before mentioned bears W. N. W. This will lead clear of the outer detached reefs of Northumberland Point. Proceed then to N. W., and bring the anchorage marks on.

The light will not be visible from this anchoring ground, owing to the swell of the intervening land.

*Precautions respecting Struys Bay.*—Shelter may be obtained in this Bay during Westerly and North Westerly winds only; none is afforded with the wind between S. W. round to the Southward and East. With any of the latter winds it is unsafe if not impossible to ride in this Bay, for the sea rises to such an extent as to break in 7 or 8 fathoms, a circumstance that was remarked on two occasions while H. M. Steamer "Dee" was standing off waiting for the weather to moderate to enable her to anchor. At the time of anchoring, although the wind had subsided for several hours, the water nearly broke in 7 fathoms where the anchor was let go; and at the place from whence she had put to sea three days before in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, the sea was breaking heavily. As a general rule, vessels seeking shelter in this Bay in a N. W. gale, should put to sea immediately after it subsides, for the wind frequently changes in a few hours from a strong N. W. to a S. E. or South point; in which case it is very difficult to work out in consequence of the heavy sea that rises with these winds.

*Currents.*—During the examinations of the Coast (Sept. 1848), no current was observed in Struys Bay, nor about the coast  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the shore, as far to the Westward of Agulhas as the letter E. on the chart; but it was confidently ascertained by fishermen, and the residents at Struys Bay, that a very strong current frequently sets to the Westward round Northumberland Point.

*Tides.*—Circumstances did not allow of the Tides being observed with due accuracy. Two copper plugs were let into rocks S. W. of the Light House to mark the high and low water points nearly at Spring Tides. The comparisons with these, plugs on October 15, 16, 18, 19, 28, 29 (1848), and an observation at the jetty in Struys Bay on October 28, give the establishment, and rise and fall, nearly similar to what prevails in Table Bay and Simon's Bay.

*Magnetic Variation.*—This was determined by means of two Magnets, on the flat ground between the Light House and Beach. The result ( $29^{\circ} 20'$  W.) has been employed for the compass bearings, given in these Instructions.

#### 4.—Description of the Light Apparatus.

This Light is of the first or most brilliant class, and is the work of Mr. HENRY LE PAUTE. It is constructed upon what is technically called the Dioptric principle.

A hollow cylinder with a paraboloid top of about 19 feet in circumference, and 10 feet in height, is composed (omitting a door-way) of 28 horizontal tiers of glass and reflectors, firmly fixed in a metallic frame-work of six compartments; so that each tier is divided into six circular segments.

The centre tier is a large hoop-shaped plano-convex lens, 11 inches in depth. Next, 8 tiers of circular prisms above and 8 below the centre lens. Then 7 tiers of reflectors above and 4 tiers below. Three-fourths of the circumference of the cylinder

is found by this combination. The remaining quadrant, which is towards the land, and its centre due North, serves for the door-way into the cylinder; but the door is lined with two large concave metallic reflectors, each two feet in breadth and three feet in height.

The burner, consisting of four concentric Argand wicks, 4 inches in diameter, is placed in the centre of the cylinder in the focus of the large lens. It is supplied with oil by a force pump driven by clock-work; and there is a simple contrivance, which gives notice by the ringing of a bell when the reservoir requires to be replenished.

The frame-work of the Lenticular (the name given to the whole combination) is firmly attached to a cast-iron circular floor, supported by a stem of cast-iron; the lower end of which is let into a block of granite resting upon the crown of the supporting dome, where it (the stone) is surrounded by masonry.

The theory of the Lenticular may be understood, as follows:—The burner being in the focus of the plano-convex lens, the rays of light that impinge upon the inner plane surface, emerge outside horizontal.

The bases of the prisms are perpendicular inside; their upper planes are horizontal, and their hypothensal planes outside slant downwards and inwards. The depth of each base successively diminishes from 3 inches to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in depth, in the order from the centre lens upwards and downwards, which is the order of the increasing inclination of the impinging rays from the burner. The effect of the prismatic form is to turn the rays, and to send them out horizontal, upon the same principle by which objects in a horizontal direction in front of a Camera Lucida are seen by looking down into it.

The tiers of reflectors commence at the height and depression where the still greater inclination of the impinging rays from the burner would cause a prism to decompose them in the horizontal direction into the prismatic or rainbow colours. The reflectors are concave towards the lens, their curvatures increasing as they recede from the centre lens. They reflect the rays that fall upon them to the prisms, whence they are sent out horizontal.

The two large reflectors behind on the inside of the door return the rays from their direction to the large lens, through which they escape horizontal.

Thus all the light from the burner, save the small quantity that escapes up the chimney glass, is bent into one brilliant horizontal sheet to overspread the horizon.

This splendid specimen of skill is protected by a Lantern 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter, or 33 feet in circumference, glazed with thick plate glass, and surmounted by a copper dome, from which a lightning conductor of wire rope descends to the ground.

The Light House was planned by Lieutenant Colonel MICHELL, the late talented Surveyor General at the Cape, who made a journey to Paris for the express purpose of selecting the Lenticular Apparatus.

It may be proper to mention, that the Tower of the Light House is to be painted, and will show alternate horizontal bands of white and red, two of each.

Messrs. REES, CARR, and SKEAD of H. M. Ships *President*, *Nimrod*, and *Dee*, respectively, particularly Mr. SKEAD, provided a large portion

of the Sailing Instructions. These, with the remainder by myself, I have arranged and compared carefully with the Chart recently constructed from measurement and rigorous trigonometric calculation. The other matter is by myself, and I hold myself responsible for the accuracy of the whole.

I may add, that one of the trigonometric stations in the measurement of the Arc of the Meridian is on the highest point of the hill above the Light House; by means of which, the Latitude and Longitude of the Light House are derived from the position of the Observatory. Thus the Light is in an exact Geographical Point.

THOMAS MACLEAR.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 23rd instant, from such persons as are desirous of entering into a Contract for the supply of good wholesome Fresh Meat to the Commissariat Department, the Crews of the Honorable Company's Ships and other Vessels of War, and to the Troops at the Presidency, and those proceeding to the Deccan during the march, as also to furnish the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Department with Raw Hides for the term of one year, commencing from the date of the acceptance of the Tender.

All persons desirous of tendering for the Contract may, on application at this Office from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), obtain a list of the rates, and such other information relating thereto, as they may require.

The Tenders must specify both in words and in figures the rates per cent. above or below the prices in the list above adverted to at which they will undertake to furnish at all times the best Raw Hides, and Fresh Meat, Beef and Mutton, 1st and 2nd sort, of approved quality, and that the same shall be liable to be rejected if not approved of by a Committee of Officers appointed to examine them at the place of delivery, whose decision is to be final.

No tender for the Contract in question will be received, unless accompanied by a cash deposit of Rupees five hundred and eighty-nine, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract; should any Tender be accepted, the Tenderer must be prepared to give unexceptionable bonded Securities to the extent of Rupees two thousand three hundred and fifty-eight, to be held by Government for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

The person or persons whose Tender may be accepted will be required to sign and seal a Contract stipulating to the above effect, and that he or they will comply immediately with all emergent demands for the articles included in the above-mentioned list, and will meet other demands of less urgency within the periods stated in the regulations made upon him or them, in failure whereof, or if the supply be condemned by a Committee of Officers, as aforesaid, the Fresh Meat and Raw Hides, or such other as may be required in lieu of them, shall be purchased by the Department without reservation at his or their risk and cost; and in all such cases an allowance of Rupees (30) per

cent. upon the amount of expenses incurred, or a fine of Rupees (50) fifty, at the option of the Executive Officer, may be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur; also the Contract may in all such cases be put an end to on the part of the East India Company.

It is to be distinctly understood, that Bills for the quantities of articles included in the above list supplied, shall be preferred within or before the expiration of one month from the date of the receipt for the delivery of the articles, in default of which the Contractor shall be liable to forfeit the full value or amount of the supplies for which bills have not been so preferred, unless it shall clearly appear that the delay has arisen from circumstances over which he had no control.

The amount of retrenchments made by the Military Board on the Contractor's Bills will be recovered from the first bills subsequently presented for payment by the Contractor, but in the event of such retrenchments being thereafter remitted, the amount so recovered will be refunded to them.

The annual outlay on the above Contract is estimated at Rupees 11,790, or thereabouts. All further particulars will be communicated on application at this Office, or at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

E. WHICHELO, Capt.  
Depty. Commy. General.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Gen'l's  
Office, 4th April 1849.

### Notice.

Required for the service of Government, a quantity of Salt Provisions.

Persons desirous of supplying the same to this Department, are requested to state in writing, as soon as possible, the quality or description thereof, the number of Tierces, and the rate for each.—Conditions regarding the delivery and place of inspection of the Provisions should also be clearly stated in the Tenders.

E. WHICHELO, Capt.  
Deputy Commy. General.

Bombay, Depy. Comy. Gen'l's  
Office, 27th September 1848.

### Notice.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Deputy Commissary General for the conveyance to Madras of the following Barrels of Gun Powder, consigned to the Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

6 Barrels Powder packed with Gunny Wax Cloth and Lashed, measurement is 16 feet.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sundays excepted.

E. WHICHELO, Capt.  
Deputy Commy. Genl.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Gen'l's.  
Office, 30th March 1849.

**POST OFFICE NOTICES.**

The following Rules approved of by Government respecting the Posting of Palkee Bearers are published for the information of the Public, and for the guidance of the several Post Masters under this Presidency :

I. Travellers may be furnished with Dawk Bearers on application at the different Post Offices, where they will obtain all the requisite information as to the estimated distances between known Stations, to which only Dawk Bearers can be laid by any Post Master.

II. A set of Dawk Bearers comprizes twelve, and one Mussalchee, for which is charged, payable in advance, at the rate of eight annas per Mile; but as in many instances, owing to the delay caused by Travellers remaining longer on the road than the stipulated time, this sum is found unequal to the expense, a further sum of four annas per Mile is required to be paid as a deposit to cover any eventual expense or demurrage caused by delay on the part of the Traveller. Should none occur, the full amount of the sum deposited is refunded, upon the Traveller furnishing a certificate from the Deputy Post Master at the place where his journey finished, that he arrived there without having incurred demurrage. It is the duty of the Deputy Post Masters to furnish Travellers with certificates specifying according to circumstances whether or otherwise they have come on demurrage;—such certificate however, it must be understood, is only applicable to the Deputy Post Master's Division who grants it, for it sometimes happens that a Traveller having incurred demurrage on part of the road, by travelling subsequently during those hours originally appointed for halting, reaches the last Division within the given time.

N. B. It is to be particularly observed, that in some Districts, Bearers are with difficulty procured, and where they have to be sent a considerable distance to take up the Traveller, and in like manner to return home, for time so occupied they are paid additionally, and in all such cases Post Masters are authorized to charge the actual cost for the Traveller's Bearers.

*When Demurrage is incurred adjustment of expenses deferred.*

III. When it is reported that a Traveller comes on demurrage on any part of the road, the adjustment of the amount deposited to cover such expenses will be postponed until the receipt of the Bills for the Dāk from all the Post Masters through whose Divisions the Traveller may have passed.

*Form to be provided to Travellers to insure their complaints being brought to notice.*

IV. Travellers, whether proceeding from the Presidency or from Outstations, are provided with a Form, in which they are requested particularly to note any cause of dissatisfaction they may meet with on their journey, and the places where they meet with obstructions or irregularities on the part of the Bearers or subordinate Post Office Servants; this Form being affixed to the certificate which the Traveller has to present for signature, secures its being noticed.

*When Bearers are withdrawn from their Posts by directions of the Traveller, adjustment of account how deferred.*

V. When a Dāk has been ordered and circumstances may render it expedient for the Traveller to postpone his journey, or to withdraw the Bearers entirely, he will of course be held liable for any expense which may have been incurred on his account. The amount paid for the Dāk, and the amount deposited to cover demurrage, will therefore remain unadjusted until reports are received from the General Post Master on the line of route upon which the Dāk was ordered.

*Weight of Travellers' Bagghies limited*

VI. Travellers' Baggage must not exceed for each Bagghy Burdar, twenty-four seers, and this must be divided into two Parcels, or Pattarahs, of such dimensions as to render them conveniently portable when slung as Bagghies.

*Terms upon which a Traveller avails himself of the Post Office to lay Dāks.*

VII. It is to be generally understood, that although Government permits their servants to lay Dāk Bearers for the convenience of the Public, the State derives no benefit from this source, and that neither Government nor any of their Officers are in any degree responsible to the Traveller for the misfortunes and dis-appointments which are inseparable from Dāk travelling; thus every Traveller travels at his own risk, and is liable to the losses and increased expenses incidental to delays and accidents, and that Government can in no instance be considered liable to make good any losses whatever.

*Post Master General will investigate complaints.*

VIII. When irregularities and consequent inconvenience occur to Travellers, the Post Master General on being applied to, will immediately investigate the complaint brought to his notice; but this can only be done in the same manner, and to the same end, as a superior in any other Department would interfere to enquire into complaints preferred against his subordinates.

*In case of surcharge or unjust charges, Post Master General will investigate with a view to a refund.*

IX. In case of surcharge alone, or charges which to the Parties complaining might appear unjust because arising out of some positive neglect or error on the part of the Deputy Post Master who lays the Dāk, it would be the duty of the Post Master General to investigate the matter with a view to afford pecuniary redress.

*Penalty for refusing payments on account of Dāk Bearers.*

X. In every case of refusal to make good demands on account of laying Dāk Bearers, Post Masters are authorized to detain all Letters, Parcels, &c. for the person from whom demands are due in the same manner as they are authorized to act under Clause IX. of the General Rules.

*Post Master General's decision final.*

XI. Any decision pronounced by the Post Master General in all references relative to Dāk Bearers, to be considered final.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 3rd June 1841. } J. A. SHAW, Actg. Post Mr. Genl.

Notice is hereby given, that under instructions from the Government of India, letters posted in Bombay cannot be received for transmission by the Government Expresses despatched hence to Calcutta and Madras on the arrival of the Overland Mails, those Expresses being specially intended for Europe letters and intelligence.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 4th March 1846.*

The Notification issued by this Department under date the 21st February 1842, published in the Government Gazette of the 24th idem, page 135, is hereby cancelled; and it is hereby notified for general information, that from the 1st of April next, Ship Postage only, at the Rates published in the Notification of the Government of India dated the 21st ultimo, re-published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of this Presidency, under date the 11th instant, will be charged on all Letters and Packets sent by the Steamers to Scinde, and not Inland Postage.

Those Letters and Packets only which are endorsed "Ship" or "Steamer" will, in conformity with Section XXXIX. of the Post Office Rules of the 30th August 1837, be forwarded by sea; and all Letters or Packets not so marked, will in future be despatched by land, and be subjected to the regular Inland Postage.

(Signed) W. COURTNEY,  
Post Master General.

*Bombay, Genl. Post Office, }  
31st March 1846. }*

Notice is hereby given, that the General Post Office will in future be strictly closed on Sundays, except from 6 to 10 A. M. for the delivery of letters, and from 4 to 6 P. M. for the receipt and despatch of letters, or except on the arrival of the Overland Mail.

The receiving house at Bycullah will henceforth be strictly closed on Sundays.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 23rd October 1846.*

In consequence of several complaints recently made, the Post Master General requests the attention of the public to the following extract from Clause VI. of the Post Office Rules, 30th August 1837.

"Newspapers, printed papers or parcels, will not be received bearing postage, unless the sender shall give his name and address, in order that the regulated postage may be recovered from him in case of such paper or parcel being refused by the party addressed."

*Bombay, General Post Office, 30th June, 1847.*

Parties coming to the General Post Office to enquire for letters awaiting their arrival, are requested to make application to the "Dead and Unclaimed Letter Department" in the South wing of the building.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 30th June, 1847.*

The following Notification by H. M. Post Master General of London, is republished for general information:

BY COMMAND OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.  
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MAY 1847.

The Post Master General having been informed by the Court of Directors of the East

India Company, that on and after the first June next, persons in this country may forward private correspondence by the Government Express from Bombay to Calcutta, and Madras; all persons desirous of availing themselves of this privilege will be required to mark upon the covers of their letters the words "by Express from Bombay," and in addition to this special address it will not be necessary that all letters intended to be forwarded by the way of Southampton should be so endorsed as hitherto.

The postage to be charged in India on the delivery of letters sent by this Express, will be, in addition to the ordinary inland rates,

One rupee for every letter not exceeding half a tola in weight.

Two rupees for every letter above half a tola, but not exceeding one tola in weight.

Four rupees for every letter above one tola, but not exceeding two tolas in weight, two tolas being the maximum weight of letters to be conveyed by Express.

On Newspapers.—Each newspaper office in Calcutta and Madras will be allowed to receive two newspapers at the ordinary rates of Inland postage; on all other newspapers forwarded by Express, a postage of five Rupees each will be charged, and no newspaper will be received for the Express exceeding three tolas in weight.

N. B.—One tola and a quarter is nearly equivalent to half an ounce avoirdupois.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 2nd July 1847.*

The subjoined extract from Section LIX of the Post Office rules of 30th August 1837, is published for general information:

"Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government officers must be sent post paid."

Parties addressing the Post Master General or Deputy respecting their private letters and parcels, and superscribing "Service" on such communications, render themselves liable to the penalty prescribed in Section V. Act XX. of 1838.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 21st Dec. 1847.*

With the view to prevent disappointment, parties who call at the Post Office to receive Overland letters, or to Post prepaid letters, are reminded, with reference to Sections XXIV and XXXI of the Post Office Rules of 30th August 1837, that letters cannot be delivered except on payment of the postage, and that no change will be given in any case,

*Bombay, General Post Office, 22nd March 1848.*

The subjoined extract, Section XXVIII. of the Post Office Rules, is published for general information.

"Section XXVIII.—In order to protect as far as possible the Public Mails from the chance of robbery, Officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive money, bullion, precious stones, or jewels, for despatch either by Letter or Bhangy post."

*Bombay, General Post Office, 19th June 1848.*



Parties desirous of receiving their letters from Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Belgaum, Ceylon, &c. before the usual morning delivery takes place, can have them by applying or sending for them to the Post Office, which is always open at 8 A. M.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 21st June 1843.*

Notice is hereby given, that from to-morrow no Letters intended for transmission via Panwell and Poona, can be posted at the General Post Office after 5 o'clock P. M. nor Newspapers after 4 o'clock P. M.

The Receiving Houses will open at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 17th August 1843.*

The following letter from the Post Master General of Van Dieman's Land is published for general information:

GENERAL POST OFFICE, HOBART TOWN,  
V. D. L. June 7, 1843.

To

THE POST MASTER GENERAL OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that all Mails for Van Dieman's Land from Bombay during nine months of the year, that is, from 15th January to the 15th of October, may be forwarded via Singapore; by this I mean, so as to arrive at Singapore between these dates.

During the remainder of the year, viz. from the 15th of October to the 15th January, they may be sent via Mauritius—that is, to arrive at the Mauritius within these dates.

And I have further to request, that you will not on any occasion send letters, &c. for this Colony via the Cape of Good Hope or China, unless they are specially marked by these routes, the delay thereby being exceedingly great at all times.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) F. C. SMITH,

Post Master General.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 11th October 1843.*

Several instances having occurred of the delivery of Letters by private individuals in violation of the Laws, Notice is hereby given, that parties so offending, whether from ignorance or otherwise, will be rigidly prosecuted, and on conviction fined agreeably to the provisions of Section V. Act XVII. of 1837.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 6th Dec. 1843*

The Post Master General publishes for general information

SECTION V. ACT XVII. OF 1837.

“ And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, than under the authority of the said Governor General in Council, or in conformity with terms of such a license as is aforesaid, knowingly conveys any letter by post, for hire, from place to place within the said Territories, or receives any letter, or packets or letters, in order to such conveyance, or delivers any letter according to its direction, knowing the same to have been so conveyed, or is accessory to such conveyance, receipt, or delivery, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every letter so conveyed, received, or delivered.”

*Bombay, General Post Office, 6th Dec. 1843.*

Notice is hereby given, that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will from and after the 29th instant be despatched with the Mails from Bombay and Kurrachee respectively on the following dates, viz.

From Bombay on the 10th 19th and 29th of each month.

From Kurrachee on the 5th 15th and 25th of each month.

*Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 10th Dec. 1843.*

Letters posted in India by Soldiers and Sailors in Her Majesty's and the Honorable East India Company's Services, will be forwarded to their destination through the United Kingdom, without any further charge, on the payment, in advance, of eight pies (equal to one penny) when the letter is addressed to any place mentioned in List No. 1, and of two annas (equal to three pence) when the letter is addressed to any place specified in List No. 2; always provided each letter does not exceed half an ounce in weight.

If such letters should be marked for despatch from India to the United Kingdom by private ship (instead of by packet), a further charge of one anna and 4 pies (equal to two pence) will have to be prepaid on each.

LIST No. 1.

United States.	Venezuela.
Cape of Good Hope.	Madeira.
Rio de Janeiro.	Cuxhaven.
Greece.	Germany, via Holland.
Chilli.	Mecklenburgh Schweim
Ecuador.	Buenos Ayres.
Foreign West India Islands and Possessions.	Portugal.
	New Grenada.
Heligoland.	Boliva.
Mecklenburgh Strelitz.	Mexico.
New South Wales.	Canaries.
Monte Video.	Oldenburgh.
Spain.	Norway.
Egypt.	Sweden.
Peru.	New Zealand.

LIST No. 2.

Van Dieman's Land.	Gambia.
South Australia.	Mauritius.
Azores.	St. Helena.
Ascension.	Sierra Leone.
Capede Verds.	Western Australia.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 30th January 1849.*

The following Postal Notification by the Government of Ceylon is published for general information.

*Postage on letters by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels under contract.*

Under the 43rd clause of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1846 regarding Expresses, the Governor and the Executive Council are pleased to fix the postage on letters brought from or sent to any place in India by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels under contract, at the following rates, viz :—

One shilling for every letter not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce weight.

Two shillings for every letter not exceeding 1 ounce weight.

Four shillings for every letter not exceeding two ounces. And

Two shillings for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

By order of Council,  
(Signed) W. C. GIBSON,  
*Clerk to the Council.*

By His Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) J. E. TENNENT.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Col. Secretary.*  
Colombo, 11th January 1849.

The Government having expressed a desire that the weight of Public Correspondence should be diminished, the undersigned begs to point out how this may be easily effected, unless where secrecy is required.

By laying aside the custom of using heavy sheets of wrapping paper; securing the packet, if requisite, with tape; the enclosures being also tied up in a bundle. The direction may be written (like that of a newspaper) on a slip of paper bearing the frank.

Accounts may also be written on much thinner paper; common note paper may in most instances be used instead of paper of a larger size. Letters from this Department will be prepared in this manner with a view to lightness and economy. Many public letters may easily be brought within the weight of a single rupee.

C. P. BROWN,  
*Post Master General.*

*Fort St. George General Post Office,*  
20th January 1849.

Notice is hereby given, that a regular Post Office has been established at Bulsar, which is distant 19 miles from Damaun, and 51 miles from Surat.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 7th February 1849.*

The following Article from the Postal Ordinance passed by H. M. Government at the Mauritius, as No. 42 of 1848, is published for general information.

"Article 6th. The premium\* for the Carriage of Overland Mails or Newspapers fixed by Art. No. 22, of Ordinance 13 of 1846, shall, for all such Mails or Newspapers despatched from India, or elsewhere, after 1st January 1849, be limited to the Mail or Overland Newspapers of the 7th of the month, arriving in the Colony within 65 days after despatch from the Post Office in London, or after publication respectively."

\* Vide Bombay Postal Notice, 19th May 1847.

*Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 20th Feb. 1849.*

Travellers to the N. W. Provinces are informed that bearers can be obtained, on giving 7 days' notice at Indore, to take them on by daily marches to Agra, at Rupees 12-12-0 per man.

Hamauls can always be obtained, on application at this Office, to proceed to Indore, which is

reached by daily marches in 9 days, the journey thence to Agra is accomplished in 12 days.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 21st February 1849.*

The following Section (XXXIII.) of the Post Office Rules of 30th August 1837, is published for general information:—

"SECTION XXXIII. In order to obviate as far as practicable all delay or mistakes in the delivery of letters, it is particularly recommended that all persons arriving at or quitting any station, or changing their residence at the same, will send to the Post Office a notification thereof in writing."

Many parties resorting to the Presidency do not attend to the above rule, and delay in the delivery of their letters, owing to the difficulty of finding out their residence, is the unavoidable consequence.

*Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 3rd March 1849.*

The Post Master General requests the particular attention of the public to the following Extract from Section XXIII. of the Post Office Rules of 30th August 1837:—

"SECTION XXIII. The delivering Peons are prohibited from delivering Letters, Papers, or Parcels, out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage."

This rule is constantly violated by many residents in Bombay; who, under various pretexts, haggle and dispute about payment of postages (which is sometimes absolutely refused) with the delivery peons, thus causing detention and delay in the delivery of letters to other parties, and entailing undeserved blame upon the Postal Department. Parties imagining that they have been overcharged, are requested to complain immediately to the Post Master General, or his Deputy, forwarding the cover of the letter or paper, and mentioning the number of the delivery peon, as prescribed in Section XXIV.

Letters for parties refusing payment of postage will be detained in the Post Office, without further notice.

*Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 5th March 1849.*

The subjoined Extract from Section XVI. of the Post Office Rules of 30th August 1837, is republished for general information.

"SECTION XVI. Persons not belonging to the (Postal) Department, cannot be admitted into the interior, &c."

Parties coming to the General Post Office, seeking for Letters, or for redress of grievances, are requested to apply to the Post Master General, or his Deputy (who will give *immediate attention* to their wishes or complaints), instead of forcing their way into the interior of the Office, to apply to irresponsible subordinates.

**OVERLAND MAIL,**

*Viâ Marseilles and Southampton.*

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Mid-Monthly Overland Mail, via Marseilles and Southampton, will be closed on **TUESDAY** the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. and that an after-Packet will be kept open (except for prepaid letters, viâ Southampton) until 5 o'clock, under the usual terms. All letters and papers not specially superscribed by any route, will be forwarded viâ Marseilles, and thus be liable to the higher rates of Postage.

*Bombay, General Post Office, 4th April 1849.*

Post Office Packets per P. & O. Company's Steamer "MALTA" for **CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and CHINA**, will be closed on **WEDNESDAY**, the 18th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

**A. W. RAVENSCROFT,**  
*Post Master General.*

*Bombay, General Post Office,*  
*4th April 1849.*

**Notice.**

Wanted for the Gaol at Dharwar, a Gaoler.—Salary, Rupees 50 per mensem.

No one need apply who has not good health, and who cannot produce Testimonials of steadiness, sobriety, and good temper, who is not acquainted with the Mahratta language, and will not undertake to pass a colloquial examination in Canarese at the end of six months.

Applications, post paid, to be addressed to the Session Judge, Dharwar, stating the age, caste, height, and previous employment of the applicant.

**W. E. FRERE,**  
*Session Judge.*

*Dharwar, Sessions*  
*Court of Adawlut, 27th*  
*March 1849.*

**NOTIFICATION.**

**GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

The Examination of Candidates for admission as Free and Stipendiary Students into this College for the Session 1849-50, will be held at 11 A. M. on Thursday, the 12th proximo.

Candidates are required to give in their names to the Superintendent at least three days before the date of examination, and at the same time to submit Certificates of character and of acquirements in English and Arithmetic from the Heads of the Schools in which they have studied, according to No. CLI. of the Regulations of the Board of Education.

The vacancies for Free Students are without limit.

Two Stipendiary Studentships, commencing at Rupees 7, and increasing to 9 and 12 Rupees, are open for competition.

(Signed) **C. MOREHEAD,**  
*Supt. Grant Medical College.*

*By order of the Board of Education,*

**H. J. CARTER,**  
*Officiating Secretary.*

*Grant Medical College,*  
*11th March 1849.*

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**

**DISCOUNT.**

On Government Bills.... 5 per cent.  
On Private Bills at or within 3 } 7 ditto.  
Months..... }

**INTEREST.**

On fixed Loans on Government } 6 ditto.  
Notes..... }  
On Cash Credit Accounts on Go- } 7 ditto.  
vernment Notes..... }  
On Loans on deposit of Goods, &c. 8 ditto.

The rate of advance on deposit of 5 per cent. Government Notes is 95 per cent., on 4 per cent. Government Notes 80 per cent., and on Goods, three-fourths the approved value.

*By order of the Board of Directors,*

**J. STUART,** *Secy. & Treasurer.*  
*Bombay, 1st March 1849.*

**Notice.**

To be sold by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Manufactory and Government Cooperage on Friday the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, refuse Timber and Plank, Turning Brass, Old Iron, and Sundry Stores unserviceable for Gun Carriage and Cooperage purposes. A list of the same may be seen at the Agent's Office.

A deposit of 20 per cent to be paid on every Lot being knocked down. Lots, consisting of small stores, to be paid for and cleared away immediately after the Sale, and all other Lots to be paid for and removed within eight days, and all Lots not cleared away as specified, will be re-sold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

**J. GRANT,** Major,  
*Agent for Gun Carriages.*

*Colabah,*  
*Gun Carriage Office, }*  
*3rd April 1849. }*

**Notice.**

Verbal Tenders will be received at the Office of the Engineer to the Dockyard on Monday next the 16th instant, from persons willing to execute the following Works by contract.

Plans, Specifications, and Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, also the form of contract to be entered into, will in the meantime remain open for inspection, copies of which may be taken, and any additional information obtained.

A deposit of ten per cent will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the deed of contract.

**WORKS.**

Erecting a Cadjan Roof over the new Steamer building on Slip No. 2, to protect her from the approaching monsoon.

Constructing an Expense Magazine, Guard Room, and Store Room for the Apollo Pier Battery.

Erecting a Porch at the entrance of the Commander in Chief's, Indian Navy, Office.

**PHILIP D. HART, Captain,**  
*Engineer to the Dock Yard.*

*Bombay,*  
*Dock Yard, Engineer's*  
*Office, 9th April 1849.*

**पुढेर नांमु**

अहेतुने नीये लयेला कानो धंनरे कर वा वीये नें लांकानी पुशी हुये तेना मुय लुयानी अरना आलता मडीनांनी तारी म १६ सोमवारने रोने गोदीना धंननी अरनी क्येरीनां शालकी लेये \*

नकशा तथा तक्रशीलवार मळकुर तथा शानान तथा मणुरी कुंरली लागये तेना अन्नाशनी धंन्याद तथा धंनरानां कागलने मुशपदे दरनीयान नोवाशांर ठिधा टो रेहुये तथा तेनी नकशा नोधती हुये तो देवा देये तथा पीणु कां धं पुछुपु हुयेतो तपण चाडुन थये \*

न शरवथी कनी आंकडो पोलये तेणे दर मुंकडो रका १० परनांये अवेन अनांत रा मवा ते अवेन धंनरानां कागल ७५२ मुडी करवाने टालाटाल अथवा वीलय करे थो शरकार दामल थये \*

**कांनिः**

धडा नंयर २ ७५२ नवीन आगपोठी आयेछे तेहेचु आपता मोगाशाना परशाद नांर अशेण थवाशांर ते ७५२ नवीनलीना आपरां पांधवानीछे \*

पालवानी धका ७५२ना आठरी शांर दार नी कांही तथा पुढेरानी कांठडी तथा शांन गनी कांठडी पांधवानीछे \*

धंननीयान नेनीना कगाठरीन सीकुना क्येरीना दरवाण पाये पेनरी पांधवा नीछे \*

**नीशानी**

पी-अल-डार २, ५५२ना  
गोदीना धंननीयेर.

तारी म ६ अपरेल शने १८४९

धंननी मुकान मुयधं गोदीना

धंननीयेरनी क्येरी \*

C. J. ERSKINE, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

**जाहोर नामा**

रेसाजे खाली लिहिलेली कामे मत्तानो करण्यविशो ज्या लो काची खुपी असेल त्याचे मुखजवानी अजं चालते सधिन्याची तारीख १६ सोमवारचे रोजो गोदीचे इजिनोयरेचे कचेरीत पेकून घेतोले

नकाशे व तपशिलवार सजकूर व सामान व सजुरी कीतीला गेल त्याचे अकाराचा यादी व मत्तयाचे कागदाचाससुदा दरम्या न पाहावयास उघडा राहोले व त्याचा नकला पाहिन असल्या स घेउ देतोले व दुसरें कांचो पुसणे अमत्तयास नेंही सालम होइल

जो सर्वोदुन कमी घेरीज बोलेल त्याणे दर शेकडा टके १० प्रमाणे ऐवज अमानत देवावा तो ऐवज मत्तयाचे खतावर सहो करण्यस टाळाटाळ अथवा विलंब कोत्तयास सरकार दाखल होइल

**कामें**

धडा नंबर २ यावर नवीन आगपोठी वांधीत आरेत तीचे येते परअंन्यकाळीं संरक्षण होण्याकरितां तिजवर झावळ्याचे रूपर वांधावयाचे आहे पालयाचे धकावरील व्याटरीकरितां दाबची कोठी व पाहायाची कोठरी व सामानाची कोठरी, वांधावयाची आहे

दंडियन नेवीक कमांडरीन चिफचे कचेरीचे दरवा आजवळ पडवी वांधावयाची आहे

**निशाणी**

पी. एल. हार्ट कपतान  
गोदीचे इजिनोयर

तारीख ६ अप्रैल सन १८४९ इसवी मुकाम मुबद गोदीचे इजिनोयरेची कचेरी

C. J. ERSKINE, Deputy Secy. to Govt.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until Saturday, the 14th instant, for the conveyance of about 600 Patent Bales of Cotton to Liverpool.

The Tenders should specify the rate per Ton of 50 Cubic feet, the name of the Vessel, which must be of the 1st Class, the intended date of departure, and the exchange at which the Freight is to be paid at Bombay.

The Bales are to be measured in the Screws before shipment.

No reason will be assigned for rejecting a tender.

H. YOUNG,

*Collector of Customs.*

*Bombay, Custom House,*

*10th April 1849.*

## General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH APRIL 1849.

No. 208 of 1849.—The following Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Palgrave retired :—

	<i>Rank as Ensign in the</i>	
	<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Army.</i>
Robert Baigrie.....	19th March 1849.	3rd Feby. 1848.

*Bombay Castle, 7th April 1849.*

No. 209 of 1849.—The following temporary appointment is made :—

Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Reid, c. b., of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to Command a 2nd Class Brigade, vice Brigadier Robertson appointed to Command the 1st Class Brigade at Deesa.

No. 210 of 1849.—Lieutenant P. Winfield, of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for a period of two years to proceed to the Neilgherries on Medical Certificate.

*Bombay Castle, 10th April 1849.*

No. 212 of 1849.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe, for a period of three years on Medical Certificate :—

Lieutenant W. N. Dyett, of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry,  
Ensign F. G. Steuart, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 213 of 1849.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed leave of absence to the Neilgherries, for a period of two years, on Medical Certificate :—

Lieutenant F. Fanning, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.  
2nd Lieutenant J. W. Playfair, of the Engineers.

*Bombay Castle, 11th April 1849.*

No. 214 of 1849.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty.

Major J. S. Ramsay.  
Captain William Topham.

The Hon'ble Court have granted the undermentioned Officers extensions of leave :—

Major Joshua Tait, c. b.....	}	6th Months.
Captain T. L. Jameson.....		
„ J. A. A. Eckford.....		
Lieutenant R. T. N. Tubbs.....		

No. 215 of 1849.—Assistant Surgeon Lawes is appointed to the Indian Navy, in the room of Assistant Surgeon McAlister.

Assistant Surgeon Ballingal, is next for duty in the Indian Navy.

No. 216 of 1849.—With references to G. O. No. 114, dated the 23rd ultimo, Captain C. R. Whitelock, Acting Pay Master Poona Division of the Army, is allowed an extension of leave until the 30th instant, to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

No. 217 of 1849.—The following orders are confirmed :—

An order by Major C. S. Stuart, dated Poona the 2nd March 1849, appointing Lieutenant Stevenson to act as Adjutant to the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Fearon, on leave to Bombay.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Macan, dated Kolapoor the 10th March 1849, appointing Captain Ponsoby, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Short, on leave.

An order by Brigadier Robertson, dated Ahmednuggur the 14th March 1849, appointing Lieutenant Wargan, of the Regiment of Artillery, to act as Interpreter to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Ensign Waddington, or until further orders.

An order by Brevet Major E. Walter, dated Sholapoor the 15th March 1849, appointing Lieutenant T. A. Mackenzie, to act as Adjutant to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry during the absence of Lieutenant Ashburner, on leave.

No. 218 of 1849.—The following appointments are made :—

Captain H. Stiles, of the 1st European Regiment Fusiliers, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment in succession to Captain Leith's proceeding to Europe.

Lieutenant H. Daly, of the same Corps, to be Brigade Major on the Establishment, vice Stiles.

These appointments to have effect from the date of Captain Leith's embarkation for Europe.

No. 219 of 1849.—An order by Brigadier General the Hon'ble H. Dundas, C. B. Commanding Bombay Division Army of the Punjaub, dated Camp Chuck, 27th February 1849, appointing Lieutenant J. W. Henry, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to the Division under his command during such time as Captain Ramsay may be conducting the duties of Deputy Quarter Master General to the Force under the command of Major General Sir Walter Gilbert, K. C. B. is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*

J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Govt.*

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

*Bombay Castle, 10th April 1849.*

No. 53, of 1849.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have admitted Mr. Robert Adams Curtis Phillips a volunteer, and have appointed Mr. Lindsay Wilson a Captain's Clerk for the Indian Navy.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have permitted Lieutenant W. J. Toby, of the Indian Navy, to resign the Company's Service, his resignation to take effect from the 29th January 1849.

No. 54. of 1849.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

*By Commodore Stephen Lushington, Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.*

Captain Porter, from the "Sesostris" to the "Clive" from the 1st of March 1849.

Commander Ball, from the "Acbar" to the "Sesostris" from the 1st of March 1849, until further orders.

Lieutenant Rennie, from the "Clive" to the Command of the "Acbar" from the 1st of March 1849.

Lieutenant Selby, Commanding the Surveying Brig "Taptee," to perform the duties of Clerk in Charge of that Vessel from the 16th of September 1848 in addition to his own, in consequence of there being no Clerk available.

Mr. C. Young, Acting 2nd Master from Sick Quarters, to join the "Atalanta" as Acting Master from the 5th March 1849.

Lieutenant Delpratt to take charge of the Store Accounts of the "Sesostris" from the 9th of March 1849.

Mr. Francis Clerk, having arrived from Persian Gulf by the "Euphrates," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health from the 11th of March 1849 :—

*By the late Commodore T. G. Carless Commanding the Squadron in the Persian Gulf.*

Mr. E. S. Litchfield, Commodore's Clerk, from Sick Quarters, to join the Schooner "Constance" as Clerk in charge of that Vessel from the 12th of November 1848.

*By Lieutenant A. H. Gardner, Commanding the Honorable Company's Sloop "Elphinstone" in the Persian Gulf.*

Mr. R. G. Betham, Purser of the "Elphinstone," to perform the duties of Clerk of that Vessel in addition to his own from the 20th of February 1849, there being no Clerk available.

*Bombay Castle, 11th April 1849.*

No. 55 of 1849.—Assistant Surgeon Lawes is appointed to the Indian Navy, in the room of Assistant Surgeon McAlister.

Assistant Surgeon Ballingal is next for duty in the Indian Navy.

No. 56 of 1849.—Consequent on the Departure of Captain Lynch to Europe, Captain Ethersey is confirmed in the Office of Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*

J. G. LUMSDEN,

*Secretary to Govt.*

**NOTIFICATION.**

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, considering it desirable that the various rates of Batta for public Establishments at present existing should be modified, and that the allowance should be regulated under classes, is pleased to publish for general information the following revised scales of Batta, and to order that they be made applicable to all Government Establishments under this Presidency, both Civil and Military, from the 1st of May 1849 :—

*Scale of Batta for Europeans, Indo-Britons, and Native born Portuguese.*

Class Ist.	Salaries from	Rs	10 to	20 per Month	Daily rate.			Result of a month of 30 days.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
"	2d	"	21 to	35	0	4	0	7	8	0
"	3rd	"	36 to	55	0	6	0	11	4	0
"	4th	"	56 to	75	0	9	0	16	14	0
"	5th	"	76 to	100	0	12	0	22	8	0
"	6th	"	101 to	125	0	14	0	26	4	0
"	7th	"	126 to	150	1	0	0	30	0	0
"	8th	"	151 to	175	1	2	0	33	12	0
"	9th	"	176 to	200	1	4	0	37	8	0
"	10th	"	201 to	250	1	6	0	41	4	0
"	11th	"	251 to	300	1	9	0	46	14	0
"	12th	"	301 and upwards		2	0	0	52	8	0
								60	0	0

*Scale of Batta for Natives.*

Class—Peons and Menial servants, and all of this Class	0	1	0	1	14	0
Havildars of Peons and Chobdars	9	1	6	2	13	0
Jemadar of Peons	0	2	0	3	12	0

*Writers, Carcoons &c.*

Class Ist.	All drawing salaries up to	Rs.	10 inclusive							
"	2d from	"	11 to	20	0	2	0	3	12	0
"	3rd	"	21 to	35	0	3	0	5	10	0
"	4th	"	36 to	55	0	5	0	9	6	0
"	5th	"	56 to	75	0	7	0	13	2	0
"	6th	"	76 to	100	0	9	0	16	14	0
"	7th	"	101 to	150	0	11	0	20	10	0
"	8th	"	151 to	200	0	14	0	26	4	0
"	9th	"	201 to	250	1	2	0	33	12	0
"	10th	"	251 to	300	1	6	0	41	4	0
"	11th	"	301 to	400	1	9	0	46	14	0
"	12th	"	401 and upwards		2	0	0	52	8	0
								60	0	0

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

*J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.*

*Bombay Castle, 4th April 1849.*

**PACKETS.**

It is hereby notified for general information, that Packets are open at this Office for the reception of Letters by the following Vessels :—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	TOUCHING WHERE.
A Steamer.	Superintendent Indian Navy.	17th instant	Aden.	Aden.
Ditto.	Ditto ditto	1st proximo	Suez.	
Ditto.	Ditto ditto	12th Do.	Aden.	
Ditto.	Ditto ditto	20th Do.	Suez.	
Malta	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company	19th instant	China.	Aden, Singapore, and Penang.
A Steamer.	Bombay Steam Navigation Company	19th Do.	Kurrachee	
Ringfield	Messrs Wm. E. Sam & Co.	13th Do.	Liverpool.	
Wm. Gillies	" Ewart Lyon & Co.	5th Do.	Ditto.	
Bassorah Merchant	" Forbes & Co.	20th Do.	London.	
James Watt	" Wm Nicol & Co.	Do.	Ditto	
Balley	" Lancaster & Co.	Do.	China.	
Maria Somes	" Ditto ditto	21st Do.	Ditto.	
Lady Colebrooke.	" Wm. Nicol & Co.	5th Do.	Clyde.	
Ayrshire	" Grey & Co.	Do.	Liverpool.	
Johannes Sarkus	" Thos. Jefferies	Despatch.	Calcutta.	

As a general rule, the Packets for Sailing Vessels will be closed on the evening before the dates of departure.

**A. W. RAVESCROFT,**

*Post Master General.*

*Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 11th April 1849.*

**Notice-**

To be sold by Public Oportunity at the Bombay Dock Yard, on Monday the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, several Lots of Prime Slabs of Exnee Wood, collected from the Wood prepared for the Coffer Dam.

An inspection of these Lots of Wood is invited.

**TERMS OF SALE.**

The lots to be paid for on the spot when knocked down, and to be cleared away within seven days.

PHILIP L. HART, Captain,  
Engineer to the Dock Yard.

Bombay,  
Dock Yard, Engineer's }  
Office, April 9th 1849. }

**જાહેર નાંતુ**

એહુવુને લાકરડાંન શાર લકડ કાંમ તથા રકર તેહુનાથી એકઠા કીધલા અઇનના લાકડાના શારા કકડાના ફેરલાએ ક લાર મુખઈની ગોદીના આલતા મહીનાની તારીખ ર૩ મી શાનવારને રોને દીવશના યાર વાગતે જાહેર લેલાંવ કરીને વચાના આવશે \*

લાકડાના લાટે નોવાશાર લોકોએ આ વડુ \*

**વચાણના કરાર \***

લાટ લીધા એરલે રોકડા પઈશા આપી શાત દીવશની અંદર કાઢી લઈજવાં \*

**નીશાણી**

ક્રીલીપ—એલ—હારટ—કપતાંન

ગોદીના ઈનજનીઅર \*

તારીખ ૯ એપરેલ શને ૧૮૪૯

ઈશવી મુકાંન મુખઈ ગોદીના

ઈજનીઅરની કચેરી \*

C. J. ERSKINE, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

**જાહીરનામા**

રેસાએ લાખરડામ કરોતાં લાકુડ કામ તથાર કેલે ત્યાંન જમા કેજલે અયનો લાકડાંચે વાંગલે તુકુયાંચે કિતેક લાટ નં બદ્ યેયોત ગાદાંન ચાલતે મદિન્ય ચો તારાખ ૨૩ સામવારવે રોર્જી પ્રાતઃશાઠચે વારા વાગતાં જાહોર લેનાંવ કરુન વિકલે જાતીલ

લાકડાંચે લાટ પાહાવચારુ સોલાનો યાંવે

**વિકરોચે કરાર**

લાટ ઘેતલા નજમે રોલ પેસા દેકન સાત દીવસાચે આંત કા દૂનચાતે

**નિશાણી**

ફિલોષ. રલ. હાર્ટ. કપતાંન

ગોદીચે ડીજીનીઅર

તારીખ ૯ એપ્રેલ સન ૧૮૪૯ દસવો મુકામ મુ વદ્ ગોદીચે ડીજી નીયરચી કચેરી

C. J. ERSKINE, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

**Insolvent Debtors' Court.**

Notice is hereby given, that 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.

Babajee Narronjee, who lately traded in Bombay as a General Merchant in Partnership with his Brothers Gopalljee Narronjee and Bhawoo Narronjee, under the name and firm of Narronjee Ragowjee, Hindoo, lately residing at Pydownee, without the Fort of Bombay, (and now in the Bombay Goal) filed 27th March 1849.

Memon Moosa Gunnee, a dealer in Wood, Mahomedan, residing in Coalsa Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 30th March 1849.

Henry Morton, an Extra Examiner in the Secretariat, residing at Picket Street, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 31st March 1849.

Thomas Gardiner, a Clerk in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat, residing in Nesbit Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, filed 3rd April 1849.

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.

**Day Appointed for Hearing.**

Sarong Muttoola bin Abdoola, and Meea Shaik Hossien bin Muttoola Sarong. 3rd Monday in April, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Court House.

Charles Cooke, ..... Do.... do.

Govinda Balcrustnaje, ..... Do.... do.

John Francis Colaco, ..... Do.... do.

Babajee Wassoodew, ..... Do.... do.

Tooljaram Luckmidass, ..... Do.... do.

Cullian Amba, ..... Do.... do.

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. P. LARKINS,

Clerk of the Court.

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, }  
Clerk of the Court's Office, }  
this 3rd day of April 1849. }

**નખલા દેવાદારોની કોરટમધે \***

મખર હીઆંયો આપેઆમો આવે છે ની એ લખેલા શ મથો ને આંએ હાલ મુખાઈ મધે નાદારો દેનદાર લોકોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે ને વીકટોરીઆ નાં અગીઆર મે વર છે ધારો પ હાર થા અંલો છુ એકવીશનાં યામ પરનાંએ તે ધારા પર નીએ હ મોને દાદો પોઆડવા \*



બાબાજી નારંગજી ને થોડા દાડા ઊપર પોતાના ભાઈએ ઝાપાલજી નારંગજી તથા બાજી નારંગજીના પંતીઆલાને નારંગજી રાધવજીને નામે તથા પેડી એ શરવે એજનો વેપાર કરતો હતો હીનકુ થોડા દાડા ઊપર શ્રી મુબાઈના કોટબાહાર પાએથોણી આગળ રહેતો હતો તે હાલને શ્રી મુબાઈની ટુરંગને છું તેની તારીખ ૨૭ મી મારચ ૨૧ ૧૮૪૯ ને દાડે દાખલ કરી છે \*

નેનંગ મુશા ગની લાકડાનો વેપારી મુશલ નાલ રહેનાર શ્રી મુબાઈના કોટબાહાર ૨ કાલશા મોહોલાને તેની તારીખ ૩૦ મી મારચ ૨૧ ૧૮૪૯ ને દાડે દાખલ કરી છે \*

હેનરી મારટન સકરતારી હાકીમનાનો વધારાનો તપાસનારો રહેનાર શ્રી મુબાઈના કોટબાહાર પીકીત મોહોલા નો તેની તારીખ ૩૧ મી મારચ ૨૧ ૧૮૪૯ ને દાડે દાખલ કરી છે \*

થાનસ ગારદીનર સકરતારીનો આપકારી ખાતાનાનો લખનારો રહેનાર શ્રી મુબાઈના કોટબાહાર ગેશ્યાત લેણને તેની તારીખ ૩૦ એપ્રિલ ૨૧ ૧૮૪૯ ને દાડે દાખલ કરી છે \*

ઊપર લખેલા નખલા દેવાદારોની અરજી ની બાબતમાં હવેલા નો હેકન થયા છે જે તેના આની પોતાનાં યાવર તથા માસ મીલકત છે તે આચ નાનદાર કોરટનાં હાકીમી આલ આચ એનીનાં તાએબાનાં ઊપર લખેલા ધારાનાં ૭ મી કલંક પરનાં આપવું અથવા હેકન કરે આ છે \*

શાંભલવાના દાડા ઠરાવેલા \*

મરંગ મુહુલા બીન અયુહલા તથા નીઆ શે કહુમન બીન મુહુલા મરંગ ૩ નો મોનવા ૨ આલતા અપરલ મહીનાનો ૧૧ કલાક મવાર નો પારે કોરટની હવેલીને \*

મારલમ કુક દાડો ઊપર લખા પરનાં છે \* ગાવીનદા આલકરમનાજી દાડો ઊપર લખા પરનાં છે \*

નાંન કરાહીય કોલાકો દાડો ઊપર લખા પરનાં છે \*

બાબાજી વામુદેવ દાડો ઊપર લખા પરનાં છે \*

વલજારાન લખનીશમ દાડો ઊપર લખા પરનાં છે \*

કલીઆન અંબા દાડો ઊપર લખા પરનાં છે \*

આડા આવનાર લેણાદારોને પોતાના દા

વા મોર્ગન નામથી શાશ્વત કરેલા શાંભલવા ની આગમ્ય એ છુતો એ છા ૩ દાડાનાં મારી આકીમનો દાખલ કરવા નાંઈએ ને ઠરાવેલી કી એટલે ઘસુરી પણ આપવી તે ઊપલા નાદારોએ પોતપોતાનાં દેવાની તથા માલ મીલકતની રીપો મારી હાકીમનો નો ધાવી છે \*

૧ ન-પી-લારકીનસ શાહેબ, કોરટનો કલારક મહી \*

હુનામ મોહોલાનો શ્રી મુબાઈનાં કોરટને કોરટનાં કલા રકની હાકીમનો તારીખ ૩૦ એપ્રિલ ૨૧ ૧૮૪૯

(True translation.)

J. VAUPELL, Chief Translator.

**OPIUM MEMORANDUM.**

FOR THE SEASON OF 1844   45.	
Imported into Bombay.. . . . .	Chests 31,971
Exported from the above up to the 10th instant.....	Chests 31,941½

FOR THE SEASON OF 1845   46.	
Passes granted at Bombay and Indore from 1st October 1845, up to the 30th September 1846.....	Chests 13,594
Imported into Bombay of the above passes up to the 10th instant ..	Chests 13,401½
Exported from the above up to the 10th instant .....	Chests 13,227½

FOR THE SEASON OF 1846   47.	
Passes granted at Bombay and Indore from 1st October 1846, up to the 30th September 1847. ....	Chests 19,521
Imported into Bombay of the above passes up to the 10th inst.	Chests 19,492
Stolen on their way to Bombay ..	29
	19,521
Exported from the above up to the 10th instant .....	Chests 19,311½

FOR THE SEASON OF 1847   48.	
Passes granted at Bombay and Indore from 1st October 1847, up to the 30th Sept. 1848....	Chests 15,861
Imported into Bombay of the above passes up to the 10th instant .....	Chests 15,869½
Stolen on their way to Bombay ..	.....
	15,861

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1849.

Azam Dajee Ladhia, Moonsiff of Tarrapoor, is allowed an extension for three months of the leave of absence for one month granted to him by the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut in February last.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1849.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock, Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur for the detached Station of Dhoolia, resumed charge of his Office on the 26th ultimo.

Moreswar Mahdeo Tilloo to be Hindoo Law Officer of the Dhoolia Adawlut.

Ragoonath bin Ramchunder Shastree to be Acting Hindoo Law Officer of the Tannah Adawlut.

Raó Bahadoor Moro Trimbuck, Principal Sudder, Ameca of Poona, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for twelve days from the 6th February last.

Under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1834, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have sanctioned the closing for six weeks, from the 1st proximo, of the Civil Courts in the Tannah Zilla, with the exception of those at Moorbaar Penn, Pauwell, and Mhar.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1849.

Lieutenant Brook Kay, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, assumed charge of the Post Office at Hyderabad Scinde on the 11th January last.

Merwanjee Dadabhy, assumed charge of his appointment as Post Master at Poona on the 26th ultimo.

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

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy to Govt.

MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1849. ARRIVALS.

30th Mar.—Assist. Surg. T. Mosgrove, 1st Lancers, from Mooltan.

5th April.—Assist. Surgeon C. G. Wiehe, Civil Surgeon, from Broach.

„ „ Capt. H. S. Watkin, 15th Regt. N. I., from Surat.

„ „ Lieut. J. S. Sandwith, 1st Grenadiers, from Poonah.

„ „ „ Fergusson, ditto from do.

6th „ „ J. H. Reynolds, 17th Regt. N. I., from England.

9th „ „ Ensign D. A. L. Dunsterville, 28th Regt. N. I., from Nassick.

DEPARTURES.

4th April.—Capt. H. Rolland, Marine Battalion, to Mahableshwur.

6th „ „ Lieut. T. S. Trevor, Engineers, to Poonah.

„ „ „ H. S. C. Wilkins, Engineer, to do.

8th „ „ Ensign Edmund Jones, 18th Regt., to Sattarah.

9th „ „ Lieut. J. P. Winfield, 2nd European Lt. Infantry, to Neilgherries.

„ „ Major Cotgrave, Horse Artillery, to Poonah.

„ „ Ensign Thos. C. Newbery, 16th Regt. N. I., to Quilon.

10th „ „ Ensign C. L. R. Glasford, 18th Regt. N. I., to Sattarah.

„ „ Lieut. A. F. Lloyd, 27th Regt. N. I., to Bushire.

„ „ Capt. H. Willoughby, Staff, to Kurrachee.

11th „ „ Lieut. Grey, 1st Fusiliers, to Mahableshwur.

Town Major's Office, Bom'ay,

11th April 1849.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1849. ARRIVALS.

3rd April.—Dutch Barque Peking, D. Herverschen, from Bushire 2nd March.

„ „ —Barque Baboo, C. Barker, from Adelaide 24th January.

Exported from the above up to the 3rd instant .. Chests 14,860½  
Ditto do. from 4th to 10th instant vizt. „ 19  
Steamer Malta..... „ ----- 14,879½

FOR THE SEASON OF 1848 | 49.

Passes granted at Indore from 1st October 1848, up to the 25th ultimo .... Chests 12,265  
Ditto ditto from 26th ult. to 1st inst. .... Chests 324  
----- 12,589  
Ditto do. at Bombay from 1st October 1848 up to the 3rd inst... Chests 342  
Ditto do. from 4th to 10th instant .... Chests 10  
----- 352  
----- 12,941

Imported into Bombay from the foregoing passes up to the 3rd instant ..... Chests 10,445½  
Ditto ditto from 4th to 10th instant ..... „ 544  
----- 10,989½

Exported from the above up to the 3rd instant ... Chests 7,425  
Ditto ditto from 4th to 10th instant, viz:—  
Steamer Malta..... Chests 121  
Ship Sidney ..... „ 26  
„ Shaw Allum ... „ 5  
Pattamary Duria Dowlut ..... „ ½  
----- 152½  
----- 7,577½

H. YOUNG,

Opium Agent.

Bombay, Opium Agent's Office,  
11th April 1849.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1849.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the following re-distribution of the charges of the Assistants in the Poona Collectorate.

The Talookas of Poorundhur, Indapoor, and Bheemthurry, are assigned to Mr. Davidson, the 1st Assistant.

The Talookas of Pawbul and Mawul to Mr. Reid, the 2nd Assistant.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1849.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to notify the following appointments:—

Cheemunrow Blugwunt, 3rd Class Mamlutdar in the Talooka of Walore, in the Surat Collectorate, to be 2nd Class Mamlutdar at Koorsud in that Collectorate.

Huricedass Kessowram, 4th Class Mamlutdar at Parchole, in the Surat Collectorate, to be a 3rd Class Mamlutdar in the Walore Talooka, but to act as Mamlutdar of Talooka Chicklee in the same Collectorate.

Dajeebhae Soonderlal, 5th Class Mamlutdar of Parneira, in the Surat Collectorate, to act as 4th Class Mamlutdar in the Talooka of Bugwara of the same Collectorate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
W. COURTNEY, Acting Secy. to Govt.

3rd April—Kurrim Buccus, from Calcutta 26th January.  
*Passengers*—10 Natives.

4th „ —Ship Emperor, J. Day, from China 12th February, Singapore 28th, and Colombo 16th March.

5th „ —Steamer Phlox, P. Duverger, from Surat 4th instant.  
*Passengers*—Mrs. Watkins; Captain J. C. Watkins, 15th N. I.; Dr. C. G. Wieho; and 145 Natives.

„ „ —Ship Pattay Rahimon, J. F. Burn, from the Mauritius 4th February, and Aleppes 18th March.  
*Passengers*—20 Natives.

6th „ —H. C. Steamer Feroze, Captain J. Frushard, from Suez 23rd, and Aden 30th March.  
*Passengers*—Mrs. Bowie; Mr. Gray; Lieut. Reynolds, 17th Bo. N. I.; Mr. Fleming.—2nd class, Mrs. Barnes, and a child; Mrs. McKinley; Mr. McKinley, Engineer I. N.; and Mr. Mentz; 2 Native female and 1 male servants.

„ „ —Schooner Bally, J. H. Laws, from Algoa Bay 24th January.

8th „ —Bo. S. N. Co's. Steamer Dwarka, R. J. Downes, from Surat 7th instant.  
*Passengers*—1 European and 50 Natives.

„ „ —American Barque Lucia Maria, E. Brown, from Muscat 31st March.

„ „ —Barque George Buckham, J. Matches, from London 30th October, and Downs 2nd November.  
*Passengers*—Mrs. Klophehl; Ensign A. L. Monk, 22nd Foot; J. G. Klophehl, Bandmaster 22nd N. I.; and Jacob Fornon, Native servant.

DEPARTURES.

3rd „ —Steamer Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, J. Clerk, to Surat.

„ „ —Barque Triad, J. McWherter, to Liverpool.

4th „ —H. M's. Ship Meance, Captain J. Inglefield, to England.

„ „ — „ „ Frigate Cambrian, Commodore Plumridge, to Trincomalee.

„ „ — „ „ Frigate Melampus, Captain C. Mason, to England.

„ „ —Colonial Government Schooner Australia, to Sydney.

„ „ —Bo. S. N. Co's. Steamer Dwarka, N. W. Hazelwood, to Colombo.

„ „ —H. C. Steamer Atalanta, Lieut. F. W. Hopkins, to Kurrachee.

„ „ —Schooner Sidney, E. A. Wiid, to Woosung.

5th „ —Ship Nereid, W. Scott, to Hull.

„ „ —Brig Fresk, Colombo.  
*Passengers*—3 Natives.

6th „ —Ship Hydroose, to Calcutta.  
*Passengers*—22 Natives.

„ „ —Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. Beyts, to Surat.  
*Passengers*—Natives.

7th „ —Sir C. Forbes, W. H. Litchfield, to Surat.

8th „ —Schooner Pearl, H. Bruce, to the Mauritius.  
*Passengers*—Deenshaw Pallurjee, Esquire, and 4 Natives.

9th „ —Bo. S. N. Co's. Steamer Bombay, R. J. Downes, to the Coast and Colombo.  
*Passengers*—Two Misses Brown; and four European Gentlemen.

„ „ —Steamer Phlox, P. Duverger, to Surat.  
*Passengers*—Miss Straker; and 180 Natives.

„ „ —Ship Shaw Allum, T. Dumaque, to China.

„ „ —Barque Sovereign, J. Loutit, to London.

GREGOR GRANT,

Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office,  
 11th April, 1849.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED BHANGY PARCELS,  
*Lying in the Bombay General Post Office.*

1 Anderson, A. Lieutenant (H. M.'s Ship "Pilot")..... Bombay.

1 Adie, Robert, Esquire..... do.

1 Fraser, A. D. Ensign 15th By. N. I. (care of Pestonjee Framjee and Co.) do.

1 Gill, R. Captain 44th M. N. I. Adjunta (care of Messrs. Wooler and Co.).. do.

1 Goslin, Mr. (care of Mr. Maidment, Sailors' Home)..... do.

1 Johnson, Miss (care of H. V. Conolly, Esq.)..... Calicut.

1 A Parcel without address, from Ortaacan, and supposed to be for Mangomah, Ayah..... Bombay.

A. W. RAVENSCROFT,  
 Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,  
 12th February, 1849.

FORT WILLIAM,  
 HOME DEPARTMENT,  
 LEGISLATIVE,  
 the 24th February, 1849.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 24th February 1849.

ACT No. — OF 1849.

*To prevent the Smuggling of Salt into Calcutta.*

For the prevention of smuggled salt in Calcutta, It is enacted as follows:—

I. The Governor of Bengal may establish as many Chokies as he shall deem necessary for preventing the smuggling of alimentary salt into the Town of Calcutta, and upon that part of the River Hooghly, which lies within the local jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and such Chokies shall be under the charge of an Officer to be styled "the Superintendent of Salt Chokies," who, in the exercise of his functions, shall be subject to the control of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

II. The Superintendent may appoint Daroghas, Mohurrers, Jemadars, Burkundaazes, and other Officers to assist him in the discharge of his duties; and the Officers so appointed, beside their ordinary respective designations, shall be styled "Officers of Salt Chokies."

III. Excepting salt imported by sea, and stored under bond, as provided by Act No. XXV. of 1836, it shall not be lawful to import alimentary salt into the Town of Calcutta, or to carry such salt within the said Town or upon the River Hooghly as aforesaid, in excess of the quantity of ten seers of eight tolahs to the seer; or to store such salt within the said town in quantities exceeding one maund, except under a Rowannah or Special Pass from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, or a charchittee or pass from the said Superintendent, to be granted under such rules, and on the payment of such fees, as the Board shall direct.

IV. All alimentary salt, found within the said town, or upon the River Hooghly as aforesaid, in contravention of this Act, shall be deemed contraband and liable to seizure and confiscation; and if several persons shall be found carrying salt, unpro-

ected by a rowannah, or charchittee, as aforesaid, in gangs or companies, which salt shall exceed in the whole quantity ten seers, such salt shall be deemed contraband; but no salt, found in store in any house or warehouse, shall be deemed to be contraband, unless, when the search is made, there shall be found more thereof than one maund, and the owner or person in charge shall be unable to account, satisfactorily, for the manner of its being found in his possession.

V. The provisions contained in Sections 36 to 47, Regulation X. 1819, and in Regulation IV. 1832, as to the preparation, currency, renewal, production, endorsement, delivering up and falsifying of rowannahs or other protective documents, shall be applicable within Calcutta, and on the River Hooghly as aforesaid.

VI. Whenever any salt shall be seized, as contraband, under Section IV., the vessels, packages and coverings in which such salt shall be found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall also be liable to seizure and confiscation.

VII. All persons in whose possession contraband salt shall be found shall be liable to a fine, calculated at a rate, not exceeding five rupees for each maund, upon the quantity so found; and each one of a party of smugglers, or of the parties to the fraud on the Revenue, shall be liable to the whole fine.

VIII. The Superintendent of Salt Chokies, and any of his subordinate officers, and any officer of any other department, whom the Governor of Bengal shall authorize in that behalf, may stop and detain any person removing or carrying any salt, without a rowannah or charchittee, or otherwise liable to confiscation under this Act; and may seize the salt, with the vessels, packages and coverings, in which the salt is found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it.

IX. If the Superintendent has good reason to believe, either from information given by any of his subordinate officers or other person, to be taken down in writing, or from his own knowledge or from the proceedings in any other case, that contraband salt, exceeding in quantity one maund, is stored in any place, it shall be lawful for him, by day or by night, but always in the presence of a constable or other officer of the peace, to enter into every such place where any such contraband salt as aforesaid is suspected to be stored, and to seize and carry away the same; and, in case of resistance, to break open any door, and to force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, search, seizure or removal as aforesaid; and to arrest and detain the owner or occupant of the premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in the unlawful storing whom he shall find on the premises: and if the Superintendent shall not be able to proceed in person to make the seizure he may, by warrant under his hand, empower any officer of Salt Chokies, above the rank of a jemadar of peons, to make the same; and the officer so authorized shall proceed in the same manner, and with the same powers, as above provided in respect of the Superintendent himself. Provided that, where there is ground to suspect that such contraband salt as aforesaid is concealed in any zenana, the Superintendent or officer authorized as aforesaid, shall follow, as closely as may be the rules for the seizure of property so concealed, adopted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William.

X. All constables, and other ministerial officers

of the peace, are required to help the Superintendent and his subordinate officers and other officers authorized to make a seizure of salt, in the due execution of this Act, upon notice given or request made by the Superintendent or any such officer.

XI. Whenever a seizure of salt in store, in any place, shall be made by the Superintendent, the facts of the seizure shall be recorded in an official proceeding to be placed on record in his office; and if the seizure shall be made by a subordinate officer, such officer shall report the circumstances, within twenty-four hours, to the Superintendent.

XII. Every person, who shall maliciously give false information against any person for importing or transporting or in respect of there being in any house or shop any salt, in contravention of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XIII. Every person, who shall obstruct or molest the Superintendent, or any officer of Salt Chokies, or any officer of another department duly authorized to make a seizure of salt, or any person acting in aid of the Superintendent or any officer as aforesaid, in the due execution of this Act, shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding five hundred rupees: and such person shall be further liable, if an affray or breach of the peace shall happen in consequence of his resistance, on conviction of the same before a competent tribunal, to such punishment as is prescribed by law for cases of affray and breach of the peace, in addition to the penalty above prescribed for resistance of process.

XIV. Any officer of Salt Chokies, or any officer of another department, duly empowered to make a seizure of salt, who shall delay carrying any person arrested, or any illicit articles seized, under this Act, to the Superintendent, or who shall neglect to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure or search, within twenty-four hours thereafter shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding two hundred rupees.

XV. Any officer of Salt Chokies, or any other officer of another department, as aforesaid, who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person, on the pretence of seizing or searching for contraband salt, or who shall vexatiously or unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess, not required for the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XVI. Any officer employed in the Salt Chokie Department, or any officer of another department as aforesaid, who shall connive at the smuggling of salt, or unlawfully release or connive at the escape of any person arrested under this Act, or act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, for the purpose of enabling any person to do any thing, whereby any of the provisions of this Act may be evaded or broken, or the revenue derived from salt defrauded, shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XVII. Any officer employed in the Department of Salt Chokies, or any officer of another department as aforesaid, who shall ask or take any gratuity, not authorized by any law or order of Government, or of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, in consideration of doing or of omitting to do any act in his official capacity, and any person who shall offer a bribe to any such officer, in order to induce such officer to act in any manner inconsistent with his duty, shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine, not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XVIII. Whenever the Superintendent shall arrest any person, or shall seize any contraband salt, he shall, with all convenient despatch, carry the person arrested, with the salt, and any other chattels liable to confiscation, seized therewith, before any Justice of the Peace from the town of Calcutta, nominated by the Governor of Bengal to adjudicate cases under this Act; and if the arrest or seizure shall be made by any of his subordinate officers or other officer duly empowered, such officer shall immediately carry the person arrested, and the articles seized, to the Superintendent, who shall thereupon proceed as if the arrest or seizure had been made by himself. Provided that nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent the Superintendent releasing any persons arrested, or property seized, when he considers such persons or property to have been improperly arrested or seized.

XIX. Whenever any salt or other chattel shall be seized by the Superintendent, or other duly authorized officer, as liable to confiscation under this Act, such seizure shall, upon information exhibited by the Superintendent, be heard and determined in a summary way by such Justice of the Peace as aforesaid; and such Justice shall cause the persons, to whom such salt or other chattels belong, to be summoned to appear before him, and, upon their appearance or default, shall examine into the cause of the seizure thereof, and give judgment; and upon confiscation thereof shall issue his warrant to the Superintendent for the disposal thereof, according to the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

XX. Whenever any salt or other chattel shall be seized as aforesaid, and no person shall appear before the Superintendent, within one calendar month, to claim the same, the Justice shall examine into the cause of the seizure, at a place and time of which notice shall have been given by the Superintendent in the Calcutta Gazette, and give judgment for the confiscation of such salt and other chattels, as, upon such examination, shall appear to him confiscable; and, upon confiscation thereof shall issue his warrant for the disposal of them, as if the owner had been summoned to attend the said Justice.

XXI. All fines, leviable under this Act, shall be adjudged by any Justice of the Peace nominated as aforesaid, and the said Justice, upon information exhibited before him by the Superintendent, shall within three calendar months after the act for which the fine may be demandable, summon the parties accused, and, upon their appearance or default shall examine into the matter, and upon due proof made thereof, by the voluntary confession of the parties, or by the oath or solemn affirmation, in cases wherein a solemn affirmation is receivable by law instead of an oath, of one or more credible witnesses, shall give judgment accordingly; and, in default of payment of any fine to which an offender is adjudged, he shall be liable, by order of the said Justice, to imprisonment in the common jail, for a period not exceeding six months, or until the fine is sooner paid.

XXII. Whenever any person shall be convicted before any Justice as aforesaid, of an offence against this Act, after having been previously convicted of a like offence, he shall be liable, in addition to the penalty attached to such offence, to imprisonment in the common jail, for a period not exceeding six months; and a like punishment of

imprisonment, not exceeding six months, shall be incurred, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence, upon every subsequent conviction after the second.

XXIII. One-half of all fines levied from persons convicted of the illicit importation, transportation or storing of salt, and of the proceeds from sale of articles confiscated, shall, upon adjudication of the case, be awarded to the officer or officers subordinate to the Superintendent, or other duly authorized officer of another department, who apprehended the offender or seized the illicit articles; and the other half of all such fines and proceeds shall be given to the Informer; and if no fine is realized, the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium may grant such reasonable reward, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, as may appear to them fit; and such officers and Informers shall further be entitled to the rewards specified in Section IV. Act No. IX. of 1835. Provided that the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium may direct, by General Order, what classes of officers of Salt Chokies shall receive rewards, and what classes shall have no title to participate in them.

XXIV. All fines, levied under this Act, the disposal of which is not specially provided for, shall belong to Government; but the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, may grant any portion thereof, not exceeding one-half, as rewards to Informers, or as compensation to parties injured by any proceedings under this Act.

XXV. No Writ of *Certiorari* shall be issued at the suit of any party, out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to supersede, stay, remove or in anywise affect any information or judicial proceeding before any Justice of the Peace in pursuance of this Act; and no judgment thereupon shall be quashed, except for error of law apparent on the face of the judgment.

XXVI. When any penalty or confiscation shall be adjudged by a Justice of the Peace under this Act, the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, within ten days after judgment given, may call for the proceedings of the case, (with which requisition the Justice of the Peace shall be bound to comply) and, if they shall see cause, may direct that the seizure or any part thereof be restored, and remit or mitigate the penalty and discharge the party.

XXVII. All actions and prosecutions to be commenced against the Superintendent or any officer of Salt Chokies, or any officer of another department duly empowered to seize contraband salt, or any person acting in aid of the Superintendent or other officer as aforesaid, for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, shall be commenced within three calendar months after the fact committed and not afterwards; and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant, one calendar month at least, being the commencement of the action; and no plaintiff shall recover, in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if after action brought, a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court, with costs, by or on behalf of the defendant.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 24th day of April next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
the 8th March, 1849.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 8th March 1849:—

ACT No. — or 1849.

*An Act for the Registry of Merchant Seamen.*

Whereas it is expedient to form a register of Merchant Seamen, It is enacted as follows:—

I. A General Register Office for Merchant Seamen 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.

II. For every such Office there shall be a Registrar, with such Assistants, Clerks, and servants, at such salaries and allowances, and subject to such regulations, as shall be from time to time directed, with the approval of the Governor General of India in Council, by the Governor, or Governor in Council, of the Presidency or place where the Office is established.

III. Each Registrar, before entering on the duties of his Office, shall, with two Sureties, execute a joint and several bond to the East India Company, according to such form as shall be from time to time approved by the Governor General of India in Council, conditional for the faithful performance of his duty, and for the due application and account of all monies that shall come to him, as such Registrar, under such amount of penalty as shall be from time to time fixed by the Governor, or Governor in Council of the Presidency or Place.

IV. Every person intending to serve, (otherwise than as Master or Surgeon), on board of any vessel navigated from a Port within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, and Registered as a British Vessel under the Statutes of Parliament and Acts of the Governor General of India in Council in force for the time being for the Registry of British Vessels, shall be bound to appear at the Register Office appointed for the port to which he belongs, for the purpose of procuring himself to be registered, and shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his ability and knowledge the several questions set forth in the Schedule (A) annexed to this Act, and such other questions as shall be from time to time directed by the Governor General of India in Council, and until so registered shall not be allowed to serve in any capacity, (other than Master or Surgeon,) on board of any such vessel.

V. The Registrar shall be bound to register every Seaman, who shall appear at his office for that purpose, and truly answer the said questions to the best of his ability and knowledge.

VI. The Registrar shall give to every Seaman whom he shall register a Register Ticket, containing as accurate a description as may be, of such Seaman, in such form as shall be from time to time ap-

proved by the Governor General of India in Council, for which he shall be entitled to take such Fee, not exceeding ( ), as shall be from time to time allowed by the Governor or Governor in Council, and shall keep recorded in his office a duplicate of every such Register Ticket. The Registrar shall ascertain to the best of his ability, and specify on the Register Ticket, the class or rating of Seafaring persons to which each registered Seaman appears to him to belong; and from time to time shall note on any Ticket produced to him for that purpose, any superior rating to which the holder of the Ticket appears at that time to be entitled.

VII. The Master of any such Vessel shall not engage or employ any unregistered Seaman at any Port in the said Territories, and shall cause to be delivered to him the Register Ticket of every Seaman whom he shall engage at any such port before putting to Sea, which Ticket the Master shall keep safely (unless in the cases hereinafter mentioned) until the end of the Service of such Seaman with him, and shall then give it back to the Seaman to whom it belongs; and every Master of a Vessel, who shall wilfully offend against this enactment, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees, for each Seaman so unlawfully engaged or employed.

VIII. Whenever any Seaman shall lose his Register Ticket, he shall apply personally to the Registrar, and shall be bound to answer truly, to the best of his ability and knowledge, all questions which the Registrar or one of his Assistants shall put to him touching the time and manner of the loss; and if it shall appear that no fraud has been committed or intended, the Registrar shall furnish another Ticket to him, upon payment of such Fee, not exceeding five rupees; beside the common Fee for the issue of a Register Ticket, as the Registrar shall think fit, having regard to the time and manner of the loss of the former Ticket.

IX. Whenever any registered Seaman shall be committed to prison, or to any house of correction, the Court or Justice of the Peace shall cause his Register Ticket to be delivered to the keeper of such prison or house of correction, who shall keep it during the term of the Seaman's imprisonment, and at the end of the imprisonment give it to him again; and whenever any registered Seaman shall be sentenced to death or transportation, the person having him in custody shall send his Register Ticket to the Registrar.

X. The Registrar shall cancel every Register Ticket, which shall come again into his possession, and from time to time shall make out lists, shewing the number and name upon every Ticket, cancelled during the twelve months then last past, and of every Ticket which shall have been represented to him to have been lost, and in respect of which he shall have issued another Ticket during the same twelve months, and shall cause such lists to be published in the Gazette, and shall also send them to the Collector of Customs and Chief Magistrate of Police, at such Towns or Ports as shall be directed by the Governor or Governor in Council, to be by them respectively exhibited in some conspicuous part of the Custom House and Police Office, and copies of such lists shall be sent to the Master Attendant at every such Port, and shall be delivered to any Master or owner of a Re-

gistered Vessel on application, and on payment of a Fee of ( ).

XI. Every person applying for a Register Ticket, who shall wilfully give a false answer to any question which the Registrar or his Assistant is entitled to ask of him, or wilfully make any false statement before the Registrar or his Assistant as to the loss of any Register Ticket, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees.

XII. Every person who shall wilfully alter, deface or destroy any Register Ticket, or counterfeit any such Register Ticket, or transfer or traffic in any such Ticket, issued or purporting to be issued under this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

XIII. Every person who shall become possessed of any Register Ticket other than lawfully issued to him, (except Masters of Vessels and others directed to keep any such Tickets by this Act), either by the death of the Seaman to whom it belonged or otherwise, shall forthwith send it to the Registrar, and in default of so doing, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.

XIV. All penalties which may be imposed by this Act may be recovered with costs on summary conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, as if they were imposed by a Magistrate under Act II. of 1839.

XV. To defray the expences of this Act a yearly duty of per ton shall be levied on all registered vessels belonging to ports within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, and that the production of a certificate of payment at one Port of Registry shall free at all others during the current year, to be reckoned from the first day of to the last day of ( ).

SCHEDULE (A).

1. What is your name and Surname?
2. What is your Father's name, and usual dwelling place?
3. Have you been registered before?
4. Where were you born?
5. When were you born?
6. When did you first go to Sea?
7. In what capacity did you first go?
8. In what capacity have you since served?
9. Have you served in the Royal or Indian Navy? or in the Marine of the East India Company?
10. If you have, how long? and in what Ships and in what capacity?
11. Have you been in Foreign Service?
12. If you have, how long? and in what capacity? and under what Flag?
13. How have you been generally employed at Sea?
14. Where do you usually live when unemployed?

SCHEDULE (B).

Names and numbers of the Register Tickets of the Crew (including Apprentices) now serving on board the Tons, on taking departure from the Port of	of the Port of	of the burden of
Capacity.	Name.	Number of Register Ticket.

Master.

18 .

day of

Dated this

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.  
Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 8th day of June next.

F. J. HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
the 8th March 1849.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 8th of March 1849 :

ACT No. ——— or 1849.

*An Act for the encouragement of Merchant Seamen.*

For the encouragement and protection of Merchant Seamen, It is enacted as follows :—

I. The Master of any Vessel navigated from any port of Registry within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, and registered as a British Vessel, under the Statutes of Parliament and Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, in force for the time being, for the Registry of British Vessels, shall not carry to Sea any Seaman, as one of his Crew, (Apprentices excepted), unless he shall first make and enter into an agreement in writing with such Seaman, specifying what wages such Seaman is to receive, and the quantity and quality of provisions he is to receive, the capacity in which he is to act, or serve, and the voyage in which the Vessel is to be employed.

II. Every such agreement shall be in the form set forth in Schedule (A) annexed to this Act, or such other form as shall be from time to time approved by the Governor General of India in Council, and shall be properly dated, and shall be signed by the Master and Seamen respectively in the presence of the Registrar of Seamen, or by some one appointed by him for that purpose, who, after hearing the agreement read over and explained to each Seaman, in a language understood by him, shall, if the Seaman assent, cause him to put his signature or mark thereunto, and shall attest the same by his own signature, and shall keep recorded in his office a duplicate of such agreement executed and attested as aforesaid.

III. Every copy of such an agreement, certified by the Registrar to be a true copy, shall in all cases be taken as evidence of the contents thereof on behalf of the Seaman, and no Seaman shall in any case be required to produce such agreement, or such copy as aforesaid, or to give notice for the production thereof; but, if the agreement shall not be produced and proved, he shall be at liberty to prove the contents or purport thereof, or to establish his claim by other evidence according to the nature of the case.

IV. No Seaman, shipped under this Act, shall, by reason of 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 be entitled against any person or persons whatever; and no agreement contrary to or inconsistent with this Act, nor any clause, contract, or engagement, whereby any Seaman shall consent or promise to forego, or give up any right or claim to wages in the case of Freight earned by a Ship afterwards lost, or any right or claim to salvage or reward for salvage services, or such share of salvage or reward for salvage services as may be due to him by decree or award, or otherwise, shall be binding on such Seaman.

V. The wages of any Seaman engaged to serve on any Vessel under this Act, shall be calculated by the calendar month.

VI. No Seaman shall be entitled to have more than one, two, or three months' wages in advance, when the destination of the Vessel is clearly specified, and does not extend beyond a Port, which is usually reached within those periods respectively; and if any dispute shall arise between the Master or Owner and any Seaman, as to the amount of advance to be received, the amount of such advance shall be determined by the Registrar, whose decision shall be final.

VII. If any Seaman, serving under the provisions of this Act, shall by a writing according to a form set forth in Schedule (B) annexed to this Act, or such other

form as shall be from time to time approved by the Governor General of India in Council, attested by the signature of the Registrar or his Assistant, and by the signature of the Master of the Vessel on which he is engaged to serve, and in which writing the purpose shall be stated, authorize the said Registrar to receive monthly from the owner of the said Vessel or his Agent, any part of his wages, not exceeding one-third thereof, for the time for which he shall not have received any advance, for the purpose of paying the same to such person or persons as he may have appointed in such writing, the said Owner or his Agent shall on demand of the said Registrar pay such sum to him, to be applied as aforesaid, without requiring any proof from the said Registrar that the said Seaman is still on board the said Vessel.

VIII. All such payments, whether by the Owner, his Agent, or by the Registrar, shall cease from and after the production of a certificate from the Master of the Vessel, of the death, desertion or discharge of the said Seaman; but no payment actually made by the Registrar to the party appointed by the said Seaman, shall be reclaimable by reason of his death, desertion, or discharge.

IX. All such receipts and payments shall be entered in a book, and all entries in the said book shall be authenticated by the Registrar under his signature, or the signature of his Assistant, and the said book shall be at all times open to the inspection of the parties concerned.

X. At the time of witnessing the execution of the agreement for service, the Registrar shall explain to the Seamen parties thereunto, the conditions on which they can allot a part of their pay to their families during their service; and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to see that all Seamen leaving the port, have the option of allotting part of their pay as aforesaid.

XI. The Master of every such Vessel before leaving the port of Registry shall deliver to the Registrar a list signed by himself of the name of every Seaman engaged by him at that port (including Apprentices) with their rating and the number of their Register Tickets according to the form of Schedule (B) annexed to this Act, or such other form as shall be from time to time approved by the Governor General of India in Council, and, if he shall not have engaged any Seaman at that port, the Master shall deliver to the Registrar a certificate of the fact signed by himself; and on receiving the said list or certificate, and, on being satisfied of its truth, the Registrar shall give to the Master a certificate under his hand that the Master of such Vessel has complied with the regulations of the Registry Office.

XII. For the purpose of preventing any Seaman from being shipped on board of any Vessel in any Port of Registry, contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Registrar of the port by himself, or his Agents, in a peaceable manner, may enter at any time on board of any such Vessel, and muster and examine the several Seamen employed therein, and any person, who shall obstruct the said Registrar or his Agents in such duty, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XIII. In cases when the Registrar shall have reason to believe that any of the provisions of this Act has been evaded or neglected by the Master, Owner, or Agent of any Ship about to go sea, the Registrar, by a writing under his hand, may order the Pilot not to move with such Ship, until leave is given by the Master Attendant; and every Pilot in charge of an outward-bound Ship shall obey the written order of the Registrar in this respect.

XIV. The Master of every such Vessel, on which any Seamen, engaged under this Act, may be serving, shall, within seven days after the arrival of such Vessel at the port, where the voyage ends, according to the agreement entered into in accordance with this Act, pay or cause to be paid to such Seamen the wages remaining due to them for their services during the said voyage, taking a receipt from each man for the amount paid to him, either separately or on a general list, which



receipt shall be certified by the Chief or second Officer, or other credible witness, and otherwise shall be of no force or validity.

XV. If any Seaman, to whom any wages are due, die before the wages due have been paid, then the wages shall be paid to the Registrar, and the Registrar shall pay the same to his legal representative, and failing such legal representative, after the expiration of twelve months, from the first of January next ensuing from the day on which he shall have received the said balance into the Treasury of the East India Company, after having given due notice of such unclaimed balance being in his possession, by advertisement in the Gazette, at least twice during such period.

XVI. Every Master of a Vessel, who shall be convicted before a Magistrate of having neglected to pay to the Registrar within ten days of the Ship's arrival in the port as aforesaid, the wages due to deceased Seamen, shall forfeit three times the amount of wages so neglected to be paid. And further shall be subject to such fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each case of neglect, as to such Magistrate shall seem fit.

XVII. The Master Attendant at every port shall be bound to furnish, on application, to any Seaman belonging to any Vessel, whose voyage is ended, or which has been safely anchored for forty-eight hours, a certificate of the fact; and no Master or Owner of any Vessel so certified, shall detain any Seaman, not being a Mate, Gunner, or Steward, against his will, who has served the time for which he has received the regulated advance.

XVIII. If any Vessel on board of which there shall be any Seaman, who has received an advance under this Act, shall, before going on the voyage for which such advance shall have been paid, be destroyed or injured by fire or other cause so as to prevent her going on her then intended voyage, or if such voyage shall be discontinued at the beginning, the Master, Owner, or Agent of such Vessel may demand from such Seaman, unless he shall pay back the amount so advanced to him, service to the full amount of the advance received by him, on board of any other Vessel; and such Seaman, until he has worked out such advance, shall not be entitled, without the consent of such Master, Owner, or Agent, to take service in any Vessel other than that on which he is so required to serve; and any such Seaman, who on being taken to the Registrar either for the purpose of such transfer or for employment in another Vessel, shall refuse to go on board such Vessel, or to sign such agreements as are required by this Act, on summary conviction of such refusal before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, shall be liable to be imprisoned with hard labor for any term not exceeding six months.

XIX. The Registrar of Seamen may grant from time to time to such persons as he may deem fit, a license to act as broker for procuring Seamen for Vessels shipping men under this Act, and also may revoke and annul such license on the misconduct of any such person: and every such license shall be granted for such term upon such conditions and upon such security given, as the said Registrar shall from time to time appoint.

XX. Every person not licensed as aforesaid, and not being the Owner, part Owner, Master, or person in charge of the Vessel, on board which the men are to serve, who shall hire, engage, supply, or provide a Seaman to be entered on board any Merchant Ship, at any port of Registry, and every person, whether licensed or not, other than the Owner, part Owner, Master, or person in charge of the Merchant Ship on board of which the men are to serve, who shall demand or obtain the Register ticket for any Seaman, for the purpose or under the pretence of engaging him on board of any Merchant Ship, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XXI. Every Ghaut Serang, Crimp or other person, who shall persuade or endeavour to persuade, or hinder any Seaman from complying with any of the provisions of this Act, or who shall counsel such

Seaman to desert, or who shall conceal, or aid in concealing or maintaining any Seaman who has deserted, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XXII. Any parents or guardians having the lawful charge of any boy, who has attained the age of twelve years, may bind him by Indenture, of the form set forth in Schedule (B) annexed unto this Act, or such other form as shall be from time to time approved by the Governor General of India in Council, to be an Apprentice in the Sea Service, to any Owner of such Vessel as aforesaid, for a term not exceeding five years, nor less than three years.

XXIII. Every such Indenture shall be executed by the contracting parties in the presence of the Registrar, who, on the personal appearance of the Apprentice, shall countersign the same, and make an entry thereof, with all the particulars of the said binding in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall endorse such entry on the said Indenture; and the said Registrar shall be entitled to demand such fee for every such entry, as may be fixed by the Governor or Governor in Council of the Presidency or place, and shall be entitled to withhold such Indenture till such fee be paid.

XXIV. No Master of any Vessel, sailing under the provisions of this Act, shall carry to sea any Apprentice from any Port of Registry, until he shall have obtained such Indenture in the manner herein provided; and in case of default shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XXV. All Indentures under this Act shall cease to be binding when the Apprentice has attained his legal age of majority, but, if any apprenticeship end during a voyage, and before the Ship's return to the port of departure, such Apprentice shall notwithstanding continue until the return of the Ship to the said port; but, after one calendar month from the end of such apprenticeship, the Apprentice shall receive the same wages as a Seaman of the Ship according to his qualifications.

XXVI. Any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, residing at or near any port within the Territories subject to the East India Company, to which any such Vessel, having on board any Apprentice, shall at any time arrive, shall have full power to hear, and determine all claims of Apprentices upon their Masters under their Indentures, and all complaints of ill usage by their respective Masters toward any such Apprentices, or of misbehaviour on the part of any such Apprentices; and, if it shall appear to such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, after due enquiry, that either party has been guilty of misbehaviour toward the other, he shall record a summary conviction of the same, and in his discretion may cancel the Indentures, and levy a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees on the offender, any part of which he may give by an order in writing, by way of amends, to the party injured. Provided always, in case of the Indentures being cancelled, that the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall forthwith send them to the Registrar of the port at which they were executed.

XXVII. Any Master of any such vessel, who shall refuse or neglect without reasonable cause to send on shore, in charge of the Mate or other trustworthy person, any Apprentice desirous of complaining to a Magistrate, so soon as the service of the vessel will allow, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XXVIII. If a Seaman, whether before or during any voyage, shall at any time neglect or refuse to join the vessel, on board of which he shall have engaged to serve, or shall refuse to go to sea in such vessel, or shall absent himself therefrom without leave, or shall desert, any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate in the Territories under the Government of the East India Company at or near to the place where such vessel shall happen to be, or where such Seaman shall be found, upon complaint made upon oath, by the Master, Mate, Owner, or his Agent, may issue his warrant, and

cause such Seaman to be taken into custody, and brought before him; and, upon due proof of such neglect, refusal, or absence, without reasonable excuse, or of desertion, may commit such Seaman to prison, or to the House of Correction, there to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding thirty days; or, if he shall think fit, at the request of the Master, Mate, or Owner, or his Agent, instead of committing such Seaman, may cause him to be taken on board of the said vessel, or to be delivered to the Master, Mate, or Owner, or his Agent, for the purpose of being so taken and going on the voyage; and also may award to the Master, or Owner, or his Agent, such costs incurred in the apprehension of the Seaman, as to such Justice or Magistrate shall seem reasonable, not exceeding in any case the sum of twenty rupees, which shall be chargeable against, and may be deducted from the wages of such Seaman.

XXIX. Every Seaman engaged under this Act, who, during the term of his service, shall wilfully, and, without leave, absent himself from the vessel, or otherwise from his duty, shall, (in all cases, not of desertion, or not treated as such by the Master), forfeit out of his wages the amount of two days' pay, and for every twenty-four hours of such absence the amount of six days' pay, or, at the option of the Master, the amount of such expences as shall have been necessarily incurred in hiring a substitute; and every Seaman, who, while he shall belong to the vessel, shall without sufficient cause neglect or refuse to perform his duty reasonably required of him by the Master, or other person in command of the vessel, shall be subject to a like forfeiture in respect of every such offence, and of every twenty-four hours' continuance thereof; and every such Seaman, who, after the vessel's arrival at her port of delivery, shall leave the vessel without a discharge, or leave from the Master, shall forfeit one month's pay out of his wages: Provided always, that no such forfeiture shall be incurred unless the fact of the Seaman's absence, neglect, or refusal shall be duly entered in the Log Book, the truth of which entry the Owner, Master, or Agent in all cases of dispute, shall be bound to substantiate by the evidence of the Mate, or some other credible witness.

XXX. Every Seaman engaged under this Act, who shall desert his vessel, shall forfeit to the Owner all his clothes and effects which he may leave on board, and also all wages and emoluments to which he might otherwise be entitled; provided always, that every desertion be entered in the Log Book at the time, and certified by the signatures of the Master and the Mate, or the Master and one credible witness.

XXXI. If any Seaman shall desert, during the term for which he has engaged to serve, in any place beyond the port where he was engaged, and the Master of the vessel shall engage a substitute at a higher rate of wages than that stipulated in the agreement to be paid to the Seaman so deserting, the Owner, Agent or Master of the vessel shall be entitled to recover from the Deserter, by summary proceeding in the same manner as penalties are by this Act made recoverable, (so far as the same can be applied), any excess of wages or portion thereof, which such Owner, Agent, or Master shall pay to such substitute, beyond the amount which would have been payable to the Deserter, if he had duly performed his service: Provided always, that no Seaman shall be imprisoned longer than three calendar months for non-payment of any such excess of wages.

XXXII. The absence of a Seaman from his vessel for any time within twenty-four hours immediately before the sailing of a vessel from any port, whether before or during any voyage, wilfully or knowingly, without leave, or the wilful absence of a Seaman from his vessel, at or for any time, without leave, and in such manner as to shew an intention to abandon his vessel and not return thereto, shall be deemed desertion.

XXXIII. Every person, who shall wilfully harbour

or conceal any Seaman or Apprentice who shall have deserted, knowing or having reason to believe such Seaman or Apprentice to be a deserter, shall for every such Seaman or Apprentice so harboured or concealed, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XXXIV. No debt exceeding in amount three rupees, incurred by any Seaman after he shall have engaged to serve under this Act, shall be recoverable until the service agreed for shall be ended; nor shall any Keeper of a Public House, or of a Lodging House for Seaman be entitled to detain any chest, tools, or other property of any Seaman for any debt alleged to have been contracted by him, and in case of such detention of the chest, tools, or other property of a Seaman, any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate at or near the place, upon complaint upon oath, to be made by such Seaman, or by any person on his behalf, may enquire into the matter upon oath, in a summary way; and by warrant under his hand and seal may cause such property to be seized and delivered over to such Seaman; and the person so detaining the same shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XXXV. Any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate within the Territories subject to the East India Company, upon complaint made by any three or more of the Crew of any such vessel shall survey and examine, or cause to be surveyed and examined, the provisions, water, and medicines, put or supplied on board of the vessel for the use and consumption of the Crew; and, if on such survey and examination, it shall be found that such provisions, water, or medicines are of a bad quality or unfit for use, or not such as should be provided, or there shall not appear to be a sufficient quantity thereof, the Surveying Officer shall signify the same in writing to the Master of the vessel; and, if such Master shall not thereupon provide other fit provisions, water, or medicines, instead of any which may be signified by the said Surveying Officer to be of a bad quality or unfit, or if any such Master shall not thereupon procure the needful quantity of provisions, water, and medicines, or shall use any provisions, water, and medicines, which shall have been signified by the Surveying Officer to be of a bad quality, or unfit, he shall in each of such cases be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XXXVI. A place of shelter shall be provided below a well caulked and substantial deck for the men engaged under this Act, to the extent of six superficial feet for every two men; and if the place allotted be under the Top-gallant Forecastle, such Forecastle deck be not less than four feet six inches above the one below it.

XXXVII. All penalties, which may be imposed by this Act may be recovered with costs on summary conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace as if they were imposed by a Magistrate under Act II. of 1839.

XXXVIII. All claims for wages or forfeitures due and incurred under the agreements entered into under this Act, may be heard and determined by any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, and the amount, with costs awarded by such Justice or Magistrate, shall be recovered from the party against whom the award is made, in the same manner as fines levied under the provisions of Act II. of 1839.

XXXIX. Every person having the charge or command of any vessel sailing under this Act, shall be deemed to be the Master of such vessel, within the meaning of this Act, and every other person (Apprentices excepted) who shall be employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board, except as Surgeon, shall be deemed to be a Seaman within the meaning of this Act; and the term "Owner" shall be deemed to comprehend all the several persons, if more than one, to whom the vessel belongs, and the term "Agent" shall be deemed to comprehend all the several persons, if more than one, who are Agents of the "Owner."

SCHEDULE (A).

An agreement made pursuant to an Act passed by the Governor General of India in Council and numbered No. of 1849, between the Master of the Ship of the Port of and of the burden of Tons, and the several persons whose names are set hereto.

It is agreed by and on the part of the said persons, and they severally hereby engage to serve on board the said Ship, in the several capacities against their respective names expressed, on a voyage from the Port of to (where the intended voyage is to be described as nearly as can be done and the places at which it is intended the Ship shall touch, or if that cannot be done, the nature of the voyage in which she is to be employed;) and the said Crew further engage to conduct themselves in an orderly, faithful, honest, careful and sober manner, and to be at all times diligent to their respective duties and stations, and to be obedient to the lawful commands of the Masters in every thing relating to the said Ship, and the Materials, Stores and Cargo thereof, whether on board such Ship, in boats, or on shore. (here may be inserted any other clauses which the parties may think proper to be introduced into the agreement provided that the same be not contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions and spirit of this Act,) in consideration of which services, to be duly, honestly, carefully and faithfully performed, the said Master doth hereby promise and agree to pay to the said Crew by way of compensation or wages, the amount against their names respectively expressed. And it is hereby agreed, that any embezzlement, or wilful or careless loss or destruction of any part of the Ship's Cargo or Stores shall be made good to the Owner out of the wages (so far as they will go) of the Seaman guilty of the same; and if any Seaman shall have entered himself as qualified for a duty for which he shall prove unfit, he shall be liable to a reduction of the rate of wages hereby agreed for, in proportion to his unfitness. In witness whereof the said parties have hereto set their names on the days against their respective signatures mentioned.

No. and date of Ship's Register.	Place and time of Entry.			Men's names set forth at full length.	Number of Register Ticket.	Name of the Ship in which the Seaman last served.	Age.	Town or Country where born, or place of birth.	Caste or profession.	Amount of Wages per calendar month, Share or Voyage.	Amount of Wages advanced at time of Entry.	Amount of monthly allotment.	Quantity and quality of Provisions per day.	Signature.	Witnesses to signature.
	Day.	Month.	Year.												

I hereby declare the truth of all the particulars set forth in this agreement made at the Port of ( ) this day of 18 .

Master.  
Mate.

**SCHEDULE (B).**

Ticket of allotment of wages by a Registered Seaman at the port of \_\_\_\_\_  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ Registered  
 Number \_\_\_\_\_ now serving as \_\_\_\_\_  
 on board the vessel \_\_\_\_\_ at monthly  
 wages of \_\_\_\_\_ Rupees hereby authorize  
 and request the Registrar of Seamen at \_\_\_\_\_  
 to receive from the Agents of the  
 one-third of my monthly wages as it becomes due after  
 I shall have served the time for which I have received  
 advance, which time will expire on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
 next, and I hereby authorize the Registrar to  
 pay the same to \_\_\_\_\_  
 or the person holding this paper, taking his or their  
 receipt monthly on the back hereof.

**SCHEDULE (C).**

This Indenture made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the year of Christ One Thousand  
 Eight Hundred and \_\_\_\_\_ between  
 aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, a Native of \_\_\_\_\_ of  
 the one part, and \_\_\_\_\_ of the other part,  
 witnesseth. That the said \_\_\_\_\_  
 hath of his free will \_\_\_\_\_ put and bound  
 himself Apprentice into the said \_\_\_\_\_  
 with him, his Executors, Administrators, and As-  
 signs, after the manner of Apprentice to dwell,  
 remain and serve from the day of the date hereof  
 for \_\_\_\_\_ years; during all which term  
 the said Apprentice, his said Master shall well and  
 faithfully serve; his secrets keep; his lawful commands  
 every where do and execute; hurt or damage to his  
 said Master he shall not do, consent or see to be done  
 by others, but to the utmost of his power shall hinder  
 the same, and forthwith his said Master thereof warn;  
 Taverns or Ale-houses he shall not frequent, (unless  
 about his said Master's business), at dice, cards, tables,  
 bowls, or any other unlawful games he shall not play;  
 the Goods of his said Master he shall not embezzle or  
 waste, or lend or give to any person or persons without  
 his said Master's license, nor from the service of his  
 said Master, without his consent, at any time absent  
 himself, but as a true and faithful Apprentice shall de-  
 mean and behave himself toward his said Master, his  
 Executors, Administrators or Assigns, during the said  
 term; and true and just accounts of his said Master's  
 Goods, Chattels, and Money committed to his charge,  
 or which shall come to his hands, faithfully he shall  
 give at all times, when thereunto required; and shall also  
 render an account of, and well and truly pay or cause to  
 be paid unto his Master, his Executors, Administrators  
 or Assigns, all such wages, Prize Money and other  
 sum or sums of Money as shall become due and pay-  
 able unto him from Her Majesty, Her Heirs, Success-  
 ors, or any other person, in case he shall be impressed,  
 enter, or go, into Her Majesty's service during the  
 said term. In consideration whereof the said \_\_\_\_\_  
 doth hereby covenant and agree to and with \_\_\_\_\_  
 the said \_\_\_\_\_ the Apprentice, that he the said \_\_\_\_\_  
 his Executors, Administrators or As-  
 signs, during the said term of \_\_\_\_\_  
 years, will teach the said Apprentice, or cause him to  
 be taught, the business of a Mariner or Seaman, with  
 all things thereunto belonging, and find for the said  
 Apprentice sufficient meat, drink, washing, lodging,  
 medicine, and medical and surgical aid, and advice  
 to pay unto the said Apprentice the  
 sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Rupees in manner following;  
 (that is to say,) the said \_\_\_\_\_ finding for  
 himself all manner of Sea-bedding, wearing apparel,  
 and other necessaries (except meat, drink, lodging,  
 washing, medicine, and medical and surgical aid, and  
 advice). And it is hereby agreed between the said  
 parties, that the said \_\_\_\_\_ may from time  
 to time during the said term retain in his hands, out  
 of the several yearly payments above mentioned, all  
 such money as he shall at any time during the said

term lay out in buying any apparel or Sea-bedding for  
 the said Apprentice as need shall be: And for the  
 true performance of all and each of the covenants and  
 agreements aforesaid, each of them the said \_\_\_\_\_  
 and \_\_\_\_\_ doth hereby bind and oblige himself,  
 his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, unto the  
 other of them, his Executors and Administrators, firmly  
 by these presents in the penal sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Ru-  
 pees of lawful money current in the Territories sub-  
 ject to the Government of the East India Company.

In Witness whereof the said Parties to these pre-  
 sents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day  
 and year above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered }  
 in the presence of us }

Ordered that the Draft now read be published for  
 general information.

Ordered that the said Draft be re-considered at the  
 first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after  
 the 8th day of June next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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--	---------------

Rampart Row, Bombay,

4th April 1849.

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A 5 per cent. Note of 1841-42, dated Fort William, 30th June 1841, registered as

No. 2172 of 3845, bearing Interest from the 31st December 1848, for . . Co.'s Rs. 700  
 A 4 per cent. Note of 1835-36, dated Fort William 31st March 1836, registered as No. 13,080, bearing interest from the 31st March 1848 for . . . . . Co.'s Rs. 500  
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**NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE.**

*Bombay, 28th March 1849.*

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*Bombay, 22nd March 1849.*

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# BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

## EXTRAORDINARY.

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Published by Authority.

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SATURDAY, 14<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 1849.

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### NOTIFICATION.

#### *POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.*

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 1849.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the highest satisfaction in re-publishing for general information the following General Order issued by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> instant, announcing the occupation of Peshawur by the British Troops, and the termination of hostilities in the Punjaub.

In giving publicity to this General Order, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council invites all British Subjects at this Presidency to unite, on the day appointed, in offering up their thanks to Almighty God for the successful termination of the War and the restoration of peace.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*

W. COURTNEY, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL OF INDIA.

*FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.*

CAMP, FEROZEPOOR.

THE 2ND APRIL 1849.

The Governor General has the gratification of publishing for general information, Despatches which have been received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief and from Major General Sir Walter Gilbert, K. C. B., announcing the termination of hostilities in the Punjaub.

The Governor General declared, that before the War could cease, every Enemy, whether Sikh or Afghan, should be driven from before us: and the British Army has well and gallantly made good his words.

The Sikh Sirdars and the remnant of their Army were pursued, have surrendered, and have been disarmed.

The Ameer of Cabul with his Troops has fled before the British Force, and has been chased ignominiously from the territories he invaded.

The War has thus been brought to an end, and the Punjaub has been declared a portion of the British Empire in India.

Once again the Governor General offers to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to the General Officers, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the Army, the assurance of his deep and unfeigned gratitude for the great services they have rendered to the Country, for the zeal and gallantry they have displayed, and for the sustained and cheerful exertions they have made.

In anticipation of the wishes of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, the Governor General will grant to every Officer and Soldier who has been employed within the Punjaub in this Campaign, to the date of the occupation of Peshawur, a medal, bearing the word "Punjaub," in commemoration of the honorable service they have done.

The Governor General is also pleased to direct that every Corps which has been so employed shall bear the same word on their standards, colours, and appointments.

The Governor General desires to take this opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to Officers who have been serving in various positions connected with the Army in the field.

The Governor General is sensible of the zeal and activity of Major General Sir D. Hill, K. C. B., Commanding the Reserve; and he would have looked with confidence to his service, if the Division under his command had been called into operation.

Brigadier General Wheeler, C. B., has executed the several duties which have been committed to him with skill and with success, and the Governor General has been happy to convey to him his thanks.

The Governor General is indebted to Brigadier Stalker, Commanding at Mooltan, for the successful exertions which have been made under his directions for placing the Fort again in a condition of defence, and for maintaining the tranquillity of the Country.

The Governor General begs to acknowledge the service which has been rendered by Lieutenant Colonel McSherry, 1st Native Infantry, Commanding at Govindghur. The energy,



vigilance, and tact, which he has exhibited during his occupation of that important fortress, have been of much value to the Government of India.

From Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., Resident at Lahore, previously to his return to his seat in Council, the Governor General received at all times effective and most ready co-operation : and he has continued to receive from Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Lawrence, K. C. B., the support which his known ability and experience enable him to afford.

The meritorious conduct of the several Assistants to the Resident has elicited the strong approbation of the Government. In addition to those whom he has before named, the Governor General offers his especial thanks to Major General Lawrence, for the able management which so long enabled him to maintain his position at Peshawur, and to Captain James Abbott, for the gallant stand he has made in the Hills of Hazara.

Lieutenant Taylor has earned the full approbation of the Government by his judicious and persevering efforts, which regained and have held the province of Bunnoo.

The sustained defence of the Fort of Attock, which was made by Lieut. Herbert, under circumstances of great difficulty, has been viewed by the Government of India with admiration, and entitled him to their warmest praise.

Mr. John Lawrence, Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej Province, has received the thanks of the Governor General. Well seconded by his Assistants in the District, he has greatly contributed, by his promptitude, energy, and firmness, to the maintenance of the general tranquillity which has prevailed in these newly acquired territories.

The Governor General especially wishes to record his marked approbation of the manner in which Major Mackeson, C. B., as his Agent with the Army, has discharged the duties which were entrusted to him. In the important Political matters in which he has been engaged, Major Mackeson's proceedings have been distinguished by ability, judgment, discretion, and firmness, and the Governor General begs to convey to him the expression of his unqualified satisfaction.

The Governor General concludes by tendering to the Officers of the Government in his Camp, sincere thanks for the assistance he has at all times received from them.

He particularly desires to express his obligation to Mr. Henry Elliot, Secretary to the Government of India, for his very able, laborious, and most valuable aid in the important affairs which have occupied the Governor General's attention ; and to Colonel Stuart, C. B., Military Secretary to the Government of India, and to Lieutenant Colonel Bensen, C. B., Member of the Military Board with the Governor General, for the great assistance he has derived from their experience and judgment in the affairs of their respective Departments.

While thus congratulating the Army and British Subjects in India on the triumphant success which has been achieved, the Governor General desires humbly to acknowledge the Hand by which alone all victory is given.

He has accordingly intimated to the Lord Bishop his wish, that on the first Sunday in May, Thanksgiving shall be offered to Almighty God for the successful termination of the War in which we have been engaged, and for the restoration to the people of the blessing of Peace.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India,*

(Signed) H. M. ELLIOT,

*Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.*

(Copies.)

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA,  
TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Head Quarters' Camp, Army of the Punjaub,*

*Wuzeerabad, 25th March 1849.*

MY LORD,

I have sincere satisfaction in forwarding to your Lordship a Copy of a Despatch received this day from Major General Sir Walter R. Gilbert, K. C. B., commanding the advanced Force of this Army, No. 291, dated the 21st instant, announcing the occupation of Peshawur by the British Troops, the precipitate retreat of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan and his followers beyond the Khyber Pass, and the consequent dissolution of the Afghan confederacy. The brilliant results have been obtained, your Lordship will observe, without a single shot being fired by our Troops since the victory of Goojerat on the 21st ultimo.

It is almost superfluous for me to repeat to your Lordship how very highly I estimate the unwearied and zealous exertions in these subsequent movements of that most energetic and able Officer Major General Gilbert, and the excellent Troops under his command.

In soliciting your Lordship's particular attention to Major General Gilbert's commendation of Major F. Mackeson, C. B., your Lordship's Agent with the Force, I beg to repeat the high sense I entertain of that Officer's merits, and the excellent service he has rendered throughout the Campaign.

The Sikh rebellion and Afghan confederacy having been now effectually put down and overthrown, I beg to be favored with your Lordship's instructions for breaking up the Army of the Punjaub, which has, I trust, merited the approbation of your Lordship and the Country.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) GOUGH, General,  
*Commander-in-Chief in India.*

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No. 291.

FROM MAJOR GENERAL SIR W. R. GILBERT, K. C. B.,  
*Commanding Field Force on Special Service,*

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

*Dated Camp Peshawur, 21st March 1849.*

SIR,—I advanced this morning from Nowshgra to Peshawur with the Bengal Division of my Force, and have much satisfaction in reporting for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that I am in possession of the City of Peshawur and its Bala Hissar.

The Afghan Army, under command of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, retreated from Peshawur on the 19th instant, and is to-day reported to have reached Dakka, on the western side of the Khyber Pass. The City I found untouched by the Afghans, the Ameer having directed the gates to be closed against his Troops; but most of the garden-houses in its neighbourhood have been burnt, or otherwise rendered uninhabitable, and the Sikh Cantonment at Ali Murdhan Khan's Bagh has been burnt to the ground. The Fort of Jumrood is also reported to be destroyed.

By the expulsion from the Province of Peshawur of the Ameer and his Army, I have carried to a successful conclusion the whole of the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, conveyed to me through His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with your letter of the 3rd instant. The Sikhs have been humbled and their power crushed; the British prisoners released from an irksome captivity; and the rich province of Peshawur freed from its Mahomedan invaders. To my Troops I am indebted, under Providence, for these glorious results. Since the 1st of the month they have marched from the Jhelum to the Indus and Peshawur, crossing both rivers under many disadvantages, and overcoming all the obstacles of the road, which are naturally great, and were much enhanced by our large train of stores and baggage—the necessary encumbrances of a force like this. To both Officers and Men I am deeply indebted for their cheerful endurance of the fatigues and privations to which all have been exposed.

I cannot permit myself to conclude this report of my arrival at Peshawur, without expressing to His Lordship my sense of the valuable services rendered me by Major F. Mackeson, c. b., who accompanies the Force as Agent of the Governor General. I am particularly indebted to him for his ready assistance, and for the unwearied and unremitting zeal with which he has performed the important duties of his office. To his cool judgment and unswerving decision of purpose I owe much of the success that has attended the progress of my Force.

From my Staff generally, I have received every assistance.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) P. GRANT, *Lt. Col.*  
*Adj. General of the Army.*

(True Copies.)

H. M. ELLIOT,  
*Secretary to the Government of India,*  
*with the Governor General.*

(True Copies.)

W. COURTNEY, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*